Many Delegates Speak on All Sides of the Question.

DIVERSE OPINIONS FREELY GIVEN:

Decision in Favor of Free and Unlimited Coinage of United States Silver-New Orleans is Chosen.

Yesterday's session of the transmississippi congress opened with all of the members in their seats at 90'clock and as soon as President Thomas rapped for order, Mr. Crawtord of Texas introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

which was adopted:

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this congres, by a petition of the deceates from Texas, that water to a depth of seventeen and a half feet has been obtained on the barsat the mouth of the Brazos river on the Gulf of Mexico, and that a harbor with ample dis mage and depth has been found for all shipping that may enter through said bars, and that twenty-three feet of water are expected to be obtained within tweive months from this date; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That this congress of all of the transmississipply states hereby extend to the men engaged in the enterprise who have, without government ald achieved this triumph and carned our congratulation with the express hope that still deeper water may be obtained at the port of Velasco.

Si ver's Time Come.

Si ver's Time Come.

President Thomas then announced that he President Thomas then announced that he had appointed W. M. Fishback of Arkansas, A. L. Vallandingham of Missouri, Walter Gresham of Texas, W. N. Nason of Nebraska, Alva Adams of Colorada, J. G. Lowe of Kansas, and M. W. Mills of New Mexico, a committee to confer with the Western States Commercial Congress as to the advisability of a consolitation of the two bodies.

Colorad C. R. Scott of Omala presented a Colonel C. R. Scott of Omaha presented a resolution asking the convention to endorse

Omana as the place for holding the next re-publican national convention. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions. The rules were suspended and the resolu-tion relating to foreign immigration was called up for consideration.

The resolution was amended by striking

out the words, "That the power to naturalize citizens should only be conferred upon the federal courts," and as so amended was adopted. A committee of three from each of the

transmississippi states was appointed to adopt ways and means to introduce corn as an article of food in the countries of the The hour having arrived for the discussion of the silver question, Colonel Buchanan of Colorado was introduced as the first speaker. He discussed the four reports submitted by the committee on resolutions and then talked

silver. It was a difficult matter to find any two men who could agree on the money question, which was largely due to the miscon-The majority report, which was as follows, the people of Colorado and the west did not

Whereas, The business and civilization of nations advance and recede as the money in general eleculation among the people increases or decreases; and,

general circulation among the people increases or decreases; and.

Whereas, The experience of the world has
established that zold and silve are the only
substance that possess the requisite qualities
of perfect money; and.

Whereas, The framers of our government,
contemplating no other money, established
the two to work side by side, making the unit
of value the silver dollar, and giving to both
metals alike the first essential of money, the
full recognition of the zovernment; and,

Whereas, The breaking of that faith with
people, which the fathers had established, was
a violation of every then existing contract, inassamen as it increased the burden of the
world's indebtedness 30 per cent, by taking

Whereas, Vaides rise and fall in exact pro-portion to the volume of money in general circulation; and,
Whereas, By the demonetization of silver,
the burden laid upon the people by the advancing gold values, measured by the fall in
values on every other product, has become insupportable; now, therefore, the transmissis-

sippl congress does solemnly Resolve. That the congress of the United States be hereby petitioned to repeal all laws which in their effect work dishonor upon, or in the least challenge the sovereignty of the silver dollar as an absolute measure of values, and to restore to silver the place given it as perfect money by the framers of our government.

ernment.
Resolved, That the only modification of the above which we will necept is the limiting of the operation of the law to the silver product of the United States, and this we will necept, believing it will be but a change of methods which will reach at once the same desired results.

Resolved. That we petition the president and congress of the United States to once more attempt to bring around an interna-tional recognition and adjustment of sliver as money, and should this effort full, that a imthed agreement be sought with the nations of the Latin union whereby the mints of those nations may again be opened for the colnage

Resolved. That we petition the president and congress to continue, and if possible, to complete negotiations with the Spanish-American autions for a common currency for this continent south of the dominion.

Not Free Coinage.

