

THE MEN ARE NAMED.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION DECIDED UPON.

Judge Brewer is Chairman of the Same—The Others are Richard L. Olney, Andrew D. White, Frederick E. Couderc and Daniel G. Gilman—Political Complexion of the Men Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Cleveland has announced the appointment of the Venezuelan boundary commission, as follows:

David J. Brewer of Kansas, justice United States Supreme court.

Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White of New York.

Frederick R. Couderc of New York.

Daniel G. Gilman of Maryland.

The commission is regarded here as a very satisfactory one, whose opinions and conclusions will be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

Justice Brewer is a Republican in politics, and about fifty-eight years of age. He is a graduate of Yale, and has spent considerable time in the practice of his profession in Kansas, where he filled a number of judicial offices. In 1884 he was appointed circuit court judge of the United States for the eighth district and was appointed associate justice of the supreme court in December, 1889, by President Harrison.

Richard H. Alvey is a Democrat in politics and a man of marked legal ability. It was the great reputation he gained as judge in the Maryland courts which led President Cleveland in the absence of political influence on Judge Alvey's part, to appoint him to the position of chief justice of the Court of Appeals of this district. He is about sixty years of age.

Andrew D. White is a Republican in politics. He is one of the best known men of letters in this country, and perhaps in the world; is an author and historian and has been the president of Cornell university. Mr. White was appointed minister to Russia by President Harrison and this position he held through Harrison's administration and for a year or more during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

Frederick R. Couderc is a Democrat in politics and is one of the best known members of the bar in New York. Mr. Couderc was one of the counsel for the United States on the Behring sea commission, and in that capacity made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches delivered in behalf of the American contentions.

The last named member of the commission, Daniel G. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins university, is well known as an authority in international law. He was at one time president of the University of California, and was later called to take up the work of the organization of the university of which he is now at the head. He is the author of a life of President Monroe. Mr. Gilman has never figured prominently in politics. At the White house it is stated that he has no politics, but his proclivities are understood to be Republican. The two great parties, it will be seen, are equally represented on the commission, with the fifth member having no outspoken politics.

All of the above named persons will accept the places to which they have been appointed and are expected to assemble in Washington as soon as practicable, with a view to taking the oath and entering upon their work. The appointments are made in compliance with a resolution of Congress passed at the request of President Cleveland, and the work of the commissioners will be to examine and collect evidence with a view to determining the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The conclusion reached by the commission will be reported to the President for his information in connection with any further representations and communications that may be made by this government to Great Britain in connection with the boundary line dispute between the latter country and Venezuela.

PAINTER BLAIR'S SAD END.

Formerly Famous and Wealthy, He Died in a Home for Incubables.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—John B. Blair, born in 1800, and once famous and wealthy, died yesterday at the home for incurables. Blair was a famous painter a half century ago. His skill is attested by the fact that his portrait of President Taylor is in the White house gallery. He was one of the first painters of war panoramas and the first to paint any great panoramas in this country. His first was a picture of birds of all the world, and to accomplish this work he was circled the globe twice. He was the inventor of the silk bag gas balloon, such as aeronauts of to-day employ, and fifty years ago invented a bicycle on the same lines as the present safety. He added half a million of wealth to a well known pencil manufacturer by inventing the rubber tips for pencils. He painted landscapes of foreign countries and pictures of sheep in almost endless numbers, and his auction sales of these were annual events in art circles a quarter of a century ago. Five years ago he was stricken with paralysis and three years later became blind and also lost the strength of his mind. He was then placed in the home for incurables.

Atchison to Make Car Couplers.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 3.—L. T. Backus, C. T. Backus, C. W. Weller, R. R. Herd and R. A. Park, have incorporated the "Columbia Car Coupler Company" for a term of fifty years. Capital stock, \$150,000; general offices, Atchison.

That Zinc Smelter Deal.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 3.—Robert H. Lanyon, who returned from Chicago yesterday, says the syndicate plans for the purchase of all the zinc smelters in this section have not been consummated, but that his ten furnace smelter at this place and those of the Lanyon Foundry at Pittsburg, Kan., have been sold to the syndicate. He will give possession in about forty days. It is presumed that the new owners will continue the works here, as they have ordered suspended furnaces to be repaired for immediate use.

ENGLAND THE BULLY.

