into a deafening burst of sound. It was ten minutes before 8 o'clock when

Thurston passed down the center mpanied by John C. Wharton. The aiele scattering cheers were concentrated and intensified into one wild, tumultuous cry. Men and women stood upon the seats and waved their handkerchiefs, and hats flew recklessly from wearers who cared little if they went home bareheaded. The ovation increased in volume as the speaker mounted the platform and continued long after he had taken his seat.

### SAME THING REPEATED.

Scarcely had the confusion incident to Mr. Thurston's entrance subsided when Mr. Bryan followed him to the platform. Then the same scene was repeated, and, judging by appearances, the sympathles of the great audience were very fairly divided between the orators of the evening. Besides the speakers, the rostrum was occupied by large representation of the prominent leader of both partles, many of whom were accom Mayor Bemis, C. J. Smyth, John C. What Whar ton, C. J. Greene, E. Rosewater, Judg George W. Doane, Judge Joseph Blair, Judg Judge George W. Donne, Judge Joseph Bailt, Judge C. R. Scott, W. R. Kelly, J. H. Cornish, James E. Boyd, Dr. E. W. Lee, J. J. O'Con-nor, B. E. B. Kennedey, A. S. Churchill, Frank E. Moores, A. P. Tukey, Colongi Henry W. Akin, B. F. Thomas, E. M. Bart-lett, G. M. Hitchcock, Mrs. E. W. Peattle, Judge I. M. Baxter, Charles Conoyer, Daniel H. Wheeler, W. A. Page, E. C. Holmes, T. D. Crane, S. R. Rush, R. S. Hall, J. H. Van Dusen, Thomas Swobe, C. L. Chaffee, W. S. Poppleton, Clem Deaver, Dr. S. K. Spalding, E. Benedict, L. D. Richards, R. B. Schneider f Fremont, and Dr. Robinson of the Amer ican Protective league of New York City. After the arrival of the speakers Color

Frank E. Moores stepped forward and pinned on Mr. Thurston's lapel an immonse badge of red, white and blue silk the signifi-cance of which was stated in the following Inscription: "Presented by the Irish American Protective club of Douglas county, Ne braska, to Hon. John M. Thurston, as a toker of esteem for his powerful advocacy of th reciprocity principles of the late James G. Blaine and the patriotic policy of William McKinley. No Union Jack in ours. Hurrah for the stars and the stripes and protection to American industries." This was the sigfor another outburst from the audience Mr. Thurston acknowledged the tribute in the progress of his speech.

### GETTING STARTED.

introducing the first speaker, Mr. J. Wharton stated that the audience was evidently aware that it was the purpose of the two speakers to discuss the political issues between the two great parties of the United States. It was useless to suggest, he said, to request of the vast audience the utmost courtesy and consideration. Mr. Whafton stated the conditions of the de-bate, saying that Mr. Thurston would open the debate with one hour's time, that Mr. Bryan would follow for one hour and twenty minutes, and that Mr. Thurston would have enty minutes in which to close. "And now," said Mr. Wharton, "It gives

me the greatest pleasure to present to you a man who needs no introduction to an American audience, our distinguished fellow townsman, statesman, patriot and Hon. John M. Thurston."

That part of the vast audience which championed the cause of Mr. Thurston, rose as a man to give him welcome. Men cheered and women waved their handkerchiefs. For two minutes the ovation continued, and it was seven minutes longer the speaker could commence his nt. There were hundreds of men before standing in the aisles, obstructing the view of those sitting behind, and it was not until the police had succeeded in forcing them back to the rear before any semblance of order was fully restored. Mr. Thurston then

'My Fellow Citizens; I regret that I am again compelled to ask the indulgence of this magnificent audience for the worn out condition of my voice, but I have every rea-son to believe that with your patience I will able to make myself heard. I cannot and dare not assume that this gathering here has anything in it of personal tributs to the participants in this debate. I prefer, rather, to believe that it testifies the desire of the people of our country to hear discussed those vital questions upon which depends the pros perity of this glorious republic.

"I am here tonight by invitation to engage in a joint discussion of the questions at issue between the republican and democratic parties. Yesterday afternoon my learned op-t, in open debate, marked out certain which it was my pleasure to follow. He re-served it until this evening to discuss the and that is if it shall ever be my lot to Maue of the tariff. Therefore, with the side issues cleared away. I am at his solicitation to discuss from the republican standpoint the great question of the Ame can tariff. I shall endeavor to speak plainly directly and clearly, and will exclude from my effort any attempt at oratory or eld

wast beehive, which expanded at intervals enacted for the purpose of levying a revenu and for the protection of the industry of the prople of the United States. History deelarss that from the hour that act took effect prosperity blessed our land, factories snrung up like magic along the New England const prices were regulated by American compe-tition and all classes of the American people were enjoying in truth and in fact the bles. sings of free government under protective egislation

"In 1816 our laws upon the tariff were Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay have all drawn pictures o

ediate and terrible distress visite upon the American people almost as soon as that act became a law, and for eight years this country experienced the terrible distress occasioned by that first free trade bill, So great was the distress that Andrew Jackson, one of the fathers of the democratic party was an advocate of the restoration of th protective tariff, and it was his aim whil member of the United States senate; and ckson, in his first message to congres after he had been elected president, testified the good results that followed the reapration of protection.

