to Cuba as the island that most needed the attention of the people of this country. Here was a jewel almost in sight of the beacon light of liberty that blazed in New York harbor, and it should receive not only heartfelt sympathy, but active aid in its struggle for independence. This sentiment was greeted with prolonged applause and after a brief reference to some of the other subjects which were to be considered by the congress the governor closed his remarks by once more bidding the visitors welcome.

GOVERNOR PRINCE'S RESPONSE.

The response to these addresses was by L. Bradford Prince, ex-governor of New Mexico, and one of the most striking personages in the convention.

Governor Prince is a man of impressive appearance and his oratory is marked by a force and vigor which makes it remarkably effective. In addressing the convention he said: "To make reply to gracious words is always a pleasure. To respond to words of welcome such as we have heard today, words so cordial and heartfelt, is surely a double pleasure. To represent here or elsewhere such a constituency as I see around me is certainly an honor which no man could fail to appreciate. And what a constituency it is. Representing a territory extending from the world's greatest river to the world's greatest ocean, from Minneapolis to San Diego, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Puget sound. I wish to emphasize the warning that was given by the chief executive of this state in regard to sectionalism and to declare that there will be nothing advocated on the floor of this congress unless we believe that it is for the good of the whole people of the United States."

The speaker then spoke eloquently of the diversity of the country which was embraced in the representation of the convention. A country which extended from the level prairies to the foothills of the mountains, filled with their vast mineral wealth. Then up into the steeps and down again and through the vinelands of the Pacific slope to the waters of the great ocean. There was an equal diversity in the people with whom this country had been populated. Here were Russians, there Scandinavians, and out in very nearly the center were those people who had gone into the fastnesses of the Rocky mountains to found an empire which was now about to be admitted into the sisterhood of states and add another star to the national galaxy.

Being from New Mexico, ex-Governor Prince could not do less than to second the previous allusion to the silver question. He asked his audience to think of the gold miner of Colorado who had been made prosperous by an act of congress and then of the poor silver miner whose prosperity had been taken away from him by the same act. In conclusion he said: "We thank you heartily for your words of welcome. Our expectations have been more than realized. These flowers also present a mute welcome from some who have not been represented on this floor, but whose welcome is as touching and graceful as any that could greet us here. We are all glad to meet here on the banks of your mighty river, in your city, which is a miracle of growth and an epitome of the enterprise and progress which has made the commonwealths of the west. And we trust that our sojourn here will bring nothing but pleasure to the people of Omaha and of Nebraska, as we are satisfied that it will bring nothing but pleasure to ourselves."

At the close of ex-Governor Prince's address President Cannon added a few words of appreciation of the reception that had been tendered the congress in Omaha and the convention adjourned for lunch.

USES OF RAMIE.

The announcement of the committees was the first order of business at the afternoon session, but as a number of the states had not yet submitted their nominations, the regular program of the convention was taken up. The first address was by Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse of St. Louis, who discussed the "Cultivation and Uses of Ramie." His remarks were of a very practical nature, dealing with the possibilities that were latent in this plant, which offered a fruitful field for the energies of the cultivator and the inventor. The ramie is a species of nettle resembling in appearance and habit of growth the common nettle of Europe. It is native in China, where it is used in silk manufacture and is more commonly known in this country as China grass, being used to some extent with wool or flax in the manufacture of fabrics, thread, lines, etc., and it is claimed that the product is superior to any that has been produced with other material.

The speaker is an enthusiastic believer in the future of ramie as a factor in the textile industry. He declared that in two hours after the stalk was cut the product could be ready for shipment to the manufacturer. The great difficulty that has been met with in its use is in "decotticution," or separating the fiber from the wood. This difficulty is caused by the acidity of the gummy matter which makes it almost impossible to prepare the fiber without injuring it. Several governments have offered large sums for the invention of some machine that will do away with this trouble and several inventions have been tried with indifferent success. But the speaker asserted that a new machine was tried in St. Louis last Saturday which promised to do the work perfectly, and he declared that if this promise should hold good the time would soon come when the introduction of ramie would work a revolution in the textile industry. Even now two factories are about to locate in St. Louis to prepare the product for the manufacturer. If their methods are successful it will mean a new industry, the proportions of which can scarcely be estimated. Ramie is now raised in Florida, Georgia, California, Texas and other southern states, about 200 acres in all being under cultivation in the United States. A company is about to plant 50,000 acres in Mexico and a grant of half a million acres in Honduras, Costa Rica and other Central American states has been obtained for the same purpose. There are now three factories in the United States in which the fiber is used in place of cotton, and there are six more in which it is used in conjunction with wool and flax. The mills are ready to use ramie as soon as they can be assured that there will be an adequate supply, and the speaker holds that the time is coming when it will be almost universally used. He cited figures to show that its culture would prove a profitable venture for the farmers of the south, who were growing poor on account of the low prices that were paid for cotton, and closed by introducing a resolution in which the congress was to go on record as urging farmers to undertake the cultivation of the new textile. The resolution was referred.

