AYDENS

Come Carry Out Our Holiday Goods.

had almost for the carrying out. We have no room for them. A New Year's gift can be had much cheaper than a Christmas pres-Entertainment for the whole year for a few cents. Holiday goods at deeply cut

Baumer's Bankrupt Jewels.

The finest of everything in the Jewelry line on bankrupt sale. An expert selected— merchants make prices. Buy anything or-namental or needful now. Look, anyway.

Bankrupt Sale of Hedgcock & Odell's Furniture.

This brand new stock of fine Furniture is a great chance for buyers of the best. Prices are cut in two. There are Rockers without

Dress Goods.

After an unprecedented Dress Goods business we find ourselves with a tremendous stock of remnants of all classes, qualities and kinds of Dress Goods. We will place these goods on sale on Friday morning at 8 o'clock at prices which we positively insist must move every remnant before night. The variety is so immensely large that it would be impossible to quote prices.

We will sell all our 36-inch Novelty 25
Dress Goods worth 39c and 48c at 25 SERGES.

Navy blue Serges, special for Friday and Saturday—We will sell a forty-seven-inch imported French Storm Serge, our 75c number, at., BLACK DRESS GOODS,

This is unquestionably the grandest bar-gain offered in our Black Goods Department this year.

AN ELEGANT BLACK SILK DRESS FOR LITTLE MONEY.

12-yard Dress Pattern, Black Gros Grain Silk 12-yard Dress Pattern Black Faille Française

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12-yard Dress Pattern Black Armure Silk \$8.98 12-yard Dress Pattern Black Satin Duchesse

Finer Patterns Black Silks from \$10.00 to \$45.00.

Fur Capes.



Though our Christmas trade in the Cloak and Sult Department was the greatest in our history, we find there is still a number of Fur Capes on our racks that must be sold at

Therefore all our Astrakhan Capes sold be-fore Christmas at \$25.00 are now \$16.50. All our Astrakhan Capes sold at from \$30.00 to \$40.00 are now \$22.50. All Electric Soal Capes sold at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 now \$16.50.

All Electric Seal Capes sold at from \$30.00 to \$40.00 are now \$22.50. Wool Seal Capes sold at \$35.00 now \$20.00. Persian Lamb Capes, worth \$85.00, sold at

This is a chance to get one of the hand-somest Fur Capes at half price.

All goods in this department on sale at prices that must close them out at once.

AND STILL WE GO ON CUTTING PRICES. Hayden's Butter Dept

Butter every day, so you will always find it nice and fresh at the big store.

Meat and Lard.

Were never as ch		and	you	had	bette
ay in your supply t					
alt Pork		****			. 5
Pickle Pork	****				6
Sugar Cured No. 1	Hams				. 9
lugar Cured Bacon					. 8
-pound cans best I	ard				. 24
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0-pound cans beat					

Again we call your attention to the fact

HAYDENS

the financial cituation and its remedy Everybody understood the stream existing.
And what was to be the response of congress? Before all remedial legislation was
to be put a proposition to still further bleed

WARM WORDS FROM HENDEPSON. WARM WORDS FROM HENDERSON.

Mr. Henderson closed the ditate in a speech which aroused the republican side to grater thusiasm. This was, he said, a business natter for a business people and should be met in a business way. The republicans were not afraid to assume responsibility. His side had been taunted with working on a holiday. If the situation demanded it, they would work on Sunday. (Republican applause.) Demo-ocratic policies had emptied the treasury. The republicans would fill it. They would rescue the ship of state, which had been plunging half s as under ever since the democratic party had assumed the bridge. A democratic president had sent to the congress a declapresident had sent to the congress a declaration of war and three days after had filed a p tition of bankruptey. (Republican applause.) "We are not for war," continued Mr. Henderson. "The president demanded money. We will give it to him. But we have not declared war, although war will find us ready. Don't let the busin as shiver before this tempest in a teacup. The country has desets. The republican party has returned to power in the legislative branches of the government. It will soon have the executive, government. It will soon have the executive, and then never again will our integrity be put in question." The democrats had no right to complain of whip and spur and gag, after their proceedings on the Wilson bill.

SOME HOT SPARRING. At this point Mr. Linney, republican of North Carolina, after first stating that as a republican he favored the measure which it was proposed to pass, asked if this rule would not extend to democrats the privilege of offering amendments before the vote was

taken.
"It will not," replied Mr. Henderson. The
democrats applauded this reply and Mr.
Crisp affirmed that the truth regarding the
purpose of the rule had only been half elicited by this question and response. Its object, he said, was not only to gag the democrats, but to prevent republicans from offering amendments, which they might deem wise. It was an attempt to make the republicans appear unanimous. (Democratic

Mr. Henderson replied that there were no differences on his side. This was an emergency revenue bill, not a revision of the tariff bill, and they were all agreed. It was useless to allow the democrats to propose modifications. The important consideration was time, and any amendments offered from the other side would only delay the passage of the bill. None would be adopted.

