ROSEWATER BEFORE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE

Marvelous Changes in the Ways of the Busy World Witnessed in Modern Times-Their General Effect.

The final address in the series of talks on industrial subjects, which have entertained the members of the Chautaugua circle of the First Methodist church, was given by graph. E. Rosewater last evening. His subject was "The Evolution of Domestic Industry of Our Own Times," and the address was heard with marked interest. A comprehensive review of some of the most notable industrial achievements of modern times was supplemented by the relation of some of the personal experiences of the speaker, and a discussion of the probable effect of the development of the industrial world on the history of future generatons. Mr. Rosewater

"The comprehensive, if not exhaustive rethis assembly last week by Mr. McConnell, has in a great measure anticipated the recital of the marvelous achievements of the already been portrayed in such a masterly manner by Mr. McConnell, it would be ut-terly impossible to enter upon the intelligent survey of the industrial evolution in our own time, without reference to at least several of the potential agencies that have rev-olutionized the world's commerce and profoundly affected the social and political structure of every civilized nation.

'The introduction of steam power on land and sea has literally changed the face of nature and given greater impulse to commercial and industrial activity, than any konwn agency of modern civilization. We owe to steam the rapid settlement of the west, the building of great cities, the magnitude of modern commerce, the enormous increase in immigration and last but not least the annual vacation in Europe.

From the era of steam we are passing to the era of electricity. Electricity has an nihilated time and space and is destined at no distant day to supplant steam as the potential factor of the world's progress. Within thirty years the world has witnessed the fulfillment of Puck's prophecy. We have girdled the earth by an electric current that transmits intelligence instantaneously to the remotest parts of the globe, "It was on the 2nd day of August, 1886,

that the Atlantic cable, projected my Cyrus W. Field, first began to convey messages between Europe and America. Today a dozen Atlantic cables connect the American continent with Europe and as many more connect the world's metropolis with the colonial possessions of England in India, Australia and South Africa, while a score of cables afford facilities for international communication to the southern hemisphere. GILPIN'S COSTLY MESSAGE.

"At that time I was manager of the Omaha office of the Pacific Telegraph company and on the day after it was announced that the Atlantic cable had been completed my attention was directed to a message that was being repeated from Denver. The

"DENVER, Colo., Aug. 3, 1866.—To Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor, Tulleries, Paris, France: Please leave Bohemia alone. No interference will be tolerated by this territory. JOHN GILPIN, Governor.

"I remarked at the time that it was evident that there were people out in Colorado who had more money than brains, but when I was asked what should be done with the message I gave instructions to send it to New York as directed. At that time there was no telegraphic communication between New York and the American terminus of the cable at St. John's, and the message had to be sent from New York to St. John's by Soon after I received a bill from the New York office against Denver for \$134 in gold, which represented the expanse people did not seem to take much notice of it and they finally said that they did not understand what it all meant. I finally assured them that they would have to pay that amount for that message unless they recalled it before the steamer sailed, but they failed to do so. I never heard what the emperor said when he received the cablegram but I know that eventually the claim which was what \$134 in gold was worth at that time, was pressed against the a long-distance telephone has made it pos-Denver office and they had to pay it. More sible for men to hold intercourse with each Denver office and they had to pay it. More recently I met Governor Gilpin and ventured to inquire if he remembered the telegram. some reason he did not seem to consider the allusion at all funny and refrained from discussing the subject. At that time the cost of a cablegram was \$100 in gold for twenty words and \$10 for each word additional, making the cost of the message \$134. Now the message could be sent the entire distance for about \$5.50. The cable tariff is 25 cents a word with a reduction to the press. Then there was only 3,500 miles of submarine cable in the world where there are now 90,000 miles. "In January, 1863, I made a proposition to

the Brazilian government to construct a line of cables to connect the principal cities of Brazil and proposed, incidentally, also to carry in connection with this ocean cable, river cables up the Amazon and Orinoco. experience of the British telegraph in India had shown that every land in the tropical countries was subject frequent electrical disturbances by storms and the wires to constant breaks by the monkeys and large birds that seemed to take pleasure in using the wires for gymnastic exercises. The land lines of India are really r rods screwed together and d by bamboo posts. My prop-transmitted to the Imperial transmitted to the Imperial government through their minister at Washington, the Baron Lisboa, was, however, rejected, after some months delibera-tion, on the ground that Brazil had no use than could ever be gotten for them by unia telegraph system, there being only miles of railroad in Brazil at that time.

