braska? They think of Nebraska as the American in Europe thought of American He thought that there was no place like When shown the capital of a foreign state he would szy, That is beautiful, grand, but if you would see something worthy of your highest admiration you should worthy of your highest admiration you have a see our American capital at Washington. When shown the great rivers of Europe, he would compliment them and then add that they were dwarfs compared to the great Mississippi and the Missouri over yonder. When shown European factories with their thousands of operatives he would answer that they were no comparison to the American factories, set to music by the thousands of well fed and well educated American citizens. This, of course, became monotonous to the other fellows and they concluded that they would put him in a condition where he would acknowledge himself and his country beaten so they got him drunk; out I might add here that this American did not come from Nebraska. He surely came from Iowa over there or from down in Kausas. Anyway they got him drunk, put him in a coffin, and laid him away on one of the shelves in the catacombs at Rome. The other fellows were watching results, and finally our American, overcoming the stupor of sleep and of his drunk, awoke. He knew not what it meant. Bewildered, he said, 'Am I crazy, sick, or drunk? Where am 1? What am I, and who am I?' Then looking up and seeing thousands of human skulls looking down him, he exclaimed, Ah, I understand it This is the grand morning of the resurrection of the dead and I, an American, am its first fruits. Hurrah for America.'
"And so I say today, that Nebraska spring

ing, thirty years ago, from the bosom of the Great American Desert, the product of pa-triotism, toil and hardship, is the object of just pride to every Nebraskan. No Nebraskan would be loyal to his state, men who made her what she is, to himself or to his future, did he not say, 'Hurrah for

STATE FAIR AND PIONEER DAY.

"Today at the commencement of my talk to you I would congratulate Nebraska upon having a state fair. Not a county fair, not a local horse show, but a great, big, efficient Board of Agriculture, embracing all the in-dustrial interests of the state, interesting all our people and which for years has been an able and useful factor in building up the As I have gone to this state fair from year to year, as I have seen it grow with the state and become better each succeeding year, an experiment at first, a success at last, as I come on the grounds of this state fair at Omaha, quickened with a new en-vironment and a new interest, as I see the arrangements which this management has made for the entertainment and instruction of the people, as I see all the diversified in-terests of our state gathered here, and Nebraska greater and grander than ever before, continually think of that phrase familiar to you all, 'Get there, Ell,' only my mind re-verts to the fact that this state fair, this management and old Nebraska herself have gotten there long ago and that Eli has not vet come up. But more than all I would congratulate this state fair management for giving Nebraska a day which more than all others belongs to her—the Ploneer day at this state fair. It took this state fair mangement years to wake up to the fact that Nebraska had her pioneers, but at last they begin to realize that their own hairs are becoming silvered, that their forms are becoming bent and that the eye no longer has the twinkle of its youth. Year by year they miss the old faces and the familiar oices of the men who a quarter of a century ago started with themselves the work building a state.

'And, my friends, nothing is more appropriate than setting aside this day, which the ploneers of this western country can call Henceforth they can lay dow their own. their work for a moment, make their yearly pilgrimages to this, the Mecca, which they have built themselves, tell the old stories, quicken the old friendships, form new ones and live the old life over again. No state can afford to neglect her pioneers. history of Nebraska will never be well written until the individual history of her early characters is placed on its pages The history of Nebraska should be an enco mium on her ploneers

OF HISTORICAL VALUE.

"Associations like this are being formed all over this country, not only for the pur-pose of arousing emotion, feeling and rewhich truly enough cluster around but also for the purpose of perpetuat-istory. A hunared years ago, when the survivors of our great revolutionary struggle still lived, how important would have been sization similar to this. Great battles to chance or the memory of the historian, nor today would there be a dispute going on down east as to whether General Putnam or ral Prescott commanded the forces at Bunker Hill. No, that question would have been settled by the actors then upon the stage, who knew from personal knowledge the events as they transpired. Could these men but speak old Massachusetts would have another monument of glory from the luster it would give to Bunker Hill.

"So, too, this Pioneer day at the state fair will do as much as any other agency to perpetuate the carly history of Nebraska friends, this 17th day of September 1895, the Pioreer day of this fair, should be an auspicious day for several reasons. Not only from the fact that it is the first day of its kind in the history of our fair, not only from the fact that we meet here as pioneers and citizens of a great state, and of a still greater nation, but after the great drouth of 1894, general all over the state, and leaving in its path only depression, discouragemen and stagnation of trade, it is especially fitting that the people of this state should meet her today, and with the conditions so differen from a year ago, with granaries full from the harvest past, with magnificent fields of maturing corn, with the products which you tokens of a bountiful harvest, and above all conscious from these things, that God has not forgotten us nor our country, to successes of the past and the hope of the future.

"Who questions the providence of Al-mighty God? I believe it was the providence of Almighty God which directed the voyager across the pathless sea, and when the mutiny of a crew would have sub-verted the spirit of discovery and lost this continent to the world for centuries, I believe it was that same providence which answered the hopes of Columbus by a new continent and a new epoch in history. I believe it was God's providence that landed the Puritan on Plymouth Rock, and the Cavalier at Jamestown, and I believe it was that same providence which afterwards mingled these two bloods on the battlefields of the civil war, and out of them forged the great American union and the still greater Amer can people. And today, ladies and gentlemen, I believe it was the providence of Almighty God which has rewarded 'the patience and long-suffering' of the people of western Ne brakka with the abundant harvest of 1895.

PAST PROPHETIC OF THE FUTURE. "But there are thoughts other than the prosperity of the present which cluster around this day. Thoughts of the hardships of the Thoughts of the bardships of the past as well as the successes of the present; thoughts of the pioneer as well as of the stranger, and I have been asked to talk to you today of the pioneer and the pioneer days, and, my friends, I want to say to you that the name of this day, these pioneers, their gray hairs and bent forms, old Ne-braska herself, a monument to the patience

and labor of these men, all epochs of his-tory, are far more eloquent of this occasion and of the early history of Nebraska than anything which I can say to you today.