"Another period of free trade followed in 1833, and it drove this country to that des-peration which resulted in the election of William Henry Harrison, the first great whig president of the United States. Shistory follows down step by step; and if any man will take that history to his fireside he will ascertain that for every year of American protection there was a year of employ-ment for American labor; that for every year of American protection there were decent American wages; that for every year of American protection there were comfortable happy and enlightened American homes. H will ascertain that every great period of fre trade, from first to last, brought years of American distress, of scarcity of American

employment, of darkness and suffering in the homes of the American people. FREE TRADE MAKES FREE SOUP. "It has been discovered, however, that only

one industry ever flourished in any year of a revenue tariff, and that flourishes now, and that is the industry of free soup houses in "The year 1892 was the culmination of An erican prosperity. In the year 1892 more new factories were built, more new places

were opened to American labor than ever be fore in any year in the history of the world. In 1892 every factory and workshop was running in full blast. Every man in the United States who wished could find employment at decent wages. In 1892 1,000,000 more tons of pig iron were manufactured than in any other year in the history of the country. In 1892 the country produced 200,000 more to na of steel bars than in any other year. In 1892 the business of the United States in

the grand aggregate amounted to more than \$50,000,000,000. Our foreign commerce had reached the unparalleled sum of \$2,000,000,000. Our foreign con In 1892 this country, for the first time in its history, surpassed the industry of Great Britain herself in all manufacturing enterprises n the year 1892 we sent abroad more Amercan products in comparison with the pro jucts imported than we had ever done be cre, and in that year the startling fact is ecorded that the trade balance had reached the marvelous sum of over \$202,000,000. In other words, in the year 1892 foreign na-tions had contributed to this country a trade balance measured by big, round, hard dol-lars. In that year the price of labor in the United States had reached the highest point that had ever bien reached by toil since the

world began. In that year there had been built more American cottages than ever be fore in any one year in the history of th entury. In that year more money was de posited in the savings banks of the United States by poor people of this land than in any other year in the nation's progress. BUSINESS PARALYSIS BEGAN.

"But in November, 1892, the people were

rosperous, employed, busy and consequently nthinking. Then the people of this country turned from the policy of protection to the policy of free trade. No sooner was it ascer-tained that the new era of free trade foretold by the greatest statesman of the re-public was ushered in than the era of busiess paralysis commenced.

'My friend who is to follow me will con nd that this great paralysis exists because the people of this country have refused to en the United States mints to the silver the world. This theory may be plausible, ut it is not true.

"Three weeks ago Mr. Wilson, the author of the late tariff act, was banqueted in the city of London and on the same day William TARIFF LOWERS WAGES. "From 1846 to 1860, with a low tariff, farm wages increased, but from 1880 to 1890. t, in open debate, marked out certain ds of discussion, along the lines of of the people of the United States. (Renewed with a high protective tariff, farm wages went down; from 1850 to 1860, with a low tariff, the value of agricultural stand as a maker of the legislation for my creased, but from 1880 to 1890, right under the shadow of the smokestacks of the facountrymen, if I am ever banqueted of auded for what I do, let it be by the people tories of New England, values dropped. f the United States of America. (Tremend-After this Mr. Bryan read at some length ous cheering.) The honorable son of a lord who rose to toast Mr. Wilson in London from Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress urging that when that gentleman was out of politics he advocated a low tariff. declared that the people of Great Britain had grown to know him and to honor and ad-"So, gentlemen," continued Mr. Bryan, "you see that in 1856 a protective tariff was mire him for, because of his battle for tariff reform, the fires had been lighted in the forges of York and Wales and the textile innot even suggested or hinted at by any presidential candidates. Mr. Blaine dustry of Great Britain had received a de-cided impetus; and Mr. Wilson, rising to respond—he evidently imagined that he was looks back and tells you that for ten years thereafter the question of a protective tariff was not in any of the party platforms. Let candidate for Parliament instead of a canfor congress-(laughter)-no, my he could be of no use to the me give you some reasons for passing judg-ment. We find that while the McKinley law Idate my friends, people of Great Britain in Parliament-the only place he can serve the people of that was in force there were 1,200 strikes and cases of a general reduction of wages, but country is in the American congress-in not till the Carnegie strike was there any arlsing to respond Mr. Wilson declared that the protectionists had raised a barrier to great public utterances, and then the most pathetic words fell from the lips of Mr. Harrison, the most pathetic outside of holy writ, only exceeded by those of 'Oh Abso-lom, my son Absolom.' It is true that somekeep out of the American markets the pro ducts of the world, and he said 'We are engaged in tearing these barriers down.' Tearing them down for what? times capital has taken too large a share of the profits, but here under the high tariff FOR BRITISH COMFORT. we have a law that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. When Lazarus was at the poor man's table he was allowed to pick "Why, in order that the fires might burn n the forges of York and Wales while the merican chimneys were smokeless; in order up the crumbs, but where would Lazarus have been if it had not been for the poor that the factories of Great Britain might open to labor while the factories of America were closed; in order that the wages on man?" (Laughter.) Again Mr. Bryan read from newspaper Saturday nights might be poured into the laps of British women while the women of our own land were sitting desolate beside tracts, giving the number of strikes and re-ductions in wages during the years of the their cheerless firesides. Please God, let us plead for such legislation as will open the protective tariff, showing that during all that time they had been on the increase. Continuing, Mr. Bryan said: "Re loor of American workshops, light the fire American forges and bring cheerfulness the American firesides. There is no member that we put binding twine upon the free list and the cordage plant at Cham-paign closed recently-(laughter)-but it has music so sweet as the humming of the spindle, but that music sounds as sweet to opened again, and has increased its ca-pacity, or will soon. Let the republicans the cars of an American workingman as to the cars of a British laborer. xpress joy and laugh when an American "Samuel Gompers, the great labor leader, declares that today there are more than 3,000,000 men unemployed in the United States. Bradstreet's reports that a reliable industry closes down this year, but I an afraid that the republican industry will lose after the November election. (Cheers rom the democratic side of the house). investigation discovered in 119 cities of this TIN INDUSTRY BENEFITED. country \$31,000 men out of employment. These men have families dependent upon "Inst a word about the tin industry. The ariff has been reduced, but that has entheir support. From \$,000,000 to 10,000,000 people of the United States depend upon the daily wages of these men for the necesabled an industry to grow up right here in South Omaha, and I ask, would you hav, this high tariff back and close up this fac sities of life. Thirty per cent of the busi-ness of the country has gone to the bad, tory that is just outside of your city? deny the right to tax one man to protect another; it is upon the principle of a bounty and the wages paid in the United States have already fallen 20 per cent. "These 3,000,000 unemployed and these de-The republicans said that it sounded al and Senator Manderson said that endent upon them are rapidly becoming he objects of American charity. We canright, was all right, so it must be accepted by he objects of American charity, republicans as being true. "Here I have a piece of goods (holding up a small cutting of woolen fabric). This costs