day Brazil has telegraphic communication within the past quarter of with Europe by cable lines 7,000 miles and the cables that were projected by the education of the masses. me up the Amazon and Orinoco more than thirty years ago are about to be laid as the result of practical experience with overhead lines has made it necessary to place their the multiplication of printed matter by light-

attention to the intimacy which had come to pass by virtue of the telegraphic connections between different parts of the world. Before the cable existed the best time made by the cean steamers between New York and Livercould be transmitted across the ocean within this period. The result was that all products had a speculative value. The person who purchased products for export had to discount the Incidents that might occur within the next ten or eleven days. Now a transaction which took place on the stock exchange at London at 3 p. m. was quoted in New York m., owling to the instantaneous comnunication and the difference in time tween the two cities. The same transaction was known in a few minutes at Zanzibar, Bombay, Calcutta, Rio Janiero, and in fact at any point that was reached by the tele-graph. In this manner the uniformity of markets and prices was established and the speculative quantity was largely eliminated

JULES VERNE AS A PROPHET. In the centennial year, continued the speaker, the thought of transmitting power by electricity was considered chimerical. In the Columbian year it was no longer even a novelty, and electricity was far and wide beginning to supplant forms of power familiar before. The power of electricity had been forecasted with marvelous fidelity by Jules Verne in his book, "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea." This work was translated and republished in this country in 1876, long "The comprehensive, if not exhaustive re-view of the progress of invention, made to thought of. In the course of his book Verne had remarked, 'At the period when these events took place, I had just returned from a scientific research in the d'sagree able territory of Nebraska, in the United century. While I shall endeavor as much States. In virtue of my office as assistant as possible to avoid repetition of what has professor in the museum of natural history in Paris, the French government had attached me to that expedition. After s x months in Nebraska I arrived in New York

toward the end of March loaded with a precious collection." The speaker explained that about the time when Verne's book was written Nebraska was supposed to be a veritable grave yard of prehistoric remains. In fact, Prof. Marsh of Yale college had gone all over the Republican valley and in the vicinity of Chadron had collected a vast quantity of bones of prehistoric animals. The French professor had undoubtedly learned of this and concluded that Nebraska must be a section of what was vaguely alluded to as the Great American Desert and the result was his peculiar opinion of Nebraska.

Mr. Rosewater then read extracts from the hook to show how closely the author had duplicated the achievements in electrical science which had since then come to pass The author had finally arrived in New York with his specimens and had there become one of the passengers on the ship "Abraham Lincoln," which had just been commissioned to proceed on an expedition after the formidable sea monster, which had occasioned so much speculation. Then he was thrown into the sea by a collision with the monster and eventually found himself in the Nautilus, Captain Nemo's wonderful submarine vessel, which had been the cause of so much consternation among the dwellers on the sea. The conversation between the professor and Captain Nemo, during which the former was shown the marvels of the submarine boat, was read and the speaker showed how nearly the achievements which Verne had de-scribed resembled what had already become a reality. The electric motors were so graphically described that they might almost graphically described that they might almost serve as descriptions of the perfected in-ventions of the present day. In his "Around the World in Eighty Days"

