JOHN I. BLAIR PASSES AWAY

Accumulates a Vast Fortune in His Ninety-Seven Years of Life.

ONE OF GREATEST RAILROAD BUILDERS

Omaha the Center of a Network of Roads Constructed by the Energetic and Thrifty Jerseyman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Word has just been received here that John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., a millionaire many times over and one of the oldest railroad builders and owners in the country, died at 5 o'clock this morning.

James A. Blair of the firm of Blair & Co. said today that the banking firm of which John I. Blair was the senior member will not be affected by his death. The partnership continues as before, his interest remaining in the firm. Mr. Blair said: "The partnership agreement, particularly on account of Mr. Blair's advanced age, carefully provided for such a contingency, in order that the business of the firm should continue undisturbed by the death of any member of it."

Sketch of His Career.

John Insiee Blair was born on August 22, 1802, at what was then a little settlement in the woods two miles below Belvidere, N. J., on the Delaware river. His ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians. The founder of the family in this country was John Blair, who came from Scotland and settled in New Jersey in 1720. He and his brother, Samuel Blair, who came to this country a year or two later, were both clergymen and were among those who procured from Governor Belcher the original charter for Princeton college. John Blair became the professor of moral philosophy in the college and Samuel Blair vice president and professor of rhetoric. John I. Blair's grandfather, Samuel Blair, a son of the Princeton professor, was the manager and one of the owners of the old Oxford iron furnace in the center of Warren county, N. J. The iron from the furnace had to be shipped by Delaware river boats. Somebody had to attend to the loading of the boats and the general shipping of the iron, and so Samuel Blair sent his son, John I. Blair's father, to the point on the Delaware river where the iron was put on the boats. This was known as Foul Rift.

When John I. Blair was old enough he attended a school in the neighborhood for a few winters. He was far more interested, however, in the busy life about the iron furnace and the shipping place than in an education. The one thing that he desired was to make money. One day, shortly after his 10th birthday, he said to his mother:

"Mother, I have got seven brothers and three sisters. That's enough in the family to be educated. I am going to get rich."

The first money he earned was by trapping muskrats and rabbits and selling their skins at $1 for sixteen. Before he was 11 years old he was a clerk in the general store of his cousin at Hope. At 14 he was considered the best storekeeper in that part of the country. He thought he was himself, and at 17 he owned a store of his own. The store was situated on what was known as Grand hill, which is now within the confines of Blairstown. He took his cousin John for a partner and they opened a general store. It is said that the capital put into the business was $500. A couple of years later Mr. Blair borrowed some money from his mother and bought out his cousin. In two years he was able to keep a clerk, and he brought his brother, James, from the home farm. Two years later he started a branch store at Marksborough, where he made James his partner. Then he opened another store at Johnsonburg and put Robert, another brother, in as his manager. By 1830 he had five general stores in operation. The others were at Pauline and Huntsville. In each of these stores he had some of his brothers or brothers-in-law employed.

Starts as a Merchant.

Mr. Blair laid the foundation of his fortune while a storekeeper, but it will be as a railroad man that he will be remembered. As his business grew opportunities for investing his money increased. In 1839 Mr. Blair, through George W. and Joseph Scranton, became interested in the iron mines of Pennsylvania. He became convinced that there was money in iron. The Scranton brothers settled at Slocum, Pa., and in 1846 Mr. Blair's money helped them to build a large rolling mill. This done, Blair induced Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, Gardner Colby, Israel D. Condit, Christopher Robert, Marshall O. Robert and Robert C. Winthrop to go into the iron business, Slocum became Scranton and Scranton had to have an outlet for its product. Mr. Blair and his associates bought a road which led from Oswego, N. Y., to Ithaca. It was a poor sort of affair and Mr. Blair insisted upon building it over again. That was the beginning of his career as a builder of railroads.

