Political Measures.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY

Robert P. Porter Reviews Nebraska's Condition, Past and Present-Why the State Will Reject the Chicago Platform.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16 .- (Correspondence of the Chicago Inter Ocean.)-Those familiar with the growth of its cities, the development of its agricultural wealth, and the character of its people will be slow to be-Heve that they will throw away the electoral vote of the state on William Jennings Bryan. Up to the time the populists and Bryanites began sowing the seeds of discord and preaching inflation and repudiation of debts. there were few more prosperous spots in the United States than this city of Omaha and the great state of Nebraska. Sixteen years ago I first visited Nebraska for the purpose of writing its history and progress up to 1880. Looking over that volume now I see no change necessary save in the figures which have surpassed the most extravagant possibilities of that period. Not a hope, no an inspiration, not a prophecy indulged in by the writer then has falled, so far as Ne-braska is concerned. At that time I found immigration—composed mainly of thrifty Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Germans and Scandinavians, possessed of a good de gree of education and shrewd intelligence—distributing itself through the state at a rate hitherto unparalleled in Nebraska his-tory. Capital was flowing in with them, or following closely after; new industries were springing up on every side; and all classes of the population seemed exhibitrated with unbounded faith in the continuance or acceleration of the then rapid rate of state Such was this new state in 1880. A state

which, twenty-five years prior to that time was a wilderness as wild and unsettled as when Coronado and his grim and silent band of Spanish knights, in search of King Tar-tarrax and the Cross of Gold (for a cross of gold figured in Nebraska's history three centuries ago) discovered Nebraska and erected a cross of very different material to mark the place they had reached.

GROWTH OF NEBRASKA. Again in 1891 I visited this wonderful ate. The eleventh census had been taken state. The eleventh census had been taken and revealed a progress and prosperity truly astonishing. The population since the time of my first visit had about quadrupled. The wealth had likewise multipled itself by four to keep step with the population—from \$224,-000,000 in 1880 to \$1,000,000 in 1890. And what a change in Omaha. I remember the pride with which Senator Manderson, Mr. Rosewater of The Bee and Congressman Dorsey showed me the beautiful city of nearly sey showed me the beautiful city of nearly 150,000 inhabitants spread over the pictur-esque hills and bluffs. Surely few cities can exceed Omaha in business blocks and hotels. Her banks were many and sound. "Not a bank ever failed in this city," said Senator Manderson to me on that morning in May,

Today I was told that not a savings bank in Omaha would dare to pay its depositors without taking advantage of the sixty days' notice, and rightly, under existing condi-

I was about to tell how things looked in Omaha in 1880 and how they looked in 1891 my second visit. This was a period when gold and goldbugs and money lenders and money changers and capitalists and all sorts of iniquities held sway in the good state of Nebraska. Capital sought investment freely Nebraska. Capital sought investment freely and almost any one with integrity and prospects could borrow. "There seemed to be plenty of money around here then," said my old friend, Charles Green, attorney of the Burlington road here. And there was currency enough to build up a city that is almost as certain to spurn the doctrine of second rency enough to build up a city that is almost as certain to spurn the doctrine of secession and repudiation as advocated in the Chicago platform as the sun is to rise on the morning of November 3. Combined with the pluck and energy and hopefulness of as fine men as correct that his farm may be larger than his savings can purchase, resorts to the mortgage to secure part of the purchase price. In the former case the mortgage debt is a necessitous one, perhaps compulthe pluck and energy and hopefulness of as fine men as ever put their shoulders to the wheel in a wilderness and made it blos-som with beauty and hum with commerce and industry, this capital built during these years a greater monument to American courage and faith than a madman like Bryan

THE STORY OF A YEAR. Look at Omaha as she appeared in 1891, progressive, chcerful, prosperous. On all sides new buildings going up. Factories and mills working full time. Her magnificen railway systems fully employed. Her people buying and building beautiful homes. Hap piness and contentment and eighteen carat were stamped on that community. Mr. Bryan himself was familiar with Omaha. It had no signs of "gold trouble," and the youthfu sage of Lincoln was then concecting specific remedies for "tariff complaints."

How could one better paint with a few

bold strokes of culmination of these pros-perous days than by headlines taken from The Bee of January 1, 1893? It was the noonday sun of Omaha's prosperity:

THE STORY OF A YEAR.

Record of Omaha's Steady and Substantial Growth During 1892, BANK CLEARINGS SUM UP \$295,619,726.

An Increase of Nearly 40 Per Cent Over the BANK DEPOSITS OVER \$25,000,000.

Wage Workers Have More Than a Million and a Half in the Savings Banks. AGGREGATE JOBBERS' SALES, \$49,710,000.

