How and Where Business Ebbed and Flowed Twenty-Five Years Ago.

WHAT THE YOUNG TOWN BRAGGED OF

Buildings That Have Long Since Vanished and Names That are Heard No More-Retrospective Glance at the Thoroughfares.

Twenty-five years is a long time to look ahead when contemplating the changes that a quarter of a century will bring, with its marvelous inventions and the revolutions in methods of living and doing business which today's rapidly advancing civilization promises for the future. So is a glance of retrospection at the scenes and incidents of a score and five years ago bound to startle and mystify the reminiscent mind, though to one in middle life the days of '67 do not seem to be so very deeply buried in the past.

To the old settler there is something strangely fascinating in the recital of stories of pioneer days, and to many of the younger generation there will be much of interest in a mental glance at Omaha as she appeared in the stirring times of 1867.

In those days as now Farnam was the business street of the city, but instead of the costly and imposing structures of the present time, wooden rows, with now and then a two-story brick, constituted the popular habitation of the business man. The few blocks potween Ninth and Sixteenth streets on the east and west and Douglas and Harney on the north and south represented the entire commercial district of the city. The bottoms were practically unoccupied, though the tracks of the Union Pacific were even then there, and a few warehouses broke the er. On the river bank were lo-burnetizing works," where cot-tonwood ties were treated to a process of boiling, steaming and tarring that was in-tended to prolong the period of their useful-Where Paddock Fed People

What is now the Union Pacific headquar ters at Ninth and Farnam, or rather a por tion of it, was then a hotel, a stately struc-ture known far and near as the Herndon The landlord was James Allen father of the present city librarian, and he was succeeded by Mrs. Brouson. Just across the street on the southeast corner was the Wvo ming hotel, where Senator Paddock waged an unending warfare against cimex lectularis

and rebellious bell boys.

On the southwest corner, where a natstorium has of late years held full sway, was the original Episcopal church of the city, and a part of it is still there with a swimming tunk where the altar used to be, and a sys tem of hot and cold water pipes that devout worshippers who wont to gather there in those early days never even dreamed of. Trees surrounded the sacred edifice, and the entrance was on Ninth street. Rector Tal-bot, now a bishop in Indiana, had charge of the little flock, and he was succeeded by Van Antwerp. The northwest corner was vacant, but just

orth of it across the alley stood the orig-nel capitol building, where the tarritorial legislature used to meet. It was a plain two story brick building, with office rooms on the lower floor, while the space above was divided into two chambers in which the members of the two legislative bodies were accustomed to unleash their thoughts.

#### Two Expert Citizens.

On the northwest corner of Eleventh and Farnam was the Pioneer block, the first three-story brick building in the city and for a time the center of this little world, billiard hall, where the click of the ivorie on twenty tables made merry music on the midnight air. Johnny Shoaf was in those days the champion bullard player of the west, and his brother Randall was the first spectacular mixologist who reached the west bank of the Missours. He was as much of an adept in making long range alcoholic connections as was his brother with the cue, to gaze with undisguised awe and admiration on his scientific manipulations of sugar, juice and lemon peel. John died some time ago in Salt Lake, and Randail was last

heard of in San Francisco. An opposition hall with twenty-one tables was shortly afterwards opened in the base ment of the Hellman block at Thirteenth and Farnam and two ball punching experts were imported from the east to offset the abilities of Johnny Shoaf in the fancy shot line. There was never such interest in billiards in Omaha before or since, and ten tables are all that the largest hall in the city now contains On the southwest corner of Eleventh and Farnam was a little one-story frame that had been the office of the Western Stage company and in which Elias Sears, now of Counci! Bluffs, was agent.

Scene of a Terrible Murder.

From there to Twelfth street there was not a roof that covered more than one story. On the southeast corner of Twelfth and Farnam stood the two-story brick building now occupied by Foft, the tobacconist, but then by Will R. King & Co. as a wholesale grocery house. There was committed an early day murder that resulted in the second legal execution in the city. W. D. Higgins was a bookkeeper in King's employ, white O. G. Baker occupied the position of porter. On the night of November 21, 1866, King was murdered, the store robbed and then set on fire. The evidence pointed to Baker's guilt. He was arrested, tried and the jury disagreed. Jeff Farnam stood the two-story brick building rested, tried and the jury disagreed, Jeff Megeath being unwilling to say that the man should hang. Before the next trial Baker told where the stolen money could be found, hidden under a sidewalk, and the rourt finally fixed the time for his execution on February 14, 1868. The authorities, not wanting to make a public spectacle of the affair, went out into the country as far as Twenty-fourth and Capitol avenue, where a rude gallows was erected. Baker was taken from the county jail to this spot, the volunteer firemen doing special duty. In the presence of severel hundred spectators the trap was sprung by Deputy Sheriff Aaron

Kountze Bros.' bank occupied a small frame building on the northwest corner of Tweifth and Farnam, while the Nebraska bank did business in a two-story and base-ment tuilding on the southwest corner, the eaves of which dripped water on Farnam

### Are Not There Now.

The corner of Thirteenth and Farnam, where the Merchants National now stands, was occupied by a small two-story brick building, where Henry Pundt dished out groceries at retail, and in a low building further up the street Vincent Berkley posed is a merchant tailor. Adjoining his place of pusiness, in a low frame, W. H. Majors dealt in shoes, hats and caps at wholesaie and re-