Verne had also approximated what the future had in store. That record had now been excelled, and the speaker showed a Japanese coin that George Francis Train had carried around the world in sixty-eight days. At the present time the journey could probably be made very comfortably in sixty days. Verne had told how Phineas Fogg, the hero of the story, had started to travel across Nebraska on a train which was attacked and derailed by savages near Kearney. It was related that as the stage coach was too slow to enable him to reach Omaha on time, he had constructed a sort of sled with sails, which the wind propelled with such rapidity that he reached Omaha in about forty-eight hours, and was able to continue his journey on time. It was a fact that a train had been attacked and derailed by Sloux Indians near Plum Creek at about the time mentioned. The conductor of the train of sending the telegram at that time. I was scalped, but he recovered his scalp, and sent the bill on to Denver but the Denver it was afterward exhibted in Omaha. The conductor was a man of wonderful physique, and he recovered after his terrible expe-

> LONG DISTANCE SPEAKING. "Twenty years ago," continued the speaker, "nobody even dreamed of communicating by word of mouth from one story of a building to another, unless it was by tubes. The in-vention of the telephone has revolutionized our entire mode of municipal intercourse, and

other more than 1,500 miles apart. "Fifteen years ago only the most perfect appliance for lighting our cities was carbon gas. The electric light today may be found in the jungle cities of South Africa and the bushranger villages of Zealand. Steam power has given way within the last ten years only to the more subtle electric energy, harnessed for the propulsion of whirring spindles and turning wheels in mills and factories, and the still more la-

borious propulsion on tramways, with a fair prospect also of displacing the steam locomotive and the complex steam machinery on our ocean greyhounds. "Within the past twenty-five years the sewing machine has completely revolutionized industries and mechanical trades that were for thousands of years carried on exclusively by hands of men and women skilled in wielding the needle. The general introduction of sewing machines has multiplied and sim-plified the capacity for the production of garments and brought within the poorest, articles that were formerly

deemed a luxury. It has moreover broad-ened the avenue for self-help and independence to women who formerly were compelled to eke out a wretched existence. We are exporting \$2,000,000 of slik garments. "The still later invention, the type writer, has been more potential for securing a live-

versal suffrage and the ballot. "The evolution of the perfecting press within the past quarter of a century been a most potential factor in promoting

By far the greatest progress made through the instrumentality of invention has been in

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.

INDUSTRY completion of the Suez canal, which gives to the commercial world a continuous water-way from the Baltic to the Indies."

In this connection Mr. Rosewater called newspaper periodicals and books, as well as all artistic productions of the typographer, have to be directly copied from the original type work. The introduction of stereotyping and electroplating has completely revolu tionized this mode of printing. Instead of being limited to the capacity of only one twelve or twenty-four page papers in a single

In commenting on the invention of the typesetting machines, Mr. Rosewater gave a brief account of his visit to the office of the London Times in 1891, where he saw the first working example of the invention. The machines were not equal to those now in se, as each required the services of three but one thing he noticed in this office which he had never seen duplicated. The msn who operated the machine worked with the receivers of a telephone in his ears. He was taking the parliamentary proceedings from Westminster and setting it up with lightning rapidity as it came over the tele-phone. So no copy was used and the first the editor saw of the matter was when the

of was laid on his desk. Within the past ten years only the process of illustration, formerly confined to hand engraving, which even in the crudest and least skilled hands entailed great expense, has been superceiled by the photo-engraving and photo-lithographing press, which transfers to paper at a merely nominal cost the sketches and drawings of great artists and duplicates for us in all its exquisite shades oper plate and steel plate engravings that

ink among the highest works of art. Within less than five years processes have been supplemented by color lithograph and chromo presses which enable us to familiarize the masses with the world's famous painters and cannot fail to have a tendency to stimulate the popular taste for art and make painting as popular as music. CLOTH AND GOLD WORK.

"The industrial revolution that has been in progress within the past quarter of a century in the improvement and multiplication of textile fabrics is almost as marvel ous as has been the evolution in the art preservative of all arts. There are now the from silk fabrics. There are now fabrics woven from cotton as delicate as the most of hand looms of India, so perfect in coloring and delicate in texture that it requires an expert to distinguish them from silk fabrics. There are imitation Persian rugs and carpets that are secretariated from the incomplete of the hand silk the silk that the secretariate of the secretarian rugs and carpets that are carcely to be distinguished from the im-orted article made in Ispahan and Smyrna. We have tapestries produced by machinery that equal almost the famous tapestries of the Gobelins. Still greater proficiency has been shown within the past twenty-five years in the manufacture of wares from the precious metals.

