

# Falconer's Stock

BOUGHT BY THE  
Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Co.

Omaha's Greatest Sale of

## MATCHLESS MERCHANDISE

Every Article Marked Down

### Sale Commences Monday, Nov. 11th,

AT 8 A. M.

A large part of the stock will be sold at from one-fourth to one-half of

Falconer's prices.

## Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Co.

### WORKED THEM TO A FINISH

Campaigning Was Expensive, but the Candidates Footed the Bills.

### MANY SCHEMES FOR GETTING THEIR MONEY

Job Printers and Bill Posters Were Among Those Who Profited Whether Candidates Won or Lost in the Fight.

The man who profited by the election, who came out winner and had a certainty of winning, no matter which set of candidates captured the majority of the votes, was the job printer. He played what the gamblers call a cinch game from the start, and no matter what his feelings may be over the result, his pocketbook is in better shape than it was before the campaign opened.

More money was spent for campaign literature during the recent political fight than has been expended in any other campaign ever before carried on in Omaha. There were more schemes for attracting the attention of the voters, and the money consideration for putting forth the schemes amounted, at a conservative estimate, to \$12,000. There were 125 candidates for office, not counting the assessors and candidates for some of the minor offices. Some of the candidates had bills of from \$30 to \$50 for campaign printing, while others were induced to go into advertising schemes to the tune of \$200 to \$400.

As soon as the candidate received the nomination and a convention he was besieged with promoters of schemes for getting him acquainted with the voters. No candidate for, however insignificant the office, could get along without a campaign card. These were of all qualities and sizes and shapes. There were plain business cards, with the name of the candidate and the office that was supposed to be seeking him. There were cards with the registration of the city and tables showing the vote of the city and county at former elections. There were cards like chewing gum advertisements, round, square, triangular. These cards ranged in price from \$2 to \$3 per 1,000, according to the quality of the card board and the amount of printing on the card.

A candidate for council was expected to have at least 10,000 of these cards printed for circulation, and the candidates for county offices were touched to the tune of 20,000 to 25,000 cards. If a candidate had a face that he was not ashamed of, he had his picture printed on his cards, and that cost him from \$4 to \$10 for the engraving, the price in this respect being governed by the candidate's degree of ignorance on the matter of half tones and their cost.

places and the rules governing elections, was generally circulated and liberally patronized by candidates. To the shame of the typographical union it bore the union label and had forty-five errors in the large letters alone. It was decipherable only to an expert, but it caught the share of suckers like many another scheme that had in it profit only to the printer.

Many of the candidates were not content with the forms of campaign literature in general use, and went into the letter-writing business on their own account. Circulars that would cost from \$1.50 to \$3 per 1,000 were sent out by various candidates by the thousands and one man who was a candidate for a minor office mailed 8,000 of these circulars, his postage alone amounting to \$80.

The successful candidate for clerk of the courts did an immense letter-writing business and had a force of stenographers and clerks busy for ten days before the election, flooding the country with campaign letters of many different descriptions. His postage bill was over \$200 on his campaign matter alone. For a week before the election the mail carriers were burdened with letters carried by 1 cent stamps and every day was Valentine's day for them. For several days extra trips had to be made by the carriers to take care of the local business that poured into the office.

Several of the candidates went into the power business and a few days before the election the city was filled with three-sheet posters appealing for votes for the candidates who were footing the bills for the printing that is usually reserved for minstrel shows and other attractions at the theaters. Some of the candidates with less means contented themselves with getting out dodgers and having them distributed by boys through the streets, the advertising matter setting forth the special claims of the candidates for the support and confidence of the voters.

Two or three of the candidates put \$50 each for cards in the street ears sandwiched between the cards extolling the virtues of the candidate. These cards were not to be those advising the readers not to be "wooly." This brand of advertising was a little rich and only a few of the men running the street ears indulged in places indulged in the luxury.

In addition to the schemes heretofore mentioned there were a number of cheap newspapers that carried candidates' cards at a price gauged by the candidate's purse, anything from \$5 to \$10 for the time between the convention and the election. Special editions of the papers were also gotten out at the expense of the candidates who could be persuaded that good would come out of such publications. Some of the candidates caused their portraits to be published in the various papers of the city, and this kept their names and faces before the people. In some cases the good effect that was expected from this class of advertising was somewhat marred by the fact that the candidates' pictures got mixed up with the cuts of the specialists and "cure all" doctors, and the comparison was not always to the benefit of the candidates.

stumbled upon the log house situated in the woods, and have been only too pleased to secure a warm meal. She never betrays surprise when a party of hunters comes to the door and asks for food. Let the party number one or fifteen it is all the same to her. Opening the door she motions them inside and deftly prepares the meal. She never apologizes for her fare nor never prides it, and has never been known to ask any price for it. If the hunters offer her remuneration she takes it, and if not she does not complain.

