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A GREAT CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE AMERICAS TO MEET IN OCTOBER.

The Proposition First Suggested by James G. Blaine During Garfield's Administration—The Representatives of the United States in the Conference.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, May 30.—By long odds the most important convention of the year is that which will meet in this city next October. It is called the American States conference, and is to be attended only by the states of the three Americas—North, Central and South America.

The plan had its origin with the present secretary of state, who attempted to put it into execution while he was secretary under President Garfield; but it failed at that time owing to the death of the president and consequent dissolution of his cabinet, and also on account of the difficulties then existing between Chili and Peru and Mexico and Guatemala.

Naturally, the United States takes the leading place in this continental conference, for it is by far the most powerful and important nation interested. Under the invitations the following work is prescribed for the conference: First—Measures that shall tend to preserve and promote the prosperity of the several American states.

Second—Measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted.

Third—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American states and the ports of each other.

Fourth—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American states, to govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices, and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantine.

Fifth—The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights and trade marks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.

Sixth—The adoption of a common silver coin, to be issued by each government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American states.

Seventh—An agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective governments of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter arise between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peacefully settled and wars prevented.

Eighth—And to consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several states represented as may be presented by any of said states which are hereby invited to participate in said conference.

Though the delegates have held no meeting, and have received no instructions, by common consent John B. Henderson, of Missouri, is already looked upon as the chairman of the American commission. Gen. Henderson is a man of great ability and force.

A native of Virginia, he was before the war a Douglas Democrat, and in the war espoused the Union cause and did good service in the field. He was in the United States senate from Missouri from 1863 to 1869, and it was there, during the Andrew Johnson impeachment trial, that he first demonstrated the positive character of his convictions and his tenacity and courage of purpose.

So close was the struggle in the senate that it was known one or two votes would in all probability turn the scale for or against the innocence or guilt of Johnson, and the greatest pressure was brought to bear upon Henderson, who was supposed to be friendly to the president, to induce him to change his vote.

He was deluged with letters and telegrams from his state, public meetings were held to ask him by resolution to turn against the unpopular Johnson, and he was even threatened with political ruin. But it was all in vain. Gen. Henderson could not be turned from his purpose, and voted with Trumbull, Fessenden, Grimes and other Republicans, and thus saved the president from the disgrace of impeachment.

This display of moral courage cost Gen. Henderson his seat in the senate, for at the next election he was displaced by Carl Schurz. Gen. Henderson is very wealthy, having for a number of years enjoyed the most remunerative law practice in the city of St. Louis.

Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg iron and steel millionaire, is one of the best known members of the commission. Carnegie is a Scotchman, and has the shrewd mind and well-poised judgment characteristic of the natives of the Bonnie land. He was put on the commission because of his thorough familiarity with the commerce of the world, and more especially with the iron and steel interests. On recommending Carnegie to the president for this honor Secretary Blaine remarked that the conference was likely to resemble a game of checkers, and he knew Carnegie was a good checker player, for he had tried him to his sorrow. It is a fact that Carnegie owes his rise in the world to a game of draughts.

His father was a journeyman potter in Pittsburg, and being fond of checkers, as most Scotchmen are, often joined in the games at a well known ale house. There he met David Brooks, a railway manager, and happening to speak one day of his son Andrew, and to express the wish that he had some work for him, Brooks told Carnegie he would take the boy into his office as a messenger. The youngster went to work the next day at \$3 a week, learned to manip-

ulate the telegraph keys, attracted the attention of Tom Scott, and was soon put in the way of developing into a millionaire, an opportunity which he lost no time in grasping.

The diplomat of the delegation, who may be relied upon to look out for the interests of this country in all matters of international law, is William Henry Trescott, of North Carolina. Secretary Blaine has said of Mr. Trescott that he is the most accomplished diplomat in this country, which is praise indeed.