The rule committee's order was then adopted—213 to 89—a strict party vote, save that Linney, North Carolina, and Connolley of Illinois, both republicans, voted with the The bill was then read by the direction

of the speaker, who said Mr. Dingley would be recognized to control the time on one side and Mr. Crisp on the other, Mr. Ding-ley took the floor in advocacy of the bill, and said the republicans had assumed the esponsibility placed upon them by the president in a patriotic manner, and had gone he revenues would soon meet the expenditures—next day, next week, next month—the surplus will begin. But what had happened? Every day and every month since had shown a deficiency. Since July, 1894, the deficiency had reached the enormous sum of \$133,000,000. He described the method by which the proceeds of the bond sales, by which the proceeds of the bond sales been paid again to meet current expenses, only to come back again to the treasury as gold demands. It was only when sufficient revenue came into the treasury that the gold reserve could be protected.

EASONS FOR INCREASING THE TARIFF. The ways and means committee had deided that this revenue should be obtained from custom duties for two reasons: First, over \$150,000,000 was now being raised from excise taxes and it was a well founded policy of the government in time of peace to obtain the bulk of its revenues from duties on imports. Second, an increase of customs duties would tend to turn the balance of bill had been prepared. But the ways and trade in our favor. Mr. Dingley contended that the gold must go abroad to pay the balance against us. The bill proposed by the alse about \$40,000,000 to stop the deficiency that was causing the disaster. Mr. Dingley then explained in detail, as he did in his report, arguments that had obtained in fixing the duties on wool and woolens, luminary which were actually the state of the sta ber, etc., which were not included in the horizontal increase of 15 per cent. He closed with an explanation that this was not a general revenue bill, and said that the general change needed would be postponed until the other branches of the government were in

harmony with the house.

Mr. Crisp, who followed Mr. Dingley, said the latter had asserted that this extraordinary bill had been precipitated upon the country by the president's message. In making this assertion Mr. Dingley had not observed

his usual care.
If, said Mr. Crisp, the president's mes sage has been the cause of this effort at legislation, the legislation attempted should be in the line of the president's suggestions. It had been claimed on the other side that there was a deficiency in the revenues, but the statement was wholly without official

The secretary of the treasury had positively stated that there was sufficient money in the treasury to meet all obligations and that there was no necessity for imposing additional burdens in the way of taxation. It was true, Mr. Crisp confessed, that the daily receipts were smaller than the daily expenses, but there was a surplus in the vaults of the treasury sufficient to meet any probable deficiency three times over. It was not a question of borrowing money, but a question of using an asset which we have already—a question of getting money to pile up in the treasury.

CHARGED IT TO M'KINLEY. Mr. Crisp then proceeded to argue that the McKinley law had been responsible for what-ever deficiency there was. He instanced the fact that the receipts under this law had fallen off until, during the four months preceding the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, there was a deficiency of over \$4,000,000. This shortage bad, he said, occurred under This shortage had, he said, occurred under a law which was the peculiar pet of the republican party, a law which no republican had seen fit to criticise, possibly because of the name it bore, a law of the republican party so framed as to decrease the receipts and increase those of private individuals favored by its provisions. It was under this bill that the revenue had fallen. Furthermore, he had understood Mr. Dingley to say that there had been no exportation of gold previous to the inauguration of the demovious to the inauguration of the demo-cratic administration, whereas, as a mat-ter of fact, more than \$58,000,000 of gold had been sent abroad during the nine months

immediately preceding March, 1893. Mr. Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania. said that the pending measure was not a re-publican tariff bill. It corrected none of the inequalities of the present law. It was an emergency measure formulated under the whip and spur of a pressing necessity, and history would record it to be a conspicuous tribute to the patriotism of the republican party, which had risen above party lines to respond to the summons of a democratic president. He would give his vote for the bill, not because it was what he wanted, but

beecham's pills are for bilious ess, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

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because it was the best that could be had in this emergency. He thought that when it reached the white house the president should make concessions to patrictism and sign it. In concluding a glowing eulogy of protection, he predicted that next fall a republican tidal wave would sweep into the white nouse a broad, comprehensive man, who would sign a bill to be passed by a repubwould sign a bill to be passed by a repub-lican congress in the interest of Americans. (Republican applauss.)

Mr. Crisp yielded a few minutes to Mr. Bell, populist of Colorado, who, upon behalf of the populists, denounced this attempt to pass a general tariff bill.

DOCKERY CREATES A SENSATION. Mr. Dockery, democrat of Missouri, declared that the adverse business conditions that ob-tained under the McKinley law in 1892 had caused the overthrow of the republican party in the fall of that year. These adverse con-ditions, he asseried compelled the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Foster, to use \$54,000,000 of trust funds. Even with the use of that money, he insisted that the treasury was on the threshold of a bond issue when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. He produced some hing of a sensation by holding up and reading Secretary Foster's original order to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing to "prepare with all possible haste"

the plates for a bond issue.