the party that will put the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments into the heart of every American child; the party that will set the stars of American glory in the hearts of American children and thereby perpetuate our free institutions to the end of time." The close of Mr. Thurston's argument was

the signal for one of the most inspiring dem-onstructions from his friends in the yast audi ance that has ever been witnessed in Omaha. It was an evation that has seldom accorded to a man in this city.

MR. BRYAN'S REPLY.

After the applause had subsided Mr. C. J myth, chairman of the democratic state cen tral committee, stepped to the front of the platform and said: "I now have the pleasure of presenting to you the fearless and uncon quered William J. Bryan of Nebraska." Bow-ing to the vast audience. Mr. Bryan arose to be greeted by a round of applause that caused the gas jets to flutter. The cheering con-tinued for some minutes, after which the pride of the democrats addressed the gatherng substantially as follows: I cannot express in words my apprecia-

tion of appearing before this vast assemblage tonight. These people are certainly not brought here on account of their appreciation of the speakers, but, instead, they come on account of the great interest which they feel

account of the great interest which they feel in the political campaign. In his address my friend saw fit to speak of the federal elec-tions law and the part which I took in its repeal. I voted as did other democrats and I voted as did many of the populists, not be cause I considered that the ballot box should be less sacred, not that I cared to take away a single safeguard, as the question was whether the strong arm of the law was whether the strong arm of the law should reach in and destroy the rights of the citizens. (Applause.) We felt that we would rather trust the liberties of the people to the people than to hired emissaries who were 000 miles away. "Go to New York and read the record of

John Davenport, who caused the arrest of citizens who desired to cast a free and untrammeled ballot, who would arrest voters on the day of election and release them after on the day of election and release them after the polls had closed; yet this was done in the interest of party politics. I helped to re-peal this law; I am glad that I did and I have no apologies to offer. Here in this state my friend boasts that the republicans gave to the people the protection of the bal-lot, but I think that it was a populist law, approved by a democratic survey of the second

approved by a democratic governor. (Pro-longed applause.) "My friend would have you believe that his party is for the purity of the ballot and is the father of all laws looking to this end.

"Upon the question of arbitration, I believe in it, and I want to say that in this respec In it, and I want to say that in this respect every generation is becoming greatly changed. Seventy years ago when a con-cern employed half a dozen men the man-ager could watch over them; he knew them by names; his daughter could carry flowers to the bedside of the laborer's sick child, but with the great aggregation of wealth and but with the great aggregaton of weath and the introduction of improved machinery a single man may hold in his hand the ex-istence of 10,000 employes. It is impossible to know them all and feel for them as did

the employers of a century ago, consequently new laws must be made to fit the new condition of affairs. The laboring men are demanding and are receiving the benefits of arbitration. In the democratic platform I find things looking to this end, but in the platform of my friend I look in vain. Now I want to ask him if he stands upon the re-Now publican or upon his own platform

REED AGAINST M'KINLEY, "Let me ask your attention upon the subject of tariff legislation, and I will bring ofs to show that the country would not be

advanced by returning to the McKinley tariff. Let me read you what Tom Reed said yester-Here Mr. Bryan" read extracts from day. a newspaper, which he said showed that Mr. eed was not in favor of a high protective tariff "How lonely my friend will feel when he gets down to Washington and finds that the

republicans have returned to power without re-enacting the McKinley bill. Does my friend remember that in 1873 he saw the tramp at every door? Yet he would tell you that to have prosperous times we must have a high protective tariff. He tells you what Mr. Blaine saw in prophesy, but I want to tell you that it is not safe to make prophe-sles unless the prophet is annointed.