The present site of the First National bank was occupied by a two-story frame hotel, kept by Landlord Vergus, and was the piace where the German farmers stopped when they came to town. It was known as the "Farmers Home," and sported a large and commodious stable in the rear, next to the atley. At the dinner hour the landlord would go upon the roof and vigorously beat

a large triangle, which could be heard all over the city and surrounding country. St. John Goodrich occupied a building where the Union Pacific untown ticket offic where the Union Pacific uptown ticket office now is and kept a "variety store," in which he sold fancy goods and toys. Next door, to the west, the father of Architect Charles Beindorff kept the Champion bakery, where he retailed, bread, butter, biscuits and buns. The postoffice at that time was in the building now occupied by Albert Cahn. The building occupied by the Model cigar store was then rented by John McCormick, who wholesaled groceries there, and in the next room W. G. Maul and Milton Tootle of St. Joseph sold dry goods in job lots.

Joseph sold dry goods in job iots.

Meyer Hellman then, as now, sold clothing on the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Parnam, and in the same building, although it was then only three stories high, yet it was regarded as the finest business block in the territory.

the peritory.

Mitton Rogers was also doing business at the present stand at that time, while a few doors away Ketchum & Burns dealt in crockery and chinaware, and James K. Ish kept pure wines and liquors for medicinal On the site of A. D. Morso's shoe store was

TP AND DOWN FARNAM STREET a one-story frame wherein was a saloon, and later a news depot. Back of the corner on which the Paxton hotel now stands was which the Faxton hotel now stands was a blacksmith shop, while directly on the corner was the Empire bakery in a two-story frame building, controlled by Willard Newell, now a resident of Blair, and Peter Demorest, of whom nothing has been lately ascertained. The Farnam Street theater site cortained. The Farnam Street theater site was then adorned with a two-story brick livery stable, an immense affair extending back to the aliey and run by Wilbur & Coffman. It afterward became the Lininger-Metcalf warehouse.

Scene of a Singular Accident.

On the Ware block corner was then a one-story frame, back of which was a foundry

and machine shop. The one-story building afterward gave place to a two-story brick

in which Paxton & Gallagher handled their

wholesale grocery trade, and later witnessed the joint efforts of Will Millard and Ed Peck

the joint efforts of Will Millard and Ed Peck to start in life in the commission business. When the building was tora down a remarkable accident occurred there. A workman was taking out a large light of heavy glass from the front, and was standing ou a board across the area way. The board broke and he fell, the glass falling upon him and severing the large blood vessels of the neck. He ran across the street to find a doctor. But

ran across the street to find a doctor, but fell on the sidewalk. Medical aid was se-cured and the doctor sat beside him holding

the ends of the severed arteries for several

hours. The injuries were finally dressed and the patient was removed to his room,

from which he emerged a few weeks later with only a scar and a stiff neck to show for

On the site of the Barker block was a two-

story frame known as the Vailey house and run by Joseph Barker. In the corner was

run by Joseph Barker. In the corner was the office of the gas company. On the "Wabash corner" was Eb Dallow's saloon, in a frame building that looked even worse than the structure that is now there.

The old court house, jail and sheriff's residence stood at Sixteenth and Farnam, on the present site of the Paxton block. The court house was a two-story brick affair, with a shingle roof and rock foundation, and on it Governor James E. Boyd worked as a carpenter. It is said that he performed his work well, and that all joints were carefully fitted, but the building is now gone and the

fitted, but the building is now gone and the

veracity of the older citizens is all there is to

On the corner now occupied by Schroter's

drug store was the two-story frame residence of ex-City Comptroller Goodrich, with a long

row of trees along the Sixteenth street side, The building is now on Howard street, be-tween Eighth and Ninth.

There was nothing on the Board of Trade corner, but on the rear end of the lot stood

No. 3 engine house, on which was the same bell that today informs the startled public of

the outbreak of every fire in the city. This

bell weighs only 800 pounds and has a re-markably clear tone for so small a piece of

metal. A larger one was purchased to re-place it, but the metal was too soft and it was sent back, and no further attempt has

been made to place the old bell on the re-

Church in Queer Company.

On the rear end of the lot on which now

stands the Commercial National bank was the

Congregational church that later became a part of the old Redick opera house, in which Edwin Adams ladled out tragedy in week engagements and Alice Oates drew her share of the crowds that finally caused an ominous

cracking of the walls and timbers, and led to

the condemnation of the building. The pro-

perty was afterwards offered as the capital

prize in a rank swindle known as Patee's lottery. It was drawn estensibly by a Leav-

enworth man, who came here and blew in several dollars celebrating his good luck, but the property turned up soon afterwards in Patee's possession and was sold by him.

Sixteenth street marked the western bound-

ary of business, but a few brave spirits ven-

tured to go a little further toward the setting sun, and the cottages of Harry Deuel and E.

Rosewater offered a slight resistence to the

breezes that swept over the top of Farnam

There was little business on the cross

streets, with the exception of Thiricenth, which showed up well in the retail line and

Glory of a Rival Thoroughfare,

Douglas street was a rival of Farnam for

largely due to the building of the Academy

hiladelphia. There Edwin Forrest played

to packed houses at \$2 and \$3 a ticket, the gallery seats bringing the former figure.