Since then he has built, either entirely with his own capital or with the capital of others associated with him wholly or in part, nearly thirty railroads. These roads include the Oswego & Ithaca, Leggett's Gap, Warren, sections of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern; part of the Union Pacific, Sioux City & Yankton, Sioux Falls & Dakota, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Pacific, Chicago, Iowa & Dakota; sections of the New York, Susquehanna & Western; St. Louis & Hannibal, Bangor & Portland, Kansas City & Southern, Cayuga & Susquehanna, Cedar Rapids & Missouri River, Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul; Green Bay & Stevens' Point, Sioux City & Pacific, Iowa Falls & Sioux City, Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska; Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; Maple River, Sussex & Mount Hope; Kansas City, Osceola & Southern.

From the first railroad which he built Mr. Blair, with others, developed what is now the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western system. It was not until 1860 that he undertook railroad building in the west. In that year he was sent as a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. After the convention he and other delegates were invited to ride over the lines of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railroad. The railroad officials were anxious to extend the line further west, and, knowing that Blair was a very wealthy man, they wanted to interest him in the road if possible. He looked the road and the country over, liked what he saw and decided to put money into the scheme. One of the railroad officials asked him who he thought would be the best man to look after the building of the extension of the road to Omaha.

"John I. Blair," was the answer.

Railroad Work in the West.

Soon after that Mr. Blair took all the construction work off the company's hands and built the road. That road is now part of the Chicago & Northwestern system. A few years ago Mr. Blair with considerable pride made the statement that he had built every road with which he had ever been connected for cash and without putting a dollar's worth of its stock on the market to raise money. He calculated that in his railroad operations he had spent $28,000,000, all of which he either advanced himself or raised among his friends. In the building of all his western roads Mr. Blair secured enormous land grants as premiums. In connection with his work on the Union Pacific he got 1,000,000 acres of land in Iowa. For finishing the Iowa Falls & Sioux City road he got 700,000 acres. For building the Sioux City & Pacific road, from Sioux City to Omaha, and the Blair cut off from Missouri Valley junction, on the Chicago & Northwestern, connecting it with the Union Pacific at Fremont, he got 640,000 acres of land. He built a railroad up the Niobrara valley in Nebraska and took the premium offered by the state of 100,000 acres of land.

With all this land on his hands, received as premiums for building railroads, Blair had to do something with it. He formed land companies and these companies, under his direction, have laid out the sites for what are now more than 100 flourishing cities and towns in the west. In his railroad building it was usually Mr. Blair's custom to take a road that somebody had begun and failed to complete, rebuild it entirely or complete it and then lease it or sell it to a trunk line. In this way he made a profit on the railroad building, acquired great quantities of valuable land and made more money by selling or leasing the road he had thus rehabilitated.

The last road that Mr. Blair built was the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern. This road was completed only last year, and the finishing touches were put on under a direction other than his. Before the road was completed Mr. Blair leased it to what railroad men call the 'Frisco line, and he terms of that lease show what kind of bargain he was accustomed to drive. No one else owns a dollar in the road. The 'Frisco line wanted it for a connection, and he told the managers that his property was not for sale, but that he would lease it to them at a monthly rental of $2,000 with 40 per cent of the gross receipts in addition. The road is 110 miles long and connects Kanoche Junction with Osceola, Mo. The directors of the 'Frisco line laughed at the old gentleman, and he told them that he didn't care a hang whether they took his road or not. They took it.

Mr. Blair has not been particularly active in business affairs for the last four years, but not until a year ago did old age compel him to give up his business. His vast business interests are now entirely looked after by his son, DeWitt Clinton Blair; his private secretary and nephew, Dr. W. H. Vail, and Conrad Miller, who lives at Nazareth, Pa., and succeeded Mr. Blair in the active management of the railroads in which he is interested. Most of Mr. Blair's business is now transacted at the banking house of Blair & Co., of which firm he is the senior member, at 33 Wall street. Up to 1887 he was a director or president, or both, of all the roads that have been mentioned.

DEATH RECORD.

Funeral of an Iowa Soldier.

AVOCA, Ia., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—The remains of Edward Wood, Company L, Fifty-first Iowa, who died in a hospital at San Francisco, reached here Thursday evening. The funeral was held at the Congregational church yesterday afternoon. Rev. Williams, assisted by Rev. Fraser, conducted the services. Members of Company L were in attendance from Council Bluffs, Harlan, Oakland and Carson. The boys that enlisted from Avoca were pallbearers. Lieutenant Tinley of Council Bluffs attended. The Grand Army of the Republic was represented.