When the game larder needs replenishing she takes up the long, old fashioned gun, a handful of cartridges, and starts for the woods. She never comes back empty-handed, and her fishing excursions are similarly successful. She will never divulge the haunts of the deer or fish to the many hunters who have endeavored to get information from her.

When the oldest settlers in this part of the state have been interrogated as to the time of her settling in the old log cabin on the Hills river the answer invariably has been, "I don't know; she was living there when I came, and has been living there ever since."

The old woman lives alone the year round, the monotony of her life being broken only by the visits of the hunters, and this is only during the month of December. If she realizes that the state has been set free since the time of her pioneer days she does not show it, for she never visits nor makes inquiries of others. She has her own little world and lives in it.

When the writer of this called on her a few weeks ago she had just returned from the meat store, and served for the meal some delicious cold ducks, which a short time before had been feeding in the river alone by the meat finished and pipes lighted and her husband, married but a few months, left the little settlement called Detroit, and with packs on their backs started on foot to penetrate the northern pine forests in Michigan.

They plodded on for many days, at last reaching the Saginaw river, then a broad stream, on the banks of which were a few Indians. The red men paddled their canoes across the stream, and after staying with them for a few days they again started north. How many days they traveled she does not know, but the leaves had begun to turn when they reached the present site of the old log house. Here they decided to stay, and the two working together all day and sleeping on the ground at night, put up the rude log shanty and then moved in.

The arrival of two sons increased the number of the family to four, and nothing eventful happened for five years. Their only neighbors were some poor Indians, who lived on the banks of the river, in rude wigwams, and one day one of these found the body of her husband in the trail along the river bank, with a large wild cat mortally wounded, but still alive, within a few feet of it. She buried him, alone, and seven years later her oldest son went away to return, as his body was washed upon the bank a few miles from the house a week later. She buried him alone the larger grave, and she and the younger son lived on. When she became a man he went away, and he, too, has failed to come back.

### WAR SPIRIT RUNNING HIGH

Venezuelans Wrought Up to the Highest Pitch.

### WILL RESIST ANY BRITISH ENCROACHMENT

Marital Aard of the South American Republic Fully Aroused, While the Press Hurts Defiance at Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The first information of the excited public feeling in Venezuela, resulting from the British demands, reached here today in the Caracas papers up to November 1. The prevailing sentiment is for immediate war preparations, although some of the conservative journals urge moderation. The British ultimatum had not been received, but the publication of its substance aroused an outburst of patriotism.

The Diario Caracas, a semi-official government organ, makes what appears to be an authoritative announcement that the government has prepared for any emergency. It says: "In case an emergency arises and the government of Venezuela is obliged to resort to arms the English will be expelled from the disputed territory. The public may rest assured that it will be necessary only for the government to send a telegraphic dispatch to the frontier in order to have this expulsion carried out."

AN AFFAIR OF NATIONAL HONOR. El Tiempo (conservative) publishes a leader on the defense of Guiana, on which it urges upon the government the immediate dispatching of 1,000 Venezuelan troops to the frontier, in order to be ready at any time to take possession of the territory and hold it, if the English make any move forward. A fabricated statement is made of the military force requisite. This includes: One general-in-chief, two adjutants, two engineers, two surgeons, one chaplain, one interpreter, one commissary and one secretary. With this staff equipment are to be two battalions of troops, two first and two second chiefs of battalions, ten captains, ten lieutenants, twenty sub-lieutenants, 1,000 soldiers. Estimate is made also for 3,000 uniforms of various grades. The cost of the entire expedition is fixed at \$200,000.

El Tiempo also urges the establishment of military colonies along the frontier. These would drive Venezuelans and would provide a force available to resist English encroachment. It adds: "The defense against England is a national obligation. The reports from London show that England proposes to use force. Venezuela has done much toward getting ready, but has not yet done enough." A strong appeal for patriotic sentiment is made. It is pointed out that the Argentine republic won a war against Great Britain and that Mexico won against a combination of France, England and Spain. The paper asserts that a people's abandonment of their rights should perish from the earth.