Milton Nobles was a stock actor there, and George A. Stevens, the author of 'The Un-

known," presented his play, with Miss Debar, sister of the well known St. Louis

manager, in the role of the old woman. Miss Debar was leading lady there for some time.

The Metropolitan hotel at Twelfth and Douglas was a more important structure then than now. Willis & Andresen were

running a "high toned" saloon on the very spot where Andy Moynihan is now setting

out damp mixtures for the relief of suffering

humanity, and Bunn & Martin conducted the drug store at Fourteenth and Douglas

The Omaha National bank then occupied

the present quarters of the Omaha Savings bank, and on the present site of the Omaha National was the Methodist church, where

Rev. Mr. Lemon, recently deceased, labored for the salvation of sinful souls.

On the corner of Fifteenth and Douglas

Kleffner & Markel sold groceries and pro-

visions to the occupants of the dwellings

The postoffice corner was occupied by Charley Lord's livery stable, and on the site of the Creighton block the village blacksmith hammered out metallic music during tweive

hours of every twenty-four.

It was not until the following year that
the Morrison house, later the Planter's, was

new postoffice, and was run for years by

Josiah Morrison. During those years it was

Was Democratic That Year.

1867, and his office was in J. J. Brown's building at Fourteenth and Douglas, where,

which in those days was one of the duties of

the mayor.

W. P. Suowden was city marshal; Frank

W. P. Showden was city marshal; Frank Murphy, treasurer and collector; Edward Whitehorn, assessor; William L. May, city clork; Jeremiah Mahoney, street commissioner; B. E. B. Kennedy, city solicitor; Dr. J. R. Conkling, city physician; R. C. Barnard, city engineer. John H. Green and Charles Maguire were the councilmen from the First ward, John R. Porter and J. Rudawsky from the Second and Joseph Cresch.

dowsky from the Second and Joseph Creighton and William Jones from the Third.

It was in 1867 that a portion of Jefferson square was leased to the Omaha seminary for five years at an annual rental of \$50. The

seminary took 132 feet on the northeast cor

ner and erected a school building on the grounds, but it seems that the lessees were

poor pay, and within a few months the council ordered the school house removed and passed a resolution forever dedicating the square to the people for park purposes. The question of using the block for other purposes has been frequently brought up since that time,

among the schemes being one to establish a market house there and another to make it the site of the new city hall, but thanks to

intelligent opposition the park remains a park as of yore.

The council received a communication in May, 1867, from one A. D. Hayward, who wrote that he was building a vessel to plow the waters of the lakes and had decided to name her "Omaha." He wanted the council to recognize the honor by donating a set of colors for his craft. Mayor Brown was instructed to convey to Mr. Hayward the city's thanks, and inform him that when the vessel was completed the colors would be forth.

was completed the colors would be forth-coming. They were never purchased, how-ever, for no official notification was after-

Improvements and Hospitality.

In 1867 taxes in Omaha took an upward tendency, and the levy was increased to 10 mills. Three new fire cisterns were dug at Tenth and Harney, Tenth and Douglas and Sixteenth and Davenport. The license to open the Academy of Music and run it as a place of amusement was granted on May 1 of that year, and was issued to Messrs, Caldwell & Clonper.

wards, received from the ship builder

The council received a communication in

among other things, he acted as police judg

Charles H. Brown was Omaha's mayor in

built on block 86, soon to be the site of

the hotel of the west.

where Fuller now dispenses all sorts

of Music on Douglas street, which for a time

lawyers' offices were located.

fall back on regarding it.

his experience.

pay all outstanding claims except the bonded debt and leave a handsome balance. The following spring the Union Pacific was voted \$100,000 and the Northwestern was given an All in all 1867 was a great year in Omaba's history, and had as much to do with materially advancing the prosperity of the youthful city as 1892 bids fair to have with the Omans of today.

house. The council was neked to appropriate money to pay for the entertainment, but that body concluded that it had no legal right

to do so, and the necessary amount was raised by subscription among the business men. The result was a liberal and beneficial

advertising of Omaha throughout the east.

At the end of that municipal year the city had a bonded indebtedness of \$39,254.91,

mostly for railway and fire purposes, but there was enough money in the treasury to

#### PEACE IN BERLIN.

Disorders of the Past Few Days at an End -Cheered the Emperor.

Benlin, Feb. 28.-At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the streets of the city presented a very animated appearance. This was especially the case with the Unter den Linden and approaches to the Thiergarten, which were thronged with people and for the most part would-be sightseers and promenaders. The groups of rowdies and roughs which have constituted such a painfully conspicuous feature in the streets during the past few days for peace-loving Berliners were absent. No disorderly crowd followed the soldiers as they were relieving the guard.

The police state that the few mobs which gathered last night, but which were so quickly dispersed and after which comparative quiet settled down over the city by) o'clock, were led by several men carrying naked swords. While the police were engaged in suppressing these dis-turbances a mounted policeman had his skull fractured, owing to his being struck on the head by a petroleum bottle thrown from a house. Of the persons arrested yesterday in connection with the riots only twenty three have been detained in custody.

At 8:30 p. m. the situation appears to have greatly improved. The police have com-pletely regained the upper hand. Although large crowds continue to collect before the imperial palace, the police have little difficulty in keeping them in motion. Strong de tachments of mounted police patrol the dis-turbed quarters. In view of the more extensive measures taken to repress disorder, the slarm of the general public has abated. About 100 arrests were made here today. It is reported that one man wounded in the streets has died.