Legislation had been forced upon the silver men in the nature of a bribe. He had in-vestigated the subject and found that the free coinage of silver should be made upon the common biterests of all of the people. It had been urged that silver comage was in the interests of the silver producers, and if that was true the transmississippi congress should let the subject alone. The coinage of token money was produced by all nations in the world, but the silver miner uld not be allowed to enjoy the profit, Give that liberty to the silver producer and the nickel men and the copper men would soon demand the free coinage of their product. In that case, the nickel men would demand \$0.60 per pound for their material, which is worth only 60 cents per pound. Take the same rule and apply it to copper. The mine owners would receive \$1.60 per pound for their product, which is now worth only 15 cents per pound. Carry the argument still further. There was nothing to prevent the rag picker from manufacturing his rags into paper and then demanding that the product of his linen rags be declared us

a standard of money value.

Limit the free coinage of silver to American products only, and how could you enforced. if the free coinage was limited to the United States the policy could not be carried out. The dollars would be suburged across the borders. They would come in the wine casks and nothing could prevent such intro-duction. For years there and been a general desire to destroy silver as a metal. Value was a relation between things and it shifted was a relation between things and it shifted according to the supply and demand. Some people thought that the more a dollar would buy the more valuable it would be. The value of a thing was something that would not be fixed. If it could be, the speaker would have the value of the silver dollar as standard as the yard stick or the bound weight. The report of the committee was simply a demand for the restoration of bimetalism and nothing more. He would not go into sacs cloth if the resolution should be voted down.

Senator Warren of Wyoming moved that the majtrity report relating to silver coinage

the majtrity report relating to silver coinage

be adopted.
Colonel Buchanan amended to substitute the minority report relating to bi-metalism. S. A. Thompson of Minnesota, as an amend-ment moved to substitute and adopt the minority report referring to an international

Wants a Standard Dollar. Mr. Thempson addressed the convention He wanted to see a standard so that when the government out its stamp upon a piece of silver, the people would know it was worth a certain amount. If it should happen that a great mass of gold should be found and it should be shipped out by tons, the value of gold would certainly be lowered and nothing could prevent the fluctuation in the markets of the world. The silver dealing should be made so that it He wanted to see a standard so that when the fluctuation in the markets of the world. The sliver dellar should be made so that it would be as good as the gold dellar in any port of the world. The paper money of the United States was accepted in Canada and could be exchanged for gold, but if they took a silver dellar there, they would have to discount it 10 cents. Paper should be used as a token until as large an amount could be floated, redeemable in gold. The speaker said that he was not a flat money man, but could see no reason why the government should pay such a price for silver when paper money could be made so eneaply. A good deal of the talk on the silver question was demagogueism and was for the purpose

for the nations of the world to adopt a standard of value for the silver dollar then there would be no difficulty, but he thought that such a course would not be possible. England thought that if the gold could be

driven out of the country then silver woud be brought down. When asked why the paper dollar was taken at por in Canada it was simply be-cause it was a note, a promise upon the part. of the United States to pay 100 cents. The people of Canada knew that the piedge would be redeemed, while the silver dollar carried no such promise. It simply stated that it contained so many grains of silver.

Omaha Financial Theories.

Mr. Thompson divided his time with A. P. Hopkins of Omaha, who spoke against free and untimited coinage of silver. He said that there was no reason why a bonus should be paid on the silver product. The business had been prosperous and had produced more millionaires than any other industry, with the parameter of the silver product. aires than any other industry, with the pos-sible exception of the railroads. Bi-metalism had been tried in America and France. Both gold and silver fluctuated, gold less, of course. The proposition would be just as reasonable to try and make corn and wheat bear the same relative values. France was on the same basis as the United

States. Silver was maintained at a gold value only because, there, a gold value was back of it. It was of a gold value in its own country, but as soon as it reached any other country the silver dollar was worth only its bullion

Make the silver dollar worth a dollar in gold and the gold would leave the market, as a man would not hand out a coin that was worth 100 cents and take in returns one worth only 75 cents. Give the country free and unlimited coinage and that would happen. Gold would be degraded and we would have only the cheap currency. The business mind of the world preferred gold to silver, and when silver went out of use a few years ago there was no concern about its return. This was because silver was the standard in all of the less civilized nations, white gold had had a fixed value the world over. Why was this so! Just because the gold dollar contained bullion that was worth just the amount that was cortified to upon the face of the com. The only way to do silver any good would be to make gold the ver any good would be to make gold the standard of value and let silver remain the subordinate coin. Free coinage for the United States meant placing this country on a par with India, China and the other half civilized nations of the world. How would free coinage effect the farmer?