In illustration of his remarks Prof. Waterhouse exhibited samples of the fiber of the ramie in various stages of manufacture, as also a tablecoth woven out of the completed product. The cloth was very similar to good linen and exceptionally strong.

WANTS MORE AMERICAN SHIPS.

The second address of the session was on "American Shipping," the speaker being Hugh Craig of San Francisco. Mr. Craig referred to the vast amount of seacoast by which this country is surrounded, and on the relative insignificance of the American shipping interests. In 1878 congress passed a law by which ships with foreign bottoms were compelled to pay six times as much tonnage as ships of American bottoms, and the effect of this was to largely develop the shipping interests of this country. Although in the beginning foreigners had done 77 per cent of the shipping of this country, after this law had been in operation for a decade American ships were doing 92 per cent of the same business. In 1828 the tonnage law was partially abrogated and the per cent done by Americans fell to 66. Things kept going from bad to worse until the foreigner was now doing 87 per cent of the shipping of this country.

"He carries 95 per cent of our wheat to Liverpool. Why should this be when we have all the materials out of which to develop a shipping business of our own?"

One essential was that America should have American sailors, and the speaker related some of his personal experiences to show to what extent the foreign element predominated among the sailors who must be relied on to man American ships. To rectify this difficulty it was necessary that the American boys should have some inducement to go to sea. On the coast all were interested in the subject, and the speaker asked his hearers who lived in the interior of the continent to join with them in presenting the resolutions which he advocated to congress. If the government had given half the amount to its shipping interests that it had given to the transcontinental railroads the American flag would now be flying in all parts of the world.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the introduction of resolutions, which were read and then referred to the committee on resolutions. There were resolutions of all sorts, and many of them referred to the same subject. Governor Prince submitted a resolution advocating the admission of New Mexico to statehood and another declaring for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. All the resolutions were in the nature of memorials to congress urging various lines of action, and the most important were the following:

Urging the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, and favoring improvement of harbors and extension of deep waterways, by A. J. Vanlandingham of Kansas City; relative to governmental control of levees on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and favoring the annexation of Hawaii, by Hugh Craig of San Francisco; urging completion of the short line from southern California to Salt Lake, by W. J. Carlson, San Diego, Cal.; favoring the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, by taking absolute control of the Nicaraguan canal, Colonel Doniphan, St. Louis; urging an appropriation for the improvement of the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, Mr. Brice of Iowa; urging governmental action and aid relative to the Hennepin canal to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi river, and urging the secretary of war to take some action to readjust the exorbitant bridge tolls on the Mississippi river.

The Nebraska delegation attending the Transmississippi Commercial congress met in the Commercial club rooms yesterday afternoon and organized by electing the following officers: President, Robert W. Richardson of Omaha; secretary, William Reece of Falls City; member of the committee on permanent organization, Ross Hammond of Fremont; members of committee on resolutions, W. J. Bryan of Lincoln, J. L. Webster of Omaha; vice president of congress, E. Rosewater; member of executive committee of congress, Judge D. D. Gregory of Omaha.

O. E. Holmes of Omaha presented the matter of a Transmississippi exposition. A committee will be appointed to consider it.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian association, through Secretary Ober, have notified the members of the congress that the extensive reading and correspondence rooms of the association, together with the parlors, gymnasium, bath rooms and other accommodations will be at the disposal of the members during their stay in the city. The Young Men's Christian association building is located at Sixteenth and Douglas streets, and the secretaries in charge will be glad to show the visitors any attention in their power.

