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Commencing Bargains Tomorrow

TEMPLETON BRO.'S South Omaha Bankrupt Dry Goods and Shoe Stock.

ALL FOUR STOCKS COMBINED

IN THIS ONE GREAT, COLOSSAL,

HUGE MONEY SAVING



Bankrupt Stock of Jackson Bros.

23 Mercer St., New York. Bought from the Sheriff.



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MAGNIFICENT STOCK.

To those who come by rail from afar 50 MILES If you buy For 25 miles if you buy \$10.01 worth.

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People Are Just Commencing to Realize What Big Bargains These Are.

500 latest style Columbian collar Jackets, edged with genu ine fur, navy blue and black, would be cheap at \$10.00.

Bankrupt sale price \$4.95. Blue and black beaver Coats, full back and sleeves, double stitched seams, self faced; regular price \$15.00. Bankrupt

sale price \$7.50. Elegant double breasted reefer Jackets, round seams, storm collars, cuffs and collar braid teimmed; regular price

\$20.00. Bankrupt sale price \$9.98. Ladies' highest grade and newest style all wool cloth Capes, with high collars, fur edged; regular price \$25.00.

Bankrupt sale price \$12.50.

Beaver Reefers, braided collar and cuffs, black, navy and brown, regular price \$25.00. Bankrupt sale price \$12.75.

Jackets, with full circular skirts, high storm collars, 44 inches long, body skirt, cape and cuffs, braid trimmed, collar, cape and front of jacket seal fur trimmed, large full low sleeves; regular price \$40.00. Bankrupt price \$19 Jackets in double breasted tight-fitting back, lap seams, front cape, collar, cuffs and skirt, military braid trimmed, collar and front of jacket fur trimmed, self faced, half satin lined; regular price \$48.00. Bankrupt sale price \$25.00.

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Over 10,000 Pieces of New Dress Goods in These Bankrupt Stocks.

35c WOOL DRESS GOODS for 15c.

OVER 2,000 PIECES Wool Dress Goods.

46-inch heavy wool Flannels. 36-inch English Cashmeres. 40 inch Tufted Suitings. 38-inch wool Serges.

All Regular 35c Goods.

This Sale

\$1.00 IMPORTED DRESS GOODS 35c

In this lot are elegant high grade new Dress Goods, including all the new weaves, in plain and colored Cheviots, Storm Serges, Cloths, etc.

Regular

than a hard working legislative body, Mr. President!" I asked.
"No," replied General Stevenson. "It has

business working men. It is made up of broad gauged men, nearly every one of whom has made himself a great name in his own state, and all of whom are men of strength and character. There are senators on both sides of the chamber who would have great reputations in almost any field, and as to the general average, I don't believe there is a stronger body of public men in the world today than the senate of the United States." This Senate Compared with Former Ones. "How does the senate of today compare

"I think it is equal to any we have ever had," replied the vice president. "We may have no giants like Calhaun, Webster or Clay, but the average is higher, the men are broader, better educated, and the range of subjects which they have to discuss is wide and deeper than those which taxed the sen-ators of the past. The questions which are now to be decided by the United States senate demand a well equipped mind. They are not abstract questions beginning and and an ing in the theories of government. They are business questions, and upon the decision of them depends the welfare of an empire. When the first senate met we had 3,000,000 people in the union, and the country over which they legislated was a narrow strip running up and down the Atlantic coast. Now we have nearly twenty-five times as many people, and we are bound by the Pacific. We have a country of vast resources, divided into sections, each of which has its own interests, and the government must be for the good of the whole. We have an enormous revenue to raise. When Bu-chanan was president one of the chief ar-

Will the Union Last?