"The history of any country is wrapped up in the men who made it. Part of the terri-torial history of Nebraska was forever lost with the men who shaped in sauthern grayes with the men who sleep in southern graves and where the fortunes of war have left them. and where the fortunes of war have left them. Part of her history as a state and as a part of the civilized world is grae and is going year by year to the grave and part of it is here today, and this part will be unappreciated until it is gone and history is lost with it. This thing of honoring a man only when he is dead is a sad commentary on the Anglo-Saxon race.

Angle-Saxon race.
"We must not forget the pioneer. We have "We must not forget the pioneer. We have established this day at our fair for the purpose of teaching our young men and women that what we now enjoy as citizens of the state, our weslit, our education, our security, our happiness and our progress did not come from the air or sky, beautiful as they are, did not come from the soil, fertile as it is, but from the brain and brawn and heart of our pioneers. We should come here for the purpose of learning history; we should come here to see all the counties of our state come here to see all the countles of our state on dress parade; we should come here to see their products and their displays and to read from these the progress of our state; we should come here to see happy faces and hear merry voices and from them to learn the prosperity of our people, and from all this to judge the future as Patrick Henry of Virginia said we alone can, by the past.

"Nebraska means more to us than any of the past of the state fair and upon this Pioneer day where men of all parties gather together, not as partisans, but as citizens and pioneers, all discussion of politics should be avoided, but as some one has said, what was

other state in the union and we should know her history. What do we care for the rocks and woods of Maine? What do we care for and woods of Maine? What do we care for the snow capped peaks of Vermont and her quarries of marble? What do we care for all New England and the traditions of her people, unless we are associated with them? What do we care for the sunny south or the romantic name of 'Old Virginia,' unless our history has been a part of these? No! our inspirations and traditions are here because our homes are here. Our prairies and muddy our homes are here. Our prairies and muddy streams in which we have bathed and fished are as dear to us as the mountains and streams of New England are to the New

GLORIES OF THE GREAT WEST. "The New Englander builds a dam on th mountain stream; erects a factory and ex-changes its products for wealth and pros-perity. The great north cuts her magnifi-cent timber and floats it down her great rivers to the agricultural west and to the new and industrial south. And the new south, new in the language of Henry W. Grady, because of new ideas and new conditions, plants her great fields in cotton and under the inspiration and spur of free labor commands the market and respect of the world. But the great agricultural west, greater than them all, plants her millions of acres in wheat and corn and becomes the beacon of the impoverished world. The great west from the drouth of 1894 has demon-strated that she is able to take care of her own poor and she has demonstrated also from the time that her virgin sod was first turned and planted in wheat and corn that her cars of grain are free the world over whereever there is human want and human pov-

orty.

If I were to choose a portion of the United States whose future would be greater than any other, because of physical conditions. because of political position. I should choose the spot on which we stand today. I know it is true that people of all ages have over-estimated their country and their age. Greece believed in the fabled labors of Hercules, the siege of Troy and the Golden Fleece. She gloried in the Helenic name and thought that Zeus was supreme. Today her gods are only names. The Roman toga, that emblem of Roman citizenship, was the passport to wealth and power and 'I am a Roman' was the proudest boast of them all Two centuries later the barbaric peoples of the north swept down upon Rome, and where

the pulse and the heart of the world once beat there is only ruin and decay. "England, that wave-bound island of the sea, encircles the world with her military outposts, and her morning drum beat follow the course of the sun, but, thank God, that that line of military outposts and the martial music of her war drums is interrupted by 3,000 miles of American soil, and by the great throbbing life of the American people. God Almighty never intended that this country should be anything but a barrier to royal aggresssion. He intended it to be the highway for human progress and a grea asylum where the common people of this asylum where the common people of this world could live and love and labor. Do I overestimate the country in which we live? I answer that there is no further west. This old world has transferred to us her forces of good and evil and here the final epoch of her history must be written; here the fi-al dram played; here the cycles of the years gin and end. As the United States will begin and end. As the United States from physical conditions, from political posi-tion and from the great ethnical character of her people is the greatest and controlling force among the nations of the world, so the western part of the United States is the greatest of its sections, and as the United States has interests peculiar to itself, industrial and financial interests, which the world is bound to respect so the west had interests posuliar to itself, industrial and financial interests, interests in the great money question, if you please, which the north and which the south and, above all, which the east must respect. The great west has brains enough to know what she wants and she has the manhood to demand it. NEBRASKA, TERRITORY AND STATE.

"But what of Nebraska and her history The formation of the Nebraska territory was the outgrowth of the ambition of Stephen A. Douglass to become president of the United But before Nebraska had served her territorial probation Stephen A. Doug'ass, ht Little Giant ' that born leader, the originator of the Kansas and Nebraska bill and 'the high priest of squatter sovereignty,' was in his grave and his political ambitions buried forever and those of his party for years to

possessions of France; back of that, all this western country belonged to Spain, from the time Coronado, that Spanish cavalier, cen-turies ago, unfurled the banner of Spanish conquest, leading his little band up the "Great into the territory which we occupy today. Twenty-eight years as a state and twelve years as a territory covers the civilized history of Nebraska, and this assemblage here is composed of the pioneers and builders of our state. This day commemorates the settlement of Nebraska and from the standpoint of thirty years to look back upon the reverses as well as the successes of the past, and from them to contemplate what he future holds.