"Let me read what another great prophet said." and here Mr. Bryan read some of the writings of Daniel Webster, in which a low tariff was advocated

not right that they should be heard in the making of the sawa? I ask my friend if he will join Senator Hoar in making a schedule for the manufacturers, or will be give some consideration to the west? Why does he

want tariff reformato take away the pri eges of the many and give them to the few We want the unshickled limbs of the Ameri-can workingmen and the man not a beggar. We ask for a law that will begin at the bot m, for the

minanes, making this country prosperous Indeed. As Mr. Bryan closed there were cheers and applause that was deafening, hundreds of

people getting spen the chairs and giving yent to the domocratic club yell. As the con-fusion subsided and Chairman Wharton, the manager of the republican end of the dis-cussion, arose to introduce Mr. Thurston for question. he twenty minutes closing speech, many of he democrats started to leave the room. Mr. Smyth asked them to be fair and stay and listen to the closing remarks of Mr. Thurston, but the stampede was catching and

a couple of thousand persons left. In presenting Mr. Thurston, Chairman Wharton said, "My fellow citizens, allow me to introduce to you the next senator from Nebraska, a leader of leaders, the matchless and unconquered John M. Thuiston of Omaha." Mr. Wharton said more, but his words were lost, for just at that time Mr. Thurston arose from the chair where he was sitting beside his wife and son and such cheering was never heard in the Coliseum. WILL NOT FEEL LONESOME.

The cheering continued for a time, after chich Mr. Thurston addressed the mighty udience. Said he: "The workingmen of audience. Said he: this city are not beggars, and the repub-licans of this country say that no free trade legislation shall make beggars in the United States.. My friend who has just closed has States. asked more questions than could be answered in an hour. He says: 'Will you not fee

in an hour. He says: 'Will you not feel lonesome when you go down to the sename and see only Tom Reed advocating a protective tariff? I say that if I happen to go to Washington Washington, as every republican will in years, with William McKinley in the white ouse (long and continued cheering), I will not feel very lanesome. In 1891 our city of Omaha made 90,000,000 of brick; in 1892, 72,000,000; in 1893, 22,000,000, and in 1894, Omaha was a place where the em-,000,000. ploye received good wages and all of the men were employed, but since the democrats came into power the laborers have not seen he doors of the manufacturing industries

Right at this point there was another democratic stampede, but it was stopped when Mr. Thurston said: "I had supposed that the democrats of Omaha were willing to listen to republican gospel, but they re-treats and the retreat from this hall is only part of the general retreat that is taking place all along the American line. (Loud

"My friend Bryan says that the working nen have rebuked the protection of 1892. But let us see how it has been rebuked. If has been rebuked in 1894 by Oregon giving republican majority of 15,000; Vermont, 29, 000; Pennsylvania, 184,000, and Maine, 30,546 Applause, and cries of "give it to them.") "Mr. Bryan asks if I go to the senate, will I stand with Tom Reed for the cast, or for the omnivorous west? I answer that Ne braska is but one star in the azure blue of he flag. Massachusetts another, with both but states of the American union. Mr. Bryan talks about his platform, and I talk about the platform of the American people, the only platform upon which I care to stand. my friend for the free and unlimited coinage of silver? With him is it a principle, or is it a vote getter? If it is a principle, why does he not support D. Clem Deaver, who stands upon that platform? If it is a vote getter, you can explain why he turns Deaver down and supports James E. Hoyd, that sound money democrat of Nebraska. that sound money

is it because he was a party to a conven-tion in which the democrats tied the party in a brown paper package with a fusion string and tossed the parcel over to the enemy, without even taking a receipt for the same? (Cries of "Hit 'em again below the belt.")

"If this is for principle, why did he offer he right hand to the populists, to a man who never smelled powder, and never fought for is country? If this was for principle, why lid Mr. Bryan and his convention endorse Silas A. Holcomb, a reformed democrat, and turn down an, ald regublican, the par excel-lence of populist laaders in Nebraska, Hon. John H. Powers?

IT TALKS FOR ITSELF.

"My friend asks me why I do not talk on the tariff on sugar? My God, that talks for itself. If I ever go to the senate I will stand for legislation that will protect the sugar industries of this state. (Cheers.) If I go



HOW TO CONQUER IT.

Good News and Counsel For Men and Women of Every Age and Social Condition,

From the age of forty to that of sixty a man who properly regulates himself may be considered in the prime of life. From thirty to fifty the same can be said of women. But there are critical periods before that time and far more critical ones nent? In a letter to Secretary Carlisle ask- thereafter. There are so many things ating that the opinion of the attorney general tacking us all through life that life itself be asked Internal Revenue Commissioner may be said to be filled with critical peri-Miller says: "The natural effect of acquies- ods; but throughout it all there is one great cense in the course proposed by Governor one paramount danger. It is a danger that Tillman would be the probable complete de- has been brought about by modern civilization

> It is a danger that menaces both men and women.

it is a danger that is most insidious because it is so little understood.

It is a danger that is most treacherous and deceitful.

That danger is Bright's disease of the kidneys.

It attacks both men and women, and it attacks them in different manners and at various periods of their lives. It steals like a thief into the system and robs it of the health, the vitalty, the life, before the victim is aware. It is the worst, the most widespread, the most to-be-dreaded disease i modern times.