Among the delegates who have arrived are:

California—Hugh Craig, San Francisco; W. W. Carlson, San Diego; William Johnson, Courtland.

Utah—George Q. Cannon, Salt Lake; C. W. Shurtleff, Ogden; John R. Barnes, Kaysville; Ezra T. Clark, John W. Keys, Farmington; E. P. Ellison, Layton; James Andrus, D. D. McArthur, William Paxman, H. S. Steed, John R. Park, W. H. Culmer, S. S. Jones and wife.

New Mexico—L. Bradford Prince, Paz Valverde, Santa Fe.

South Dakota—C. V. Gardner, Piedmont.

Kansas—A. C. Shinn, Ottawa; F. M. Baker, H. H. Bayley, Atchison.

Missouri—John L. Bittinger, John M. Frazer, H. R. W. Hartwig, I. T. Dyer, M. M. Crandall, St. Joseph; A. J. Valandigham, William Warner, Kansas City; S. Waterhouse, Isaac M. Mason, H. L. Langenberg, M. J. Murphy, H. R. Whitmore, St. Louis.

Iowa—J. S. Root, Keokuk.

Idaho—T. P. Keator, Mountain Home.

Montana—J. K. Clark, Butte; Thomas G. Merrill.

AT THE EVENING SESSION.

Statehood for New Mexico and Western Forestry Discussed.

Other attractions seemed to dispute the right of way with the convention in the evening, and a considerable number of the delegates failed to put in an appearance, but an increased attendance of spectators partially atoned for their absence. Preliminary to taking up the regular program, R. W. Richardson of Omaha introduced a declaration diametrically opposed to the free silver resolution previously offered by Governor Prince. It was:

The Transmississippi Commercial congress at its eighth annual session respectfully represents to the congress of the United States:

Recognizing the wisdom of the great commercial nations of the world in declaring that the gold supply is all sufficient and requisitely stable for the measure and standard value, we demand the maintenance of the present gold standard as a basis of our circulation until such time as the leading commercial nations of the world shall, in the course of natural events, or by international agreement or otherwise, unite on a ratio. We desire the largest use of silver in the coinage consistent with the recognized standard of value.

We deny the statements and declarations of free silver advocates that the law of 1873, dropping silver from the coinage, was surreptitious legislation; that such legislation influences the price of wheat or any other commodity; that it is responsible for the present financial depression or the thousand ills so prolific in the imagination of the average free silver enthusiast.

We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this government, independent of international agreement, because we believe the result of such action would mean silver monometallism, thus dropping our nation from her class with the leading commercial nations of the world.

A resolution by M. V. W. Hullman of Missouri called on congress to re-enact the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill, which was nullified by the Gorman bill.

Governor Holcomb and Mayor Bemis were made honorary members of the congress.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO.

The question of "Statehood for Territories" was then discussed by ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico. The governor said that self-government was the inherent right of American citizens. The right to take part in the selection of a national chief magistrate and the governor and other officers of a state was one of which people did not like to be deprived. When a country was so sparsely settled that self-government was impossible the territorial government was all right as a temporary expedient. But the moment that that territory became able to govern itself its citizens should regain their inherent right and be granted that privilege.

The speaker contended that New Mexico had reached the point where it could no longer justly be refused the privilege of governing itself. He related the history of the effort of its people to obtain statehood in 1850. Then they had elected a full quota of state officers and representatives to congress. But when these representatives were on their way to Washington they heard of the passage of the famous compromise act, by which California was admitted to the union and New Mexico relegated to the status of a territory. By the census of 1890 New Mexico had 153,000 population, which exceeded that of most of the other territories at the time when they were admitted to statehood. It had more population than Idaho and Wyoming combined and 15,000 more than Delaware, which had always been a state.

The governor then turned to the financial condition of the territory to show that it could afford to support its own government. Its assessed valuation in 1891 was $45,000,000, while that of Idaho was $28,000,000, and of Wyoming $31,000,000. Its bonds had sold at $1.05½, and it contained the greatest natural resources of any section on the face of the earth. In this respect it was surpassed in some ways by California, but the possession of immense coal fields gave New Mexico an advantage over even that prolific state. New Mexico had built a magnificent capitol and a penitentiary, insane asylum and other public buildings that would compare favorably with the best that could be found in the west.