El Progreso says that the public can be assured that an army of 100,000 men will be organized with resources for an extensive campaign. Venezuela is assured, it says, of the moral support of the United States and all the South American continent. General Crespo is a military man of undoubted courage. The paper adds: "Let the national flag of Venezuela be raised on high, as the guardian of the honor, glory and integrity of the country."

It is pointed out that there be no need of fear of a war with England, as it will result in an alliance of all the American countries with the United States. The union of the Americans, says El Progreso, is the great question of the twentieth century and it will be accomplished. The patriotic sentiment abundantly is shown by a national poem by Carlos Blunck Veloz, sounding the defiance against England.

Cold Birth for an Attorney. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The president has appointed Arthur K. Delaney of Alaska to be United States district judge for Alaska.

### CONDITION OF THE NAVY YARDS.

Some Pertinent Suggestions Offered by the Chief Engineer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In his annual report to the secretary of the navy, Commodore Melville, engineer-in-chief of the navy, gives an interesting summary of the progress during the past year in steam engineering, and makes some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the naval service. He says that a series of tests is now being made at the New York navy yard on one of the Maine's torpedo launchers to determine the value of liquid fuel, and it is believed that much valuable information will be derived therefrom. Speaking of water tube boilers, the chief says that although great progress has been made in their development no single type has yet made its appearance that can be regarded as altogether satisfactory, and therefore the bureau has not recommended their adoption in the more important vessels, believing it better for the present at least to confine them to torpedo boats, gunboats and the smaller cruisers.

The engines of the Atlanta are said to be obsolete and it is recommended that they be replaced by new types similar to those of the Maine, which weigh 142 tons less than the old engines, give a greater coal capacity and are two knots faster, making the Atlanta equal in speed to any cruiser of her class afloat. New boilers will also be required in the Boston after another cruise. In order to thoroughly demonstrate the merits of petroleum fuel for naval vessels it is strongly recommended that one of the new gunboats at Newport News be fitted for testing it.

As the Boston navy yard is now in possession of a dry dock in line order, it is urged that this yard be again made a repair station. There is no better time to make repairs to the hulls of the fleet than when they are in the Boston yard, which is admirably situated for construction and repair purposes. The recommendation that the League Island yard be completely renewed and it is said that it will be second to no naval station on earth.

The Norfolk yard is also in need of additional machine shops, as those now in use are not equipped for the handling of heavy machinery. So, too, at Port Royal, S. C., where a new dry dock has just been opened. It is urged that a proper steam plant be immediately installed, as the usefulness of the dock will otherwise be limited. A suitable machine shop is also asked for at the Newport News station, attention is called to the fact that the naval academy is not graduating engineer cadets in sufficient numbers to supply the vacancies in the corps caused by deaths and retirements, and it is said that if the number cannot be increased recourse must be had to the graduates of the technical schools and colleges of the country. The report concluded with a suggestion that the naval station at Key West be immediately put in shape to perform naval work and that a number of power tools be done, the equipment of the Mare Island navy yard, the only Pacific station.

### THIS WILL BE A HANDY BOOK.

State Department Issues a Work of Value to Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The statistical bureau of the State department has just issued a work of great value to merchants generally in the shape of a volume on the "Highways of Commerce." Last April circular letters were sent to all United States consular officers requiring them to submit annual reports upon the means of freight and passenger transportation and telegraphic communication with their respective districts. They were to show whether the railroads were owned by the government or not, the mileage, conditions of all lines, the frequency of train and steamship communication, rates for passenger and freight and other information that would be desirable for mercantile operations. These reports have been carefully compiled and edited and illustrated by well executed maps, where ever necessary, one feature being a large chart of the tracks of full steam-powered vessels over the face of the globe. The work is particularly full in its treatment of the countries of Central and South America, Canada and British Columbia, and gives

### much information about the means of reaching out of the way corners of the world.

### EASTERN DROUGHT IS BROKEN.

### Heavy Rains Sweeping the Great Water Courses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The weather bureau issued the following special bulletin to the press: "Rain has fallen in New England, southward to Texas, but the weather has been generally fair in the south Atlantic states and the northwest. Very heavy rains have occurred in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and west Tennessee, and the rains will be heavy today and tonight in West Virginia and west Pennsylvania, probably giving sufficient water in the upper Ohio river within the next few days to partially relieve the coal blockade. The rainfall will probably be heavier between Louisville and Parkersburg than at Pittsburgh. Heavy rains will also occur in the valleys of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, causing sufficient water in the next few days to relieve the present strained condition of navigation."