Mr. Hopkins, republican of Illinois, asked why, if the other side did not believe the pending bill would relieve the situation, had they not suggested some remedy; why did not Mr. Crisp or Mr. McMillin offer some suggestion in committee. Why did they not, if they desired to uphold the arms of their president, formulate some plan which in their opinion would bring relief. They had done nothing. They offered nothing; they were in their right place again. They were simply nonrelitant to correling required. in opposition to everything republican. (Applause.) Mr. Grosvenor said he yielded his support to the present bill because it proposed an increase of \$40,000,000 in revenue and to that extent would increase the protec-tion of American industries.

Mr. Johnson, republican of Indiana, said that republicans must be pardened if they failed to follow the remedy proposed by the secretary of the treasury, for his financial prophecies in the past had always failed of fulfillment. The treasury deficit would be larger than it was but for the niggardly lines of the treasury in failing to carry on works appropriated for, and the policy of the pension bureau, depriving thousands of pensioners of their rights by unjust, technical judicial interpretations

DENIED RELIEF WOULD FOLLOW. Mr. Turner, democrat of Georgia, main-tained that the pending bill would not furuish any relief. Gentlemen on the other side assumed that they were coming to the relief of the administration. The administration, Mr. Turner said, declines. (Democratic applause.) He sarcastically likened the pending bill to what the other side in the Fifty-second congress had called the "popgun" tariff bills, and raised a laugh by say-ing the other side should now send an apology to Mr. Springer, who was then the chairman of the ways and means committee, to his political home among the savages.

Mr. Turner described the manner in it was proposed to prevent the republican dent in a patriotic manner, and had gone to work to prepare measures to meet the hensive plan, and congratulated the speaker treasury situation. He then launched into an explanation of the existing weakness of he had prevented a general agitation of the had prevented a general agitation of the land prevented agreement two years hence. side from revising the tariff in a compre the treasury, following closely the lines of his tariff. He thought, perhaps, two years hence report of the bill. In the last congress it was Mr. Reed might be able to congress. stated, as it was stated now, that there was sample revenue. The democrats predicted that admitted that for the first time in his career in the house he saw the republicans decline the gage of battle and turn their backs on a challenge to war. The haste with which was proposed to add \$40,000,000 to the taxes of the people could best be shown, he said, by citing the fact that the republicans had even forgotten to give the correct date of the act which this bill proposed to repeal. Instead of August 29, they have it August 27, 1894, in the bill, and it could only be changed by unanimous consent.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Arnold

republican of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Knox, republican of Massachusetts, Mr. Dolliver, epublican of Iowa, closed the debate for the majority. His speech was a most eloquent effort. As he spoke the republicans crowded about him and there was much applause and enthus!asm.

DOLLIVER CLOSED THE DEBATE. Mr. Dolliver, replying to Mr. Turner, ad committee in the next two and one-half ocratic party ought to appreciate, at least, years, during which it was to operate, would was not signed by the president, and it appeared upon the statutes withiout his signature, with a notation that the date was August 27, 1894. (Republican applause.) If hat was not the true date, it only indicated hat the State department was mixed up with the general incompetency that had marked the present administration. (Republican applause.) If we could not rely pon the statute prepared by the democratic secretary of state, where on God's footstool ought we to go for information? (Repub

> Mr. Dolliver took his seat and the bill was put upon its passage, the vote being taken by yea and nay. It was passed, 205 to 81. At 5:37 the house adjourned.

REPORT ON THE REVENUE BILL Needs of the Treasury Set Forth in

Full Detail. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-Chairman Ding ley of the ways and means committee today reported to the house the tariff and bond bilis agreed upon by the majority of the committee: They were accompanied by the following reports:

committee: They were accompanied by the following reports:

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY'S REPORT.

The committee on ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the president's annual message and so much of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury as relates to revenue and the condition of the treasury, and also the president's special megrage presenting the urgency of immediate action by congress in a direction calculated to bring relief, reports: That the committee appreciates the seriousness of the situation and the importance of prompt remedies so far as congress can give them. Your committee regards the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as a most potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encouncred, and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously sheken confidence even in the financial operations of the government. It is as impossible for a government to have continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial standing as it is for an individual. It is impossible also for a government to continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial shadow of doubt and discouragement over all business operations within its borders. The serious fact which we are called upon to confront is that in the two and one-half years that have elapsed since July 1, 1853, this government has had an insufficiency of revenue to meet current expenditures amounting in the aggregate to about \$133,000,000. And, even in the first half of the present fiscal year the deficiency will reach about \$20,000,000, and about \$3,000,000 in this present month. And up to the present time for peace, even this would afford abundant reasons for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more wide-reaching than that. Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal tender notes to meet current expenditures, and thus CHAIRMAN DINGLEY'S REPORT.

CHAIN WILL BE ENDLESS.