"Does not this growth tend to dissolution, Mr. Vice President?" I asked. "Will not our country and people eventually become so rich and so great that it will be divided into sections? Will the union continue?"
"I think the union will last, said the vice

"I think the union will last, said the vice president, "though in the centuries to come, who can tell! Our chief safety lies in the patriotism of our people. We are at the bottom a nation of patriots, and I want to see this part of our nature developed to the full. Yes, I am in favor of Fourth of July celebrations. I want all the national holidays we can have. In the future we will have our troubles, but this love of country, added to a good government and a good conadded to a good government and a good con-stitution, will be our salvation."

"There is no danger from them. They form a drop in the bucket of our national life. We do not lear them. Public opinion is greater than parties, and the moment the anarchists threaten our institutions a public destruction of whatever imperils our free in-

Politics Not Corrupt.

75c ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS at 25c. FULLY 2,000 PIECES

Strictly all wool Novelty Dress Flannel, Henriettas, Serges and a full line of

Regular Sale. 7Bc.

\$1.25 DRESS GOODS AT 50c.

All of the finest Dress Goods from these Bankrupt Stocks, including all the most desirable Novelties, most beautiful in every respect.

Worth At the UUSale \$1.28. UUSale

Men's 75c wool Random mixed underwear..... Men's \$1.25 all wool natural gray underwear Ladies' natural gray Swiss underwear..... Ladies' heavy camel's hair underwear...... Ladies' all wool yarn-knit underwear Ladies' all wool gray and camel's hair underwear..... Children's gray vests or pants.... Boys' and Girls' gray and white merino underwear.....

OVER 40 CASES FULL SIZE TH S SALE.

\$1.50 full size, silver gray and white BED BLANKETS,

\$2.50 extra heavy, gray golden brown and scar-let mixed BED BLANKETS,

\$3.50 extra heavy white, wood brown, all wool scarlet

gray and fine white \$\Dag{L.JU}\$ BED BLANKETS,

The finest quality Kersey and Motled gray, scarlet and fancy BED BLANKETS, A pair.

\$12.50 strictly all wool, white and colored California

BED BLANKETS, "

HE MIGHT SUCCEED GROVER

An Evening with the Vice President of the United States.

BIG MAN WITH A HEAD LIKE BISMARCK

Early Struggles of the Presiding Officer of the Senate-His First Law Fee-Plea for the Minority-Corruption in Politics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- [Correspondence of THE BEE]-1 spent an evening this week with the vice president of the United States My last interview with him was neld five years ago. I was about to start on a trip around the world, and he gave me letters to his friend, Governor Hubbard, our minister to Japan. At that time Mr. Stevenson was assistant postmaster general. Now he is vice president of the United States. He stands within one of being the chief executive of the nation, and the chances of life and death are such that he may be the most Important man in the United States within the next four years. I believe President Cleveland to be well, but the thrill that went over the union a few months ago when it was reported that he was afflicted with a cancer impressed upon the people the fact that presidents are not immortal, and the question as to the character of General Stevenson was uppermost in every thinking man's mind. What kind of a man is the vice president of the United States! How does he look, act and talk? What are his idera upon public questions? These are some of the interesting queries which I hear from time to time in my travels about the country. I cannot answer them better than by giving a running description of my chat

with him last night. The Vice President at Home.

The vice president lives at the Ebbitt house. He has pleasant rooms in one of the corners of this big hotel, and he is to be found here almost every evening with his family about him. He is domestic in his tastes, and he spends his evenings at home. There is no red tape about getting to him. You send up your card, and a moment later you are told to walk right up.

You knock at the goor. It opens, and a giant of a man greets you with a hearty shake of the hand. Vice President Stevenson is one of the big men among our statesmen. He is six feet two in his stockings and he weighs more than 200 pounds. He stands as straight as a Norwegian pine in his polished boots, and his big blonde head is fastened to his broad shoulders by a strong firm neck. His arms and legs are long. Hi chest is broad and full, and his shoulders are well thrown back. His complexion is clear, and he looks like a man whose blood is pure and who knows not that he has a stomach. The vice president has a magnificent head. It made me think of that of Bismarck. It has the same broad, full fore nead and the same heavy fron jaw. The mustache which flows out from under his big nose is about as heavy as that of the great German statesman, but it is of a rolden color, while that of Bismarck by the furnace of many summers had melted from its iron gray into frosted silver. Bismarck has blue eyes. Vice President Stevenson's