The Product of Mills, Factories and Pack-ing Houses Nearly \$80,000,000. MAGNITUDE OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY Nearly 10,000 Men and Women Employed in Omaha Manufacturing Establishments.

OVER \$8,000,000 IN IMPROVEMENTS Miles of Pavements, Sewers and Water Mains-Nearly 1,500 New Buildings-A Splendid Showing in Every Direction —Increase in Public Revenues.

WHERE PROTECTION IS NEEDED. Sixty days after the publication of this the faithful republican pilot stepped down, and the democratic and popocratic crowd came into power. Capital lost confidence because of the money agitation, industry de-cayed because of threatened free trade, business was deranged, and Omaha and Ne-braska suffered with the rest of the country. But you are talking of cities, of aggrega-tions of humanity, of factories and indus-tries, the agitator says. We care not for Nebraska is an agricultural state It is the poor, mortgaged farmer we want to protect. We have something that will help his trouble. Up to the period when bad perity such as I have shown existed between seasons and over-production of certain crops, aided and abetted by the cry for free

A WORN-OUT FAD.

"Spring Medicines," "Blood-Purifiers" and "Tonies" an Old-Fush-ioned idea.

Pure blood, strong nerves and muscles. firm, healthy flesh can only come from wholesome food well digested. "Blood purifiers" and "nerve tonics" do not reach the cause of the mischief. The stomach is the point to be looked after. The safest and surest way to cure any form of indigestion is to take after each meal some harmless preparation which will of itself digest food. There is an excellent preparation of this kind composed of vegetable essences, pure pepsin, Golden Seal and fruit salts, sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and these tablets taken after meals assist digestion wonderfully because they will digest the food promptly before it has time to ferment and sour, and the weak stomach relieved and assisted in this way soon becomes strong and

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are superior to any secret patent medicines, because you know what you are taking into your stom-They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.

Write Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for book
on stomach diseases.

NEBRASKA IN THE BATTLE silver and the reduction of the tariff, brought prosperity to an end, I will challenge Mr. Bryan to point to a more progressive and prosperous condition than existed in the agricultural districts of his own state.

If this is not so the federal census figures. the state returns, the numerous writers of Nebraska, the principal newspapers and the speeches of Nebraska statesmen are a parcel

speeches of Nebraska statesmen are a parcel of worthless faiseboods.

Beside these bideous portrayals in Mr. Bryan's speeches of the western states and of the condition of the western farmer, how do these cold facts look? Between 1850 and 1850 the number of farms increased from 63,287 to 113,608. The value of the farms nearly quadrupled, or increased from \$105,-932,541 in 1880 to \$402,358,913 in 1890. In short, population, wealth and value of farms in Nebraska came up smiling in 1890 about four times as big as they were in 1850, And four times as big as they were in 1880, And the greedy, withering, golden hand of the with the progress of the state of Nebraska. Immoney changers bearing down on the country during this whole time.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEBT. But debt increased tremendously during his period. This quadrupling business hapened, you see, while the debt was expand-

No! Not state debt, for that decreased No! Not state debt, for that decreased about half during this time.

County debt, then?

No! Not county debt, more than a few hundred thousand dollars. It was \$5,120,000 in 1850, and \$5,510,000 in 1850.

City debt, then?

Yes, city debt went up some because of the

Yes, city debt went up some because of the growth of cities. Sewerage lighting streets, paving, water, all cost for these new towns. This increase was natural, however, and taken together the actual debt is less.

It cannot be!

But it is. In 1880 the per capita state county, municipal, and school district debt of Nebraska was \$16.56; in 1890, it was \$14.61. An actual decline of public debt. But the farms and homes of the state are plastered all over with mortgages? Not as badly as the city of Lincoln is plastered over with McKinley and Hobart fags and pictures. Over half the houses of Lincoln are thus adorned. Over half the farms and homes of Nebraska are free from incumprance? brance?

Impossible! A majority of the farmers and home owners of Nebraska belonging to the creditor class? It seems incredible. But absolutely true just the same. Here are the official figures, from page 224, abstract of the cleventh census: Nebraska families occupying owned farms

Rather less than half the farms of Nebraska are free from debt, but the debt in 1890 only represented one-third of the value of the farms. As the danger limit it not reached until the mortgage is twothirds the value of the property, the farmers are in no immediate canger unless the present agitation completely destroys val-ues. In 1890 the incumbered farms of Nebraska were returned as worth \$147,000,000 — the debt \$47,000,000.

INVESTING IN IMPROVEMENTS. Ninety-five per cent of this debt, be it remembered, was incurred for a laudable purpose, and the spirit of its contraction was the spirit of progress, the spirit of home-making, the spirit of building up a nation. To hear some people talk of this debt one would think it represented distinctly a loss of wealth or wealth soon to be consumed. to be consumed.