#### William Took a Drive.

The emperor, accompanied by members his family, took his usual drive the Thiergarten today. He was heartily cheered by the populace all along the route. It was a matter of common remark that during the recent disturbances the emperor and all the members of the imperial family have along of always met with a loval reception whenever they have appeared in public. The troops, too, have always been warmly applauded by the populace while marching through the streets of the city. This, it is claimed, proves conclusively that the late troubles have not had their origin in personal hatred of the emperor and that even the disorderly portion of the population has no animus against the army upon whose services the emperor would, of course, have to rely in case of a serious outbreak

The socialist members of the municipal council of Berlin bave made a proposition that the city government begin various public works for the purpose of giving employment to the thousands now out of work. The president of the Police department today expressed the opinion that the disorders were now at an end.

A FRENCH SENATOR ON FREE SILVER.

Europe Will Not Take Our Silver Money was the thoroughfare on which many of the in Any Shape-The New Cabinet. Paris, Feb. 28.-The new cabinet meets with a cold reception from the press. The conservative and radical journals agree in the distinction of being the best street, and the erection of the Hellman block was saying that the new cabinet is composed of the same elements as the preceding cabinet; that it must, therefore, have a policy that that it must, therefore, have a point that has already been disapproved by the chamber and that the cabinet cannot last long.

The constitutional rights party, now comprising forty deputies, has formally decided to accept the republican form of governseemed to give that avenue of trade a little undue prestige. The Academy of Music was managed in those days by old John Corri, who subsequently died in the actors' home in

Mr. Reid, the United States minister, will probably be able to complete his official business within a fortnight, as the new cabinet contains ministers'versed in the negotiations with the United States representative. The proposed farewell banquet to Mr. Reid will take place either March 16 or March 23. Senator Clammageran, formerly minister of finance, said today to an Associated Press representative: "The United States is on the downward track in political economy, which is evidenced by the triumph of protection, and the growing craze for free coinage. France had free coinage, but was age. France had free coinage, but was forced to abandon it, and it will not prove more successful in America, where the question is agitated in the interest of silver mines America is the richest country in the world and can afford the experiment of free coinage, whether it is good or not good, but the people must not detude themselves with the idea that Europe will take their silver money in any shape, especially since the McKinley law shuts out European products. They may obtain international silver congresses as often as they want them, but such conferences would be without tangible re-

sult. Europe has enough silver already. The committee initiative for the Chicago fair is now well organized. There are 350 members, including some of the leading Paris merchants holding honors from previous

DECLINED TO RELEASE DEACON.

Contradictory Stories of Husband and Wife -History of Three Years' Domestic Life. CANNES, Feb. 28 .- When Mr. Deacon was confronted by Mrs. Deacon yesterday the stories told by the husband and wife werels contradictory that the judge declined to release Mr. Deacon on parole. Friends of Mr. Deacon complained of this action and also of the newspaper attacks on Mr. Deacon, who, they say, because he shot a Frenchman, is dubbed a cowardly assassin. Some papers demand the repeal of the statute justifying the husband's crime in such cases.

Mr. Deacon appealed to the judge against these attempts to prejudice his case. Ho still displays forbearance toward his wife and refuses to bring any criminal charges against her.

Mrs. Deacon flatly denied that she was guilty of any impropriety. Nearly the whole day was occupied by the judge in reading the husband's history of the past three years of his domestic life. Mrs. Deacon replied to the charges as the story was read and all her replies were recorded by the court officials. The scene during the proceedings was a painful one, and Mr. Deacon was so affected that he had to retire to his bed immediately after the hearing. In adversaring the case the index interest the hearing. bed immediately after the hearing. In ad-journing the case the judge intimated that he was unable to say when the inquiry would be

Mrs. Deacon, who was dressed in black seemed to be quite comfortable. She watches her husband anxiously as he returned to

Died of the Outrage, "In Indianapolis, ind., Feb. 28 .- A special to the Sentinel from Terre Haute, Ind., says: Rose Slaughter, a girl of 12, who was crimin ally outraged while on a sick bed last Friday by Ed Chrisenberry and Frank Otev during the absence of her mother, died this mornthe absence of her mother, died this morning, and as a consequence the northern part of the city, where the girl resided, is greatly excited, and there are frequent threats of lynching. At the jail all day today a sign of "no admittance" was posted because the jail authorities feared an attack. The two ruffians are each about 19 years old and live in the same neighborhood as their victim. Each of them outraged the girl while the other held her. She was sick and the result of her terrible experience was the girl's death. rible experience was the girl's death.

of that year, and was issued to Messrs, Caidwell & Clopper.

What was known as the "Rocky Mountain Press excursion" passed through Omaha that year. It was made up of representatives of all the leading papers of the east, and they were royally entertained by the citizens at the Cozzens hotel, at Ninth and Harney, the building erected on the spur of the moment by George Francis Train because of a fancied slight put upon him at the Heraden VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 28.-Notices have been posted in the telegraph offices and other places of business stating that American sliver coin will not be acceptable except at a discount of 5 per cent. The postoffice will take the same action. [FROM YESTERBAY'S SECOND EDITION.]

## FEEL GREATLY ENCOURAGED

101T Who Will Secure the People's Party Nomination at Omaha.