I will tell you, [continued the speaker]. The farmer would sell his product at a silver value and be paid on a gold basis, receiving one-fifth less than his products would really

Value of the Dollar.

President Thomas said be was obliged to leave the city during the day and wanted to speak upon the question.

The question of fixing an international ratio of values was an impossibility, England would never agree to such a proposition. The silver dollar was the only coin of which the metalic value had never been changed. When first coined it contained 3714 grains and contained the same metallic value today.

The gold basis of value was fixed upon a silver basis, unless the report of the international congress of England was false. The price of wheat since 1873 had averaged about 37114 grains of silver. John Sherman had said that when silver. ver, John Sherman had said that when shiver was demonetized in 1873 the gold would be driven out of the country, but Sherman's words had not proven true. Silver was demonetized to increase the value of gold and decrease the value of silver, for the purpose of helping the bondholders. The passage of the law was a steal and a shame and the president of the United States did not realize what was the result until nearly three years after he had signed the bill. The reason that silver was at a discount in Can-nda was because that the people of that coun-try favored the remonetization of silver. It was a mistaken policy to attempt to de-crease the value of the currency of any coun-

try. Owing to the large amount of gold that was used in the fine arts, the production of the United States, \$33,000,000 per year, would soon be exhausted and gold would enhance Free comage could never come so long as

there was a discrimination between the two metals, gold and silver. Last year when Paraguny concluded to com \$22,000,000 of silver she had to come to this country to buy \$7,000,000 of the metal. The country needed more money and the bi-metallic men were the only opponents to flat money and the time, the speaker said, would come, when flat money would be put before the people, God forbid, without a standard gold value should be fixed upon silver.

Must Meet the Issue.

Senator Warren of Wyoming addressed the congress. He said that he feit like a man between two millstones. He stood on ground between the majority and minority reports, one asking that the silver question be left as it is and the other declaring for free and unit is and the other declaring for free and unimited coinage. The silver question, he
said, was an issue that would not down
and had to be met. He favored the
mijority report and believed it was best to
let well enough alone. He might change his
mind. A man changed his mind sometimes,
but a mule, never. The free and unlimited
coinage of silver in the United States would
heins everything. It would bring the same bring everything. It would bring the same if not better results than free and unlimited coinage for the entire world. Give America alone tree and unlimited coinage of silver and within twenty-four hours English silver would have the same value as in the United States. It was folly to say that free coinage for the United States would result in England domping her silver into the ports of this country.

France, the speaker said, was not a free country, but she protected her coin, which in a measure accounted for her prosperity. The free traders who indersed free coinage, the speaker said, were the rankest protec-tionists in the world and he enjoyed their

The senator was a protectionist to protect American industries until the time when free trade could be brought about. Plati-tudes should be laid aside and this question, he thought, should be discussed from a business standpoint. Every calamity shricker in the United Statescried for free and unlimited coinage of silver. They thought the country was rapidly going to rain. If the country was sick, give it medicine in small doses, but the country was not sick. It was healthy and strong and could well afford to move along as it had for years.

Just then Governor Thayer was noticed in

the audience. Dr. Miller of Omaha called the attention of the president to the fact. His excellency was invited to the platform His excellency was invited to the piatform and as the latter ascended the speaker continued by saying that he knew that the country was not sick when a honored and respected citizen of Wyoming should ascend to the high posttion of executive of Nebraska, the greatest corn producing state in the union.

The speaker discussed the failure of the Baring Brothers of London. The drain of \$70,000,000 of gold from the United States was nothing but a money scare. The country had met the domand, paid that debt and everything pointed to the fact that the coun-

try was in a most prosperous condition. Dangers of Remonetization.

