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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.

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 many stories as had Abraham Lincoln, and he is full of dry wit. He likes to illustrate his points by stories and he is one of the best and funniest speakers of the west. He is a good speaker on the stump, and he is one of the few candidates for the vice presidency to have a good story. He made 100 speeches last fall and he addressed big audiences in twelve doubtful states. The vice president packed in horse south to the Carolinas and drove 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 Kentucky, and as the state filled up he sold out and went on to Illinois. This was in 1852.

months before I got another case. I managed, however, to make more than my expenses 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 campaign 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 the campaign, and I spoke in his favor. I remember the discussion and arguments of that time as though they had just been uttered in the senate yesterday. The great question was the power of congress over slavery in the territories and the wisdom of the repeal of the Missouri compromise. I was an earnest advocate of the position of Stephen A. Douglas, and I fully believed his position to be a correct one. Subsequent events have clearly demonstrated that his position 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 to the presidency. "What did you think of Abraham Lincoln?" "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 belonged to a different party from me does not warp my judgment of his character. I venerate his memory, and I am proud to have known him. 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 president whether there was not some way in which he could control its doings and prevent such a situation as has been in existence a greater part of the fall. He replied: "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 copies 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 eighty-seven years of legislative procedure. These are no more to be changed by me than are the laws to be changed by a judge of a court. Suppose a judge should say 'I don't believe that law is 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 irrespectively. To do otherwise would be revolutionary. To take an oath to administering the laws of the senate and I have to act according 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 senate. These men represent great states, and they have to do what they honestly believe to be right for both their own people and the union. I believe they are honest. The senate is a conservative body and it is fair that the minority should have a show. It is an assembly of men, and the majority 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

never heard of a member who had been approached in that way, and I do not know of 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 which a congressman was expelled for doing a West Point cadetship. At present there is little if any corruption about the senate. This of the hundreds of millions which have to be disposed of by congress. Think of the billions which are affected by a legislative record as can be seen in 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 politics. 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, I sometimes think they are born, not made. Some men naturally take to the management of their fellows, and such make good politicians. The game of politics is an interesting and a fascinating one, and the man who plays it best becomes known as a statesman. 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 to 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 unquestionably would like to see both gold and silver used as money, and he believes that every dollar in the United States, whether gold, silver or paper, should be an honest dollar, and that all of our dollars should be of equal and interchangeable value and of equal purchasing power. INDUSTRIAL NOTES. We have 45,000 shoe and leather firms. Hungary leads in glass jewel production. Paris has the biggest quilt tootpick mill. A New York factory makes 20,000 pins daily. The making of lucifer matches is a state monopoly in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Roumania and Serbia. A type of steam has been invented in England 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 Chicago. 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 tried in vain. Ice melts before it reaches the bottom of the shaft. For preserving wire ropes carried under water or under the earth's surface a mixture of thirty-five parts of slaked lime and from fifty to sixty parts of tar is found thus far a very satisfactory method as compared with other processes which have been resorted to. The compound is boiled and applied hot. For dry-lying cables a thick mixture of graphite boiled in tallow and one of crude linseed oil and vegetable tar have both proved successful. The government of Chili has placed an order with an American firm for a dozen locomotives. Nor was it given until an examination had been made of the best work made by the shops of England, Germany 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 abroad. Within the last two years we have shipped 355 locomotives to South America, twelve to Japan and seventy-five to the British Australian colonies. In Mexico there are ten American locomotives to one English locomotive and the half a dozen short railroads in Central America are, with one exception, operated with engines from the United States. Russia has been a purchaser here, as have Siam and the Turkish government. EDUCATIONAL. "John," said the proud father, "hear you are winning your way at college. John—Yes, father, I won \$14 yesterday on three eight spots. The male students of Wesleyan college at Middletown, Conn., are doing all in their power to make themselves ridiculous and their school disgraceful. They have organized a boycott against the young lady students, whom they call 'quals,' and refuse to fraternize with them in any social privileges at the institution. On Friday of last week the town of Ilion, N. Y., observed a holiday in celebration of the presentation of a beautiful library building, the gift of Mr. C. W. Seaman of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, typewriter manufacturers. The cost of the building was \$80,000, 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. Edward Sorin, founder of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Father Sorin arrived in the vicinity of South Bend, Ind., in 1824, to find a log cabin and the rude habitations of Indians standing amid the waste of trackless snow. Amid these unpromising surroundings and with \$5 in his pocket he laid the foundations of the largest Catholic school in America. Father Sorin will be remembered by the thousands of students, who in the half 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 a broad and noble 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 the 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 almost as well. He can worry about a greater time without her than without his. It is a delight in flicking off the ash on the floor with his little finger the latter in his own way, and you will see more of him than you would otherwise. Now enjoyment of a cigar is not compatible with the usual effort to remember where the ash tray is, and he will take a delight in flicking 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. It 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 Laysan parlors today, says the Baltimore Sun, to celebrate what has latterly been called "Peggy Stewart's Day," because it commemorates 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 unrevoked. 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 Scotch phrase, Stewart's bold contempt of the popular will and of his previous assent to it "set fire to the hearth." 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, although the formal and general declaration was not made until it was proclaimed at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776. Cool's Extra Dry Champagne is the wine for Americans. Its purity and bouquet commands it to them. Highest award, diploma and medal, Columbian Exposition. Jack Crooks accepted more bases on balls than any other player in the league last season. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Balm cures sores.