Trescott is one of the very few Americans who have made diplomacy their trade, and who have mastered it in all its details. His record is one of which any man might be proud. His first diplomatic service was as secretary of legation at London. He then became first assistant secretary of state under Lewis Cass in the administration of Buchanan, and was the first man to fill that office, which was created about the beginning of Buchanan's term.

When the war broke out Trescott returned to his native state, intending to take a part in the diplomacy of the Confederacy, but for some reason, probably because he had been a strong Whig and an anti-Calhoun man, was not intrusted by President Davis with missions suitable to his abilities.

After the war he came north again, and was one of the United States counsel in the Halifax fisheries dispute, which resulted in the payment of five and a half millions of dollars to this government. Later he was sent, with James F. Swift, now minister to Japan, and Col. James B. Angell, of Michigan, to negotiate a treaty with China.

That was in the administration of Mr. Hayes, when Mr. Everts was secretary of state. In 1881 Mr. Blaine sent him as a special minister to Chili and Peru, and he was subsequently designated by the government to join Gen. Grant in negotiating a commercial treaty with Mexico. Mr. Trescott has written a history of American diplomacy up to the end of Jefferson's career in the presidency, besides a large number of magazine articles. He is now a resident of Washington.

The representative of New York city and its vast business interests is one of the best known business men of that city—Cornelius Bliss, of the firm of Bliss & Fabyan, cotton merchants. Mr. Bliss is a native of Massachusetts, and his first business employment was with James M. Beebe & Co., then the principal dry goods house of Boston.

He became a partner in the firm in 1864, and rapidly grew rich. About 1870 he joined the firm of which he is now a member, and his house sells a larger quantity of cotton prints than any other firm in America.

William Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland, represents on the delegation the interests of Baltimore and the eastern middle section of the country, particularly the mercantile and shipping lines. He is a man of wealth and high character, educated a lawyer, which profession he practiced with eminent success, but is now engaged in railway enterprises as a capitalist and president. He is a Democrat, and though not actively engaged in politics represents what is known as the anti-Gorman element of Democracy in Maryland. He served one term in the United States senate.

Clement Studebaker, of Indiana, represents the manufacturing interests, particularly the makers of wagons and farming machinery and implements. He is one of that family of Studebakers who have built up the greatest wagon factory in the world at South Bend. The father of the Studebaker boys was a plodding wagon maker, who taught his boys his trade, and who was satisfied to turn out vehicles as fast as he could sell them to the farmers of the surrounding country.

He had no dreams of an empire for a market. But one day the old gentleman died, and just as the neighbors were wondering how the Studebaker boys would get along without the guiding hand of a father, the youngsters began branching out in the wagon business in the most astonishing manner.

They put up new shops, hired more workmen, introduced machinery, and soon began to sell their product all over the west. Now they make a complete wagon every five minutes. Their vehicles are known all over the continent of America, and even in "rope. Clement Studebaker is perhaps the best known of the brothers, being a man of great public spirit. He is a prominent Republican of Indiana, and is also conspicuous in the councils of the Presbyterian church.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, is New England's representative, though he will be assisted in looking out for the interests of that section by Mr. Bliss, who is selling agent for many of the great cotton mills. Mr. Coolidge is a capitalist and railway president, who was originally a lawyer. He is an accomplished and polished gentleman, justly proud of his descent from the family which gave to the world a Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Coolidge not long ago presented the government with the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written.

Morris Estes, of California, is a well known lawyer of the Pacific coast, and was chairman of the Republican national convention last year. He is also a farmer, ranchman and wine grower, and is fully able to represent the varied interests of the Pacific coast.

John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, is a prominent citizen of that state, who held a Federal office, that of marshal, under a former administration. He was placed on the delegation as a representative of the sugar interest of Louisiana, which hopes to profit much by the conference. John F. Hanson, of Georgia, is the most extensive cotton manufacturer of the south, having large mills at Macon. He is the cotton representative in the international conference, and there are hopes that the cotton trade with Central and South America may be greatly stimulated.