Well Known Financier.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—V. R. Turner, former president of the North Chicago City Railway company, and well known in financial circles, died suddenly at his home in this city today of heart disease. He was born in Malta, N. Y., in February, 1823, and came to Chicago in 1846. He became president of the North Chicago City railway in 1867 and held that office until the sale of that road to a syndicate of eastern capitalists, of which Charles T. Yerkes was the head.

Pioneer of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Dec. 2.—F. G. Adams, one of the pioneers of Kansas, and secretary of the State Historical society, died this morning. Mr. Adams has been a resident of the state since 1855 and secretary of the society since its foundation. He built up one of the most remarkable societies of the kind in the United States, with a special historical library of 80,000 volumes and 12,000 manuscripts and preserving year by year bound volumes with all the issues of every daily and weekly newspaper published in Kansas.

Wife of Railroad President.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Alpheus B. Stickney, wife of the president of the Chicago Great Western railway, died today at her home in this city. She had been an invalid for several years.

Hugh Watson, Pioneer Gold Hunter.

LEMARS, Ia., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—One of the adventurers of 1851 who sailed around Cape Horn to make the gold fields of California, Hugh Watson of O'Leary, died yesterday.

Millionaire Lumberman of Michigan.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 2.—John Canfield, millionaire lumberman, died today, aged 69, after an illness of several months.

When in Doubt Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. Daniel R. Forbes, editor of the Sun, Quarryville, Pa., says: "It affords me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's medicines. We have used them in our family for several years with entire satisfaction. The Cough Remedy I can particularly endorse, having used it myself quite frequently when bothered with a cold, and with the best results. To those in doubt I would say, give Chamberlain's Remedies a trial. They are good."

Revenue Collector Kills Himself.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—A special from Lemmer, Minn., says: Charles Z. Dressel, United States revenue collector, committed suicide today by shooting himself. It is said he had become involved in his accounts with the government.

Try Old Quaker Rye. Aged and pure.

COMMON SENSE CURE.

Remarkable Remedy Which is Bringing Comfort to Thousands of Sufferers

Probably one-half the people who see this article suffer from piles.

It is one of the commonest of diseases as well as one of the most obstinate and painful.

People suffer from piles for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it.

Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as piles has frequently caused death.

Hemorrhages occur from no apparent cause and the loss of blood causes death.

Surgical operation for piles often cause death. Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured.

They can be cured even in the worst stages without pain, loss of blood or detention from business. And the remedy which will do it surely and completely is the Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the itching and inflamation immediately, heals the irritated surfaces and after regular use for a short time removes the swelling and puts the rectal membrane into sound, healthy condition.

The Pyramid Pile Cure cures all forms of piles thoroughly and permanently.

A great many pile remedies contain cocaine, morphine and similar dangerous drugs to quiet the pain and make the patient believe he is getting well, but their action is temporary and it requires no argument to show the danger of using such remedies.

The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no cocaine, narcotic, nor any poisonous drug whatever, and it is so far ahead of any other pile remedy for safety and efficiency as not to be mentioned in the same class.

Any sufferer from piles who will write the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., may receive a valuable little book on the nature and cure of piles, sent free by mail.

Or better yet, ask any druggist in the United States what is the safest and surest pile cure and he will say the Pyramid.

All druggists sell full sized packages of the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents. They cure itching piles, protruding, bleeding or any form of this common and troublesome disease

PROSPECT FOR GOOD LAWS

Republican Party Again in Entire Control of the Government.

FIRST TIME SINCE TERM OF GRANT

Problems for Congress—Colonial Possessions—Roberts Case—Seating of Certain Senators, Finance, Merchant Marine and Others.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(Special.)—Once more the co-ordinate branches of the government, all of which will be in active operation on and after Monday next, will be in entire political harmony. The president is republican, the house republican and the senate is republican. Upon the republican party, therefore, will rest the responsibility of both the enactment and the execution of new laws.