There has fortunately been an absolute cure for this great modern malady discov-ered, but unfortunately there are a great many people that do not realize their dan-

ger and who do not take it in time. If any man feels a loss of strength, of vitality and ambition; if he realizes not in the condition he formerly was; if he has occasional headaches, loss of appetite and peculiar pains, if he notices a peculiar remedy for this trouble, which is Warner's

troller of the currency on account of the fact. If she becomes full habited or bloated, she that the failure of the Buffalo County Na-tional bank followed so closely after that of the First National, and the report from the national bank examiners who have the mat-ters in charge is awaited with much interest. The truth of the second s

BROCTON, Mass, March 14, 1894. Some five years since I suffered much from

one who suffers as I did may be led to take it through reading this, and be helped

Max, Dundy county, M. H. Mesbeck, vice Max Monvoison, removed. Iowa-Briscoe, Adams county, L. E. Fos. taste in the mouth in the morning, taste in the mouth in the morning, loss of nerve tone, resless nights, gradual loss of weight and energy and dark and sallow skin. I had no ambition to go about my daily duties. Even the weight of my clothes was oppressive. My sister had taken

capacity thereby.

A postoffice has been established at Ickes. Cheyenne county, Neb., and James Davidson commissioned postmaster. Warner's Safe Cure for female weakness, up my physician and purchased one bottle, and had been helped much by it. I gave up my physician and purchased one bottle, and after taking it felt like another person. My appetite returned and my whole system

was invigorated. I slept better nights; in fact, my health returned and I fell like a new woman. Up to the present time I have Between Production and Euving. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.-The Iron taken twenty bottles, and have found it an invaluable remedy. It gives me great pleas-ure to testify to its worth, hoping that some

Trade Review says: The general tenor of advices from iron and steel centers is that business is not up to the pace set by August and September. Active furnace has increased at a much less rapid rate the past month than in the preceding month yet today pig iron production is at the rate

HOW BABIES SUFFER or only When their tender skins are literally on fire, with itching, burning, scaty, and biotchy skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, none but methers realize. Curricutes These points af-ford immediate relief, permit rest and sieep, and peint to a speedy and e-mominal erre when the bost physicians and all wher remedies fail. Bold everywhare.

the retirement of Mgr. Satolli's secretary Father Papi, from the vatican staff in order Question Raised by Internal Revenue Com-

to Join the Jesuit order. There have been missioner Miller Whether the State of denials of the report of Father Papi's move, but the facts are now learned beyond any

About four months ago Father Papi ap plied here for his exeat. The request was very broad and contemplated a retirement from those official connections with the vati-

ionors it had in store for him. It was made known he desired to retire from the world and devote his life in the Jesuit order to study and teaching. To this end, he applied to the provincial of the Jesuit order at New ternal revenue tax to the general govern-York for admission, and on the granting of the exeat here he would have been trans-ferred. The plans were modified, however the premature reports of Father Papi's intention. It was felt, also, by those having suit interests at heart that the accession of Mgr. Satoll's secretary to the Jesuits might arouse criticism on the ground that the one best informed of the confidential transactions of the ablegate had joined the order popularly supposed to be opposed to Mgr. Satolli. While this criticism would be undless, it was deemed advisable to avoid loss to the United States of further income he possible cause of a "Jesuit trick." For his reason it is believed the New York

this reason it is believed the rew tork provincial will advise Father Papi to wait a year or two before taking his exeat and joining the order, by which time Father Papi's confidential relations with Mgr. Sawill have terminated. Concerning the cardinalate to be conferred on Archbishop Satolli, there appears to be

no ground for the reports that notice of the appointment has been forwarded to the able-gate. The consistory of cardinals which advises with the pope on the creation of car-dinals does not meet until next month, so the actual determination on his appointment will tot be made until then. In the meantime, there are seven names under consideration from which number it is considered five car-ninals will be named, Mgr. Satolli among the

five. There are no further American names among those under consideration. It is expected the conferring of the red hat on Mg Satolli will be celebrated at Cardinal Gib-bons' church in Baltimore, and that several noblemen of high rank and distinguished prelates will go from here as the personal representatives of the pope. There is a doubt as yet as to whether Mgr. Satolli's cardinalate will carry jurisdiction over a dio cess of will be purely honorary. Cardinal Gibbons is also an archbishop of the Baltimore diocese, including Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, which makes him a powerful as well as an honorary prel-Whether a diocese will be created for the new cardinal is still undetermined. It is probable, however, that his jurisdiction over juestions between bishops and priests and other church officials will be regarded as equivalent to a diocese. All of the papers in

these trials are in Latin, and, as Mgr. Satolli is a perfect Latin scholar, as well as a master of canon law, he is considered better qualified for the work than for supervision over the active labors of a diocese. The title likely, therefore, to be honorary, without he supplementary power of an archbishop. Yet, as the personal representative of the America, the new cardinal will pope in

cupy a station higher than that which the powers of archbishop could bring to him. AMUSEMENTS.

The Creche Benefit.