"The introduction of electro-plating ha

supplanted the silversmiths' and goldsmiths most precious and artistic works and enables us to reproduce work of great mas-ters in bronze and aluminium. The industrial revolution in fabricating articles from the precious metals is marked especially in the changes that have been produced in the centers of their production on both sides of the Atlantic. Twenty-five years ago the bulk of our silver-plated ware and gold-plated jewelry was imported from Germany, England and Austria. Today the gold-plated jeweiry was imported from Ger-many, England and Austria. Today the great silver-plating establishments in New England produce all we need for America and a great deal for export besides. The jewelry manufactories at Attleboro, Mass., now supply not only all the cheap plated jewelry for the United States, but export large quantities of this ware to European countries which formerly enjoyed the mo-nopoly of its manufacture. This revolution in the centers of manufacture is equally striking in the production of watches. Thirty years ago every locomotive engineer, every conductor and in fact nearly every-body in America who wanted to be sure of a reliable timepiece used the English patent lever watch, with hand made works, hand hammered and hand polished cases Today the English patent lever watch can only be found among the rare curios of the museums and possibly here and there among the bric-a-brac of the ancient pawn-broker shop. Millions of American watches with machine made works and machine made cases are now in use in this country, and from 30,000 to 50,000 American watches are annually exported to foreign lands. "The discovery of petroleum and natural gas has wrought a great revolution, in not only the lighting of dwellings and store houses but in the improvement of the pro cesses of steel-making and iron working Thirty years ago there was not a single rail made in America, and the rails of the Pacific railroads were the first practical appliance of the production of American industry. Th charters of the Pacific railroads require that all the rails should be of American make and the demand for such a large quantity of home made rails enables the capitalists of the iron works of Pennsylvania to add the of machines for railmaking plants. Thirty years ago the price of American rails was \$84 per ton. Today the best American steel rails can be bought at from \$26 to \$28 per ton. The improved processe Bessemer and other inventors have multiplied the use of iron, cheapening its production, that its use is no longer confined to the construction of bridges and rallways, but has entered largely into the construction of our modern metropolitan build The first ten-story sky-scraper made its advent in America less than twenty years ago, and the first twenty-story building the world was creeted three years ago. T Mazonic temple of Chicago was one of the wonders of the Columbian fair. Since then steel frame structures are looming up in very recently an eminent New York architec has startled the world of architecture by projecting a two-hundred-story building for

ON FARM AND PLANTATION. "The industrial evolution in our own times has been as marked in the almost abnormal increase in the volume of staple productions of the farm and plantation as it has in the nultiplication of the world's transportation acilities. Take the principal staples of the American farm and plantation, wheat and cotton, and what do we find? In 1870, the area planted in cotton was estimated at 7,000,000 acres. In 1885 the area planted was 18,000,000 acres, and in 1894 Texas alone produced as much cotton as was raised in the entire union in 1853. In 1880 the number of cotton milis in the United States was 756, with 10.678,516 spindles. In 1894 the numires under water.

"Within thirty years we have witnessed the been advanced in the past twenty years, ber of spindles operated in the United States