One object of the silver men was to remonetize silver in order to allow debtors to pay their debts with the least inconvenience to themselves, which would be done by forcing down the value of gold and putting up the value of silver. The speaker thought such a policy meant ruin, as capitalists did not be-lieve that when a free and unlimited coinage law passed millions of doltars of silver would be dumped in this country. The result would be that three men with money would lock their gold in their strong boxes and there it would remain. The provide would be constiwould remain. The people would be scared, and when the people were scared that scare meant damage. It would be better to temmeant damage. It would be better to tem-porize than to bring on results that would rain the country, destroy American institu-tions and leave financial wrecks strewn over this fair hand from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
If it were impossible to establish an international basis, it would certainly be more so after the United States had gone into the markets of the world, bought up the silver and coined it at 4125, a fixed standard of gold. The country could never be flooded with fix money so long as the government had the gold and silver locked up in its had the gold and silver locked up in its vaults to be turned out for the purpose of re-

agreement made at Denver at the previous meeting.

By unanimous consent the congress de-cided to close the delate upon the silver question at 3 o'clock. Speeches were limited

The first speaker to take the floor in the debate of the afternoon was Colonel Doulphan of Missouri. The speaker said he had signed the minority report favoring free and un-limited coinage of silver. He did not believe that European countries would dump all their silver upon the United States. Silver was worth less in the United States than in Europe. He held that the silver men were simply asking for the recognition of silver as a product not for protection, as some of the gold men had claimed. Colonel Doniphan held that it was the gold men who were demanding protection and a very unreasonable protection he thought. The free counage of silver would not bring about a panic as some

speakers nad maintained.
Dr. George L. Miller was called for, and said but a few words. He said he did not wish to discuss the question, but would simply say that he was for the honest dollar. Volume of currency had nothing to do with the merits of the question. Confi-dence in the currency had everything to do with it. Panics had come not from a lack of currency, but from a breaking down of con-fidence in the credit of leading financial centers and in the currency of the country. Dr. Miller was applauded.

Senator Warren of Wyoming then took the floor. He took up the point made by some of the speakers who held that free silver coinage would be class legislation. He thought that to stamp 9s cents worth of sliver as \$1 would be offering a bonus or a premium. Senator Warren then said he wished to look at the question from a practical standpoint. Ho thought that the gentlemen had better move slowly and be sure of the ground over which they were passing. He did not be-lieve that either of the two great parties would nominate a man for president in 189: who favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He did not believe that these able statesmen from Colorado and other states were actuated by selfish motives altogether. It was reasonable and right that they should look after the interests of the great silver industries of these great interior states. He favored the plan of es-tablishing free and unlimited coinage for the products of all the sliver mines in the United States. There were no grounds, he thought, for the apprehension that the government could not keep out the silver that smugglers might bring into the country and seil as the product of the home mines, Senator Waren gave the calamity party a vigorous thrust n closing his speech

Favored Coinage of American Silver. Mr. Ciark of Wyoming then addressed the congress. He said: "The question is not what do we believe or what do we want, but the United States." He thought that it was useless to hope for the passage of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He thought that the majority report of the committee, calling for the free coinage of the home product, was all that could be hoped for and all that should be sought. The Commercial congress which met at Denver rassed a resolution favoring the free

coinage of American silver, the speaker said, and he could not understand why this congress should ask for the free coinage of al silver. He believed that the middle ground was the safe ground and that a bill would before long, be passed by the congress of the United States and signed by the president establishing the free and untimited coinage for American silver. Governor Fishbach made a few vigorous

remarks favoring the absolute free coinage. President Thomas then announced that he would be obliged to leave the city at o'clock, and by permission of the assembly, be would call Governor Hubbard of Texas to the chair. He thanked the congress for the honor bestowed upon him. The assembly immediately tendered Presi-

deut Thomas a vote of thanks, and then Governor Hubbard took the chair.

Colonel Buchanan of Colorado then closed the debate. He declared that a bill for the free coinage of American silver would be a bid for smuggling. Free coinage would not be conferring a gratuity upon anybody, he said. The silver would not be worth any more after it was coined than before, excepting that it would open up more avenues of usefulness for the silver product.

Mr. Hopkies of Nebraska asked the speaker if he would be in favor of free silver coinage

without making it a legal tender.