eyes are also blue, but they are smaller than those of his German counterpart. They are honest eyes, however, and they look straight at you as you talk to their owner, changing in expression as the vice president's thought is serious or the reverse. Now the brow over them is corrugated and the eyes are full of thought. General Stevenson is thinking of the tariff and he is giving you his ideas as to the discussion of silver. Now the corners of them are wrinkled with fun and the eyes fill with laughter—the vice president is illustrating his point by some good story. He has as many stories as had Abra ham Lincoln, and he is full of dry wit. He likes to illustrate his points by stories, and he is one of the best after-dinner speakers of the west. He is a good speaker on the stump, and he is one of the few candidates for the vice presidency who have ever gone before the people. He made 100 speeches last fall and he addressed big audiences in twelve doubtful states. The vice president is a man of action. His whole life has been

filled with romance, and it is itself a good Let me give you something of it which I gathered by numerous questions from the vice president himself. I asked as to his ancestry. General Steven-

on replied: "The Stevensons come of Scotch-Irish stock. My people came to this country long before the revolution and setled in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They drifted from here south to the Carolinas and hence on into Kentucky. I was, you know, born in Kentucky, and I moved with my father from Kentucky to Illinois. My father was a farmer or planter. He had the natural blood of the pioneer in him, and he came from North Carolina into Kantucky, and as he state filled up he sold out and went on to Ilinois. This was in 1852."

Four Hundred Miles in a Wagon

"Do you remember the journey?" I asked. "Yes, I remember all the incidents of it," replied the vice president. "I was only 16 years old at the time. We had all our goods packed in canvas covered wagons and larove one of the teams. The journey from Latayette, Ky., to Bloomington, Ill., was only 400 miles, and you can go from one place to the other now in less than a day. It took us three weeks to make it by wagon, and when we got to Bloomington we found there a town of only a few hundred people. The Illinois Central railroad was then being built, but it had not yet reached Blooming My father started a lumber mill, and I helped him by hauling the logs."
"Where were you educated, general?"

"My college days were spent both in Illi-nois and Kentucky," replied the vice president. "I worked my way through college, and I first went to the Wesleyan university at my home, Bloomington. I then went to Center college at Danville, Ky. This is the same school at which the Breckinridges were educated, and Senator Joe Blackburn was there at the same time. The same there at the same time. The school has had a number of distinguished men. Senator Vest was among its students. Justice Harian got his education there, and among other students, who afterward beominent, were Governor McCreary, now in the house of representatives, and Governor Brown, who is now the chief execu-

How One Boy Got an Education. "You say you worked your way through diege, general. How did you make the

money!" I asked. "In different ways," replied the vice president. "I taught during vacation, and a one time I remember I received \$25 a month and boarded around, and at other times I left school for the winter and took a turn at teaching. It didn't cost as much to go to teaching. It didn't cost as much to go to college at that time as now. I remember I paid \$2.50 a week for my room and board, and other things were proportionately cheap. After things were proportionately cheap.
After leaving school I went back to Bloomington and studied law, and when I started to practice I had just \$25 worth of books and very little else. My first law case was before a justice of the peace, and my fee was \$5. This seems very little now, but it paid

my board bill for two weeks, and it was two

months before I got another case. I managed, however, to make more than my ex-penses during my first year at the law, and had I continued to practice from that time to this I would have been much better off in pocket than I am."