the American metropolis. This means a building not less than 2,000 feet in heigh

or 1.000 feet above the pinnacle of the Elfe

residence in New York, applications for

tower. If any of you expect to take up your

will be received and considered in due time

the one hundred and ninety-eighth story

was 15,700,000, and the number of mills had increased to 975. The aggregate number of spindles in Europe twenty years ago was 59,463,000. The aggregate number of spindles in Europe in 1895 was, in round numbers, 74,000,000. India, the greatest rival of the United States in the production of cotton, enormously increased his production of the stanks by improved methods of cultivation. staple by improved methods of cultivation. In 1876 the number of spindles in India was 1,240,000. Six years later, in 1882, India had fact, multiply to any extent the capacity of turning out printed matter by stereotyping the original type and printing from the plates, so that great newspapers like the Now York World or the New York Herald are in position to fabricate 500,000 eight, twelve or twenty-four page papers in a single production by the introduction of machiner, has been followed by a corresponding reduction in the price of the staple. While the price of cotton at the beginning of the present century was as high as 23 cents a pound, it had by 1860 decreased to 16 cents per pound, and commands today only from 6 cents to 7 cents per pound in the world's markets. The fall in prices is, therefore, not, as some deluded people assert, due to the decline in the price of silver, but is solely due to the laws of supply and demand. And if the silver hypothesis was correct, there could be no rational explanation of the drop in the price of cotton from 23 cents to 11 cents per pound, while silver has not fluctuated more than I cent p wounce."

The enormous increase in the wheat production was also cited. The construction of

the Siberian railroad system by the Russian government bad opened up the vast territory of Sibera, which was as large as the United States, and of nearly equal advantages. The soil was a black loam and millions of acres had been cultivated by men who were willing to work for more than enough to enable them to live from hand to mouth. steam plow had been used here even more successfully than in North Dakota, as the Russian government never did anything by halves, and a vast output of wheat had been sent to Odessa to be shipped all over Europe. The fertile plains of the Argentine Republic had also been thrown open and immense herds of cattle had been raised and shipped out to swell the world's production result was that the cereal market had been glutted, but the effect was not all bad. The time had been when it was declared that war was a necessity, for otherwise the population of the earth would increase until the soil would not support it. But now it had been shown that the world could produce enough for twice its population, and with constant industrial development it ould continue to multiply the production.

HOLLAND'S MODERN BUTTER. "Among the curious results of the in lustrial evolution, not the least is the fact that Holland, which is recognized as the createst dairy country in the largest importer of American oleomargerine. which, after being artistically manipulated in the country of wind-mills, is reexported as 'extra select Dutch dairy butter.' Chicago gerine into the Netherlands in 1890. Another 0,000,000 pounds was shipped from Omaha, Kansas City, New York and Phil-

"The introduction of labor-saving machin ry in every department of productive industry has revolutionized the whole system of The skilled mechanic who fornerly was able to accumulate a competence by thrift and industry through individual effort has been crowded out by the machine perative of the factory. The small tradesman is being forced to the wall by the de partment store. The competition of the great producers who manufacture only where can be done to the best advantage is irresistible. The results of large enter-prises are only rendered possible by compinations of capital. Great organizations monopolize all the comforts and many of he necessities of life.

Immense farms and cattle ranches are flooding the markets of Europe with cheap meats and grains, crippling the loans of the land agents and depressing the value of the lands, crushing out small producers and centralizing production where labor and ma-terial can be obtained the cheapest. The prices of combination have resulted not only n putting practically the entire farming inlustry in America in the hands of corpora tions, but enabled the latter to put an end to competition among themselves by the reation of trusts to monopolize the produc tion of a particular article. In a country where manufacturers and trade are abso lutely free and unrestricted, monopolies have fastened themselves even upon the necescaries of life. On the other hand labor taking its cue from capital, though more slowly because less intelligent and alert to its own interests, has centered its various efforts in trades unlone with the avowed object of dictating the terms upon which the production under the system of monopoly shall be carried on. Organized labor con-tends with some degree of truth that the business methods of the past thirty years have increased enormously the fortunes of a few and tend to widen the belt between the very poor and the very rich, and yet it is equally true that the laboring people of this country, and those of every country on the face of the globe, are better housed, better fed and better clothed than those at any other period in the history of man. working classes have, moreover, gradually passed from a state of dependence, yea, from the state of slavery and serfdom to an equality with their rulers such as has never been ceded. I refer not only to the working classes in America, where the poorest labore is politically the peer of the multimillionaire but to the bread-winners of European mon archies, who have gradually forced recogni tion of their rights as men. Even the Chinese coolies are receiving against their will the benefits of industrial evolution.