"No, I would not," said Colonel Buchanan.
Colonel Maginnis of Montana asked Mr.
Hopkins if the gold men would be satisfied with the free colonage of gold without making

it a legal tender. Mr. Hopkins did not reply, as Colonel Buchanan had the noor. In closing Colonel Buchanan said that silver did not need protection. It simply de-manded fair recognition. The silver men and not intend to create a stampede like a herd of Texas steers. They were interested in the wellfare of the country equally as much as the gold standard men could possibly be. They wanted to furnish to the country a more equitable and a more stable currency. The friends of the single gold standard admitted, he said, that something ought to be done to better the financial condition of the country, but they had no remedy to offer. The gold men sat speechless, he said, excepting when they raised a cry against the recognition of silver on an equal footing with gold.

Accepted the Majority Report. The congress then voted upon the second

The congress then voted upon the second minority report, which favored the calling of an international congress for the purpose of establishing a universal ratio of gold and silver values, and was opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. All the states voted against this second minority report excepting Minnesota, South Dakota and fourteen delegates from Nebraska. The vote stood 29 for and 116 against. for and 116 against.

The vote upon the first minority report, which favored free and unlimited coinage of all silver offered the United States mints, was then taken. It stood 57 for and 95 against.

This lefe the majority report just as it had been presented. vote then occurred upon the majority report, favoring free silver coinago for the American product only. The vote stood 102 for and 45 against. The states voting yes upon the majority report were: Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (15 votes), New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, (10 votes), Utah. The states voting against

were: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, 6 votes), Texas, (1 vote.)
The report of the committee urging upor congress the practicability and necessity of encouraging the reclaiming of arid lands by means of irrigation was adopted.

A resolution calling upon congress to protect owners of mineral lands in the states of Arizona, Utah, Net Moxico California, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and South Dakota against possible loss from the encroachments of callond grants was then discovered. of railroad grants was then discussed.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution favoring the further improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was then read and adopted.

was then read and adopted.

An interesting debate arose over the resolution offered by Dr. Miller of Nebraska declaring that the interstate commerce law was a hindrance to interstate commerce and should be repealed. Dr. Miller supported the resolution and quoted General Mc Nuita of Chicago upon the failure of the law to furnish relief. He held that the law had proved to be an obstruction to free commerce. It has operated against the interests of transmissippi centers of trade and had been an injury to both the of trade and had been an injury to both the railway company and the people.

Visionary Schemes for Relief. Dr. Miller then referred to the visionary schemes to which people resort for relief. He said that the people of Nebraska, for in-stance, had appealed from God Almighty to the Nebraska legislature last winter, but the Almighty got in His work this summer by giving the state a magnificent crop and the work of the legislature had faded out of

Dr. Miller then read a letter from Hon. Sterling Morton, in which the sage of Arbor Lodge stated that the interstate commerce law had proved itself an impracticable and damaging experiment.
Colonel Gage of California said that the interstate commerce iaw had beautitted some

of the eastern commercial centers, but it had been a curse to the transmississippi states. Thompson of Minnesota thought the resoa siver deliar there, they would have to discount it 10 cents. Paper should be used as a token until as large an amount could be floated, redoemable in gold. The speaker said that he was not a flat money man, but could see no reason why the government abould pay such a price for silver when paper money could be made so cheaply. A good deal of the talk on the silver question was demagogueism and was for the purpose of reducing its currency.

Will 2 cet at New Orleans in February Immediately after the president called the afternoon session to order the secretary was requested to read a communication from the executive committee, stating that the next menting of the congress would be held on February 23 to 26, inclusive, in the city of New Orleans. This was according to the

joyed equal footing with St. Paul and other commercial centers of the northwest. Mr. Ball of Misseur made a very effective speech. He held that the resolution was too Mr. Ball of Misseum made a very effective speech. He held that the resolution was too radical, too sweeping in its nature. The con-gress was not ready, he thought, to take such radical action upon this im-portant matter. The interstate com-merce law had been a benefit to many of the smaller towns all over the transmississippi country. He moved that the further discussion of the resolution be postponed until the mext meeting of the con-

postponed until the dext meeting of the con-gress, so that it might be given more consid-eration before receiving final action. The motion to postpone was put and carried. A resolution commending the pioneers in the great beet sugar industry for their enterprise and energy in opening up to the American people this new avenue to wealth and prosperity, was presented and adopted. The basis of representation in future meetings of the transmississippi was then decided noon by the congress.