The Lincoln-Douglas Campaign. "When did you first become interested in

politics? "I can't remember when I was not interested in politics." replied the vice president. "I remember the political campaigns of Kentucky, and I may at that time have had an ambition to be a Kentucky legislator. I don't know. My first work in politics was in the campaign of 1858, when Douglas and Lincoln were running against each other for the United States senate. I was a friend of Douglas during that campaign, and I spoke in his favor. I remember the discussion and arguments of that time as though they had been uttered in the senate yesterday, great question was the power of conover slavery in the territories and the wisdom of the repeal of the Missouri com-promise. I was an carnest advocate of the election of Stephen A. Douglas, and I then fully believed his position to be a correct one. Subsequent events have clearly demonstrated that the repeal of the Missouri com-promise was far from being a wise measure. The Lincoln-Douglas campaign, however, was one of the greatest of our history. The speeches which Lincoln made during it had no doubt much to do with his being elevated "What did you think of Abraham Lin-

"I admired him then, and I now consider him one of the greatest men and greatest presidents we have ever had. I feel proud that I knew him, and the fact that he be-longed to a different party from me does not warp my judgment of his character. I venerate his memory as I do that of Washington. Washington belonged to a different party from mine. He was, as you know, a federalist, and the democratic party was not really born until the days of Jefferson's presidency."

What a Vice President Can Do. The conversation then turned to the United States senate, and I asked the vice resident whether there was not some way in which he could control its debates and prevent such a situation as has been in

existence a greater part of the fail. He re

"I receive numbers of letters asking me that question. Some men want to know why I do not stop the silver discussion. Editors send me marked coppies of newspapers directing me how to act. They do not understand my position. My power is clearly outlined in the constitution and in the rules of the senate. The code which prevails there is made up of laws and precedents which extend over circlus even. dents which extend over eighty-seven years of legislative procedure. These are no more to be changed by me than are the laws to be right, and I won't allow that statute to enter into this case? It would be the same if I should attempt to act in the senate irrespective of law. To do otherwise would be revolutionary. I took an oath to administer the laws of the senate and I have to act accord-

ng to them and to nothing else. A Word for the Minority.

"Again," the vice president went on, "it is a question as to whether the people are not unreasonable in their demands upon the These men represent great states and they have to do what they honestly be-lieve to be right for both their own people and the union. I believe they are honest. The senate is a conservative boly and it is fair that the minority should have a show. It is, as Senator Turple calls it, the asylum of the minority, and one of the safeguards of legislation lies in that fact. It is a large body. There are eighty-eight senators, and each has the right to speak, and when great questions like those we are now discussing come before it it needs the combined wisdom of the whole to decide them."

What He Thinks of the Senate. "Is not the senate rather a social club

its social elements, it is true, and most of the members composing it are men of great social qualities. But the senate is a body of

with those of past history!" guments against his administration was the immense expenditure which it made. It took \$50,000,000 to pay its bills. Now we spend over \$400,000,000 every year to run the

'How about the anarchists?"

'Is there not danger from the corruption

"Is there not danger from the corruption which exists in ur politics!"
"I don't think much corruption exists in politics today," replied Vice President Stevenson. "I suppose there is some, but if so it is found chiefly in the large cities. Politics are purer now than they have ever been, and they are growing better in every way from year to year. Our cities are growing better. Vice is being controlled and this is an a c of churches and ch x iss. Millions are now spent in education where Militions are now spent in education where thousands were not known as few years ago. Fortunes are given daily to institutions for the betterment of the people, and we are make g giant strid is in the right direction It is the same in politics. The people have an idea that there is corruption and bribery here in congress. I was four years in the lower house, and I have had large acquaint-ance with members of congress. I have

never heard of a member who had been approached in that way, and I do not know o one to whom you would dare offer a bribe. Look back over our history. What laws

have ever passed by corruption?
"There is the Credit Mobilier," said I.
"Yes," replied the vice president, "and that is the exception that proves the rule. And look at its results. It was the political grave of every man who had anything to do with it. A case happened many years ago in which a congressman was expelled for selling a West Point cadetship. At present there is little if any corruption about the capitol. Think of the hundreds of millions which have to be disposed of by congress. Think of the billions which are affected by legislation, and it is one of the wonders of history that congress is so pure. I do not believe that there is another body of legislators 100 years old which can show such a clean legislative record as can the United States senate and our house of representatives. No, politics are not growing worse They are growing better."