"The human heart by natural impulse bursts the barriers of selfish interest, of prejudice and of localism, and does homage to those who have lightened and lessened the labors of men, whether in the domain of in-vention, the field of philantropy, or the science of government; and today, my friends, we are lero to participate in an oc-casion which does honor to those whose patriotism gave us free soil and free men, and whose labor afterward gave us all that we have today. And well might we honor the men who years ago turned their backs to the old homes in the east and their faces to the new, who test the old mountain home with its trees a century old, under whose shade they had prattled their childhool away and which had been the inspiration of their youth, for the prairie home, with no shade except the shadows

of darkness by night or the clouds by day. They came to build for themselves homes and in building homes to make a state. Then the geographies of the time and the map of the world branded all this country as the Great American Desert. Today our geographies and our maps know it no longer as the Great American Desert. but as Kansas and Colorado and Nebraska, and as a part of the great sisterhood of states. They came to build homes and to make a state. Today those homes are built; that state is made and the American Desert is but a name. No such change has ever been recorded in the history of the world. Thirty years ago we had only earth and air and sky; today a great state, with institu-tions worthy of her older sisters, with a free ballot and free schools, with thousands of free school houses, a permanent school fund, sufficient school lands to insure a great system of free education to our state, and above all a million and a half of as intelligent and all a million and a half of as intelligent and patriotic citizens as can be found anywhere on the face of the globe. In a word, we have harnessed our free soil and our free men to the great chariot of progress and under the nurturing care af absolute liberty have become great. But, after all, I want to tell you that it is the people of Nebraska, with a less percentage of illiteracy than the people of any other state, which constitutes her wealth. It is the manhood, which in the wealth. It is the manhood, which in the great drouth of 1894 rose up and said that Nebraska was able to take care of her own

poor, which keeps her bonds above par.

"It is written somewhere in the literature of the world that 'Men, high minded men, constitute a state.' No other class of men in the face of the natural elements, in the face of the Kansas and Nebraska bill and the squatter sovereignty which it brought could have built such a state as we have today. "While riding through the state some time ago I passed a farm which had upon it three houses. There was the old log house, built forty years ago, the corner stone of a family. There that young man and that young woman, the fairest and best in all the world, had started life together, and there the first child was born. Then came the little board house, built from the first lumber that had been sent into the western country. house, built from the first lumber that had been sent into the western country. Unpainted and plain as it was, it was the pride and boast of all that section and was prophetic of the palmier days to come. My friends, would you know more of this little log cabin and this plain board house? Then you must go with me into the back yard and examine more closely the wood house, the wagon shed, or perhaps the chicken house, which they are today, obscured as it were by the spacious, well painted, typical farm house of the present. There is local history, my friends, there is evolution, there is progress for less favored peoples to ponder.

NO PLACE FOR POLITICS.

politics thirty years ago is history today and every Nebraskan is interested in knowing how and under what auspices Nebraska be-name a territory and the incidents of its

by the constitution of the United States, in which there is no provision for the holding or acquisition of foreign territory. Thomas Jefferson, I say, breaking party faith and violating the constitution of his country, made the Louisiana purchase and started that acquisition of territory which gave us Kansas, Nebraska and all the northwest, and which afterward, under the same policy, gave us California, Florida and Texas. This gave us California, Florida and Texas. This purchase was a stroke of diplomacy which wrested this western country not only from France, but from England as well. England only waited an opportunity to sail across the sea, and when Napoleon was busy with his European wars, to wrest half a continent from France and set up an empire of her

'Missouri was a part of the Louisiana purchase, and when admitted as a slave state in 1820, after one of the greatest debates in the history of congress, it was enacted that slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment for crime, should be forever prohibited in all the Louisiana purchase north of 36-30. This law was the famous Missouri compromise the compromise of Henry Clay, and standing as a law, protected Kansas, Nebraska and all the northwest from the curse of human slavery. Now it was that the great north, her whigs and democrats, thought that slavery was forever confined to the limits mentioned in that bill. Here was an act of congress in the form of a compromise. The slave power had Missouri and all the south as its territory and the northwest was dedi-This was the contrac cated to freedom. entered into by the representatives of the north and the representatives of the south in the congress of 1820, and the provisions of this contract, like any other, should have been sacred. We shall see the faith of the two parties to the contract thirty years later. KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL. "In 1852 Henry Clay died at Washington,

and in the same year Daniel Webster died at his home in Massachusetts. Nearly dead already, the great whig party now became extinct. The same year the democratic party had carried the north, the south and the west and Winfield Scott, running as the whig candidate for president, out of 296 elec-toral votes received but forty-two. Every state on the North American continent excepting Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee was democratic. In the lan-guage of Colonel Forney of Pennsylvania, a democrat himself, 'Both houses of congress, the supreme court of the United States, the army and the navy, the press, the social aristocracy and in a large degree the church itself were dependents, tributaries, echoes and defenders of slavery and the democratic party.' Two years later, in 1854, the Kan-sas and Nebraska bill was passed. Kansas and Nebraska were formed as territories un der the doctrine of equatter sovereignty. The Missouri compromise had been repudiated and the great slavery struggle was transferred from congress to the people. Washington was descried and the war tents were pitched on the plains of Kansas. The north, hitherto divided and in honor bound to maintain the Missouri compromise, was aroused to union and a determination that the south should not open the west to slavery. The north was set free. Her democracy and her whigs were united and she accepted the challenge of the south to settle the question of human slavery or human freedom on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska. The south expected, Jeffer-son Davis expected, Senator Atchison of Missouri expected, to send all Missouri teross the river in a night and stamp slavery on Kansas soil ferever, and when Kansas was once opened to slavery, then Nebraska would have been made a slave state also. But the great and splendid north was equal to the emergency. The first settlers were to decide the question and the people of New England and the north said: 'We will be the first settlers.' The young manhood New England and the north said: We will be the first settlers.' The young manhood and the young womanhood of the north sprang at the call of liberty when the handcuffs of the Missouri compromise were broken, not by themselves, but by the south,

in the repudiation of her contract.

"Kansas was populated in the twinkle of an eye. The great Sumner of Massachusetts spoke of her settlements as follows: 'A few short months only have passed since this mediterranean country was open only to the savage, who ran wild in its woods and "Nebraska has been for twenty-eight years a state; back of that, twelve years a territory; back of that, a part of the Louisiana Purchase; back of that, a part of the territorial when her sons, under Miltiades, won liberty for mankind on the field of Marathon; more than Sparta contained when she ruled Greece and sent forth her devoted children, quick-ened with a mother's benediction, to return ened with a mother's benediction, to return with their shields on them; more than Rome, gathered on her seven hills, when under her kings she commenced that sovereign sway which afterward embraced the whole earth; more than London held, when on the fields of Crecy and Agincourt

the English banner was carried victoriously over the chivalrous hosts of France.'
"This is the way Kansas was settled. She became a vast military camp. Here the first gun of the rebellion was fired in 1855. That ttack was the knell of human slavery.