Significant Remarks Made Recently by Venezuelan Commissioner Couderc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Frederick R. Couderc is the only one of the commissioners, who, in advance of his appointment, expressed an opinion on the boundary controversy. Mr. Couderc, while the country rang with the Venezuelan message, took occasion to express his views of England. Now that he is a commissioner they become significant and are presented as he gave them some days ago:

"England has been the bully of the world. Her policy has been one of aggression. She holds Gibraltar and by that means has Spain by the throat. When France was tied up with Germany, England seized Egypt, as she had practically seized Cyprus. In the event of trouble between this country and England, France would sweep into Egypt and Russia would march upon Constantinople. England, of course, is responsible for the Armenian massacres. England will not permit Russia to seize Constantinople and wipe the unspeakable Turk off the face of the earth, therefore thousands of Christians must suffer death. John Bull has no friends and Uncle Sam has no enemies. If there should be trouble between America and England the sympathy of all Europe would be with us and the hand of every European nation would be raised against England. The English government appreciates its friendliness and helplessness. Because of that fact there will be no war. If war should come, the map of Europe would be recast and perhaps the map of Asia, too."

A JUDGE KILLS A FOOTPAD

Justice Blume of Chicago Rout Two Attacking Thieves.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Justice Jarvis Blume of the West Chicago Avenue police station was passing underneath the Alley "L" structure at Thirteenth street at 1:30 o'clock this morning on his way home in company with his daughter May, when two masked men attacked the magistrate. One of them threw his arms about Mr. Blume's neck and tried to strangle him; the other made an attempt to find his pocketbook.

Making a feint to assist the robbers, Blume drew his revolver and fired. One man uttered a cry of pain and fell with blood streaming from a wound in his abdomen. Before the police arrived the man was dead.

When the man fell Justice Blume turned his revolver upon the other, who was making haste to escape. None of the bullets took effect.

After the shooting Justice Blume and his daughter went to the Harrison street police station and told what had occurred. The patrol wagon was sent out at once and the man found dead. The body was taken to the morgue.

Among the papers in his pocket was a vaccination certificate made out to John Kelly.

FREE COINAGE.

Silver Men Are Preparing a Measure to Supersede the Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Senate bill finance committee adjourned at 12:30 until to-morrow. No action was taken and no vote was had. The bond bill was discussed, but the tariff bill was not taken up. Senators White and Wolcott were not present.

Senator Vest was not present so the silver men and anti-silver men were a tie. It is understood that the intention of the silver men is to report either a free coinage substitute or amendment to the bond bill, probably an amendment. After the regular meeting of the committee the Republican members held a conference in the committee room and the Democrats conferred in the district committee room. Senator Jones, Populist, of Nevada, went with the Democrats at the conference. The silver men have unanimously decided to insist upon an amendment in the nature of an entire substitute providing for free coinage of silver and the elimination of all authority for the issuance of bonds. Senator Jones of Arkansas was delegated to prepare a message in accordance with these views to be submitted to a full meeting of the committee as soon as it can be completed.

SIX LIVES LOST IN A FIRE.

The Home of a Wealthy Ohioan Burned—Five Narrowly Escaped.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—At 4 o'clock this morning the home of John H. Hibbard was discovered to be on fire. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, their son, Allen, aged 5, and baby, Dorothy, Miss Fay Hibbard and Mrs. Grace Hibbard-Lee, sisters of Barnesville, Ohio, perished by suffocation although their bodies were more or less burned.

Mr. Hibbard was secretary of the Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel Company and was related by marriage with the Deshlers, Huntingtons and other of the wealthiest families of Columbus. Four sons, less than 15 years of age, and the colored servant narrowly escaped by jumping from second-story windows.

A Resubmission Newspaper.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 3.—Simon Greenspan, who married the widow of Allen B. Sells, the wealthy ex-circus man, is seeking to establish a resubmission daily paper in Topeka. The movement has not assumed definite form yet, and will not be carried into effect unless the National Liquor Association will subscribe liberally. Greenspan is a pronounced opponent of prohibition, and thinks the opportunity is now ripe to begin a resubmission campaign.

Colorado Produces More Gold Than Silver.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 3.—For the first time in the history of the State the gold output for the year just closed exceeded in value that of silver. The most careful computation of the mineral output for the year from the statistics attained shows the following: Gold, \$17,340,495; silver, \$14,259,049; lead, \$2,955,114; copper, \$877,492; total, \$35,432,150. For 1894 the output was: Gold, \$11,235,566; silver, \$14,721,750; lead, \$3,268,613; copper, \$707,420; total, \$29,933,349. The increase in the gold production is almost wholly from the Cripple Creek district.

THE HORSELESS VEHICLE.