Congress has appropriated \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the conference, and the public printer will print the proceedings of the body in English, Spanish and Portuguese. This will provide for everybody except the Haytiens, whose language is the French.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A PRIZE PLAN.

To Cost \$2,000, as Estimated in "Carpentry and Building." This plan is from Carpentry and Building, a useful monthly published in New York. It was furnished by George W. E. Field, 46 Wiggins' block, Cincinnati, O., and took the first prize in the nineteenth competition instituted by Carpentry and Building. The plans



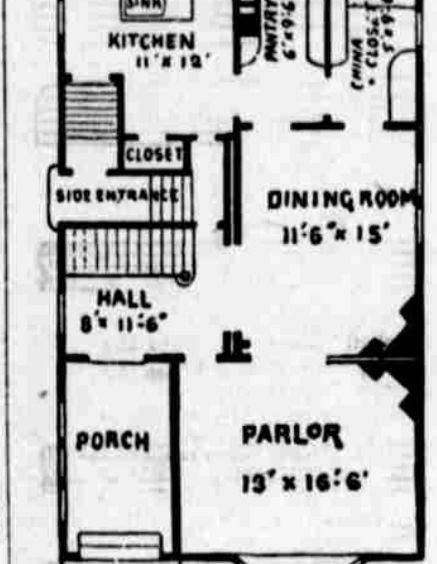
PERSPECTIVE VIEW. Are sufficiently clear without explanation. Here are the certified estimates of cost:

Table with 2 columns: Description of work and Estimated cost. Includes items like 125 cubic yards of excavation, 50 perch limestone, 2,000 feet chestnut stock, etc.



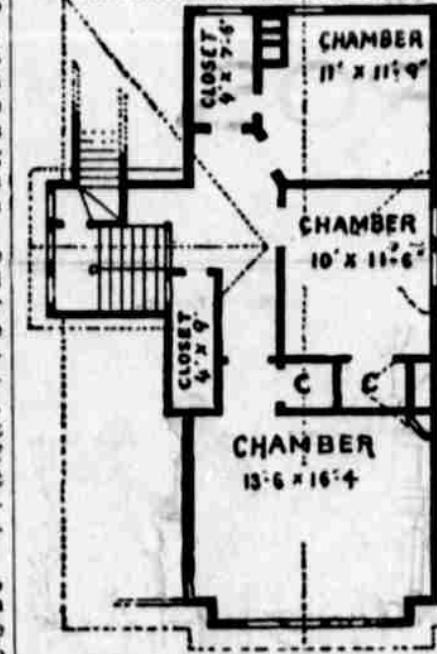
FRONT ELEVATION. 4,000 feet hemlock boards at \$12, 46 square cedar shingles at \$4, 1,600 feet spruce flooring at \$20, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description of work and Estimated cost. Includes items like 4,000 feet hemlock boards, 46 square cedar shingles, 1,600 feet spruce flooring, etc.



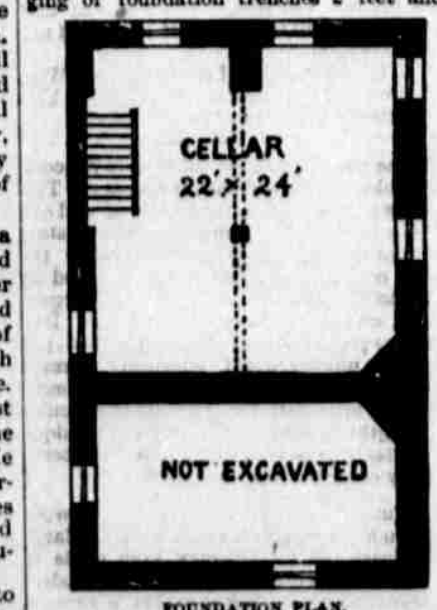
FIRST FLOOR PLAN. 30 window frames and sash at \$4, 7 cellar frames and sash at \$4, 120 feet crown molding at \$2.50 per 100, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description of work and Estimated cost. Includes items like 30 window frames and sash, 7 cellar frames and sash, 120 feet crown molding, etc.