ECHOES FROM THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

Lies Between Donnelly and Weaver-Polk for the Vice Presidency-Watson of Georgia Jubilant-Omaha Meeting Will Merely, Reiterate.

191.01

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.-The echoes of the St. Louis convention have not died away ere the rank and file of the allied industrial organizations have begun to discuss the possible presidential candidates of the national people's party. The convention for the nomination of candidates for president and vice president will not be held until July 4 at Omaha, and as both of the other leading parties will have made their nomina tions by that time the people's party will be in a position to make the strongest possible nominations for the purpose of carrying the doubtful states in which their organization have in the past manifested the greatest strength. General James B. Weaver of Iowa, once the candidate of the green back party for president of the United States; Hon, L. L. Polk of North Carolina, president of the National Farmers alliance; Hon Ignatius Donnelly of Minneapolis; United States Senator Leland Stanford of California; Mr. T. V. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor; Hon. Anson G. Streeter of Illinois, late candidate of the Farmers Mutual Benefit association for United States senator for Illinois, are among those who are now being discussed as possible presidential and vice presidential candidates of the people's party. Between Weaver and Donnelly

"In my opinion," said Representative Jerry Simpson of Kansas today, "General Weaver of Iowa is most likely to be the people's party candidate for the presidency. At any rate he has up to this time been the man desired in this connection. But I would not be surprised if the sentiment in favor of Ignatios Donnelly assumed formidable proportions. He has developed strength out of St. Louis, and the preamble to the platform -which was written by him and which is in my opinion one of the most vigorous and classic productions of modern literaturehas won Donnelly many friends, and he will be a prominent candidate if he desires the nomination. As a matter of fact, 1 do not nation, although he seems to be a favorite and is the man that is talked of among farmers altiance people. I think there is no question but that President Polk of the farmers alliance will be the candidate for vice president.

Representative Watson of Georgia wa compelled to remain in Washington to look after the legislative demands of his party, and did not attend the St. Louis conve He is earnest in his approval of all that was done at St. Louis, however, and thinks that the various industrial organizations are now fairly united on a commercial platform and into one political party.

Watson Feels Greatly Encouraged. "The result of the St. Louis convention," said be, "has been a revelation to the old-time politicians of the country. They have been predicting for weeks how we were to meet at St. Louis like fighting Kilkenny cats and then go to pieces and retire demoralized, but not a single one of their predictions has been realized. With less friction than is en countered in the usual national convention of either of the old parties, our people, representing almost a score of different industriel and reform organizations, have mat at St. Louis and agreed upon a platform and dec'aration of principles which are agreeable to all and upon which the right will be conducted all along the time and in every total in the union in the coming campaign. state in the union in the coming campaign.
I feel greatly encouraged by the fact that
all these industrial organizations coming there from different parts of the country each with its favorite plan and principles were yet able to be harmonious, to pool their issues and to make one declaration common to all, which will appeal warmly to the reform sentiment of their country regard the platform as a very strong pre sentation of substantially the same principles as have called the various organizations into existence and upon which we have been edu-cating the people for the last four or five years and it will now command the full sup-port of the industrial organizations of all classes. I had myself no doubt this result

Omaha Convention to Follow St. Louis'. "Neither have I any doubt that the Omaha convention will keep right in the middle of the road and select capable candidates, and that from the official beginning of this movement at St. Louis we will have a brilliant campaign which will bring the people into a more thorough understanding of the prin-ciples of their government, and the changes that ought to be made, than the country has known since the foundation of the govern ment. The Omaha convention will put into official party shape that which was agreed upon at St. Louis by a convention of nonpar-tisan organizations. But it follows, as a log-ical conclusion, that the campaign put on foot at Omaha will have to be based substan-tially upon the platform onunciated at St. Louis. I take it that the Omaha convention will merely reiterate the declarations of the St. Louis convention, and that our platform may be said to be even now practically before the people.
"As to who the candidates of the peoples

party will be," continued Representative Watson, "I really cannot say, but I think the candidate for the presidency will be some man who has been well identified with this great revolt against the existing state of affairs, who has made sacrifices for it, who is known for the fidelity with which he has in this cause; and I think served in this cause; and I think it is quite unnecessary that such a man should have a barrel. I think the only question should be, is he identified with us, is he a man of good standing, and is he a man of broad ability, fitted to lead a campaign as a presidential candidate! I do not think that our success depends upon the amount of boodle that we can put in the campaign. We are not a party of boodle and corruption. I believe that our strongest plan of campaign will be to appeal straight and frankly to the will be to appeal straight and frankly to the sense and conscience of the people and to avoid as far as possible the machine methods of the boodle politicaus against whom we of the boodle politicians against whom we have raised this revolt.

### WEEK AT WASHINGTON.

Sickness of Springer May Postpone Discussion of the Wool Bill set for Tomorrow. Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The proceed ings in congress during the present week promises to be of more than usual interest, for it is expected that the two leading issues of the day-sitver and tariff-will figure in one

or both of the houses."

The senate with resume the consideration of the pending Idaho election case temperow and Mr. Clargett, contestant, will be allowed to conclude his argument tegen Saturday. Inasmuch as Mr. Claggett has already made a presentation of his case that will require an answer from the committee on privileges and elections, it is probable that the discussion will last several days.