General Miles Considering Its Utility in Army Use—Would Be a Great Saving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Gen. Miles is now making a study of the horseless vehicle, with a view to determining its utility in army use. The idea is to use it for the army trains. At each of its forty-one military posts our army employs two or more wagons, prescribed by the Quartermaster General. The larger, the six-mule wagon, is for transporting army supplies to and from railroad stations on the frontier posts. The other, known as the escort wagon, is pulled by two or four mules. It is used in the more thickly settled regions, for the same purpose, as well as for official errands. Those wagons have been used in the army since the war, with but little alteration. The horseless vehicle, if feasible, would be a big improvement over them. Besides, it would be a great saving.

Our small army of 25,000 men employs 9,500 horses and mules for use of the cavalry and artillery and for general drafting purposes. The average cost of these for the last fiscal year, for instance, ranged from \$95 to \$168 each, the cavalry horses costing the least, even less than the Government mules, and draft horses the most. Thus the army makes a great outlay each year, not only for purchasing horses, but for keeping them well fed and groomed.

COPPINGER'S PROMOTION.

His Nomination to Be a Brigadier Still Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The nomination of Colonel Coppinger to be brigadier general of the army is still held up in the Senate. There is a hard fight being made against his nomination. This fight is being conducted by the A. P. A. The most serious objection to the distinguished soldier is that he is a Catholic in religion and when a young man served in the Pope's zones.

Coppinger came to this country in 1860, entered the Union army, served with distinction throughout the civil war, has been wounded several times, and received a commission in the regular service and in the natural order of things reached the command of his regiment and was nominated by the President to the grade of brigadier general. Colonel Coppinger's wife was the eldest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, and it is said that one of the reasons for the serious break between the Blaine and Harrison families was the refusal of President Harrison to promote Coppinger to brigadier generalship when requested to do so by Mrs. Blaine. Last summer, when a vacancy occurred in the grade of brigadier general, President Cleveland promoted Coppinger.

A Modern William Tell.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 1.—"Arizona Charley," who enjoys the distinction of having conducted a week of bull fighting at Cripple Creek, Col., in spite of the opposition of the local authorities and the governor, was accidentally shot and painfully wounded last evening. He had too much confidence in the marksmanship of a friend, whom he requested to shoot a snow ball from the top of his head. The friend's nerve was bad and Charley received a painful wound in the forehead.

Small Operators Fear It.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 1.—Considerable interest is manifested here as to the probable outcome of the great zinc combine. As its workings can yet only be guessed, those interested do not feel at liberty to express themselves. The impression among many miners and operators is that the result will be simply to choke out of existence all small enterprises and to prevent any further efforts toward the building of any additional smelting works in this section.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery separator	21	@	22
Butter—Fair to good country	13	@	15
Eggs—Fresh	14	@	18
Chickens—Dresser	6	@	10
Ducks—Per lb.	9	@	10
Turkeys—Per lb.	9	@	11
Practical ones	5	@	6
Geese—Per lb.	7	@	8
Lemons—Choice Messina	4	@	6
Oranges—Per box	4	@	6
Apples—Per bu.	4	@	5
Sweet potatoes—Good, per bu.	2	@	2
Potatoes—Per bu.	35	@	40
Beans—Navy, standard	1	@	1
Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bu.	9	@	10
Hay—Upland, per ton	6	@	7
Straw—Per bu.	2	@	2
Broom Corn—Green, per bu.	2	@	2
Hogs—Mixed packing	3	@	3
Hogs—Heavy weights	3	@	3
Beef—Stockers and feeders	2	@	2
Beef steers	3	@	3
Bulls	2	@	2
Cattle—Green, per bu.	2	@	2
Oxen	2	@	2
Cows	1	@	1
Westerns	2	@	2
Sheep—Lamb	3	@	3
Sheep—Mixed native	2	@	2

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, spring	50	@	57
Corn—Per bu.	35	@	37
Oats—No. 2	22	@	24
Pork—Standard	7	@	8
Lard—Common to ex	5	@	5
Hogs—Auction	3	@	3
Sheep—Lamb	3	@	3
Sheep—Westerns	2	@	2

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2, red winter	69	@	69
orn No. 2	34	@	34
Oats—No. 2	23	@	23
Lard	5	@	5

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2, red, cash	65	@	65
Sorghum—Per bu.	23	@	23
Oats—Per bu.	16	@	16
Hogs—Mixed packing	3	@	3
Cattle—Native heaves	3	@	3
Sheep—Auction	3	@	3
Lamb	3	@	3

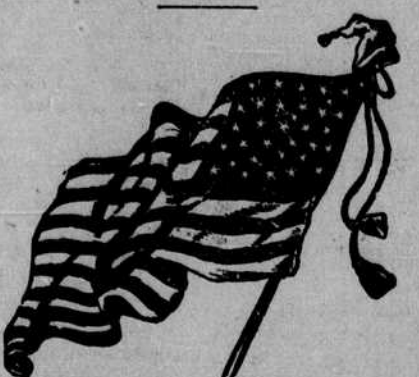
KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2	57	@	58
Corn—No. 2	22	@	22
Oats—No. 2	16	@	16
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2	@	2
Hogs—Mixed packing	3	@	3
Sheep—Lamb	3	@	3

HAPPY NEWSBOYS.