"I need not go into the details of that great contest in Kansas, and when I speak of Kansas I speak of Nebraska also, for all of this territory was included in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and the fate of Kansas would have been the fate of Nebraska. The world knows this history by heart. It began when slavery was the controlling force in the government of this country; it ended, my friends when the Lecompton constitution went down amid the groans and curses of the slave power; it ended when the sweat and blood and votes of the people of Kansas, under the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, paid the price of free institutions and set up that rock of human liberty which finally wrecked the confederacy and the slave power.

"My friends, you have read of the 300 Spartans who beat back the impetuous march of Xerxes at the pass of Thermorolas: you have read of the old guard of Napoleon; you have read of the charge of the 'Six Hundred, noble Six Hundred,' but in the logic of even' far greater was the struggle in Kansas again Buchanan and the Lecompton constitution where free soil men, where whigs, where democrats, where men of all parties stood in the Thermopolae of freedom and best back outhern aggression in a relistance which finally broke 4,000,000 of shackles and whice gave a new meaning to the American constitution and the American nation. And today well may we congratulate ourselves that such was the course of history in Kansas, for the institutions of Kansas are the institutions of Nebrasks, and had slavery predomi-nated in Kansas it would have predominated in Nebraska also, and, slavery fastened upon her institutions, our history would have been a repetition of the history of Virginia. Nowhere greater than in old Virginia had God Almighty placed the elements of wealth and greatness. He had placed in her rock-ribbel mountains the materials which build the world and the forces which propel its machinery; he had given her an Egyptian soil; he had given her seasons which were all rain and sunshine, and above all he tled her with a great people, and no state played such a part in the early history of this country as did Virgin'a. Yet all very and slave labor were fastened on her for centuries They paralyzed her industries, they finally destroyed her commerce, and today she is thirty years behind her northern sisters. "At the close of the civil war this country

had what patriotism had given her-free soil and free men. Upon that free soil and with those free men we have built a magnificent commonwealth. The sweat of labor has been coined into a thousand evidences of wealth and today we are here to celebrate the 'victories of peace, greater than those of A thousand agencies and sources have contributed to our growth. First of all is the ploneer. Those who are dead have Nebraska for their monument, those who still live will have a greater monument, for Ne-braska will continue to grow. Then comes the younger generation, children of the pioneers, whose names will be interwoven in the future history of the state as the names of their fathers are in its past. But of all the agercies which have built up Nebraska

go into the hands of a receiver. Take up a settlement.

"In 1809 Thomas Jefferson became president of the United States. In 1803, repudiating the tenets of his party and unwarranted by the constitution of the United States. In and was kept bisy denying the absurd rumors that people were frozen to death. Here is an editorial on the new geography which brands: this country as the American desert and an affidavit attached that Nebraska is a field-of flowers. As he was

useful then so is he useful today. "With the growth of Nebraska our state press has grown glso and today we have a press has grown giso and today we have a press whose circulation and influence are not confined to the horders of a single state. The Nebrasks state fair is the creature of our state, and county papers as much as of anything else. From the inception of this State Board of Agriculture as an institution of our state, from the time when it was an experiment the time when it was an experiment the state. experiment up to its present magnificent success, our newspapers have always given it loyal and friendly support. This day, there-fore, should have a special significance to our state press as one of the agencies contributing most to a state which has given birth to our state fair and to a fair which has given birth to this Pioneer day of Nebraska.

FROM ALL THE OLD STATES. "Our state is made up of all states. might culogize many states here today, which have contributed their talent and their wealth to us. We might eulogize New York, for she has given us two senators and J. Sterling Morton; we might eulogize New England, for Massachusetts has given us a senator and a governor; we might culogize Pennsylvania for the same reason and for the still greater reason that she has given us thousands of her best citizens; we might eulogize the south, for Kentucky has given us a governor; we might eulogize Ohio, for Ohio has given Nebraska that promoter of agricultural and educational interests. riend of the common people of our state. Robert W. Furnas; we might eulogize the pine regions of the north, for Wisconsin has given us that peerless senator from Ne-braska, John M. Thurston.

But my friends in honoring these men as we do we honor the states which bore them. We need only eulogize Nebraska and we have culogized them all and Nebraska needs no eulogy. We can say of her as Daniel Webster said of the history of Massachusetts. The world knows it by heart, and there let it stand. The bones of her sons falling in the revolution lie mingled with the soil of every state from Maine to Georgia.' I say of the history of Nebraska. 'The world knows it by heart and there let it stand. The past is secure, the future is what we make it. The pioneer dies, but the work goes on. 'Equality before the law,'
the motto of the infant state, continues to be

the motto of our great commonwealth.
"Let us perpetuate that motto and be just; let us practice it and oppress no man; let us remember the ploneer and the early struggles which made it possible. That motto, my friends, has been our star and the old star which has led us from the wilderness should be followed still."

OF INTEREST TO VISITORS. Reed Collection at Public Library

One of the Best. Visitors to Omaha are invited to make a thorough inspection of the public library, and especially the Byron Reed collection. In addition, to an exhibition of curios in this line unexcelled in any part of the west, will be found a death mask of Napoleon the Great. Only five of its like are in existence.

The Byron Reed collection, including books, autographs, coins and paper money, ranks third in the United States. Of the coins there are 6,869 pieces, of which 474 are patterns. The patterns, as they show the selec-tions made by the government or rulers, are quite necessary to a complete collection. The medals of the United States and foreign number 1,280 and include many peautiful specimens in gold, silver and bronze.

It is a difficult matter to speak briefly of the rare or interesting pieces among the coins. Beginning with the colonial series of the United States one can find the nertheast shilling, the pine tree and oak tree shilling, she pine tree and oak tree shilling, and and 3d of Massachusetts, the Lord Baltimore pieces, Mark Newby penny and at least ten varieties of the Washington cent, the Washington disme and the Martha Washington half disme. Then follows the coins first tends to be government authority bagington. issued by government authority, beginning in 1793 with the cent and half cent, the rare 1804 dollar, the \$50 gold piece, the one of which was adopted, a dozen designs for the 20-cent piece, which circulated for but a short time. The \$4 gold piece is another rare and curious pattern. United States coins in the collection extend down to a proof set of 1890, and considering the triffing expense it is thought that they will be kept up each year, embracing at least the regular issues.