No party in years has had such complete power, such undivided responsibility. During Grant's last two years as president and in Hayes' administration the house of representatives was democratic and in the last two years of the latter the senate also. During the first two years of the Garfield-Arthur term the house was republican, but the senate was equally divided, while in the last two the house was democratic and the senate republican. During Cleveland's first administration the house was democratic, but the senate was republican. During the first two years of Harrison's administration both houses were republican, but the silver men of the party had already began to exhibit the spirit that later led them to abandon their organization upon the adoption of the gold standard planks in the St. Louis platform, and in the second half of that administration the house again became democratic.

The first half of Cleveland's second administration both branches of congress were democratic, but even then the differences in the monetary question that split the party in 1896 began to be felt. In the second half of that administration the house again became republican and has remained so up to this time. During the first half of this administration the house was republican, but in the senate neither party had a majority, though the republicans had a plurality and succeeded by the help of protection democrats in passing the Dingley tariff bill through that body.

The power and responsibility now devolving upon the republican party are greater than at any previous time in a quarter of a century. The party has retained its hold upon the house and regained full control of the senate at the elections in an off year and with the most flattering prospects of closing the century in as full control.

The Fifty-sixth congress will be called upon to enact legislation of an altogether novel character. The new possessions that have come as one of the results of the war with Spain present problems to which our statesmen have heretofore been strangers. The Philippine archipelago, with its hundreds of islands teeming with a strange population, is made up of different races, professing different religions, speaking different languages, governed by different laws and customs, frequently hostile to each other, or varying degrees of intelligence, some anxious to learn the lessons of civilization, others preferring a life of barbarism or savagery—all going to make conditions radically different from any with which the American congress has heretofore dealt. Yet it will have to take positive action in regard to them. Congress is apt to act upon the plan of making haste slowly. Too little is known of the islands and their heterogeneous millions of mixed bloods to enable it to proceed rapidly. The end of the insurrection seems to be in sight. With the restoration of order will come the opportunity for those in authority in those distant insular regions to study intelligently the problems with which the nation is confronted. So far as this session is concerned, whatever is done in the way of legislation will of necessity be hardly more than tentative, leaving to a future congress and wider knowledge of the varying needs and capabilities of the people of the islands the questions of permanent policy.

Porto Rico stands in a class by itself. Small in extent, rich in soil, dense in population, it will probably present few difficulties in government either now or hereafter. The precise form of government is likely to be something like that which prevails in our territories, with as large local control or "home rule" as conditions will permit.

Guam and Wake island will probably be let alone as much as possible for awhile. Captain Leary is governing Guam satisfactorily, and perhaps will be retained there for some time. Wake island is a dot in the Pacific ocean valuable only as a way station between Honolulu and Guam for a cable between San Francisco and Manila.

An effort will be made to vote a subsidy to a Pacific cable company, its line to start at San Francisco and extend to Manila by way of Honolulu, Wake island and Guam in the Caroline group. A cable under American auspices is deemed a necessity both from a business and governmental viewpoint. A somewhat similar matter will be brought up as regards cable communication with Cuba. As matters now stand the Western Union Telegraph company has a monopoly of cable communication between the United States and Cuba. An effort will be made to break this down by extending the privilege of landing a cable in Cuba to some other company.

Hawaii came to us by an annexation resolution, as Texas did, with the understanding, however, that instead of becoming a state it was to be a territory in form, though ultimately it may be erected into a state. Indeed this possibility exists with regard to all of the new possessions. New Mexico has been a territory for more than half a century, though for a generation it has knocked at the doors of congress for admission as a state and will be heard from again. It will be necessary for this congress to enact needed legislation for Hawaii, that duty not having been performed by the last congress, the one which annexed it.

Alaska will also demand attention at the hands of congress. The new conditions there since the discovery of gold in large quantities makes it imperative to conform the laws and form of government to the situation. A bill was reported at the last congress to give Alaska a government commensurate with its present importance, but, as was the case with the proposed legislation for Hawaii, it failed of passage.

Cuba presents a problem peculiar to itself because of the Teller amendment declaring it to be our purpose to withdraw from the island, after the expulsion of the Spaniards, as soon as the Cubans had formed a stable and responsible government. The time appears to be approaching when this act will have to be carried out. It rests with congress to decide our future policy as to Cuba, and if we are to withdraw to say when and how and under what conditions.