This will be clearly seen when it is remembered that the secretary of the treasury has issued and sold a little over \$152.000,000 of 5 per cent ten-year and 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, from which he has realized about \$182.000,000, and after redocming \$182.000,000 of United States legal tender notes with these bonds has been obliged to immediately pay out \$132,000,000 of these demand notes to meet current expenditures and thus has furnished \$133,000,000 of government demand notes to be again and again used to draw gold from the treasury. It is evident that so long as there is insufficient revenue this performance will go on and bond saie after bond sale will be required. It is also evident that if there had been a sufficiency of revenue these redecemed legal tender notes would not have been paid at once and there would have been so much the less opportunity to draw gold from the treasury, indeed, there is good reason to believe that if in the first six months of the distrust which leaugurated the run on the receiving revenue more than adequate to meet expenditures, so as to temporarily hold the redeemed government notes, the disposition CHAIN WILL BE ENDLESS.

to present these notes for redemption would soon have been overcome. That would undoubtedly have been the case if the redemption will had been increased in the spring of 18% and never allowed to fall below the 180,000,000 minimum. And the necessity for more revenus from the point of view of the maintenance of the redemption fund is not taken away by the fact that we have \$3,000,000 of cash in the treasury in addition to the \$100,000,000 (part gold) required for the redemption fund and the twenty odd million required as a working balance. This \$50,000,000 represents \$50,000,000 of redeemed United Status legal tender notes, for whose redimption we borrowed \$50,000,000 in gold, if we continue to pay them out to meet a deficiency of revenue then presently they will comb back again to draw \$50,000,000 more from the treasury, which we must supply by selling \$0,000,000 more bonds. The suggestion, therefore, that we need no more revenue because we have a cash ballance of \$50,000,000 of government notes in the treasury that can be used to pay any deficiency for the next six or twelve months, is in offect a proposition to issue more bonds to meet a deficiency which should be met at once by providing more revenue. In other words, those who oppose raising revenue in such a situation, in effect—whether they intend to do so or not-favor borrowing in preference to paying as we go along.

Your committee believes that it is the duty the house of representatives, to which ody the constitution commits the inauguraof the house of representatives, to body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from \$40,.000,000, sufficient to put an end to a deficiency—and to do this without delay, to—leaving to others whose co-operation is required to finally place such legislation on the statute books to meet the responsibility to their own way.

NOT A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

excess of imports over exports.

NOT A FROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines, as a majority hope can be done in 1897-88, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming the weak but also because general tariff revision would require many months, and the need is more revenue at once. We believe, however, that this need of more revenue is so great that a simple measure increasing all duties of the dutiable list and taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list until August 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half—until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome—ought to receive the approval even of those who do not favor protective duties on pairfoite grounds, and the fact that it may incidentally encourage the production of many articles that we require at home iestend of abroad, will not be regarded as a ground of opposition under present circumstances.

In framing the bill submitted for your consideration it has been necessary if action was to be fands promptly to resort to a consideration it has been necessary if action was to be fands promptly to resort to a consideration it has been necessary if action was to be fands promptly to resort to a consideration it has been necessary if action was to be fands promptly to resort to a consideration it has been necessary if action was to be fands promptly to resort to a consideration it has been necessary if action was to be fands promptly to resort to a considerable extent to a horizontal raise of duties for the reason that it would have required morths to deal with each article separately. Horizontal dealing with tariffs cannot be justflied in ordinary times, but in such an exigency as now exists, so serious that the president felt it his duty to send us a special message of extreme under the procu

it is not only defensible, but is the only alternative.

But while we have submitted in the brief bill reported a horizontal increase of 15 per cent on duties on all the schedules but two, which is an addition of less than 8 per cent to the average ad valorem rate—giving about \$15,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 which it is estimated this bill would add to our annual revenue, will come mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and from manufactures of wool, which are given a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool (which is always necessary when a duty is placed on wool) in order to give the wool grower the benefit and make it possible to manufacture woolens at home.

woolens at home.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 60 per cent of the duty imposed by the act of 1850, which would give an equivalent of 6 6-10 per cent on unwashed wool or about 40 per cent ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1850 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose co-operation it is necessary to recure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the house on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific fully equivalent to the duty on wool.

The duty on carpet wools is left at 32 per cent ad valorem, where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools. Such imber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890, without the elightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only 16 per cent of the duties provided by the act of 1890-giving an equivalent of only about 15 per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official places whose co-operation is essential to lexisiation and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

Belleving that such a revenue as is pro-FEATURES OF THE BILL

Belleving the t such a revenue as is proposed is essential, the first step in the restoration of confidence and the restoration of the treasury to a sound condition, and that other legislation to be proposed to this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying bill, "To temporarily increase fevenue to meet the expenses of government and provide against a deficiency,"

meet the expenses of government and provide against a deficiency."

REPORT ON THE BOND BILL.

The report on the bond bill says that the secretary of the treasury now has the authority under the resumption act of 1875 to issue and sell ten-year 5 per cent bonds and thirty-year 4 per cent bonds to maintain the fund for the redemption of United States notes and that he has sold \$199,000,000 of the former description of bonds and about \$62,000,000 of the latter description of bonds in the past two years, and as he announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the resumption act and sell more high rate and long term bonds. If necessary, the only question is whether it is not clearly for the public interests that he should have suthority to sell a lower rate and shortes term bond.