In regard to the objection that many of the inhabitants of the territory were foreigners, the speaker said that this was without force in a nation which seemed to assimilate the worst elements of Europe. During the rebellion, out of a population of 93,000, New Mexico had sent 6,500 volunteers, while Colorado had only furnished 4,900, and Nebraska, Oregon and Nevada 6,047 altogether. These foreigners in New Mexico were men who had been reared in a sister republic and whose principles were in direct harmony with the principles of American government. New Mexico had a stable and progressive population. It was composed of a people who were attached to its soil. The Spanish element of conservatism mingled with American enthusiasm created a combination which was progressive without being rash and better adapted to give the state a solid and substantial growth than the sometimes misdirected zeal which had been characteristic of the populations of other western territories. He concluded by painting a glowing picture of the added prosperity which would follow the admission of the territory as a state.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FORESTRY.

The conclusion of ex-Governor Prince's address was heartily applauded, and then John R. Park of Salt Lake read a paper on "Forestry in the Rocky Mountains." Colonel Park said that the term "forestry" was a new word, which had been born of the necessity for creating new timber and protecting and preserving the old. On the early settlement of this country a great part of it was covered by continuous woods. These forests had grown undisturbed for countless centuries. But civilization came and hewed its way into the wilderness. It consigned the most valuable timber to the log heap and converted the land into fruitful farms. The impression was engendered that the supply of timber was inexhaustible, and that it was rather in the way than otherwise. This had induced a wastefulness under which the spoliation of forests had progressed so far that the American people were confronted with the possibility that at no distant day they might be obliged to import lumber from other countries for ordinary needs. It was only when the forests had almost entirely disappeared that their value was being realized. The value of the timber consumed annually in the United States was three times the value of its annual output of gold and silver and three times the value of its wheat crop. It had been the experience of all nations that the disappearance of the forests had a depressing effect on agriculture, and the prestige and glory of the nations had vanished with the forests that crowned their prosperous country.

The speaker referred to the climatic effect of the trees, which he asserted were also valuable in regulating the water supply of rivers and smaller streams. He cited the Missouri in this connection and declared that its current had become turbid and its channel full of shoals and quicksands after the country about its head waters had been denuded of its timber.

Irrigation was considered as the salvation of the arid lands of the west, but the speaker held that unless the timber was protected there would soon be no water supply to make irrigation possible. He held that the situation was serious and that immediate steps should be taken by the national government to patrol the forest lands and prevent their spoliation. The question of forest extension and tree culture could be best promoted by disseminating a knowledge of trees and their uses, and thus arouse a healthy and useful veneration for the forests and a widespread sentiment in favor of their perpetuity. The observance of Arbor day was a powerful factor in this plan and should be made universal. At the close of the address a set of resolutions embodying the views expressed in a congressional memorial, were read and referred to the committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS TODAY.

At this morning's session officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The names will be presented by the committee on permanent organization for ratification by the convention.

The Nicaraguan canal question will be discussed by Hugh Craig of San Francisco, who represents the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Captain W. L. Merry, who was to speak on this matter, is unable to be present.

The remainder of the morning will be devoted to addresses on "Freight Rates and Discriminations," by James V. Mahoney of Sioux City and Captain Lon Bryson of Davenport. In the afternoon the trip to the smelter and the stock yards will take the place of the regular session. The evening program is not entirely decided on, further than that Mr. Craig will deliver an address on "Hawaii." Mr. Craig is considered one of the best informed men in this country on this subject, and his address is expected to be one of the most profitable of the convention.

The Omaha delegation will meet at the Commercial club at 9:15 this morning. The attendance of all members is requested, as business of importance is to be considered.

The following committees have been appointed:

Permanent Organization—F. W. Gibson, California; E. S. Hart, Idaho; C. W. Norton, Iowa; H. H. Bagley, Kansas; A. J. Vanlandigham, Missouri; J. W. Clark, Montana; Ross Hammond, Nebraska; Paz Valverde, New Mexico; Thomas H. Wells, South Dakota; John R. Park, Utah; Paul Compton, Wyoming; W. Buchanan, Minnesota.