The three communities that now enjoy full territorial forms of government—Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma—will renew efforts for admission as states. It is possible that they may succeed, but if they do they will hardly be admitted in time to vote at the presidential election next year. After the presidential election, if the silver question remains dead, they will stand a fair chance of attaining their statehood.

The shipping subsidy bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Hanna and in the house by Representative Payne of New York, but not voted upon, will be introduced again in the early stages of the session. Its object, as claimed by its sponsors, is the revival of our merchant marine upon the high seas.

The Roberts case in the house, as the movement to oust the Utah representative is styled, attracts much attention. So far as the movement is directed against him because he is a Mormon, it is idle. Under the constitution and laws of the United States a Mormon has the same right to sit in congress that a Christian or a Jew has, the same right, no more, no less. So far as it concerns his alleged practice of polygamy, it is a matter of proof as to the facts and of construction as to the law. It will perhaps be found that the case is rather one against the state of Utah for breach of the compact under which it was admitted into the union than against Roberts. If Utah has violated its compact with congress, Roberts' seat may be vacated and a new election had.

The senate has its own troubles over the rights of members to seats. Matthew Stanley Quay will present himself with an appointment from Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, made after the legislature of the Keystone state had tried for many weeks to elect. It presents the old question of the right of the governor of a state to appoint a senator when the legislature has had an opportunity to elect and has failed. The senate has consistently refused in recent years to seat a gubernatorial appointee under such circumstances. The only doubtful factor in his case is the view the new senators will take of the matter. The senate as a rule is a great stickler for precedent and all precedents have been against Quay's contention.

The senate may be called upon to act as to charges against Senator Clark of Montana and Senator Taliaferro of Florida. Their election by the legislatures of their respective states is beyond dispute, but the claim is made in each case that the election was brought about by improper means. In the case of Clark the fight against him is waged by Marcus Daly and his agents; in that of Taliaferro by former Senator Call, whom he defeated for re-election.

In Senator Clark's case the animus is purely personal. Daly is a democrat as well as Clark. Both are multimillionaries, each having made his money out of copper, Daly as the managing owner of the Anaconda mine, Clark as an individual operator. There was a time when they were friends, but Daly grew jealous of Clark when the latter began to forge ahead as a financier and politician, and, as he is a famous hater, set out to block Clark's ambition at every turn. He succeeded in 1888 in defeating Clark for the house by electing Tom Carter, now Clark's colleague in the senate. This kept Clark in the background until last winter. The legislature was democratic and after a prolonged and bitter struggle Clark pulled through. His rival refused to abandon the fight and is now carrying it to the senate. Clark is a short, slender man with dark eyes, brown hair, and reddish-brown moustache and beard. He is a great patron of fine arts, as was demonstrated when he outbid George Gould and other New York millionaires, paying $80,000 for Fortuny's celebrated painting "Choosing a Model."

Senator Taliaferro of Florida, whom his predecessor, Call, is trying to keep out of his seat, is as yet unknown to Washington.

The subject of trusts will be in evidence in both branches of congress this winter. The Industrial commission provided by the last congress has been taking testimony in regard to trusts and their effect and will report early in the winter. A senate committee has also been taking some testimony bearing upon this vexed subject. One result is apt to be legislation strengthening the hands of the Interstate commerce commission. Legislation looking to the restriction of the vast corporations will be attempted, that is as to such of them as are engaged in interstate traffic. Radical and drastic measures to regulate them will doubtless be introduced, but congress is not likely to take any action that would lead to violent disturbance of business affairs.

The military arms of the government will both seek increase, the navy of ships and men, the army of men. It is argued that if the United States is to maintain the naval prestige gained in the Spanish war it is necessary to enlarge the navy by adding more battleships, more cruisers, and more fighting machines generally. Legislation in regard to the army will be imperative, it is urged, inasmuch as the law under which the new United States volunteer regiments have been raised will expire June 30, 1901. The limit usually fixed by the advocates of an enlarged permanent establishment for the army is 100,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and coast defense artillery. Congress will do something for both army and navy.