Young Men and Politics. "Would you advise a young man to adopt politics as a profession?"
"No, I would not," replied the vice president. "We have no profession of politics, as has England. I believe, however, that every young man should take an interest in pointies. Every American should know what his country is, how it is governed and take part in its government. If he does not he shirks his duty, and sponges, as it were, off his fellow men. As to political leaders, sometimes think they are born, not made Some men naturally take to the manage ment of their fellows, and such make good politicians. The game of politics is an interesting and a fascinating one, and the men who play it best become known as states-men. I see that ex-Speaker Reed of Maine defines the word statesman as a successful politician who is dead.' He is to a certain extent right."

Silver and the Tariff.

I here asked Vice President Stevenson give me his ideas as to the tariff and the silver questions! He laughingly referred me to his letter of acceptance, in which he said his views had been expressed in full and approved by more than five million voters at the time of the late election. His position on both questions is well known. He believes in tariff reform, and he thinks that there should be a dollar's worth of gold and silver in every coin that is marked with the name of a dollar. He unques tionably would like to see both gold and silver used as money, and he believes that every dollar in the United States, whether gold, sfiver or paper, should be an honest, dollar, and that all of our dollars should be of equal and exchangeable value and of of equal and cover.

equal purchasing power.

Frank G. Carpenter.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

We have 48,056 shoe and leather firms. Hungary leads in glass jewel production. Paris has the biggest quill toothpick mill. A New York factory makes 20,000 pies

The making of lucifer matches is a state

monoply in France, Spain, Portugal Italy, Greece, Roumania and Servia. A type of firearm has been invented in ingland by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force. Russian women and Japanese men are pronounced by those competent to judge the best of the world's workers with the needle. as shown in the embroidery exhibits at Chi-

The hottest mines in the world are the

Comstock. On the lower levels the heat is so

great that the men cannot work over ten or fifteen minutes at a time. Every known means of mitigating the heat have been Ice melts before it reaches tried in vain. the bottom of the shafts. For preserving wire ropes carried under water or under the earth's surface a mix-ture of thirty-five parts of slaked lime and from fifty to sixty parts of tar is found thus

BED BLANKETS far a very satisfactory method as compared with other processes which have been re-sorted to. The compound is boiled and ap-plied hot. For dry-lying cables a thick mixture of graphite boiled in tallow and one o

crude linseed oil and vegetable tar have both proved a success. The government of Chili has placed an order with an American firm for a dozen locomotives. Nor was it given until an ex-amination had been made of the best work turned out from the shops of England, Ger many and Belgium. As Chili is not more friendly to the United States at present than she is to some of the European countries, the decision may be accepted as proof of the high standing of the American locomotive

Within the last two years we have shipped 355 locomotives to South America, twelve Japan and seventy-five to the British Australian colonies. In Mexico there are ten American locomotives to one English loconotive and the half a dozen short railroads in Central America are, with one exception operated with engines from the United States. Russia, too, has been a purchaser here, as have Siam and the Turkish govern

EDUCATIONAL.

"John," said the proud father, "I hear you are winning your way at college." John-Yes, father. I won \$14 yesterday on thre

eight spots. The male students of Wesleyan college a Middletown, Conn., are doing all in their power to make themselves ridiculous and their school disgraceful. They have organized a boycott against the young lad ized a boycott against the young lad students, whom they call "qualis," and re-fuse to admit them to any social privilege at the institution.

On Friday of last week the town of lilor N. Y., observed a holiday in celebration of the presentation to it of a beautiful library building, the gift of Mr. C. W. Seamans of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict typewriter manufacturers. The cost of the building was \$30,000, a most commendable benefaction to a working community and well worth a holiday.