Endorsed Omaha for the Conventions. The secretary then read a resolution recommending that Omaha he selected by the national central committees of both the democratic and republican parties as the place for holding the national conventions of the two great parties in 1892. Mr. Ball of Missouri was the only man who

opposed the resolution. He moved to lay it when the table.

Senator Warren of Wyoming said he hoped that the gentleman from Missouri would not insist upon his motion. He hoped that the congress would be given a chance to vote upon the resolution. He desired to see the resolution passed. He said that Omaha didn't need any advertising for the city was known from one end of the country to the other, but the west needed and ought to have the convention. Colonel C. R. Scott of Omaha made a neat

and effective speech in favor of the resolu-Governor Hubbard of Texas said a few words in favor of the resolution that simply wiped out all opposition, and everybody called for the question. The vote was ununimous in favor of the resolution and the result was greeted with

the business of the session was brought to a The invitation of the Council Bluffs and Omaha motor line to visit Council Bluffs was then accepted with thanks and the hour of o'clock this morning was fixed as the time and the Paxton hotel as the place to make

Several minor resolutions were passed and

the start.
Resolutions thanking the citizens of Omaha, the Omaha Board of Trade, the press of Omaha, the Western Union Tele-graph company, the street railway company and President Thomas for his able and partial rulings were then introduced and adopted, and the congress then adjourned meet in New Orleans on the 23d day of February next. The delegates were entertained last night

by the Omaha Board of Trade at Boyd's theater, where they took in the good points in "A Mionight Bell."

Delegate Talks.

O. W. Crawford, the Texas newspaper man, here as a delegate to the transmissis-sippi congress, was feeling good last evening and remarked to a Bee reporter: This session has more forcibly illustrated the necessity and good of this organization

than any of the previous meetings. I believe it the method of showing the country's law makers the desires of the people who have vested them with the power to make laws. This is the third congress to which I have been a delegate, and each has been an improvement upon the other. Think of business nen coming from Minnesota, Texas, New Mexico California and Oregon, hundreds and some thousands of miles to Omaha to consider and discuss public commercial affairs. I am wonderfully pleased with this city. It is a com-mercial structure that overtops ordinary urban development, as the cloud-pier ing mountain overtops the footbills. Omaha has opened up to me a new vision of the future of the transmississippi. It has made the of the transmississippi. It has made the great west look larger to me. They call me, where I live, "Deep Water Crawford." I believe that deep water navigation is the hope of the transmississippi. I have studied the question for years. Omaha is 366 miles nearer to Velasco and deep water than she is to New York and deep water. It does not cost an iota more to haul a bushel of grain south than it does east. The surplus of products in the future will go out to the markets of the world from this territory via the gulf ports, with a profit to the producer of the cost of the transportation 366 miles. The obtaining of deep water at Velasco, Tex., is a stroke of morning light which gives promise of a day of glorious commerce for transmississippi. The Omaha realroad to the gulf coast recently chartered and so much talked of in the newspapers, should end at Velasco. The farmer will then shovel his grain from his wagon into an Omaha car, from which it will be a next hauling poured into an ocean steamer. There will be only one handling from the place produced in the transmississippi, to the place consumed by in what part of the world it.

"Alas! Alas!" the dude exclaims, "in my slender angle I'vo got pains." "Don't frat," said ma, for whom he had sent, "I have some Salvation Oil." "Mr time is up," said the doctor to the patient, whom he found using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and he was correct, for his

ough had been cured.

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Frantrisha Vanneck, Omaha
O. A. Blomquist, Omaha
Augusta Swanson, Omaha
I Ed Waybright, Omaha
Stella Smith, Omaha

Eye & ear surgeon, E. T. Allen, M.D. Ramge blk, 15th& Harney, Omaha. Of fice days, Mon., Tues., Wed., and Sat.

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ever shown in this western world, is now on its way to Omaha, and will arrive in a day or two. In the meantime, in order to

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to its lowest possible limit, the man with the red ink has been through the Suits and Overcoats and marked them all down to the lowest possible notch.

Watch our corner of the "Bee." It'll be mighty interesting read. ing for the male portion of our population. Keep your eye on our store. It's always the busiest spot in Omaha, but from now on it will be

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