Behind a coating of burnt cork and theat rical names, three score young women amused a tremendous audience at Boyd's last night for the benefit of the Creche. In point of fact, it was a night of audiences all over the city, the Coliseum crowded to the doors, Boyd's filled to the uppermost gallery, and the Fifteenth Street theater holding one of the largest Thursday night houses of the season against these strong at-But of the minstrel show for sweet char-

ity's sake! The first part was thoroughly unique, for behind the cork were women known in religious and social circles, lead-ing soprano in church choirs, enthusiasts in of about 8,200,000 tons per annum,

Carolina Can Rob Uncle Sam of Fart of His Income. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- The secretary of the treasury has referred to the attorney general for his opinion a question raised by can's foreign service and the prospective the enactment of the Tillman dispensary law in the state of South Carolina, viz: Can the state officers enter bonded warehouses and confiscate spirits on the payment of the in-

> struction of the bonded warehouse system within the state; the consequent cessation of the business of manufacturing distilled spirits under the internal revenue laws, and the

> > from that source. The dispensary law has been construed by the same supreme court as now absolutely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits within the state, but it appears also that under the law the distiller in this state cannot sell his product private persons within the state, nor, if I rightly apprehend the provisions of the third

section, to private persons to be shipped out of the state, but only to the state commissioner, or to persons outside of the state and under the regulations which would seriously inconvenience the shippers. Under such re-strictions there would hardly be any further lawful production of distilled spirits within this state. The question is broadly presented whether a state can so legislate as incident-ally to deprive the United States of one of its declared sources of revenue

## COMPTROLLER GETTING ANXIOUS.

las Had No Report Concerning the Kearney Banks that Suspended.

ure of the Buffalo County National and the Safe Cure. First National banks of Kearney, Neb., since First National banks of Kearney, Neb., since the bank examiner took charge. Considera-uncertain, irregular and at a loss to under-tain, irregular and at a loss to underble interest in the matter is manifested by stand her condition; if, in short, she becomes both the comptroller and the deputy compboth the comptroller and the deputy comp-troller of the currency on account of the fact if she becomes full habited or bloated, she

Postmasters were appointed today as fol- same circumstances is given below lows: Nebraska-Arborville, York county, A. W. Shafer, vice Samuel Ensign., removed:

ter, vice C. W. Dutcher, removed. South Dakota-Fort Sisseton, Marshall

ounty, Mrs. Martha Smith, vice Amy E. resigned; Lakeport, Yankton county, Joseph Gluch, vice Nells Olson, resigned.

## IRON TRADE REVIEW.

Heavy Production Causes Great Disparity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.-(Special Tele-WASHINGTON. Oct. 18.-(Special Tele-gram.)-No word has yet been received at the office of the comptroller of the currency, the office of the comptroller of the currency, kidneys and he needs to take the only known

be led to

MRS. J. H. PAGE.

### PLENTY OF TIME TO THINK.

"The people are ready to think. They are a condition to think. Two years ago the pecple were too busy to think upon the polit-ical questions of the day. Now they have little else to engage their minds. Now they have plenty of time for thought and reflec-tion. (Laughter and applause from republicans and a voice, "You're all right, John." 'Instead of attempting to enlist your sympathies or arouse your enthusiasm, I shall endeaver to speak some word, or suggest

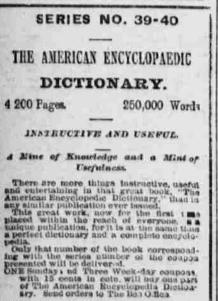
ated on by the American fireside, for in my judgment there is no place where American citizens can so well fit themselves to politically act as by the firesides of American It matters not tonight that the American firesides are cheerless. They are still the places for political thinking, and the home that is tonight lacking the necessities of life is the hot bed of American political thought.

"The republican party stands today where it has always stood, not in favor of any par-ticular tariff measure, but in favor of the great American theory of protection. Pro-tection insists that American labor shall have the opportunity to do the work for the American people. Free trade insists that foreign labor shall do the work for the Amerople. The one great question of the the difference between the price of ican people. things and the price of men. Democratic free trade stands for the cheapness of things. while the republican platform stands for cent prices for the labor of men.

"The American people never have any diffiin settling political questions right if they are well read in the political history of our country. For, given a certain political condition, there will always be certain re-The fail of protection in American g will be attributed alone to the forgetsults. fulness of the American people.

#### SOME TARIFF HISTORY.

There have been four great eras of protection, and four great eras of a revenue tariff, is the United States. When our When our country had won its independence no national power was left in our government to levy tariff upon imported goods, and from the close of the revolution to 1789 this country was flooded with the cheaply made goods. The fact is attested by George Washington, John Adams, James Madison and James Monroe. George Washington signed with his own hand the first great act of the new American gress, and its title doclared that it was



ing and applause).

FORCE BILL REPEAL.

in the repeal of protection was from that se

an orders should be addressed to DICTIONARY DEPARTMENT the objects of American charity. We can-not let them starve. They can be taken care of in one of two ways. We can open to them the doors of our poor houses and care for them at public expense, or we can care for them by once more opening the doors of American factories, by lighting the fires under American forges, by harnessing the mountain torrents of American streams. We can do this one way or the other, and the same goods is 26 cents, showing that you can buy more for the dollar.

by your votes you must settle the question. Free trade will open the doors of the Ameri-"I join with my friend in denouncing trusts can poor nouses-protection will open the doors of American factories." (Great cheerand I want him to join with me in denouncing the corporations which have been buying the protective party during the past thirty years. If he wants real reform he will join Mr. Thurston briefly but eloquently ar-raigned the democratic party for repealing

with me and denounce all class legislation and not have the government burden the backs of many for the benefit of the few. the federal elections have and striking down protection of the ballot in the south, and closed his argument by saying: "It is no longer a question of color, my countrymen. Every man who took part At this time the wealth of the country is in the hands of a few men and is rapidly being

concentrated. It is stated that 25,000 men own one-half of the wealth of the United States, and that 9 per cent of the people own 71 per cent of this property. In the city of Boston 81 per cent of the inhabitants live in rented houses, with 20 per cent owning