Finally is left for consideration what this congress will do on the monetary question. The joint conference committees appointed last winter by the republican caucuses of the two houses have framed their bill and reported it to the bodies from which they derived their authority to act. In the main it seems to be satisfactory, but it has to pass through the regular committees of the two houses and afterward through the houses. It may be that nothing more than a positive declaration establishing gold as the monetary standard of the United States beyond all quibbling and peradventure of a doubt and providing for gold payments of all government obligations will be accomplished at this session of congress, though those in charge of the matter are blithely hopeful of accomplishing something in the way of currency reform also.

They're Going to Come—

Everybody says so—and we are prepared for the crowd of young men by putting in the largest and finest stock of "Dunlap" and "Stetson" hats ever shown in Omaha—derby and soft hats—young gents' styles in all makes—a particular hat is one at $3.00—in the stiff derby style—a splendid hat that never has been equaled at the price—all hats are shaped to the head by a conformatuer—a hat to look right must fit the same as a suit of clothes.

FREDERICK
The Hatter,
The Leading Hat Man of the West.
120 South 15th Street.

For One Dollar—

Yes, for 10 cents, you can buy some little instrument, which will delight the children and amuse the grown people. Christmas shopping will be easy, after visiting our store and getting ideas, what to buy, as we have everything in Music.

The great Regina Music Boxes, with the interchangeable music discs, make an elegant Xmas gift and you are welcome to call at our store and inspect our large line from $7.00 up.

A. HOSPE,
Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

It's Just as Easy—

To have your room warm as to have it cold. Buy either the "Gold Coin" or the "Favorite" Base Burner—None better made—and you'll get the most heat at the least cost. Long life in ranges is assured only when the best of new iron is used in their construction, when the parts most subject to expansion and contraction are made heavy and when the arrangement of flues is such as to distribute the heat equally to all parts of the oven. Ranges of this make are in use in this city that were purchased from us years ago. It was the best range then, and it is the best now. It's the Jewel Steel Range.

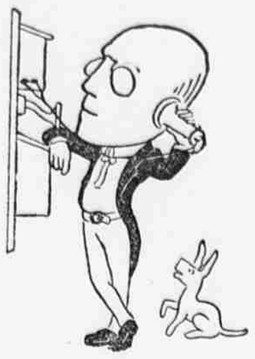
A. C. RAYMER,
1514 Farnam St.

Just Telephone Drex L. Shooman—

If you want to learn something about the New Misses Shoe, then come to the store and learn all there is about it. These children and misses' shoes are of the Ortheopedic last—a shoe that is shaped like the foot, with the broad round toe and extension welt sole, in box calf and heavy kid—the very construction of the shoe is such that it holds its shape until worn out—a boon to the slim-footed children.

Today we display for the first time our new Souvenir more elaborate and beautiful than ever, bring in your tickets and pick out your Christmas present.

Drexel Shoe Co.,
Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,
1419 FARNAM STREET.



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215 So. 16th
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Announces the arrival of his Holiday Purses.

Put a Little Money

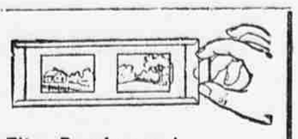
into one of Copley's purses and you will then have a purse into which you can

Put a Little Money

Gentlemen's Wallets from....$2.00 to $6.00
Gentlemen's Pocketbooks from $1.50 to $4.00
Gentlemen's Card Cases from 75c to $3.00
Ladies' Pocketbooks from .....75c to $11.00

Remember, you can select any pocketbook or any other article in Copley's stock, have it engraved and laid away till you call for it. IT COSTS NOTHING TO LOOK AT COPLEY'S STOCK.

Henry Copley
215 S. 16th St. Paxton Block.



Film Development—

Becomes a pleasure if you use "Loyd's Ideal Film Holders" throughout the developing process. They keep the fingers off the films. No curling in the bath—no more uneven development—no soaking before development—no loss of patience—handled as easy as plates—15c each—$1.00 a dozen.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,
Amateur Photographic Supplies.
1408 Farnam. OMAHA
OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

MACRUM IS TO BE RELIEVED

Secretary Hay's Son Will Be Sent to Pretoria to Act as Consul.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The president has designated Aderbert F. Hay to proceed at once to South Africa as the representative of the State department and take the place of Mr. Macrum, the present United States consul at Pretoria. The State department has yielded to Mr. Macrum's repeated appeals to be relieved and he will not await the arrival of Mr. Hay before quitting his post. Mr. Hay is the son of the secretary of state.