Mr. Call has given notice that he will interrupt the general order on Tuesday to deliver some remarks upon his resolution providing for an inquiry into the alleged interference of rairroad companies in Florida senatorial elections. It is understood that the leading opponents of the protection and tariff reform theories intend to address the senate during the week

intend to address the senate during the week on the subject of reciprocity.

There is some uncertainty as to the course of business in the house during the week, owing to the illness of Mr. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee, which may possibly result in a postponement of the tariff discussion that was booked to begin Tuesday, with the wool bill as the special measure under consideration. If the tariff bill be taken up on Tuesday its consideration will probably occupy all the remainder of the week.

der of the week.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill is almost completed by the appropriations committee and will occupy several days of the week in the event of Mr. Springer's ill-ness becoming so serious as to delay the tariff debate.

BENEFITS NOBODY.

What the Ways and Means Majority Report Will Say of the Wool Dutles. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The reports

of the majority and minority of the house committee on ways and means to accompany the Springer wool bill have been prepared and will be presented to the house tomorrow. The majority report was prepared by Mr. Springer and the minority report by Mr. Burrows of Michigan. The majority report says the McKinley

bill was passed with enormous rates of duties, many of them prohibitory, and all of them unreasonably high. "There can be no good reason," says the report, "for maintaining such high taxes on articles which are so necessary to the health and comfort of the people." A peculiar feature of the rates is that owing to the high rates per pound and per square yard added to the ad valorem, the duties were highest upon the cheaper grades of goods worn by the masses of the people and lowest upon high priced goods worn by those in better circumstances

"Twenty-five per cent," comments the re-port, "was all the protection that wool manufacturers in 1867 asked in order to enable them to compete successfully with foreign rivals, but it in the case of weelen goods, as in all others, the amount of protection required increases from year to year. As the industries get older and better established more protection demanded.'

No Benefit to the Manufacturers. "The rates proposed in the bill submitted," "The rates proposed in the bill submitted," the report says, "are fixed with due regard to the labor, cost of production and to the necessities of the people. The manufacturers of woolen goods have not been benefitted by the imposition of high duties on wool and woolen goods. With the high protective tariff on the raw material, and compen-satory and high ad valorem duties on the d product, and products limited to the home market, woolen manufacturers cannot even hope to increase their productions beyond the annual increase of population. If the law imposing an average tax of 91 per cent on goods composed wholly or in part of wool when imported does not increase the price of domestic goods of like character which do not pay any tax what-ever, then the manufacturer receives no benefit from protective tariffs and should not object to their repeal. If domestic goods are increased in price by reason of duties imposed upon foreign goods of like character, the extent or amount of this increase is the measure of protection which omestic manufacturers receive.

Forced to Use a Cheaper Material. "The shoddy produced in the United States in 1890 will amount to 100,000,000 pounds. The scoured product in that year amounted to only 92,000 pounds. It thus appears that the high protective tariff on wool, which was enacted with the avowed purpose of siding wool growers, has forced manufacturers to use a cheaper material than wool; and the competition which now threatens mostly the wool producers of the country comes from the ninety-four establishments manufacturing shoddy, rather than from wool growers in Australia and South Amer-ica. As the American producer of woel cannot sell abroad at a profit he must await the pleasure of the wool manufacturers, who are his sole patrons. A high protective tariff on wool has the direct effect of limiting the demand for American wools, for the reason that under such tariffs neither domestic wools nor domestic manufactures of wool can be exported and sold at a profit, and that amount only of domestic wool will be purchased and consumed which will be required to mix with the foreign wool, which must be used to produce the required quality and quantity of goods to supply the home market.

As free suger has increased the consump tion of sugar in 1891 over 1890 24 per cent the report looks for at least an equal increase in the consumption of wool goods if the bill

The report concludes: "It is not unreason able to assume that lower duties upon these articles, as well as a reduction of more than haif upon all woolen goods, would cause som duties would cheapen the price to con

#### The Minority Report.

The minority report combats at length an with much warmth the arguments of the majority. After declaring that the operation of the wool duties under the McKinley law made for increased consumption, which would call for increased home manu would call for increased home manufacture as well as, temporarily at least, enlarged importations, it admits that it is impossible to estimate accurately the effect upon revenues of changes on tariff duties. "By substituting, in Mr. Jefferson's well known phrase, 'economy for taxation,' we shall run no risk of causing a deficit in the revenues of the government, while lifting a grievous load of taxernment, while lifting a grievous load of tax ation from the plain necessaries of life. Not only are wool growers and wool manufactur only are wool grown and benefited by the law, but the great body of the people, the consumers, have shared in these benefits. The people of the United States find themselves able to secure all the woolens they require at a smaller cost than ever before in their ex-perience. If cheapness is the one thing to be desired, it has certainly been achieved under a tariff which enables a dollar to pur chase a larger and better quality of wooler goods than was possible under any previous

"The committee's bill," the report says "deprive the wool growing industry in th United States at one blow of the entire protection it has enjoyed under every tarif act since 1867. It can but once effect a com plete and final abandonment of the reduce the supply needed for the clothes of

### Blow at the Agriculturists.

"It does not mean cheaper wool for the masses, but it does mean the wiping out of great properties, the curtailment of our in-dustrial resources and is a savage blow almed at our agriculturists, without the prospect of compensating benefits in any