INCREASED PAPER SALES BY BRADFORD'S BOOM.

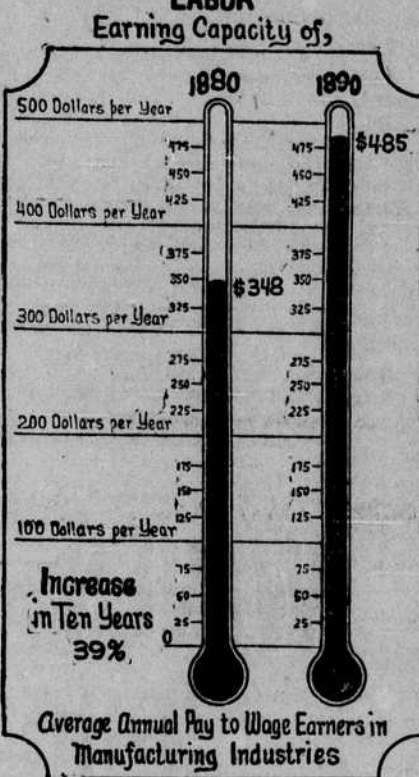
England's Streets Echo with the Loss of American Manufacturers—Increase of \$6,000,000 in Shipments of Worsted Coatings—Shoddy and Rags.



Bradford, Dec. 20, 1895.—Hush! Silence! What is that I hear? Not the street urchin, carrying under his arm his usual bundle of evening papers and shouting in every one's ears the final result of the morning or afternoon races; but with a changed chorus he rings forth most sonorously "Bradford Trade With America! Heavy Business Maintained."

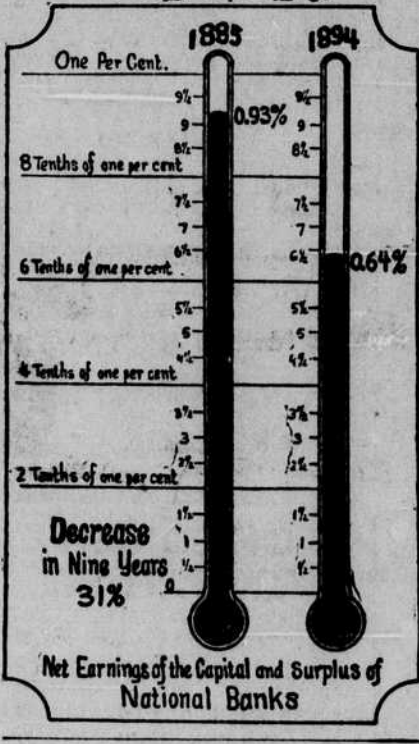
LABOR

Earning Capacity of,



CAPITAL

Earning Capacity of,



MARKET'S OF THE WORLD

Wages Broken, but Gate Closed.

"Can I yet report any decline?" you ask solemnly. None whatever; for October returns step forth and claim a third position. The occasions referred to were July and August, when the totals were \$534,301 and \$606,880 respectively, while October returns show a no mean total of \$517,279. But the reason of the total exports of July and August being so much in excess of those for the past month is to be found in the fact that immense quantities of raw material were sent out in these months, and, on this, of course, the labor employed is infinitesimal as compared with manufactured products.

This to a true hearted Yankee, with a feeling of concern for his own domestic factories, cannot be lightly passed over, for in manufactured fabrics October jumps into the second place and not the third. Really it is in this department where all the weight of argument comes in, for if one could see as large an increase in the exportation of raw materials, it would speak volumes for our domestic makers; but the result being the opposite—made-up fabrics—instead of raw materials, it must tell powerfully against domestic mills. I say again, that while the principal manufactured exports are below August, yet they are considerably above July figures.

Look for a moment at worsted coatings, stuff goods and woolen goods. In

July these were sent to your side goods of these descriptions to the value of \$360,110, in August \$426,682, and in October \$408,540. And I make bold to affirm that, if there had been in October five Thursdays and five Fridays, as there were in August, October shipments would have been the biggest ever yet chronicled. Why is that, you ask? Simply because the principal cargo vessels leave Liverpool at the week's end and on the two days previous, Thursday and Friday, three-fourths of the declared shipments are made. This I know for a fact is the prevailing custom among our Anglo-American shippers.