As Mr. Macrum has been granted permission to leave Pretoria at once the affairs of the consulate will be in the hands of Mr. Attlebury, a resident American citizen in Pretoria. He will act as consul until the arrival of Mr. Hay, which, according to the calculations of the officials here, should be within five or six weeks.

SAMOA TREATY IS SIGNED

Partition of the Islands Between England, Germany and United States a Fact.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The treaty for the partition of the Samoan islands was signed at the State department at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, was at the State department and with Secretary Hay went over the new drafts of the treaty preparatory to the final signing. Three copies of the instrument were prepared, one for each of the governments concerned, and the preliminaries were so satisfactorily disposed of that there was felt to be not the slightest further doubt of the complete execution of the treaty today.

UNANIMOUS FOR HENDERSON

Republican Caucus Has No Trouble in Selecting the Man to Succeed Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—David B. Henderson of Iowa was unanimously nominated for speaker of the house at tonight's republican caucus.

STERNBERG PREPARES TWO BILLS.

Surgeon General Hopes to Correct Injustices to Volunteer Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Surgeon General Sternberg has prepared two bills for introduction immediately upon the assembling of congress intended to correct an injustice worked to volunteer and acting assistant surgeons in the army, through a construction of law made by the controller. The first is an act for the relief of acting assistant surgeons. It appears that under the controller's decision, if one of these unfortunate officers falls ill or is even shot or wounded in the line of duty, his pay must cease during the period of his disability. To meet this ruling, the surgeon general has prepared a bill conferring upon these officers the same rights and privileges as commissioned officers of the regular army and providing for the payment of their salaries during absence.

The other ruling of the controller, to the effect that notwithstanding the volunteer army act providing for the assignment of an assistant surgeon with the rank of captain to each regiment of volunteers, such officers could only receive the pay of a lieutenant, this construction being based on a regular army requirement that medical officers shall serve five years in the grade of lieutenant before receiving a captain's pay. To meet this difficulty, Surgeon General Sternberg has prepared a bill specifically providing for the salary of a captain, mounted, to assistant surgeons.

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS REUNION

Colorado Volunteers Will Invite All the Regiments to Meet in Denver Next Year.

DENVER, Dec. 2.—The Colorado volunteers who served in the Philippines have formed an organization with General Irving Hale as president and will invite all the regiments of the Eighth army corps to attend a reunion in Denver next year, at which the Society of the Army of the Philippines will be organized.

FIRE RECORD.

Merchandise Store at Fort Dodge.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—The Craft general merchandise store was entirely destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is a good deal of a mystery. The loss, several thousand dollars, was partially covered by insurance.

Women Burns to Death.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Fire at Hancock today destroyed three stores, causing a loss of $50,000. Mrs. Ann Tarbox, aged 80, was burned to death.

SENATE'S FINANCIAL BILL

Will Make Provision for Maintenance of the Gold Standard.

GAGE MEETS WITH THE COMMITTEE

Discuss Advisability of a General Refunding of Bonded Debt of Country at a Lower Rate of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The republican members of the senate committee on finance met today in accordance with the call of the chairman, Senator Aldrich, to consider a financial bill to be presented at the approaching session of congress. There were present Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Wolcott and Burrows. Mr. Platt of New York being the only absentee. Secretary Gage appeared before the committee and was in consultation with the members until after 1 o'clock. He went over the general situation with them, making various recommendations as to the details of the measure to be introduced. One of the points discussed was the advisability of a general refunding of the bonded debt of the country at a lower rate of interest than now prevailing. The indications are that a feature of this kind will be incorporated in the senate bill.

It can be definitely stated that the senate measure will make provision for the maintenance of the gold standard. It is also quite definitely understood that the senate bill will be an entirely different measure from that prepared by the house republican caucus committee. It will necessarily cover much of the same ground, but will differ from the house bill in phraseology and detail and cover some points not included in that measure. This difference will have the effect of requiring a conference committee to settle the differences in case both bills are passed each by its respective house.