"The majority seek to reconcile both inter "The majority seek to reconcile both interests to their measure and in so doing may destroy their own elaborate reasoning in both directions. If they remove the duty to cheapen wool to the manufacturers, then they injure the farmer. If they remove the duty to increase the price to the farmer, then they injure the manufacturer. Political exigency seems to require that both the farmer and the manufacturer should be pretented. and the manufacturer should be protected. The bill may be characterized as one not only to destroy our domestic wool industry at a blow, but also to build up, on British soil, a new and important industry to supply the United States with scoured wool at the expense of the large class now engaged in the occupations of wool sorting and wool scour

The minority report does not defend the use of shoddy; and it especially denies the statement that it is stimulated by the duty on wool as to the amount which fails in the face of free trade England, which has been appropriately called the birthplace of shoddy, and usually consumes a greater quantity of this adulterant than the United States.

Indefensible Discrimination. Under the law as it is proposed to make it the United States will become the dumping ground for all the worthless refuse of the world. The assault on the worlen goods schedule is denounced as a violent discrimination against a particular manufacture, indefensible on any grounds and condemned by its injustice alone. Of the effect on revenues the report says the amount of the woolen duties during the past year was \$41,425,331. On the same amount of imports under the proposed bill \$16,575,262 would be collected, a reduction of \$24,834,437.

The report in conclusion assails "the the United States will be

The report in conclusion assails "the chimera of foreign markets." It says: "The protective policy of the United States is now followed to a greater or less degree by every important nation, Great Britain alone excepted. The proposed abandonment of this policy in the United States in the face of its continuance and extension everywhere would in the United States in the face of its continuance and extension everywhere would afford to Great Britain the outlet for her surplus weolen products, which she cannot otherwise obtain. Those who would deliberately shape our fiscal legislation to this end have a purblind vision of the present industrial situation of the world. England, France and Germany and also the United States are engaged in a tremendous struggle for industrial supremacy. "No industry so well demonstrate our progress as the wool manufactures, which has grown in thirty years 370 per Cent in the United States, and only 57 per Cent in Great Britain."

### READY TO TRY IT ALL OVER

President Carnot Has a Cabinet and French Politics Have Calmed Down.

IT MAY BE OVERTHROWN TOMORROW

Loubet Will Ask a Vote of Confidence a the Outset, Which He May Not Get -Mme. Carnot's Part in the Crisis.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, Feb. 28 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. ] -- At last the crisis is over, after ten days without a ministry. But every one says the new capinet will not las ong.

M. Constans wrecked his party. Opposed by M. de Freycinet and M. Carnot he had to go under. The visible attack was directed against him. I do not wish to defend the former minister of the interior, I believe his ability has been overestimated. He has been more lucky than great, but certain of his colleagues have not acted well toward him. Yesterday M. Rouvier visited him and said:

"I will never remain without you." But there he is, in the new cabinet, just be same.

combination."

The first day of the crisis M. Carnot sent for M. Constans, and said to him: "Don't worry, You will be in the new

Yet no one worked harder against M. Constans than M. Carnot, except, possibly, Mme. Carnot.

Likes to Play the Queen. I have many times before pointed out the part played by Mme. Carnot, a part that grew greater during this crisis. Mme. Carnot detested Mme. Constans. At the last reception at the Elvaces the president's wife did not address a word to Mme. Constans, but deliberately turned her back on her. Mme. Carnot also caused the the resignation of another minister, M. Yves Guyot, because Mme. Guyot the other day asked the price of butter and milk of the Spanish ambassador's wife, the duchess of Mandas, who thereupon gossiped with her in the true housewife fashion. Mme. Carnot regards hersolf as the queen of France, and plays her part accordingly. She wishes her-self and the wives of cabinet ministers to be great ladies, and all anecdotes and gossip

#### Not a Very Solid Affair.

The president's chances of re-election in 1895 have been lessened by the crisis, and it has been whispered since the first day of the crisis that all was aimed at M. Constans. He should have acted more openly, and should not have made complaints to all the public men for whom he sent to form a cabinet. When M. Loubet vesterday was on the point of breaking out, M. Carnot tearfully

"The external situation is such that I am willing to sacrifice everything in order to retain the foreign minister and the minist of war. The rest I do not care about.

cannot too strongly urge you to form a cab M. Loubet thereupon undertook the task It is his intention to propose a vote of confidence next Thursday. It is possible that his overthrow will follow without delay, and

#### that would put us absolutely in a hole. Jacques St. Cere, UNDER BARRICAS' BAN.

General Barios in a Fair Way to Follow General Enriquez,

syrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] SAN SALVADOR (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 28 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. ]-It is stated here with great positiveness that General Reina Barios, who some time ago returned from San Francisco, Cal., to run as a candidate for the presidency, is a prisoner in the hotel where he is stopping with his family. President Barillas, it i sed rumors to be to the effect that Barios had determined and powerful enemies who were planning to asassinate him. To protect him from this alleged danger, the president is maintaining a constant guard of troops around the hotel. General Barios' wife, who is an American woman, is half crazy through fear that he will

e murdered. Colonel Lima, who is alleged to have failed to carry out Barilla's orders to start a pre-tended revolt, which was to be attributed to General Miguel Enriquez, and thus afford a pretext for killing the latter, has, it is said, been whipped to death in the penitentiary. President Barillas is said to be terribly frightened by the idea that he will be pois

Deputy Morin offered a resolution in Salvador's congress today, empowering Presi dent Ezeta to bring about a Central Ameri can union by diplomatic means. The idea is to have a diet of five delegates, one from each Central American republic, to meet at Santa Tecla next year to further his object.