Resolutions—Hugh Craig, William H. Carlson, California; T. P. Keator, E. N. Austin, Idaho; E. M. Harl, A. W. Erwin, Iowa; Howell Jones; A. C. Shinn, Kansas; W. Buchanan, Minnesota; J. L. Bittenger, M J. Murphy, Missouri; Thomas G. Merrill, W. F. Whittaker, Montana; John L. Webster, W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; C. W. Nibley, Oregon; C. S. Gardner, A. J. Kellar, South Dakota; John R. Park, S. S. Jones, Utah; J. L. Torrey, W. C. Strohm, Wyoming.

VERY ENTHUSIASTIC OVER IDAHO.

One Delegate to the Convention Talks of His State.

"Its astonishing the craze people have for free lands," said Hon. T. P. Keator of Mountain Home, Idaho, who is to speak on "The Resources of Idaho," at the Transmississippi Commercial congress in place of Governor McConnell of that state, who is unable to be present, as he sat in the office of the Millard hotel yesterday holding an animated debate with Hon. J. K. Clarke, brother of the big Montana banker and millionaire.

"People here seem to be astonished that I am not out in Idaho rushing in at the opening of the Nez Perces Indian reservation and securing a big 160-acre farm free. I have answered innumerable questions about that section today and the only reason I was not there is that Idaho has millions of acres of land just as fine as the Nez Perces land and I, or anyone else, can get as rich land as the sun shines on in that state if we will only go and settle on it, and there is no need of joining in the wild rush for it, either.

"Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces was a gentle old savage with a penchant for marrying young wives. He never wanted to fight the whites, yet some of his braves killed a white man deliberately in order to bring on trouble and to make the chief fight. I saw him often in captivity and he never ceased to regret that he ever dug up the war tomahawk and thus lost his tribe and finally his beautiful lands. The government, however, paid him for the lands and gave each surviving head of a family 160 acres to be selected before the rush came. Some of the richest gold and silver mines ever discovered are likely to be found in this reservation now that white men can go into its mountains and valleys freely.

"But we have some great mines already in Idaho, and as a gold mining state, to say nothing of silver and lead, it is already very near the top of the column. It is particularly rich in placer mines. The Boise valley alone has produced over $600,000,000 in gold since the yellow nuggets were first discovered there. The greatest silver mines in this country are in the Coeur De Alene region in northern Idaho, while the sands of the Snake river literally glitter with gold. It is said there is gold enough in the sand bars of the Snake river to pay off the national debt, but it is so volatile, of the variety known as 'flour gold,' that so far no method has been found that will save it. If you 'pan' this sand anywhere along the river you will see the gold float off on the water like yellow grease. Why at Mountain Home we can get gold and the finest fruit in the world from the same ground. We are planting orchards there of prunes, peaches, apples, pears and grapes for eastern investors, and any of the dirt we dig out of the holes where we plant the trees will show color when it is 'panned.'

"Climate, did you say? Now, I know Idaho is looked upon rather severely from a climatic standpoint, but in many of our valleys we grow cotton, tobacco, sugar cane and peanuts. In fact, James Jay Smith, an enthusiastic Idaho man, showed me in his office in Chicago the other day a magnificent collection of semi-tropical products raised in Idaho this year." Idaho as a state is destined to be a close neighbor of Omaha. Two great trunk lines of road from Omaha cross the state and tap its great mining and agricultural sections and the big wholesale house of this city sell hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise yearly to our merchants.

"The opening of the Nez Perces reservation only leaves one more big Indian reservation in Idaho, that adjacent to Pocatello, and it will soon be opened up. The Indian has about disappeared in Idaho and where he once roamed are now the big cattle ranches and fruit farms of the prosperous settlers. Why, Idaho marketed 8,000,000 pounds of wool this year and cattle by the countless thousands pasture out all winter in the valleys. There are great irrigation enterprises in which are invested millions. One of these irrigation canals, the Boise and Nampa, is 220 miles long, including its branches, and it is said to be the finest and most profitable canal in the United States. Hunting, well I should say so. Deer, bear and elk are the principal game. A few days ago a man came down to Nampa and just begged Colonel Stearns, a noted hunter of that region, to come up and kill eighteen black bears that had moved down in solid phalanx on his sheep ranch. Colonel Stearns, who is now the mayor of Nampa, and a brother-in-law of the late Carter Harrison of Chicago, was organizing an expedition when I left there to tackle the bears.