Gage Favors Refunding Bonds.

The proposition to refund the outstanding 4 per cent bonds of 1907 and the 5s of 1904 was gone over at some length at today's conference. Secretary Gage, it is understood, has had this subject under consideration, and it is learned that his views practically agree with those entertained by the committee. The proposition involves at least two amendments to the national bank law, one is to reduce the circulation tax to one-half of 1 per cent and the other authorizes the issue of circulation of national banks up to the par value of bonds deposited. There are now outstanding of the 5 per cents due in 1904 about $90,000,000, and of the 4s due in 1907 about $545,000,000, taking into account those purchased by the government under the secretary's recent offer, making a total of $635,000,000, which are payable within the next seven years. The members of the senate finance committee are of the opinion, which is fully shared by the secretary of the treasury, that these bonds could be refunded, running for a long period of time, bearing 2 per cent interest, and probably a proposition of this kind will be incorporated in the senate bill before it is introduced.

The members of the committee refused to give out any details concerning the bill which is to be introduced. All other members referred inquiries to Chairman Aldrich, who stated that the bill would not be made public until introduced in the senate. He would only say that the senate would have an independent measure, not basing its action upon the house bill, and that it would probably be introduced on the first bill day next week, probably Wednesday. To this statement he added the one remark that the bill would probably not be any more satisfactory to the opposition than to the house bill.

Speaking of the probability of early consideration of the bill by the senate, Mr. Aldrich says no decision has yet been reached as to whether the bill will be taken up immediately or the date postponed until after the house should act upon its measure. He was of the opinion, however, that the latter course would be pursued. He thought there would be no important opposition to the bill and that there would, therefore, be no necessity for a change of the rules. Probably a month's time would be required to debate the bill, the disposition being to allow ample time, but Mr. Aldrich had no doubt that in the end the bill would be passed.

HANNA FOR FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Friends Urging the Ohio Senator's Selection to Fill a Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The republican membership of the senate probably will hold a caucus Tuesday afternoon next to make provision for the reorganization of the committees. There are many vacancies on committees caused by the retirement of senators. These will be filled, and in cases in which the republicans are in the minority on committees, steps will be taken to so change the membership as to give them control. Having so clear a majority of the members of the senate the republicans are disposed to assert their privilege of controlling committee work throughout.

No decision has yet been reached as to what shall be done about filling the elective offices of the senate, but the present disposition is to postpone action upon that subject for the present.

The general interest in the committee changes centers in the committee on finance. There are two vacancies in that committee, caused by the retirement of Senators Turpie of Indiana and White of California and the republicans will insist upon filling both of these places. The friends of Senator Hanna are urging his selection for one of the places.

The probabilities are that the detailed work of filling the committees will be delegated to a committee and that no actual changes will be made for several days, or possibly weeks.

HYMENEAL.

Two Sisters Wed at Once.

SIBLEY, Ia., Dec. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Misses Ella M. Reynolds and Minnie B. Reynolds, daughters of C. R. Reynolds, commander of L. G. Ireland post, Grand Army of the Republic, were married to Charles D. McKee, a prosperous young farmer of Sioux county, and Ernest F. Green, a young lawyer of Rock Valley, respectively. Rev. C. R. Seccombe of the Congregational church performed the ceremony. Miss Mary Reynolds, sister of the brides, a student at Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., came home to attend the double wedding. Mr. Reynolds, the father, is a brother of Auditor Reynolds of Osceola county.

Leamer-Richards.

WEST POINT, Neb., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—Rev. Angus B. Leamer, pastor of Grace Lutheran church, was married to Miss Agnes R. Richards of Geary City, Kan. The brother of the groom, Rev. Jesse Leamer of Wilbur, Neb., performed the ceremony.

Batterson-Wheeler.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—William M. Batterson and Miss Pearl Wheeler, daughter of Sheriff W. D. Wheeler, were married by Rev. T. K. Surface at the home of the bride's parents.

"77"

How "77" breaks up

COLDS

How?

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