The committee think that it is clearly in the public interest that he should have suthority to sell a lower rate and shortes that he should have this authority, and add: "In granting this authority, and add: "In granting this authority, and add: "In granting this authority, sind add: "In granting this authority, sind add: "In granting this authority, sind add: "In granting this authority, and add: "In granting this authority, and and the reasury as will maintain and protect the reserve. We also provide that such bonds shall be offered for sale in such a manner as to invite investment among the masses of the people."

Of the certificates of indebtedness the report says: "In our judgement the secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the fautority as given the secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the fautoritin are for redemption purposes to meet the deficiency in the revenue as he has been doing the past two years and a hear." REPORT ON THE BOND BILL. DOOLIN ABOUT READY TO GIVE UP.

Playing Outlaw Worse Than Standing His Chauces With the Law. PERRY, Okl., Dec. 26.—Bill Doolin, the only remaining member of the old Dalton

gang, was in Perry last night, so men who went with him say, and his object in coming here, it is said, is to give himself up to

WAGNER IN WAGNER'S TONGUE

Omaha People Throng Boyd's Opera House to Hear the German Music.

'TANNHAEUSER'' SUPERBLY PRESENTED

tist Given in a Thoroughly Acceptable Manner by the Damrosch Company.

The initial performance of what it is hoped may be the forerunner of a long and prosperous line of seasons of German opera in Omaha was given last night at Boyd's by the magnificent organization directed by Mr. Walter Damrosch, the work presented being "Tannhaeuser." A great audience heard it, gathering of music lovers, which, though it testified by overflowing galleries to the onomy of the public, showed indubitably by a well-filled parquet that not all the local worshipers at Wagnerian shrines are poor in pocket.

The upper part of the house began to be populated at an early hour. Those who were in their own way.

The president's special message, setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the promptest action, only emphasizes the duty of house. stuation and the necessity for the premitrest action, only emphasizes the duty of house.

In response to the urgent call of the president your committee has felt impelled to act with all possible dispatch. Two facts have led your committee to look to an increase of customs duties as the appropriate source of additional revenue. They are: First, the fact that we are already raising a disproportionate amount from internal revenue, which has always been regarded as a war resort—indeed, Jefferson took the ground that excise taxes should not be resorted to by the federal government as sources of revenue in time of peace, and the democratic national convention maintained the same doctrine in 1884. And, secondly, the fact that by increasing customs duties on imported articles which we can and ought to produce or make at home, for revenue purposes, we can at the same time incidentally encourage stricken industries and materially aid in turning in our favor the balance of trade which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year, and which has caused a demand for gold for export, which our treasury has been called to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us all through this calendar year, and which has caused a demand for gold for export, which our treasury has been called to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us all through this calendar year, and which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year, and which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year, and which has been so heavily against us all through the calendar year, and which has been so heavily against us all through the called to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us all through this calendar year, and which has been so heavily against us all through the calendar year, and which has caused a demand for gold for export, which our treasury has been called to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us all through the proposed to the produce o gallery admissions poured through cceding great finencial stress, and in a town-too often called dead by its faint-hearted citizens who should know better, will go far to bear out his assertion.

> The opera "Tannhaeuser" needs no extended escription at this time. Written half a entury ago, it is interesting, aside from the intrinsic beauty of its treatment, as marking an important stage in the progress of the composer toward complete emancipation of vocal and orchestral effects which make up the music-drama. The idea of writing an opera which should embody the old German tradition of the friendly contests of the Minnesingers and poet-knights of the Thirteenth century, first sugested itself to Wagner in 1842, when he visited the Thuringian castle of Wartburg, on his sorrowful way from Paris to Dresden. The romantic surroundings of this stronghold, the uncanny reputation of this attronghold, the uncanny reputation of the towaring Venusberg hard by, and above all the condition of his own mind at that period, wounded by the world's neglect, tempted by ambitions more easily attained, but unworthy of his genius, cast down, but not destroyed—all these and vastly more were combined in the evolution of "Tannhaeussr," which was first produced in Dresden in 1845. Sixten years later it was tried in Paris but Sixteen years later it was tried in Paris, but the French would have none of it, notwithstanding opera and composer enjoyed the personal favor of the emperor. Its failure was complete and lamentable; it became a by-word throughout France, the verb "to tannhauser" being coined to express the acme of boredam. "Tannhaeuser" was sung in Italian in London in 1876, and since its first Production in this country, comparatively few years ago, it has attained the same popularity which has been more tardily accorded it abroad.

To men like the Damrosches, father ar once of the Wagner leaven which is steadily working in America, expanding and broad-ening the field of musical culture and gradusily leavening the whole lump of our na-tional taste. The brilliant young director who conducted the performance last night was by no means unknown to Omaha lovers and students of music; but he brings with him at this time an organization of such magnitude, and gives us our Wagner not only unabridged, but on so heroic a scale as to throw even his own notable past achievements into the shade. To undertake an en terprise of such scope one must have not only youth and health, but a sublime courage and a long purse. Mr. Walter Damrosch has gathered together under his banner the foremost exponents of the great German operati Some of them have broken lucrative and bind ing contracts in Germany to tempt fame and fortune in this fertile field. And thereto he has assembled a body of instrumentalists so fine, so capable, so nicely adjusted, as to rank with the greatest orchestras which have ever interpreted the great composers. To guide all these and a mixed chorus as numerous and probably quite as difficult to manage as a company of infantry on a war footing, in a tour of many thousand miles about th country, is a task calculated to appail the stoutest heart. That so laudable an undertaking may be completely and speedily suc-cessful is surely the desire of all who hope for the permanent elevation of musical culture