In conclusion the speaker said that the effect of the industrial evolution would be the unification of the races and the abolition of future wars. This would not necessarily mean the unification of governments, but the unity of race. The constant diffusion of information by the press and the telegraph tended to bring men together, and the time come when other nations would interfere to prevent any sudden conflict that might en danger the advance of civilization.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Rosewater was tendered a vote of thanks by a

The only additional feature of the program was an essay by Miss Ida Butts on "The Development of the Public School System." The essay was a thoughtful and interesting review of the progress of centuries. In th niddle ages education had been purely the perogative of the aristocracy. Those who could afford it employed tutors to instruct their children, but the poor and middle classes who needed education most were unable to obtain it. In this country free schools had been made one of the first prin-In this country free ciples of the government, and from the time when the first free school was established in Boston in 1635, the history of the public school system had been that of constant

AMUSEMENTS.

A double quartet, lacking one voice, of those colored vocalists who foster and keep alive among northern peoples the folk-songs of the negro of the south, appeared at St Mary's Avenue Cosgregational church last night, before a good-sized audience. There are several fine natural voices among the

Katle Emmett's engagement at Burial of Governor Greenhalge. LOWELL Mass., March 9.-Governo

won't take any stock in it until we show it to them and then they invariably say, to the show it to them and then they invariably say. It's too good a shoe for R.60—you could get \$5.00"—Why don't we, then?—Simply because we buy it for less than \$5.00 and we could do it. too—easy—for most \$5.00 and hele's \$1.00 and \$1.0

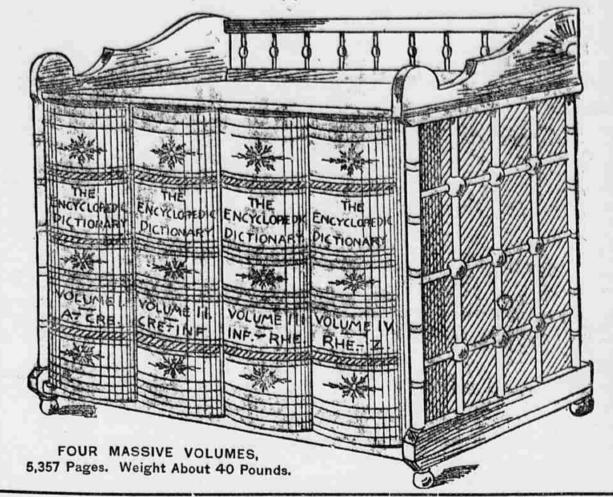
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Sousa's concert band will he heard at Boyd's next Saturday afternoon and even-ing in two attractive and popular programs, each of which will include several of the excellence of this organization is generally recognized, and the perfection to which it has been brought by Mr. Sousa has been a ource of pleasure to music lovers in all parts of this country.

The sale of seats will open Friday morn

Jefferson Leerburger, general representa tive of the Gustav Hinrich Grand Opera company, will arrive in Omaha within the next few days, when the repertory which will be presented at Boyd's theater on the 19th, 20th and 21st insts., will be decided upon. The request seems to be pretty general that Humperdinck's new fairy opera. "Hausel and Gretel," which has created such a sensation both in Europe and America last season, be included in the Omaha repertory, and Mr. Leerburger cannot fail to make prices has been somewhat reduced for the

An unusually strong attraction has been secured for three nights at the Creighton, commencing Thursday, March 12, in Canary & Lederer's mammoth New York production, "The Merry World." To lovers of the effervescent style of amusement "The Merry World" will probably prove satis-factory. There is a jingle and dance about the performance, and a succession of com edy situations, operatic groupings, beauti-ful effects, gorgeous ballets, bewildering marches and in fact a little of everything marches and in fact a little of everything which might go to make up an evening of fub. The buriesque on "Trilby," which occupies the first act, the operatic melange, in which we are permitted to see a little of "Wang," "Madeline," "Little Trooper," "Dr. Syntax," "Robin Hood," "Rob Roy," and in fact all of the popular successes the present season; the burkeque on "Mme. Sans Gene," and the numerous bright specialties, all contribute to the en-