It is stated on good authority that the ancient series in the Reed collection ranks first in the United States. It begins with the earliest coins, the drachma of Aegina, 700 to 500 years B. C., bearing the emblem of the turtle. About the third gold coin extant is the Persian daries, 521 to 485 B. C. It is at this period that coins became artistic, those that are considered standards of art even today. Among them are coins of Macedon, Lysimachus and Alexander; in silver and gold of Augustus, Julius Caesar Nero, Titus, Trajan and Hadrian, each with a perfectly executed portrait of these rulers. The collection in this regard is full. The coins of the Ptolemys are very like those of the ancient Greeks and extend from 323 B. C. to a coin of Cleopatra 50 B. C. In the col-lection of Jewish coins there is to be seen the shekel, one-half shekel, the widow's mite, Caesar's tribute penny, pieces of Pontius Pliate and Herod the Great. Among the sarly English are found the James I farthings, the first copper coin of

England, the rose noble of Edward IV, the sarly sliver pennies and what was called Peter's pance. Here also are found very good pieces of Cromwell's time and the commonwealth coins. Later on came Victoria's

In the French series there is the gold ange of the Thirteenth century, pieces of Louis of the Thirteenth century, pieces of Louis XIV, and a five-franc piece of Napoleon, struck during the first 100 days, in 1815.

The library has the earliest ducats of Austria, a complete set of the medals of Ludwig I of Bavaria, said to be the only perfect set in the United States, gold, silver and copies to the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States per coins of Ferdinand and Isabelia and coins issued by papal authority. The most curious money is that of the

Oriental countries, namely the bullet money of Siam, the copper money of Morocco, the silver money of Persia, Hindoostan and the Congo free states.

The autographs in the collection number .029 with only twenty-one facsimiles. Of this large assortment only 197 are exhibited. The others are placed on file and can be brought out for examination. To Americans the auto graph letters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and those of the various presidents are most interesting. Many of them are very rares especially those of the signers of the declaration. Although this set is a very good one, Mr. Reed had not quite completed it and there is still lacking five signatures. These it is hoped to add as soon

as the library appropriations will allow such an expenditure. The presidential letters ex-tend in an unbroken line to Grover Cleve-Of the royally autographs of England the collection begins with Henry VIII. From James I to Victoria there lacks only three. French rulers are Impresented from Charles VII-1422 and 1461-40 Napoleon III. There are no other sets of monarchs, but a good miscellaneous collection and the same of famous composers and musicians. Of the autographic of generals and noted

Of the autographs of generals and noted characters of the Revolution and rebellion there is an Delient showing. American statesmen and Delicians, authors, the governors of Nebraka and mayors of Omaha, all are well represented in Mr. Reed's collection. People are already showing a disposition to recopie are already showing a disposition to aid the library in perfecting the various series and with their help and good will the collection will be greatly increased.

Through the kindness of Hon. J. M. Woolworth the library is enabled to exhibit for a week a death mask of Napoleon. This was taken by Dr. Antomarchi who was Napoleon. the agercles which have built up Nebraska there is one without which all others would have labored in vain—the pioneer press. It has been the defender of our institutions, of our soil and of our people. Some one has said that wherever there were two or three stores and a blacksmith shop there the newresters are through the winter, a guest of a Mexican nobleman. In the spring he and the nobleman stretch for Cuba by way of Yucatan. As the journey had to be made on mule back the doctor left a large cheat at the house of his friends. The Mexican had not proceeded far on this trip before he was taken ill and was obliged to return. Dr. Antomarchi continued his journey and took ship to Cuba. He died on shipboard. The cheat he had left at Matamoras was opened after his death and found to contain a mask, a case of surgical instruments and several

medical works. Dr. McManus, the son-in-law pioneer sheety and you will see weekly of the Mexican nobleman, and an American affidavits that our climate ranks first and physician now living in Matamoras, pre-Italy's second. Whoever heard of an editor sented the mask to Captain Guy Howard while he was on a visit to Matamoras with his father, General Howard, who was on a tour of inspection of the southern forts, about three years ago. Dr. McManus says he has allowed plaster casts to be taken by several American officers, but there are but five of the original bronze masks. One in the Brit-ish, two in the Louvre, one in New York and the Reed collection contains the fifth.

CATCHES THE FARMER'S EYE. Whole Field of Agricultural Imple ments for Inspection.

Although the State Board of Agriculture has offered no premiums for the exhibition of farming implements the display of agricultural machinery is the most extensive and one of the most instructive exhibits on the before has such interest and activity been brated the location of the state fair at their doors by outdoing themselves in a rivalry as to whom should belong the honor of contributing the most attractive and interesting display. Added to these are the exhibits of nearly every outside firm of first important and the aggregate result of their efforts is a surprise to every visitor to the fair.

The implement district is located on the slope immediately west of the Mercantile building, and covers several acres with its of the fish that in Europe are known as magnificent display. Many of the exhibitors "royal fish." have erected oulidings which compare favor-ably with the more pretentious architecture of the main buildings and these are filled to verflowing with every imaginable accessory o the labor of the farm. Rizing in the rear of the buildings is a veritable forest of wind-mills, whose variegated sails are swiftly whirling under the impulse of the September breeze. Nearly every patent of windmill that is known to the Nebraska farmer is merits affords the thrifty farmer a valuable opportunity to inform himself before adding one of these labor-saving devices to the parapheronalia of his farm.

The display of wagons and carriages is a one of the most important teatures of this to branch of the exposition. It would be diffi-cult to imagine a make of vehicle that is not here in evidence, and all the negative of this to see the turtle make some move and con-vince the incredulous on-lookers that he here in evidence, and all the newest and most popular patterns in carriages are displayed for the edification of the crowd. In farm is elaborately decorated with the Ar-Sar-Ber wagons a number of new and useful devices have been introduced during the last year or two, and they are all to be seen. Large family carriages are not generally exhibited, the preference being given to single rigs and the regulation two-seated wagon that is the apple of every good farmer's eye. ATTRACTS THE FARMERS.