Last night's performance can only b characterized in terms of the highest praise The overture, that marvelous tone-picture, was played with exquisite delicacy of expression by the orchestra, which contributed thoroughly acceptable work throughout the evening. Frau Klafsky's Elizabeth, dramat-ically and vocally, is the offering of a great artist, who, though she is far more powerful in the heroic roles of the trilogy, is en-tirely adequate and convincing in this less exacting part, at well as in the pathetic appeal to the Jungfrau at the foot of the cross as in her joyous recitative at the beginning of the second act and her spirited appeal, "Zuruck von ihm," at the close of the singers' contest. Frl. Mulder made an excellent impression in the not altogether grateful role of Venus. Her voice is a pure soprano, of refreshing quality, and her style broad and agreeable. One looks forward to her appearance tonight in a role more worthy of her ability. Gruening's Tannhauser was enthusiastically received. His voice is a fine robust tenor and his per-formance is so spirited that he got a warm triple recall after tesch dnocubheutoa fwyp triple recall after the second act, an honor in which Klafsky might have participated if she had been so minded. Mertens sang the music of Wolfram nobly, although he is hardly the ideal poet-knight to outward

Tonight "Die Walkuere" with Klafsky, Popovici, Mulder and Ber-thald in the cast. The admirable lecture of Mr. Damrosch, delivered yesterday before the Woman's club, has greatly stimulated interest in this monumental work, and another large house is expected. Attention is specially called to the hour of beginning, which, owing to the extreme length of the opera, has been fixed at 7:45.

In the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Bierbower, Miss Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald of North Platte, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mulvi-nill and the Misses Mulvihill, Mr. Carter of

hill and the Misses Mulvinii, air. Carter of Sioux City.

Among those noticed in the audience were Mrz. William * Dedick, * Mrs. Wood, Miss Dundy, Mrs. E. Dundy, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Potter, the Misses Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Barkalow, Mr. and Mrs. George Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Chase, Miss Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Chesley, Mat. Georgal and Mrs. Manderson, Deputy Marshal Steven Burke. The plan fell through, however, and he rode out of town A large force of marshals is here today, and until Doolin can get things to suit him no arrest will be made. Doolin was accompanied by three comrades, one of whom is said to be Bill Carr, who is wanted at Okishoma City for the murder of Chief of Police Jones, and who recently skipped a \$15,000 bond. There is a large reward for Carr, and there is cald to be a reward of \$6,000 for the arrest of Bill Doolin. Deputy Marshal Burke says Doolin will be under arrest before night.

Misses Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Barkalow, Kearge Squires, Mr. and Mrs. And Mrs

Mrs. J. W. Cotton and Miss Ella Cotton, Miss Bishop, Mr. Fred Metz, Mr. Herman Koun're, Mr. Cl'fford Smith and M ss Crounss, the Misses Balcombe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans, Mr. Pennell, Mrs. Wilhelm, Dr. and Mrs. Hanchett, Senator Taurston and wife, Mrs. H. E. Palmer, Mr. Jordan and Miss Mcore, Dr. Riley and Miss Emma Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cudahy, Mrs. John A. Meshane, Miss Burke, Dr. Allicon, Miss Creighton, Mr. Frank Murphy, the Misses Hamilton, Mr. Frank Murphy, the Misses Hamilton, Mr. Will Cowin and Miss Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McWhotten, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Metcaif, Dr. and Mrs. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Millard, Messrs, Butller, Cummings, Suroriue, Lake, Mr. and Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Millard, Meesrs. Butler, Cummings. Sutoriue, Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dickey, Mr. George Barker and Miss Amy Barker; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Mrs. Barker and Miss May.

Mrs. L. J. Drake, and Miss Alice, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Miss Mabel, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hall, Mr. Ward Burgess and Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick of Beatrice, Mr. Charles Kenntze Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Alice Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick of Beatrice, Mr. Charles Kenntze Miss Burne, Mr. and Mr. Charles Kountze, Miss Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkendall, Messrs. Crawford of West Point, Miss Burgers of Plattsmouth, Miss Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Stiger, Mr. and Mrs. Buckhanon, and Mrs. Woolworth, Miss Woolworth, and Mrs. Mc Intesh, Mr. Russell Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. Mc Intesh, Mr. Russell Wilbur, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Carrie Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith, and Miss Edith Smith; Mr. Forest Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lehmer, Mr. Burkeley and Miss Wickam of Council Bluffs, Miss Mattie Stone and Mr. Hethcote, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. George Paterson.

CANNOT HAVE WISE NOW.