"Lots of your Nebraska people remember our fine exhibit of fruit at the state fair at Omaha last September and know something about us."

Last Evening's Reception.

Delegates to the Transmississippi congress were tendered an informal reception at the city hall last night by Mayor Bemis, the city officials and citizens. The city building was illuminated for the occasion and all of the heads of the different departments were present and exerted themselves in entertaining the visitors and furnishing them with information concerning the municipal affairs of Omaha. The Seventh Ward Military band was stationed in the court and furnished music for the hour that the reception was in progress. After the visit to the city hall, the delegates and their friends visited The Bee building, which had been handsomely decorated and illuminated in their honor, and examined the building and the working department of the newspaper plant. The time allotted for the reception was brief, as the delegates were desirous of attending the evening session of the congress.

From 4 until 6 o'clock this afternoon there will be a reception tendered the wives of the members of the congress. The reception will be held in the rooms of the Woman's club, on Fourteenth street, near Dodge street. Delegates to the congress will be welcome, whether they are alone or accompanied by their wives.

SECRETARY MORTON IN CHICAGO.

Talks Upon the Beef Packing Industry at St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, is in the city, stopping at the home of his son at 15 Groveland park. His mission is strictly one of business connected with his office. He expects to devote several days to a careful examination of the system of cattle inspection at the stock yards, with a view to ascertaining whether the work is done in a way to protect the cattle interests of the United States abroad.

He affirms positively his recent visit to East St. Louis had no connection with an effort on the part of private concerns to break up the "Big Four" beef and pork combine. While he declares he knows nothing about the alleged project of certain millionaires to establish several packing houses to those already existing in East St. Louis, he admits steps have been taken to increase the force of inspectors at that point. That, however, he says, is due to the insufficiency of the force now at work there.

"The fact is," said he, "with a large and constantly growing business, East St. Louis has only twenty-five inspectors, while Chicago has fully ten times that number. The business has increased at that point 80,000 head in the last year, while at Kansas City and Chicago it has decreased 400,000 head. Thus the packers there ask for three or four more inspectors, and they ought to have them."

Smooth Work of Bank Robbers.

MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 25.—Some time between midnight and Sunday morning robbers entered the State Bank of Alpha, a village thirty-four miles southeast of here, securing $4,700. The men accomplished their work with the greatest skill and attracted no attention. The robbers used explosives, gaining an entrance through a hall above the bank. Nothing was discovered until morning, when an employe entered and found a disordered state of affairs. The alarm was spread about the neighboring towns, but no clew is yet obtainable.

Dressed Beef Train Breaks in Two.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—An eastbound dressed beef train broke in two and ran together in a tunnel near Steubenville, and trains on the Panhandle railroad have been delayed for five hours, the wreck completely blocking the road. No. 21, due at 7 a. m., bearing the remains of the late Edwin A. Myers of the Pittsburg Post, is one of the delayed trains, and will not arrive here until 4 p. m. The funeral was to have been held this afternoon.

Commonwealers to Be Tried.

TOPEKA, Nov. 25.—The November term of the federal circuit court which opened this morning has several important suits on its docket. There are two criminal suits against "General" Saunders' Commonweal army, which captured a Missouri Pacific train out of Scott City last year and delayed the United States mail, and the famous Hillmon insurance case, which appears for its fourth trial by jury, will come up for hearing.

Clint Osborne on Trial for Murder.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 25.—The trial of Clint C. Osborne for the murder of Charles Hamble at Holton a year ago last summer was commenced here today. The case was brought here on change of venue. The previous proceedings resulted in a mistrial.

Blizzards in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—A telegram from Sherman, Tex., says a blinding snow storm raged there since 9:30 a. m. and increased in force. The temperature is falling and live stock in that section is in bad shape to meet it. Heavy losses are expected. It is snowing 200 miles south of there.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Last Time

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 26.

WM. H. CRANE

And his admirable company, in Martha Morton's domestic comedy,

HIS WIFE'S FATHER

ORIGINAL CAST AND SCENERY.