Crossing the creek and into the extreme porthwest rn corner of the grounds the visitor arrives at the level stretch of green sward, where the bulkier pieces of farm machinery are displayed. Here is an array that holds the attention of the practical farmer and arouses that inherent ambition to be the owner of a threshing machine, which is said to sooner or later disturb the dreams of every young farmer and some of the old by the local ones. Traction engines by the dozen are moving back and forth and exhibiting their power of turning sharp corners, while an equal number of threshing machines in full tilt are showing their comparative ability to turn out the kernels of wheat without wasting even a shred of straw.

The display of pumps deserves consideration. They are there in all patterns and most

of them in operation. Obliging attendants are ready to explain their operation to all comers and the visitor can find out more about oumps in five minutes than he would learn in a lifetime under any other circumstances. There is a tremendous array of the smaller orts of implements. All possible kinds of sulky plows, harrows, potato diggers and scores of implements of comparatively recent invention are among the exhibits. Power for the operation of machinery and every other necessary or desirable facility for dis-play are provided upon the grounds. The fact that this immense display was complete before the gates were opened yesterday reflects great credit on Superintendent E. S. Hawley and the exhibitors, and in this spect the department has excelled most of the others,

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR ALL. housands of Rooms Prepared Guests and Yet Unoccupied.

Cots were brought into use in some of the principal hotels in the city last night. Yesterday was a fair sample of what Nebraska's great show could do as an opener in the way of attracting large crowds, but today's number of visitors in the city will far distance yesterday's registering.

The applicants for rooms started in at an early hour yesterday morning and the registers at the various hostelries at noon showed from one to three pages of names. As soon as rooms were assigned the visitors in most instances left for the fair grounds, so that the rotundas of the larger houses at no time presented a crowded appearance. No one has been turned away from any hotel as yet, and no great demand has been made upon the boarding houses. The fair visitors have been well handled by the hotel men of the city and the service has been uniformly good, and no expense that could add to the comfort of the guests had been spared.

The report circulated in portions of the state that accommodations in this line in Omaha would prove inadequate has thus far proved untrue. At no time since the open ng of the fair have any of the hotels crowded to their utmost capacity, and though some of the rooms have been "doubled up as is ordinarily expected at such times, supply has been greater than the demand. In addition to the large number of family notels that have made arrangements to enter tain strangers in the city the Young Men's Christian association has a list of 2,500 rooms in private residences that have as yet reived no applicants. The fact that the sjority of sightseers are transitory in majority of character and stay in the city but a short time, explains in part why no demand has been made upon Omaha's reserve accommodations.

SEEN IN THE FISHERIES. Members of the Finny Tribe There,

Alive and Dead. It was a happy thought that prompted Superintendent May of the Fishery building to erect railings and keep the visitors to this popular resort moving to the right all the

time. Yesterday the building was crowded with school boys and girls as well as their elders. The children were there before Mr. May, who was out shortly after 8 o'clock, and it seemed as though some of the little ones would never move away from the turtles, the large bull frogs, and the other exhibits which held their rapt attention. Eleven years ago, when Commissioner May attempted the first fishery exhibit within the

state, at Lincoln, the amount of floor space given to the display was thirty-five feet. day over 5,000 square feet of space is crowded dustry itself, but giving an excellent idea of the methods of fish culture as practiced at the State hatcheries. It is no idle boast to say that only the Columbian exposition has had a more extensive fishery exhibit. Cerbad a more extensive fishery exhibit. Cerbad a more extensive fishery exhibit. with exhibits illustrating not only the in-dustry itself, but giving an excellent idea of or one that would compare favorable with the one arranged by the Nebraska Fish commission. As the display has increased in the who took second premium for yearings at last eleven years, so it is bound to progress the World's fair. Another World's fair win in the future, and it is not unreasonable to ner in the stable is a saddle borse sired by expect many improvements next year, although it would take a fine critic to point out where these improvements could be made. For an exhibit where no premiums are awarded, the results already attained, and the PERMIUMS BEING AWARDED. popular interest manifested daily speak vol-umes of praise for the authorities in charge. The State commission exhibit a display of many varieties of live fish in tanks at the north end of the building. This is in charge of Commissioners R. H. Oskiey, J. B. Mei-kle and M. E. O'Brien, the latter the super-intendent of the State hatcheries at South Bend. The commission has succeeded in making an exhibit that fully illustrates the

work at South Bend, and the good results there. THE FISHERMAN'S DELIGHT. The numerous aquariums are filled with in-numerable varieties of fish, big and little. Among those seed swimming about in the water artificially cooled, are carp, rainbow and brook trout, Japanese fantalls, eris, turiles, bullheads, eroppies, gold and pearl fish, catfish, pickerel, sturgeon, black bass,

perch, pike, sunfish, redhorse, blackhorse and

this building, or probably in any other de-partment, than Major I. H. Cryer, who spent a great deal of time yesterday telling the children all about his buil frogs, which he raises at the Cremona farm, near Omaha. In a large tank he has three 2-year-old, and one 3-year-old frog. These appeared to be the especial delight of the small boy, and little wonder, for they were as large as spring chickens. Yesterday the major brought young frog, aged 3 month, and placed it in a separate jar. These are very musical frogs and their owner declares that their musica scale contains five distinct notes. The old est of the frog family has a deep bass voice and late in the evenings is said to cry out I want more rum, more r-u-m.

A number of fish growers who obtained their fish from Commissioner May have inter-esting exhibits. Max Geisler of Omaha has fair grounds. At former state fairs this feature of the exhibition has been carried out in a perfunctory manner as a necessary accompaniment of a big exposition, but never before has such interest and activity been before has such interest and activity been exhibit is on the east side of the building manifested on the part of the dealers. The companies of the dealers have celedered by the companies of the building and throughout the morning a crowd of children stood in front of it, gazing at the brilliantly colored fish. Henry Rolf of Doug-las county makes a good display of carp. Colonel W. L. Wilson of Nebraska City has a fine lot of gold fish on the west side of the building. Across the aisle are some more gold fish exhibited by James Cain of South Bend. James Bloom of Douglas county has a good lot of carp on the east side of the hall. The best exhibit of carp, however, is made by Henry Eicke of this county. Henry Stumpf, also of this county, has some mor

SOME FISH PRODUCTS.