Omaha Police Forestalled by Those

of Kansas City. Requisition papers have been issued for A. J. Andrews, alias John D. Wise, who is wanted in Omaha for having fraudulently secured a large number of subscriptions for the Ladies' Home Journal of Philadelphia by representing himself as an agent of that perl edical. Detective William Hudson went to Lincoln a few days ago intending to secure the necessary papers, and then proceed Wathena, Kan., to get the prisoner, but the bogus agent was wanted in Kansas City, and the police department of that city secured him first. He has been taken to Kansas City to stand trial for similar offenses committed there, and it is probable that the Omiha officials will secure him after Kansas City has finished with him.

Attorney William A. De Bord, who has been at work on the case for some time, was seen at his residence last night by a Bee representative. He said that he had a very strong case against Wise, but he thought the Kansae authorities would send him over the A telegram was received from road first. them last night in which considerable con-fidence in accomplishing this was expressed.

Wise worked many cities before coming to Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan-cas City and Topeka being among the number. His plan is to secure the services of about a half dozen bright young women on entering the town. To these he represents himself as an agent of the Curtis Publishing company of Philadelphia, the publishers of the Ladles' Home Journal, He from conventional melody, and as showing quests the women to act as sub-his development along the lines he himself agents for him, and supplies them had laid down, in the wonderful combination with blank forms upon which they are to take subscriptions. He allows them liberal percentage upon all the orders they take, which he always insists shall be accompanied by the payment of a year's subscription. As the journal is a monthly publication the victimized subscribers are not surprised that their paper does not begin to come t them for some time. Moreover, they are usually reluctant to enter a protest, as they are positive the young women were not fraudulent agents. It is said that Wise, or Andrews, as he called himself while in this elty, has usually succeeded in taking 400 or 500 subscriptions before leaving a city, which he does before the kicks begin to be regis-

operations in Omaha, though the number of persons who were worked at the rate of \$1 per capita must be several hundred at least. The smooth young man dealf himself a hand in the game in this city, and visited the population in the neighborhood of Hanscom park He obtained a large number of subscription from residents in that section of the city and actually called on Mrs. De Bord, the wife of the lawyer who was looking for him. The names of the young women who were deluded into believing that Wise really represented the Ladies' Home Journal, and who helped him enrich himself at the expense of ther Omaha women are not known.

Albert and Creszentia Nast Get Fas

Estranged. Albert D. Nast has answered the petition of divorce filed by Creszentia Nast, and has denied the allegations made against him. The petition was chiefly based on the grounds of nfidelity, it being charged that Nast was unduly intimate with another woman. Nast denies this and further makes a denial of he allegation that he ever abused his wife. Mrs. Nast entered a plea for alimony, laiming that Nast was the owner of property of considerable value. To this plea Nast re-torts that he is almost as poor as a church mouse. He says that there is some property entered in his name, but that it is so covered with mortgages that it is of little value to him. He claims to have \$500 worth of per sonal property, but according to his state-ment, this is also covered with a mortgage. Nast on his part has also entered a petition for divorce. He avers that although he has al-ways treated his wife as a dutiful husband should, she at one time in 1893 deserted him and has of late refused to act as the duties and obligations which she owes to him as a husband require.

ASIC AN EXTENSION OF CREDITORS argest Dried Fruit Dealers on

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.-The Porter Bros.' company, the largest dealers in dried fruits on the Pacific coast, announced tonight that they were unable to meet their for further time. The firm is unable to state the amount of the liabilities and as-sets, but as the company's business during the present year amounted to \$1,500,000 the amounts are probably large. Investments in fruit lands and warehouses are said to be the cause of the suspension.

Admires Miller's Pluck.

OMAHA, Dec. 26 -To the Editor of The Bee: The heroism shown by James Miller in recovering the body of Michael Casey, who was drowned on Monday last while skating on the reservoir, deserves more than passing notice. Mr. Miller is visiting at the home of B. N. Phelps, 1915 Davenport street, and first heard of the accident when the little son of Mr. Phelps ran into the house and repayed that one of his companions had been drowned while skating. Mr. Miller was the first one to search for the body, and it was with difficulty that he persuaded any of the many hystanders to assist aim in the many hystanders to assist aim in the task of the covering the body. For a long time he had to work on a narrow plank, his weight of times carrying him down in the water When Miller recovered the body he carried it to the shore and used every means possible to resuscitate the boy, but it was too late. Nearly 200 people with said the recovery of the body, and they paid many compliments to Miller for his hard and faithful work.

A SPECTATOR. Bee: The heroism shown by James Miller

Driver O'Brien is Suspended. Chief Sigwart has suspended James O'Brien, patrol driver, pending an investi-O'Brien, patrol driver, pending an investi-gation of charges brought against him by his superior officers. Recently a wagon containing a quantity of poultry and but-ter was placed in the police barn while the owner sobered up in a cell of the sta-tion. A portion of the produce was missed and O'Brien is suspected of knowing some-thing about its removal. He has been a patrol driver for ten years, and before was a driver in the fire department for eight years. years.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A Manchester, Is., paper announces the death of George, the youngest son of J. M. Morissy, traveling passenger agent of the Illi-nois Central, with headquarters in Omaha. Mr. Morisey's residence is at Manchester. Rose Costanza, the Italian woman who was

CASES PROTEST LICENSE

Taken Up by the Police Commissioners Yesterday Afternoon.