### GAMBLING IN MEXICO.

### Characters Met with in the Gambling Rooms of the Capital City.

Enter a Mexican gambling saloon when things are a little slack and you will see the habitués of the monte table discussing the topics of the day, while they roll their cigarettes and loiter back in their chairs as if they had met for no other purpose, observes a writer in the Mexican Herald. Seated on a chair a little removed from the table is a man who has probably inhabited the gambling saloon for days past. He is now overcome with sleep, and as he sits with his legs crossed and his head resting from side to side one wonders how he can keep his seat or how it is that his greasy hair does not tangle off.

Then you will see an unshaven, ill-kempt fellow, nursing his knee and moodily gazing at the roulette table for hours, while the little ball spins around and the croupier keeps in the coin and hands out the winnings with machine-like deftness and accuracy. No one ever suspects the croupier. Nine out of ten of those who bet and win have no idea of what is coming to them. But they take what the croupier gives them as a matter of course. He has no inducement to cheat, for the bank is not his, and anyway the bank must win in the long run, come what may.

A Chinaman may saunter in to give some amusement to the table, and he will be permitted to carry a pound of freight other than is allowed to it by the manipulators of the pool, at rates fixed by its managers. Should this scheme be once put into actual operation, the lake business will be absolutely in the hands of the railroad combine, and all vessels outside the pool will be practically helpless.

### Steady Movement South.

Since that time there has been a steady movement of investment funds to the south to be used in carrying on farm operations, mining, fruit growing, lumber manufacturing, railroad building and industrial enterprises of every sort. This change of base in the financial operations of the money lending institutions was brought about by the superiority of the southwest in the matter of climate, more varied resources and a wider diversity of crops. No state can grow rich on wheat alone, but there are infinite possibilities for development and wealth in a region that can raise wheat, corn, cotton, sugar cane, rice, fruit, hemp and flax; that has coal, iron and other minerals underlying its surface, and such water power, raw material and cheap fuel for manufacturing.

### RAILROADS FORM A NEW POOL.

Includes Both Rail and Steamship Companies.

### EVEN THE OLD ERIE CANAL IS TAKEN IN

Concerted Action by Transportation Interests to Secure an Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act So as to Permit Pooling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Post says: A gigantic pool embracing not only all rail traffic from Chicago to the seaboard but all lake traffic and all that of the Erie canal as well is contemplated. When it goes into operation, the whole traffic of the northwest will be at the mercy of the carriers. Shippers will have to pay whatever rates are demanded without possibility of concession or means of redress.

Presidents of the trunk lines at the numerous meetings they have been holding recently have been considering other matters than the drafting of an agreement for the maintenance of rates or the organization of a physical pool for an equitable distribution of all rail traffic from Chicago to the seaboard. The possibilities of securing an amendment to the interstate commerce act at the forthcoming session of congress, whereby pooling will be legalized, has been earnestly discussed by them.

It has developed that the recent securing by the Vanderbilt interests of the control of the Erie canal was but a step in the execution of a more extensive enterprise. The fact that many of the largest lake lines are controlled by the Vanderbilt interests adds clearness to the matter. It is asserted that an informal agreement is now in existence at Buffalo. All the carrying interests that cut any figure in the case are already pledged to its execution and its perpetration the moment the time is ripe for putting it into operation. That time will have arrived the instant the amendment to the interstate commerce act alluded to becomes law. The existence of a pool will then be announced, embracing not only every road between Chicago and the seaboard, but every canal hauling over the Erie canal. Not one of them will be permitted to carry a pound of freight other than is allowed to it by the manipulators of the pool, at rates fixed by its managers.

Another point in favor of the south that gains the good will of investors is the unflinching honesty of the people and the stability of their local governments. Defaulted mortgages are scarce with them, and interest on loans is paid promptly. The south is the place, other obligations of a public character, is paid with a promptness that denotes the most absolute integrity of purpose. The south is the place to invest your money. See Orchard Homes. Don't let croakers stop you. George W. Ames, general agent, 1617 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.