A distinguished educator and ecclesiastic passed away in the death of Very Rev. Ed-ward Sorin, founder of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Father Sorin ar-rived in the vicinity of South Bend, Ind., in 1842, to find a log cabin and the rude habita-tions of Indians standing amid the waste of trackless snow. Amid these unpromising sur roundings and with \$5 in his pocket be lai the foundations of the largest Catholic school in America. Father Sorin will be remembered by the thousands of students. who in the haif century past have sought Notre Dame from all parts of the country, as a man of distinguished presence and character. He possessed not only high scholastic attainments, but cultured, artistic taste, adorned Notre Dame with treasures of art carefully gathered in Europe, and was the patron of the artist Gregori, who spent seventeen years in the adornment of church and university.

Let Your Husband Smoke.

It does not pay to be over particular about cigar ashes and tobacco, says a lady writer in Donahoe's. It does not make any difference how much a man loves his wife, he loves his tobacco al-most as well. He can worry along for a greater time without her than without the fragrant weed. Just let him enjoy the latter in his own way, and you will see more of him than you would other-wise. Now enjoyment of a cigar is not compatiable with a constant effort to remember where the ash tray is, and he will take a delight in flickering off the ash on the floor with his little finger that is beyond the comprehension of the most enlightened feminine mind. He usually smokes in the same place, and the little pile of ashes can be easily located and removed every morning.

MARYLAND'S TEA PARTY.

Not Only Destroyed the Cargo, but Burned the Ship. The Sons of the American Revolution.

other societies of both sexes connected

with colonial times and their invited guests will assemble in the Lyceum parlors today, says the Baltimore Sun, to elebrate what has latterly been called 'Peggy Stewart's Day," because it comnemorates the pre-revolutionary period when the popular ferment broke out into action against the taxation of the colonies by Great Britain. That action culminated in the harbor of Annapolis in the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart by its owner, Alexander Stewart, to pacify the excitement he had raised. The incident was the more glaring because Stewart had signed the pledge not to import from England any taxable commodity, in accordance with the resolution of the convention passed at Annapolis on the 23d of July, 1774 which was to cease all importing or exporting to England so long as the stamp tax and the tax on tea remained unrepealed. In violation of his pledge and of the resolutions passed at Frederick declaring that the people of Maryland would drink no tea until the tax was rescinded, and also of the subsequent action of the Annapolis convention. Stewart imported on the brig Peggy Stewart seventeen chests of tea, consigned to Williams Bros., merchants at Annapolis, and paid himself the duty on the tea. To use a Scoth phrase, Stewart's bold contempt of the popular will and of his previous assent to it "set fire to the heather." Meetings were called by tap of drum to denounce his conduct, and people came flocking into the city from the outlying districts and from Baltimore to testify their indignation. Speeches were made and as the crowd increased by daily accessions to it threats were uttered that placed Stewart's life in jeopardy. In this emergency he consulted with some of the most prominent leaders of the movement, and finally, seeing no other method of allaying the storm he had raised, he offered to burn the brig and its contents. It was the only act by which he could escape the opprobrium in which he was held. His proposition was accepted, the brig was taken to Windmill point, and, in the presence of a committee, Stewart set fire to it with

his own hands. The difference between the destruction of the chests of tea brought into Boston and those brought to Annapolis was that the act of the Boston people was done at night by a body of citizens disguised as Indians. The tea was thrown overboard, but the brig was unharmed and remained in possession of its owners. The tea-burning at Annapolis was done in open day, and the brig itself was sacrificed, together with the tea it contained. It was Maryland's first declaration of independence, al-though the formal and general declaration was not made until it was pro claimed at Philadelphia on the 4th of

July, 1776. Cook's Extra Dry Champagne is the wins for Americans. Its purity and boquet com-mends it to them. Highest award, diploma and medal, Columbian Exposition.

Jack Crooks accepted more bases on balls than any other player in the league hat

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures acres. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures uloss