CHAMBER PLAN. Carpenter labor, 410 00. Total carpenter work, \$1,458 00. Mason work, etc., 581 00. Total, \$2,039 00.

Certified to by William White. This plan contemplates the excavation of the cellar to the depth of 5 feet and the digging of foundation trenches 2 feet and 6



FOUNDATION PLAN. inches below grade, the foundations to be 18 inches thick, the framing to be of spruce, the outside walls, porch and roof to be sheathed with hemlock boarding, inside and outside finish to be first quality clear chestnut and the flooring to be of spruce.

Horace Greeley's Adage.

It was maintained by the late Horace Greeley, that "nothing succeeds like success." If this be true, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will always be popular, as it never fails. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping-cough, and is undoubtedly the best and most reliable medicine in use for those diseases. It is decidedly a success. For sale by A. L. Shrader, druggist.

Help Wanted.

For the benefit of the ladies who may have to pass through the common struggle of securing help, the COURIER will receive want advertisements for publication in the Daily Call without charge. Parties desiring help situations, boarders, or to rent rooms or rent houses can leave their advertisement at this office and they will be promptly delivered to the Call for publication. One cent a word per day is the expense.

Pumps and Wells.

Dean & Horton have made contracts with well men to leave orders at their office for Drive, Bored or Tubular wells. All work guaranteed or no pay.

Sewer Pipes.

For Culvert and Sewer Pipe, both for drains or wells, Dean & Horton carry all sizes from four inches to twenty-four inch inclusive at bottom prices.

Turn horses out in a good pasture for a few weeks, when they get in bad condition. If that can not be done use Dr. Cady's Condition Powders; they will put a horse in perfect health. A well horse don't need medicine. Hay, grain and good care is better. Dr. Cady's Condition Powders are a true horse medicine, (not a dope,) they aid digestion, cure constipation, kidney disorders and destroy worms. Sold by A. L. Shrader, Druggist.

We have a large stock of Canopy top Bureaus, Phonos, light buggies, etc., on hand and are making very low prices on all our work. If you are contemplating the purchase of a carriage of any kind, come and see us. We'll take your old buggy in exchange at its fair cash value. Camp Brothers, corner 10th and N.

Morton & Leighty at their handsome new ice cream parlors will serve none but strictly pure ice cream. A line of fine confectionery will also be found fresh and at right prices. Odell's dining hall, 31 tickets for \$4.00.

We can sell you a good shoe for less money than ever. We are at the top in quantity and quality and at the bottom in prices. Call at Webster & Rogers, at 1043 O street. Telephone at the COURIER office is 233.

Prompt delivery, courteous treatment and prices as low as the lowest are the inducements we offer patrons. Lincoln Ice Company. Telephone number 118. Office 1040 O street.

Drive out to Cushman park Sunday and get one Brown's famous dinner. White goods and French satens—H. R. Nisley & Co.

Buy your coal of the Whitebreast Coal and Linc Co., and it will always be well screened, full weight, best quality and at right prices. We have just received a full line of the Burt & Packard shoes at Webster & Rogers' 1043 O street.

For underwear, hosiery and kid gloves—H. R. Nisley & Co. Take that prescription to Wilson & Green's pharmacy 130 south Tenth street, where it will be accurately compounded and prices will be reasonable.

Call and look through the shoe department, at H. R. Nisley & Co. Try the delicious cream soda at Wilson & Green's 130 south Tenth street. Nothing but pure and wholesome fruit flavors used.

Brown has secured the refreshment privilege at Cushman's park, and the public will be intelligently served by an experienced caterer. Sawyer & Mosher's greenhouses supply cut flowers, bouquets, etc., on short notice. Branch floral conservatory in Masonic Temple basement.

Remember you get nothing but the pure article when you order your ice from the Lincoln Ice Company. Telephone number 118. Office 1040 O street.

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