Worsted coatings—and what an amount of labor is spent in producing this class of wearing apparel—gives to American makers another hard knock. Last month's shipments of this class of goods is the largest since the new tariff came into operation. Think of it, \$152,169 worth of goods in four weeks. This means \$45,542 worth per week, and \$6,747 per 27 working days declared. If orders for this amount had to be given out of 27 domestic factories it would mean just a little in every department of manufacture. The shipments of worsted coatings alone for each consecutive month are worthy of recapitulation. Let every reader look at them squarely and soberly and study out what they mean.

Shipments of worsted coatings under Gorman act, 1895:

January	154,513	6	10
February	146,641	2	3
March	145,082	4	2
April	116,506	2	6
May	154,998	11	11
June	115,987	4	11
July	127,110	10	5
August	160,986	0	1
September	172,484	15	2
October	182,169	1	4

Total 1,476,478 17 9

Shipments of worsted coatings under McKinley tariff, 1894:

January	17,608	8	4
February	20,967	0	9
March	19,657	17	3
April	14,429	4	7
May	14,326	11	1
June	16,776	5	11
July	22,186	12	8
August	21,909	5	9
September	33,671	0	11
October	57,187	19	5

Total 238,608 6 3

Gigantic increase of foreign shipments of worsted coatings alone in ten months' time of \$1,237,870 11a. 1d. In the words of the apostle of old I would exclaim: And what shall I say more? These have all obtained a good consular report, have passed safely into your markets to clothe the backs and adorn the persons from whom your domestic makers have the right to demand their first support and patronage.

Clothing Trade Troubles.

"The past six weeks has witnessed the failure of an unusually large number of firms engaged in the clothing and clothing trade, and indications point to additional embarrassments before the close of the present month. The collapses have also extended to a few dry goods jobbing houses."

The foregoing is from the Wool and Cotton Reporter of Nov. 7. It points out clearly the nature of the free trade revival in business and confirms the reports of increasing trade failures that have already been published. The Wool and Cotton Reporter further says, that, "the present time is perhaps the most critical one of all the year." Possibly the times will be even more critical later in the year, or during 1896. It also stated that "the banks appear to be scrutinizing more closely than ever those who apply to them" for credit. This seems to be a little peculiar, because we have time and again been assured by the free trade papers of the country that all the weak concerns had gone to the wall during the free trade panic of 1893 and 1894. Now, it is the solid and sound concerns that must be smashed, and when the banks are "scrutinizing more closely than ever" the credit of the solid business concerns that escaped the free trade wreck of 1893 and 1894, it shows the nature of a free trade business revival and the effect of a policy of free trade in wool. Bankers have no confidence in either.

WHY DON'T YOU BUY CORN?

PRODUCER, sell your produce and write to us for information how to make big money on the proceeds in the purchase of corn on margin. Information and book on speculation FREE. C. E. VAN WINKLE & CO., 227 LaSalle St., Chicago.

MARKER'S HAIR BALM

Restores and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Keeps the scalp cool and healthy. Greatly helps the youthful complexion. Cures itching humors. Sold by Druggists.

Young Men AND WOMEN.

Full Business, Shorthand, Pen Art and Telegraph course. Oldest, Largest and Best in Nebraska. Students can work for board. Beautiful Catalog free. F. F. ROOSE, Pres., Omaha.

Money Saved

by sending for our wholesale and retail price list of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Hardware, Music, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Jewels, Ladies Ready-to-Wear. HAYDEN BROS., Omaha, Neb.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR WORKS

Stove Repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges, 1200 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

OPIMUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENSON, Lebanon, Ohio.

FISCH'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Sold in time. Sold by druggists.

W. N. U., OMAHA—2—1896.

The Judge's Musical Instrument.

A new typewriter story comes from India. It appears that one of the English judges in India was an expert on the machine, and it occurred to him to use it for the making of judicial notes. The machine was conveyed into court, when a certain novelty was imparted to the proceedings by the click of the keys and the tinkle of the bell which indicated that a line had been completed. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced. Promptly he appealed, on the ground that, instead of listening to the evidence, the judge had whiled away his time by playing on a musical instrument. This was a technicality as well as a typewriter, and quite a good enough reason for a bad man to get a new trial.

Cope's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

If you have both tracts and bleed to give to the poor, give them the bread first.

Woman wants dress; man wants address.

We have not been without Fisco's Cure for Consumption for twenty years.—LESLIE FRANK, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '91.

The extent of your trouble is the importance which you attach to yourself.