Box sheets are now open at the following prices: First floor, $1.00 and $1.50; balcony, 50c and 75c; gallery, 25c.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

BOYD'S Look for Fun and Laughter.

THANKSGIVING ATTRACTION.

Beginning with Matinee Thursday, Nov. 28

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee

EMILY BANCKER

And leading Comedy Exponents, in the big Comedy success,

"OUR FLAT"

All New and Original Musical Hits.

Seats on sale Wednesday morning. Prices: First floor, 50c, 75c and $1.00; balcony, 50c and 75c; galery, 25c. Matinee prices: First floor, 50c and 75c; balcony, 25c and 50c.

COMING—The famous original "Bostonians," opening December 2.

THE CREIGHTON

Lel 1531—Paxton & Burgess, Mgrs.

TONIGHT AT 8:15:

Tompkin's Magnificent

Black Crook.

All the original scenery, costumes, armors, electrical devices and famous dancers as seen in the great runs in New York, Chicago and the World's fair, Chicago.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

PRICES—Lower floor, 50c, 75c, $1.00; balcony, 25c and 50c; gallery, 25c.

The Creighton THREE NIGHTS COMMENCING With a GRAND MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, November 28.

Positively first appearance in Omaha of

RICES Big Company in - 1492 -

Bonehill, Kilanny Living Pictures, Richard Harlow.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

Seats now on sale. Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Matinee prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.

OMAHA DIME MUSEE

1309 Douglas Street.

A FAMILY RESORT.

CONTINUOUS SHOWS from 2 to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 10:30 p. m.

Admission, 10c. Reserved opera chairs, 10c extra.

Geo. Mitchell, Prop. A. E. Blaufuss, Mgr.

Heres another thing you can't beat JOHNNIE

BattleAx

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

PLUG

The largest piece of GOOD tobacco ever sold for 10 CENTS

There's been so much fantastic frolicking with figures that the printed page but poorly conveys the strength of an honest, radical and sweeping reduction in price.

We would not ask that our words be given weight beyond others, but we ask just a look at the most unequalled qualities ever shown in Nebraska on overcoats, ulsters, suits, underwear and furnishings.

The Equity quits business within thirty days. One half and one third price is the rule throughout the stock. Hadn't you better, at least, look?

Equity Clothing Co.

Quitting Business,

13th and Farnam Streets.

Christmas Preparations

Are already begun at the big store. The principal feature so far is the cutting of prices on regular lines. See here a few samples.

$3.95--

Special sale of

Girl's Jackets

4 to 14 years,

Including boucle, wide diagonal, plain beaver, fancy checks, etc.; colors, red, brown, tan and blue. All these Jackets are worth more than $5.00 and will be closed out as a Thanksgiving sale at

AT $3.95

Also 275 Misses' Navy and Black

Cloaks

AT $3.95

34 inches long, sizes 14 to 20 years, worth from $7.00 to $10.00.

Get our prices on Linens.

Dress Goods Dept.

All week we will give the people of Omaha an opportunity of attending a GENUINE BARGAIN SALE in Dress Goods. We've got too many of some lines, and as the season is growing shorter we will put prices on them that mean business.

Blacks Blacks Blacks

34-inch Fancies in Serge Weaves, and Jacquard effects	12½c
36-inch Espangalines, worth 48c, for	25c
36-inch Cecillians, worth 48c, for	25c
40-inch Bouretts, in 10 different patterns	25c
35-inch all wool Serge and Henrietta, worth 39c, for	19c
36-inch pure mohair figures, regular 48c goods	25c

SERGE BLACKS

40-inch all wool Serge, regular 39c quality	25c
45-inch all wool French Serge, regular 59c quality	39c
46-inch all wool French Serge, extra fine finish	50c
50-inch all wool French Serge, extra fine finish, $1.00 quality for	50c
47-inch Storm Serge, the dust proof quality, for	50c

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48-inch all wool Jacquards, 50 styles, 59c goods for	39c
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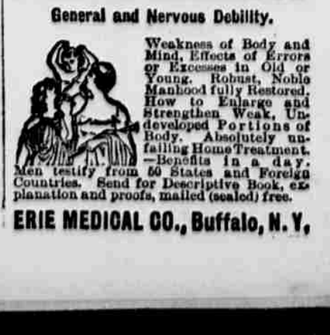

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