RULES ADOPTED BY BOARD NOT ACCEPTED

Attorney for Protestant Insists Thas He May Present His Case in His Own Way-The Tes-

timony.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to consider the matter of the protests of The Bae Publishing company against the applications for liquor license, where the advertisements have not been published according to law in The Evening Bee, the paper of largest circulation in Douglas county.

The first case was on the application of Hans Peterson, 1302 Webster street, for a

At the outset Chairman Broatch stated that the board had drawn up a set of rules in the form of a resolution to govern the hearing of the cases. This resolution set forth that upon the hearing of any protest in which was involved the relative circulation of The Omaha Bee and the World-Heraid the following should be the order of proof:

The protestant must introduce proof of the circulation of its various editions and also whether they are one, or various papers. The protestant shall also show that the circulation of the paper in which the application for license is published is less than that of the protestant. Thereafter the defendant may offer such testimony as he desire to rebut the testimony of the protestant.

Both sides will be subjected to cross-examnation according to the usual form adopted by courts. The board will only take testimony on this matter once, and not go over it in the various cases. In the end the board will make a finding whether the differ-ent editions constitute one issue, and also as to the circulation of the different papers. E. W. Simeral on the part of the protest-ant stated that he protested against the curtailing of the rights of any protestants to contest any case which may come before the board. He objected to any ruling which is contrary to the decision of the supreme

For the World-Herald Mr. Hall said that so far as circulation was concerned he was willing to abide by the decision of the board Simeral said that the board could not make rules governing the handling of his

Broatch said that so long as Mr. the protests were identical the rules fust read would govern. Mr. Simeral insisted that each case should be submitted separately for hearing in ac-cordance with the decision of the supreme ourt; that each case must stand upon its wn merits. Mr. Foster thought all that was necessary

was for the two papers to show their circula-Mr. Simeral said that the supreme court decided that each case must be set down for

Mr. Broatch, however, offered the following: Mr. Broatch, however, offered the following:
Resolved, That the board now proceed
to the hearing of each and every case of
application for liquor license and druggists'
permits on the objection of N. P. Fell, as
made and filed in each case, and for the
purpose of producing and hearing the evidence in the cases, each of the cases be
and the same is hereby set for hearing
forthwith.

Mr. Simenal above the control of the cases be

Mr. Simeral objected, but on behalf of the board Mr. Broaich said: "As the evi-dence would certainly be the same in all cases, the objection is overruld, and we will now proceed." An exception was taken to the ruling of the board.

Mr. Fell, business manager of The Beg, was called as a witness, and testified that the daily papers published in the county.

at this time were The Omaha Daily Bee Omaha Evening Bee, Morning World-Herald, Evening World-Herald and News-Republic. Mr. Simeral asked him if there was a paper called the Omaha Daily World-Herald.

Mr. Hall objected and Mr. Broatch prompt sustained the objection. Mr. Hall offered as part of his crossexamination of this witness the affidavits on file in the cases now on trial. Mr. Simeral objected to this, saying that it could only be done in the case of Hans Peterson, which objection Mr. Broatch overruled Continuing the cross-examination, Mr. Fell testified that the two editions of The Bee are distinct papers; that they have differ int titles; that all the advertising that appears in one does not appear in the other; that the news matter, subscription lists and other essentials are mat rially different.

C. C. Rosewater, manager of the mail circulation of The Bee, took the stand and was asked to name the daily papers ublished in the county. Mr. Hall objected to this, and the obj c-ion was sustained. Mr. Breatch said that the board's resolution provided that The Bee must show it circulation.

Mr. Simeral said he was mistaken, and

that Mr. Broatch was not running the cases for The Bee. Mr. Hitchcock took the stand and textified that he was president of the World-Herald Publishing company, publishers of the World-Herald. He said that they pub-lished a weekly paper in several editions and a daily paper in several editions, and a Sunday paper. The morning and evining editions of the World-Herald were called the Datly World-Herald. On cross-examination Mr. Simeral asked

him what was the name of the morning edition. He said it was just a part of the Daily World-Herald, call d a morning World-Herald just for brief—a mere popular name—that their space was valuable and that they did not want to wante it in netdless words. He further testified that the same subscribers did not take both

Here the case was rested, Mr. Foster stating that the board wanted to be as fair and just as possible without subjecting it-self to unnecessary inconvenience, and asked for an adjournment until this afternoon at

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair, With Light Westerly Winds for Nebraska. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- The forecast for Friday is: For Nebraska and Kansas—Fair; light

For South Dakota-Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.
For Missouri-Fair; variable winds.
For Iowa-Fair; warmer in the northern
portion; westerly winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU,
OMAHA, Dec. 26.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall, compared with the
corresponding day of the past four years:

Reports from Stations at S p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF

it Paul cloudy
avenport part cloudy
cansas City, clear
iclena, part cloudy
favre, part cloudy
sait Lake City, part cloudy
shanarck, clear
it Vincent, part cloudy
heyenne, clear
Villioton, clear