The well known comedy, "Si Plunkard," will be the attraction at the Creighton for five nights, commencing Sunday matinee, March 15, when this familiar production, will have also bearing and sense. tion will have elaborate stage and scenic effects and numerous new and amusing cituations. The burlesque farmers' parade, headed by "Whistling Si," an amusing feature. The prices during the coming engagement will be popular.

Creighton in "An American Boy" will close with two performances tomorrow, a popular priced matinee being given at 2:30.

Frederick H. Greenhalge's funeral was an imposing spectacle and a striking tribute

as the others if he had been minded to MEETING OF WOMAN'S CLUB. internal application of Uncle Sam's money, The Members Play af\Being in Con-

gress. The program of the parliamentary practice department, which was postponed from last Monday, was carried out yesterday at the Woman's club rooms. The house was crowded. The department transformed itself into the lower house of a twentieth century congress, with clerk, pages, sergeant, etc.

and began business as if adjournment had taken place the day before. The clerk read the record of the last day's proceedings. It contained various innocent little hits, such as an account of the passage of a Sudborough bill, a Fairbrother bill, resolutions introduced by Towns of New Hampshire and supported by Tilden of Nevada, and showing the passage of a neasure to pension Frances F. Ford of Omaha for invaluable services to the Omaha Woman's club, and called forth many broad

The first to report on committee was Mrs. Draper Smith of Ohio, chairman of the committee on highways and byways. She sup ported the claim of the blcycle to right of way in all streets, roads, alleys, corridors and passages, public and private. In battle, armies should give way until the bloyclist had passed. The report received much applause and was followed by the report of the committee on mines and mining, read by its chairman, McKelvy of Kentucky. It favored a highly wrought socialistic scheme for dis-bursement of profits from production of coal. Edson of Oklahoma, chairman of foreign af fairs, read an inspiring report, showing peace and tranquility and pointing to the immediate establishment of a world's con-

gress. Strawn of Illinois made a witty report in the way of reform, the gist of which was that as woman so nobly followed the styles without regard to her husband's purse or her own inconvenience, any man or child who should presume to utilize any space which her sleeves required should be forcibly ejected from car or carriage, and that no penalty should fall upon the "ejector." A member from Nebraska called for the reading of house bill No. 125. This bill pro-vided a \$5,000,000 appropriation for the build-

ing of a depot at Omaha. (Applause:) Several pithy speeches were made for and against this project, when the discussion was interrupted by the arrival of a message from the president. This message, signed C. F. Manderson, asked for the sanction of the ap-propriation of \$125,000,000 for the purchase of Canada. The house resolved itself into "the whole house of the nation," with Dewey of Oregon in the chair, and discussed the

message. Some of the best speeches were made upon this theme. The witty Strawn of Illinois again gained the floor to say that President Manderson, by desiring to buy something just because he had the money and could get it at a bargain, was encrouching upon a distinctly feminine prerogrative and must be called to

McGillon of Colorado wanted Canada and "It is not enough to have for , 'America for Americana.' It sh be 'North America for the United States.' (Applause.)

Damon of Nebraska did not want Carada, but wanted internal application of the country's spare millions. Notably, she pleaded or \$190,000 to subsidize 100 saloon men that they would lecate in Omaha and thus enable that poor city, now (in 1905) reduced to three months school per year to educate its children. She appreciated her colleague's plea for irrigation, but said Nebraska needed whisky irrigation that it might have schools Short of Missouri wanted a finger in the

and did not want Canada. She wanted to build an onyx palace in Missouri and remove to it the indigent poor in order to save the children by the ideals of virtue and beauty. Persons of socialistic tendencies applauded the pretty theory.