Among the exhibits of fish products by wholesale and retail houses that made by Booth at the south end of the hall deserves especial mention. It is in charge of Joseph Glenn. There are shell oysters, fish, and canned goods. This large display is tastefully arranged, and the decorations in national and Ak-Sar-Ben colors add to the attractive apparents, asked as they stood before the mon-ster. They did not have to wait long, as

colors, Herring, cod, lobster, salmon, sardines, and other canned fish are ex Then there are numerous tars of domesti and imported fish.

David Cole & Co. of Omaha make a larg

exhibit, mainly of oysters. There are a goodl number of jars of fish, as well as sait fish and canned fish, put in place yesterday by Paxton, Gallagher & Co. In the recess in the southwest corner John Pew & Co. of Boston have just set up an exhibit of fish of all kinds. The Cross Gun company of this city has a large assortment of fishing tackle, rods lines, hooks; and everything else that the most devoted follower of Izaak Walton could desire. C. L. Benson of Chicago display many varieties of Norwegian fish canned. large exhibit of fish for table use is mad the local firm, the Steele-Smith

KENNEL CLUB BENCH SHOW Will Open This Morning with Large Number of Dogs.

Creighton hall begins to assume a lively appearance, the occasion being the second annual bench show of thoroughbred dogs by the Omaha Kennel club, which will open this morning at 9 o'clock and continu four days and nights. The management has been very busy for a few days and has every thing in readiness for the reception of the dogs, some of which came in on this morn ing's trains. One of the first to arrive wa A. Pratt of Little Rock with his \$10,00 rough-coated St. Bernard, "Le Prince. Next comes a lone exhibit from the Pacificesst, Dr. D' Evelyn's fox terrier, "Langtry. from San Francisco. Then Mr. Bowersock' Scotch terrier, the "Colored Preacher' from Lawrence, Kan. Among those from abroa which arrived this morning was John H Naylor, representing the American Field of

Although there are four bench shows being held in the United States this week, the Omaha Kennel club has succeeded in getting the largest entry, and in point of the quality of dogs on exhibition it will rank far above the others.

The hall is a commodious one, fine lighted and ventilated, and exquisitely appointed for the display of the conines.

The banches are all of the regulation size spacious, cleanly and perfect in the smallest detail. The scores and scores of royal dogs from all parts of the country will be catered to with all the scrupulousness that is shown to the nobility of mankind, and visitors of the fair will miss one of the best treats of the whole festive week if they fail to attend he exhibits. Last evening many the dogs were assigned to apartments, and this morning the bass of the blooded mastiff. St. Be-Great Dane and bloodhound may be expected

to make hall and corridor resound as it mingles with the strident yelp of the fox terrier and the falsetto of the pug. There will be a great array of the barkers, embracing

several of the Noted Prize Winner Placed on Exhibition.

The horse stables at the fair grounds cover ome of the finest specimens of draft and coach horses that can be seen anywhere, and there is official authority for the statement because many of the animals on exhibition were prize winners at the World's fair and at a number of western horse shows. The saddle horses as a rule are neat and handsome, some of them as graceful as anything in the form of a quadruped could be imagined to be, though the collection in this class is not large. A fair showing of roadsterr is made, and Mr. Hendershot of Hebron has brought down a little group of Shetland ponies as cute as any that ever appeared in circus parade. He, in common with severa other exhibitors, has also in the stalls a few head of mules and tacks.

All fold, there are in this department 100 animals and though the exhibit is not extensive, its quality is choice. The owners and breeders are Alonzo Haney of Douglas county, Frank Iams of St. Paul, Neb., O. P. Hen-dershot of Hebron, E. F. Klainmeyer of Wil-ton Junction, Ia., Mark M. Coad of Frement, L. Banks Wilson of Creston, Ia., C. T. Gal-lehon of Washington county, Fred Mobile of Omaha, F. N. Mulerts and J. F. Delfs of Douglas county, E. N. Sherrill of Lexing-ton, R. M. Wolcott of Richardson county, E. W. Worthern of Tecumseh, L. W. Prouty of Tscumseh, J. B. Brackman, C. L. Pitman and W. D. Overstreet.
The best stock among the draft and coact

horses is imported or sired by imported stal

Mark M. Coad's streamer marks the barr

zelle, has nine gaits, and bisides taking third prize at the Columbian exposition has

Frank lams has thirty head in the stables. Jack Core, an imported black Percheron, 5-year-old, weighs just 100 pounds more than a ton, and won sweepstakes at the state. fair list year in his clars. Another horse McCammon Stamp, an imported Clyle sa lion, weighing 2,150 pounds. He has taken two sweepstakes prizes in succession at Ne braska state fairs. Iams has a mare from him which was a first prize winner at St Louis in 1894, and took sweepstakes in Ne brasks last var. braska last year. His pet is a big one. is Iris, which he cals the greatest mare the world. She is an imported dapple gr 7 years old, and weighs 2,300 pounds. won first twice at St. Louis, walking over even Rosa Bonheur, who came out best a the Paris show in 1889. In 1893 she car ried off the sweepstakes at the Nebrack fair over the winners from the state fair

at Chicago. Other tordly beauties in this barn are lama' 3-year-olds, Hon Ton, 1,900 pounds, and Bouquet. One of the best road-

sters in the exhibit is lams' Major, entered as both single and double driver. Mr. Kleinmeyer says that his best horse out of the ten he has brought to the show is Colored Gentleman, a stallion weighing 2,000 and glossy black, as his name indicates. He wore on his bridle the first premium for 5-year-olds and over, French draft horses, at the World's fair, but the Ward's fair, but the world's fair world wo

the World's fair. Ivy King, sired by him; is a magnificent looking specimen from Klein-meyer's stud. Mr. Hendershot never fails to come to the fair with roadsters and Kentucky bred and guited saddlers.