Chilian News. VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex. Feb. 28.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to The Bre.]—The United States' display of patriotism in ask-ing for the removal of the bodies of Charles W. Riggin and William Turnbull, the Balti-more's sailors who were killed last October, might have been extended to the remains of the heroes who fought so valiantly aboard the sloop Essex against two British vessels in 1816 in this harbor. The bodies of the officers and sailors of the Essex were gathered a few years ago by Peter Necellas, Dr. Trumbull and other Americans, and placed in a grave in the Protestant commetery. A monument was erected over the grave.

nonument was erected over the grave.

It now appears from the official statement that Chill will not at present buy any war ships from the Armstrongs. The news has been received that Argentine has paid up for the vessels. Thomson, the London Times' man, thus loses the commission he was to receive in case that the saie with Chili was effected. The local papers made the error of stating that the ships had been bought by their gov erament.

The inquiry into the charges that Lieutenant Harlow, the World's fair commissioner, acted as a newspaper correspondent will be resumed tomorrow.

President Montt today reviewed the fire brigade in the presence of an immense

### NOT SOCIALISTS' WORK,

Berlin Riots Were Not Part of the Plan o that Party. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

Paris, Feb. 28. - New York Herald Cable-

Special to THE BEE. | - Duc d'Quercey, one of the leaders of the French socialists, was interviewed as to the Berlin troubles by a Herald correspondent. He said: "The movement itself is not socialistic. Such isolated demonstrations are contrary to the doctrines and policy of the German socialistic party What is being prepared in Germany under the leadership of Liebknech and Bebel is a united pressure of the working classes on the government, not an insurrection. The Berlin riots have taken the German socialists unawares. Socialist deputies, counsellor and leaders generally are opposed to it, but therank and file of the party, chiefly work-



ingmen, seeing the importance of the move-ment, certainly took part. It was they who sang the workingmen's Marseillaise and hooted the emperor. We socialists are of the opinion that the interior situation in Germany will soon become so serious that, like his grandfather, the emperor will seek es-cape from the situation by war. Therein cape from the situation by war. Therein lies the danger, but in the event of war, the socialists will have a spiendid opportunity to intervene."

Cheap Money Assured.

London, Feb. 28 .- Discount was easy during the past week at 216 per cent for three months and 214 per cent for short. Financial houses now assume the certainty of cheap money in all the leading markets of the world throughout the spring and summer. The shipments of New York to Europe are not deemed a sufficient factor to alter the position, as they will not be heav Regarding the prospective withdrawal gold for Russia, the reserve in the Bank England, which promises to attain a total of £19,000,000 before the end of the present quarter, could stand a drain of £2,000,000 without inconvenience. Thetsilver market has been steadler, but business has been light.

Steamer Arrivals.

At Boston-Kansas from Liverpool. At London-Sighted, Servia from New York.

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NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

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Economy in their use Rose etc., Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

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LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR. An Ideal Complexion Scap.

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers, originable to procure this Wonderful Scap send 25 cents in stamps and receive a cake by return mail JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago. SPECIAL-Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

WHY DO YOU COUGH? Do you know that a little Cough is a dangerous thing?

## ENGLISH

and Cure the worst Cold in twelve hours. A 25 Cent bottle may save you \$100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

IT TASTES GOOD.

PURE PINK PILLS. Dr. Acker's English Pills CURE INDIGESTION.
Small, pleasant, a favorite with the ladies.
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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT-MENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, causing Insunity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Harronness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhoea and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Sparmatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain Self-abuse, over-indulgance. A month's treatment St, 6 for 85, by mail. We Guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with \$5 will send written guarantee to refund if not ourced. Guarantees issued only by A. Schroter, Druggist, sole agents, \$5. E. cor. 16th and Farnam sts., Omaha, Neb.



A new and Complete Treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Cintment in Capsules, also in Box and Pilis; a Positive Cure for External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding Hehing, Chronio, Hecent or Hereditary Piles. This Remedy has never been known to fail. \$\fo\$ por box 6 for \$\fo\$; sent by mail, Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is positively given with \$\fo\$ boxes, or refund the money if not cured. Bend stamp for free Sample. Guarantee issued by Kub, \$\fo\$ Co., Drugglist, Sole Agents, corner 15th and Douglas sreets. Omaha, Neb.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 1:30 o'clock p. m., March 11th, 1892, for grading Bancroft street, from 17th street to 20th street, and Lake street, from 17th street to 20th street, in the city of Omaha, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the board of public works.

Hids to be made on printed blanks furnished by the board, and to be accompanied by a certified heck in the sum of \$500, payable to the city of Omaha, as an evidence of good faith.

The board reserves the right to award the contract for the streets together or for each one seperately, to reject any or all bids and to waive defects.

P. W. BIRKHAUSER.

P. W. BIRKHAUSER.
Chairman Board of Public Works
Omaha, February 23rd 1802. F23-24M1-2 If you have Malaria, Piles, Sick Head-ache, Costive Bowels, Dumh Ague or if your food does not assimilate, Tutt's Tiny Pills will cure these troubles. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

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