their homes, yet there is no state more deeply interested in reform. FOR EAST OR WEST? "I will ask my friend if he endorses the state of Tom Reed, or does he say that Nebraska is just as much interested? I ask my friend if he will go down to the United States senate and stand with Reed, or will

he do something for the west? Down at Lincoln he insulted the state of Texas by anying that there in the land of the cach and the centipode they nursed the child at the mouth of a gun. Now I tell him that that state produced more wool than any other

in the repeat of protection was from that sec-tion where the American school house and the American factory are objects of curiosity. The flag of the stars and bars represented slavery and free trade. The flag of the stars and stripes stands for liberty and protection. The stars and bars went down before the stars and stripes, and God's eternal justice amote the men that dared to live upon the labor of slavery. God speed the day of the rator ic power of the republican party. (Cheers.) Yesterday afternoon my eloquent friend said, 'God bless Abraham Lincoln and his generation,' but he added, 'God pity the sons.' I stand here to accept that challenge. My father was one of Abraham Lincoln's boys in blue who died on the battlefield to avo the life of the ration, and I stand here as one of Abraham Lincoln's sons to any that I stand upon the platform of the repub-lican party that puts the flag of our country upon every school house of the United Siztus;

to the senate I will stand for legislation that will enable the American sheep to have the courage to look a man in the face; if I go to the senate I will stand for legislation that will put up the bars along the Texas border and keep the Mexican greaser out in order to protect our American beef. (Cries of "You

"Talk about good times under the Wilson bill! Wilson told the English lords that the law was for their benefit, but they replied

that he was talking through his hat. (Laugh-My friend tells you about the tin that is

made at South Omaha. It was made into cheap dinner pails, but now under his Wilson bill that dinner pail is empty on the shelf; the wife and the babies are asking for food. You may have your cheap pails and your soup, but we will have our well filled pails good wages.

"May it please God, the people are fooled only once in a generation, and, as old Abe Lincoln said, 'You may fool some of the people all of the time, all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time,' and this is not a fool year in Nebraska."

## Loaded the Street Cars-

If the stockholders of the Omaha Street Railway company could have stood in a body at Twentieth and Dodge streets between 6 and 8 o'clock last night and watched the cable trains as they swung around the curve their hearts would have been gladdened and their imaginations tickled with the prospects of Thanksgiving turkeys purchasable with the innumerable nickles which were flowing into their coffers. While the Sherman avenue and the Twenty-fourth street lines were kept busy carrying people to swell the audiance at the Collseum it was the cable line that bore the brunt of the traffic. All the extra trains that could be pressed into serv will e were added to the regular equipment, and hen they were wholly inadequate to accom-nodate the waiting passengers. Hundreds of cople took the trains to the union depot and

hen came back in order to get a seat, and nost of the trains were leaded by the time they left Tenth street. From there on there was a waiting crowd on every corner, and oon people were clinging to the outside wherever there was a chance to get a foot-ng. The trains were loaded so heavily that hey climbed the Dodge street hill with the greatest difficulty, but when the ascent was gained the rest of the read was easy. The onductors struggled manfully to get through he crowd, and but few nickels escaped their

ligilance. In the great crush at the Collseum it was requently remarked that if by any chance

there should be the faintest suspicion of a fire nothing could prevent a terrible loss of life. Such an emergency was anticipated by the management, and Chief Gailigan ordered hose No. 1 to remain on duty all the even-

hose No. I to remain an outy all the even-ing in front of the huilding. A couple of No. 3's men were also there, and any blaze that might occur would, have been extinguished before the audience had an opportunity to become panio stricter. Fortunately the firebecome panio strictor. Fortunately the fire-men were not needed and the occasion was attended by no more unpler sant incidents than the fainting of a dozen women who were overcome by the terrific press of people at the entrances. the largest mill in that camp.

at the entrances. " FIRED ON NONAÉNION MINERS.

One of Them Fatally and Several Others

Seriously Wounded. ASHLAND, Ky., Oct. 15.-Reports come in tonight slowly of the bloody attack upon defenseless miners at the mines of the miners at the mines of the

Straight Creek Coal company, in Carbon ounty, by strikers this morning. The men were ambushed while enroute to their work. were amounted while enroute to their work, and seven are reported to have been hit by bullets from Winchesters. Jack Marcum is fatally injured and John Morris danger-ously wounded. The others are not seri-ously injured. An attempt by the company to work nonunion labor in opposition to the demands of the United Mine workers is the cause of the trouble. Additional trouble is feared.

William Morris Barker Elected Bishop.

the Woman's club; in a word, gentie women who had buried their identity for the time being that the little ones of the Creche might be clothed and warmed during the rigors of the winter. With true minstrel spirit the first part went with snap and en-thusiasm, the soloists acquitted themselves with entire credit, several of the members particularly winning repeated encores. Among the soloists Sallie Ann Wad-dler was easily the success of the night, her work being clean cut and artistic, the topical song, words by a member of the Second infantry, being splendidly received. The second part was given over to the 'musical mastodons' in a number of pleasing selections on the manwas given over to the "musical mastodons" in a number of pleasing selections on the man-dolins, guitars and banjos. Lettle Collins and Amelia Glover, two bright children of one of Omaha's leading families, gave a beautiful dance, which was one of the happy hits of the night. Mary Yellen' Lease, in her unparalleled flights of oratory on the political situation, kept the audience in ex-cellent humor, the olio terminating with the old-time cake walk.