No one can walk through the stables with-out at once appreclating the fact that inex-celled stock is before his eyes and the cross beams are indeed trimmed with vari-colored premium ribbons which it has wen.

Judges in this department are Colonel Slattery of Illinois, one of the draft horse judges at the World's fair, and Mr. Burgess of Crete. Awarding of premiums was begun yesterday, the 4-year-old or over stallions being the first led into the ring. Winners wers: First, Coad's Ture; second, Iams' Jack Core; third, Coad's Monarch. Next came the 3-year-old stallions, the following being the winners: First, Coad's Platte, second, Iams' Bon Ton; third, Iams' Bouquet, In spite of the blistering hot wind and the dust, the grand stand at the ring was full, while the proud horses were prancing ind trotting about under inspection On account of the wind and dust Superin-tendent Stewart decided to have no more horses brought out, and deferred further judgment until today.

WHERE THE KICKS CAME IN. No Attempt by Fair Managers to

Keep Down the Dust. It is impossible to pass over the fact that there were some features of the fair yesterday which were exasperating to the patrons and doubly so to the Omaha business men who had expended nearly \$100,000 in preparing the grounds for its reception. In one case the managers of the fair are severely criticised. They started out with two sprinklers to keep the dust laid on 160 acres of fair grounds, when it was apparent at the outset that twenty would be nearer the number needed.

Toward noon there was considerable com plaint on account of the fact that the water barrels which were distributed about the grounds to slake the thirst of the multitude were more often empty than otherwise. One of the sprinklers was kept busy hauling water to the barrels, and the dust was left to accumulate. As the wind came up about noon there was a veritable simoon. The dust was driven down the avenues until it was im-possible to see twenty paces ahead, and it went through the open doors of the buildings and deposited itself all over the exhibits. It was impossible to escape the blast, and many visitors joined with the exhibitors in con-demning the managers for neglecting to provide the proper facilities for sprinkling the At the office of the Board of Managers it

was stated that additional sprinklers had been ordered, but that they had not yet arrived. The almost absolute failure of the Omaha Street Railway company to operate its line to the grounds was also a deplorable feature. Just before noon when the rush began in earnest it became apparent that something was wrong. There were cars enough, but they moved at a snail's pace and it was found necessary to run them ten or fifteen minutes apart in order to save enough current to enable them to climb the grades at all. On the long Leavenworth street hill the trains birely moved and as each train was com-pelled to wait until the one ahead had reached the top of the incline there was a partial blockade, and at one time in the afternoon eighteen trains were waiting for their turn to mount the hill. The result was that hundreds of people spent nearly two hours in reaching the grounds and the return trip was no better. At 4 o'clock there was a long string of trains at the fair grounds end, but they started fifteen minutes grounds end, but they started fifteen minutes apart and even then they moved no faster than a man could walk. There were hundreds waiting to ride, while even the roofs of the cars were occupied. The heat and dust made the waiting all the more exasperating. A lot of teamsters improved the opportunity and drove out with carryalls, in which they carted passengers back to the city at a quarter a head and had more than they could carry. At last every one got home. they could carry. At last every one got home some way and the street railway officials promise that the same difficulty will not occur again. They admit that the current was entirely inadequate to the tremendous traffic, but linemen were hard at work dur ing the afternoon and night and an additional feed wire was strung and connected. They assert that with this additional current they will be able to run their trains in good order hereafter and take care of their share of the traffic.

There was considerable complaint vesterday en account of the failure of the management to indicate the time of the departure of railroad trains on the departure of railroad trains on the bulletin on the grounds. For the information of those who may visit the fair during the remainder of the week, The Bee gives the following Missouri Pacific e teble which is correct;

Trains leave Omaha. 8:20 a. m., 8:40 a. m., :20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 10:49 a. m 12:40 p. m., 1:20 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 4:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 6:25 p. m. Leave fair grounds: 8:55 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 9:55 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 10:55 a.m., 11:15 a. m., specimens from the finest and costliest ineage of the age, and all those interested in the welfare of man's best friend should attest to their good intentions by visiting the show.

OF FINE HORSES.

1:15 p. m., 1:55 p. m., 4:15 p. m., 4:55 p. m., 4:55 p. m., 7:00 p. m.

Trains leaving Omaha at 10:40 a. m. and 1:20 p. m., and trains leaving fair grounds at 4:55 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 5:55 p. m. and 7:00 at 4:55 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 5:55 p. m. and 7:00 at 4:55 p. m., 5:15 p. m.

Flowers Crowded for Space. An unexpected demand for space in floral hall caused trouble among the florists Monday. Every inch of space in the building proper and in the adjoining tent was utilized, and then the plants were crowded so closely together, according to the statement of th uperintendent, that the effect was spoiled. The general excellence of the exhibit is noteworthy, but it is to be regretted that a number of displays have been crowded out. A large exhibit was to have been made by Hasser of Plattsmouth, but he has withdrawn on account of the crowded condi-

A Few Prize Winners.

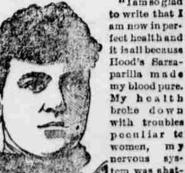
tion of the floral department.

Like the horse display, the cattle collection s not notable for its extensiveness, but it contains superb stock. Breeders from a number of central western states have brought the pick of their herds and the best spe mens of beef and dairy stock is on exation. A singular thing in this department is that with respect to many classes there is no competition. In shorthorns there is absolutely none, T. R. Westrope of Harlan, Ia., having the only lot, but he evidently came prepared to match his cattle with any other breeder. He has a bull that is fast packing the ground

(Continued on Third Page.)

Makes the Blood Pure This is the secret of the cures

by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "Iam so glad



tem was shattered and I had to take my bed. The physician said there was little hope for me. A neighbor told of wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsa-parilla and I decided to try it. When I had taken 3 bottles, I could sit up and now

I am perfectly well and strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done all this for me." Mss. C. F. FADERER, La Platta City, Colorado.

Hood's Pills ture habitual consupa-