Cannon of Utah had some resolutions to present regarding the re-establishment of polygamy and Mormonism, which were so violently hissed that the speaker was forced to threaten to clear the galleries if order was not maintained.

After the committee rose the matter of the appropriation for Omaha's depot was resumed vigor. When this important matter had been postponed till a day when the new member from Nebraska felt that her th. at would allow her to present the matter fully. the special order of the day was reached and Andrews of Iowa introduced a bill for "equal political and property rights." After much opposition from the other side, Mrs. Andrews made a most excellent speech in

upport of her motion.

Mrs. Peattie followed with an amendment providing for a uniform law of marriage and divorce throughout the United States, after which the congress, "the like of which," in the words of Mrs. Harford, the speaker, "has never been seen before and may never be seen again," adjourned.

Held Up a Flour Shipment,
GALVESTON, March 9.—The Texas Star
flour mills on Saturday last loaded the
steamship Giller for Clenfugos and other
Spanish-American ports, Before it sailed
the agent at Havana cabled: "Great excitement prevails; don't ship flour." In
response to an inquiry another cable came:
"Reprisals; action congress." From this
the exporters inferred that American flour
is to be excluded from Cuba on account of
the recent action of congress. The ship's
destination was changed to other West
India ports and sailed. Then this cable
was received: "Have no other news; can
you proceed." The inference is that the
local authorities resolved to retailate
against American commerce and the Madrid government interfered.

Recognition Vital to the Cubans. ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Senor George Gomez, nephew of General Maximo Gomez, Gomez, nephew of General Maximo Gomez, head of the Cuban revolutionary party, passed through the city today enroute to Chicago. He arrived direct from Havana. The object of his visit to this country is to learn the exact situation regarding the granting of beligerent rights to the rebels. He will visit the principal cities in the east, urging the wealthy Cubans to double their energies for the insurgents. Speaking of the result of the war, he said: "If the United States recognize us we will win. But we will lose all we have gained if they fall to do this. Spain is sending additional forces to Cuba every day. We could meet this increase if the United States would recognize us as a republic."

Omaha Kid Fights a Draw. CINCINNATI, March 9.—Eugene Penzanah of Covington, Ky., and Oscar Gard-ner, the "Omaha Kid," fought fifteen rounds before the West Covington Athletic club tonight for \$300. It was a tame affair and was declared a draw.

Heavy Failure in the Paper Trade. HOLYOKE, Mass., March 9.—The Albion Paper company of this city failed today for \$500,000. Assets probably not over \$200,-

QUAKER OATS

The Child Loves It. The Dyspeptic Demands It.
The Epicare Dotes on It. DO YOU EAT IT?

Indeed, to get a \$5.00 shoe for \$1.00 and to make a regular thing of it. Most ladies won't take any stock in it until we show it to them and then they invariably say. "It's too good a shoe for \$5.00—you could get \$5.00"—Why don't we, then?—Simply because we buy it for less than \$3.00 and we'd rather have you praising our shoes than sell them to you for ordinary \$5.00 shoes, and we could do it, too—easy—for most \$5.00 shoes are not as good. It's lace or button, extreme pointed, patent tip toe, a most perfect shoe in every way—if we sell you one pair we've got you.

AN UNUSUAL CASE-



ONLY ONE IN SIGHT-So are we the only carpet and curtain THE ELEVATED STANDARD

house in Omaha that does so large a tuzi-



members of this troupe of Tennesseeans from Chicago, but it is not conspicuous among other organizations of cits kind in this regard. A clear, high tenor, somewhat impaired last night by the hoarseness of its owner, a bass organ of great depth and volume, and a contralto of a genuine baritons quality, stood out notably in the concerted numbers, and were beard to decidedly less advantage in solos. None of the voices, however, showed the refining results of proper cultivation, and all manifested a deplorable tendency to swerve from the key. Some of the characteristic jubiles songs were well given, with real spirit and fire. A dreary second part, on the other hand, made up of individual efforts at music fanging