"The Star Gazer." Twentieth street, was completely destroyed by Unless the Brothers Byrne bestir themfire of unknown origin. Two buggles, one selves they are destined to find themselves outclassed by the Ott brothers, who apphaeton, one delivery wagon and some feed pear to splendid advantage in the new farce were also consumed. All the horses were "The Star Gazer," made known at saved. The building was an inexpensive on the Fifteenth Street theater last night and the loss does not aggregate more than \$1,500.

> Cottage Burned. A two-story frame cottage at Forty-second and Nicholas streets, owned by W. Rickley, was burned with contents about 11 o'clock last night. The house was furnished, but inoccupied, and was partially fire only a few days ago. Loss, \$850.

comedy "The Star Gazer," made known at the Fifteenth Street theater last night to an enthusiastic audience. The comedy is the work of Franklyn W. Lee, dramatic critic of the St. Faul Dispatch, who has gotten together a lot of original attuations, although the "Comedy of Errors" and "Vice Versa," by Austey, have not been forgotten in the hodge podge of the third act. But why speak of the plot in a farce comedy? It's the players that count, and "The Star Gazer" has a telescope full of clever people, headed by Joe Ott of "Dazzler" fame and "The Only One." Mr. Ott is one of the few quiet comedians who depends upon lines and make up for his laughs rather than the knock-about business of farceurs even better known than this coming light in the amusement world. He is funny with-out an effort and last night won a most deserved success Joe has a brother who is also in evidence. Phil Ott, who is almost an exist counterpart of the star of the company. And the sketches between them are ludicrous to a derree. Mat Ott has a "thinking" part for two acts, but in the third manages to find his voice and show the varied talents of the Ott family. The women of the company are bright and pretty, and hiroduce much new matter, headed by Celia Mathers, a sister of the Otts. Dorothy Gray displays a fine con-tralto voice, ranging from lower D to mid-die C, singing with discrimination songs suited to har register. May Jordan, the soubret, is exceedingly pretty, dances with grace and is a pleasant foil to the male members of the company. Judge Ambrose III. While sitting upon the bench yesterday fternoon, engaged in the trial of a cause Judge Ambrose was suddenly taken ill. He was taken into Judge Blair's private room and a physician called. In the course of an hour or so the judge had recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Somers. While he is not considered dangerously ill, the judge likely to be confined to his room for several days, being prostrated from the effects of overwork.

Sparks Adds to His Had Record. James Sparks, colored, who became notorius for causing trouble while employed by the dog catcher, and who recently served a term in the penitentiary for assault with in-tent to kill, was thrown into jail yesterday

ACTIVITY IN WYOMING MINES. for a bestial assault on Claude Vandenberg, a boy 7 years old, whose home is on the

#### Much Ore Being Taken Out in Different bottoms near Fifteenth and Locust streets. Parts of the State.

Sparks waived examination in the police ourt and was bound over in the sum of CHEYENNE, Oct. 18.-(Special.)-Governor Osborne, who recently made a tour \$3,000, going to the county jail in default

through Fremont county, reports that there of bonds. is considerable activity in the mines in the Unity Club Announcements. vicinity of South Pass and Atlantic City. The work of the season will be commences Dr. Ricketts of Rawlins has a gang of br, Ricketts of Lawins instants a gang of seventeen men working night and day on his mine at Atlantic City. The ore is free milling and pays from \$25 to \$30 a ton. The doctor intends putting up a sixty-stamp mill at Lewiston next season. This will be by the Shakespeare section this (Friday) evening. Portions of Julius Caesar will be read, after which there will be general disstamp

cussion of the play. Next Sanday evening Rev. Newton M. Mann will give a simple astronomical lecture before the club, showing how a star 25,000.

# Kinch McKinney's Sly Work. 000,000 miles away has b CHEYENNE, Oct. 18.-(Special.)-Sheriff and weighed. All are invited.

Ira Fredendall has returned from a trip to Scotts Bluff county, Nebraska, the former home of Kinch McKinney, the convict who made his escape from the penitentiary at made his escape from the penitentiary at Laramie a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Fred-endall says he does not believe that there was any truth in the report that McKinney was seen at Iron Mountain, north of Cheyenne, making his way toward Nebraska. He has not been seen in his former haunts, and people in that section believe that he has gone south into Mexico,

### Stole Two Thousand in Gold.

DENVER, Oct. 18 .- A special to the Re publican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: An express package containing \$2,000 in gold 

1,000,000 tons below the record of the banner year. Another score of furnaces in blast would mean an output at the rate of 1892. It is plain the present pace will not be pre-served long without an increase of stocks, and the weakness in pig fron prices that has been in evidence the past fortnight is proof of the disparity between production and current buying. The situation as to Beasemer fron and soft steel has changed but little. Billets are affected unfavorably by the shut down of the plate mills, and de-liveries extending through the year have been contracted for at \$16.20 at Pittsburg, while an important western Pennsylvatia toyer is said to have shaded that figure. Bridge orders have the most encouraging look from the standpoint of western mills. 000,000 tons below the record of the hanna



has been measured

Soon after midnight last night J. P. Butt's wo-story frame livery barn, 1916 North

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AMUSEMENTS.



duries, M. C. Reynolds, Alice Hutchings rene Hernandez, Mamie Mayo, Julia Taylor bertie Milimaton, Mile Sardou, Senorita Con hita and other notables.

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