Nothing of the kind. The official fig-

ures show that 95 per cent was incurred for purchase money, improvements, purchase of personal property of a durable kind, such as domestic animals, wagons, farm machines and other objects. Of this whole amount of debt only 1% per cent was incurred for farm and family expense, and represented mortgages incurred on account of misfortunes. Indeed, the report claims less than 1 per cent would represent in-debtedness of this class. The debt of Ne-braska, then, may be described as the ju-diciously contracted debt of a prosperous, growing community, and not the dead weight of a debt contracted in the past and spent outside the estate, as, for instance, are the mortgages on English farms. There is a great difference between the condition of a debtor who mortgages his property in order that he may buy food and clothing for himself and his family and the condisory, while in the latter case it is voluntary, within the popular understanding of the word; that is to say, in the former case the debtor enters into debt in order that his condition may not become worse; in the

later case he enters into debt expecting that his condition may improve.

It was with this hope that thousands of home-seekers, the majority of whom prior to their settlement in Nebraska had never owner homes (many of them never would had it no been for the greater advantages afforded in this state), incurred this debt. Over 200,000 of the thrifty population of Nebraska, it in mind, came thither from across the sea, where home-ownng, for a man who tolls, is unknown. LIFE OF NEBRASKA MORTGAGES.

The average life of Nebraska mortgages i ess than five years, and for a state like Ne braska to favor a policy that savored of repudiation would literally destroy all future development. The value of all Nebraska farms in 1890 was \$402,000,000; of the incum-bored farms, \$147,000,000; of the farms owned free from debt and hired, \$255,000,000. The interest account was less than \$4,000,000. Another season of prosperity such as that I have described between 1880 and 1892 would surely lift these mortgages and pay them dollar for dollar in sound money. For a state that has shown the capacity for development and has the resources of Nebraska the deb s small.

A point in this connection overlooked by that the increase in the value of the im proved land over the value of the original land in states like Nebraska not only wipes out debt, but interest also; that is, under fairly prosperous conditions. For instance I find that the value of each incumbered farm acre in Nebraska in 1880 was \$10.65; in 1890

t was \$18.63. Note here an increase in value per acre in ten prosperous years under a gold stand-ard of \$7.98 in the value of Nebraska farms. The percentage of debt on these farms I have shown to be about 33 per cent. The increase in the value of the farm acre in Nebraska between 1880 and 1890 was nearly more than enough to offset the entire prin-cipal of the debt and interest. The answer to this is that the farmer is not prosperous now. That is only too true, but we can only gauge the future by the experience of the past. Under existing financial conditions this marvelous development, this gratifying increase in wealth, and this capital necessary to build up the state took place. The intelligent farmer must see there are other reasons besides lack of currency for the present lack of prosperity. To throw the vote of this splendid state for repudiation will destroy its future and make it impos-sible for many years to again share in pros-

M'KINLEY'S CHANCES. Will the voters of Nebraska be foolish enough to do this? I think they will not, and the reason for this belief will follow. Nebraska will not cast its electoral vote for Bryan for many reasons, and, in my opinion, after spending a few days here and it. Lincoln, some of the more investigations. opinion, after spending a few days here and at Lincoln, some of the more important reasons may be summarized as follows:

Nebraska is thoroughly northern and union in its sentiments, and has a strong veteran element. In consequence, its voters are radically opposed to the secession plank of the Chicago platform. I have heard much adverse criticism of the old secession doctrine that states are independent of the national government and that the president tional government, and that the president cannot march troops into a state to protect national property without the authorization of the governor. This, in Mr. Bryan's own home, Liucoin, where he will be badly

The 66,000 home and farm owners who have paid out and own property unincumbered form a conservative check—a creditor class, if you please—on the 58,000 who have not, if such a check were needed. It is not needed, however, because against the theories advanced by Bryan we have the remarkable material growth of the state under the present financial system, and the fact that the greater number of farm and home owners in the state are now actually free from debt. General prosperity for the United States and continued good crops would soon put Nebraska on its feet again.

And the people will not be slow in taking advantage of the opportunity. THE EXPOSITION. NO ONE IN LINE FOR RECTOR Already the citizens of Omaha are agitating for the great Transmississippi and Internation Exposition to be held in this city in 1898. It is intended to exhibit particularly the products, resources, industries and civilisation of the states and territories west of the Mississippi river, embracing two-thirds of the area, one-third of the population, and one-half of the wealth of the United States, and, incidentally the products, resources and industries of the other great states lying east of the Mississispi river, and of foreign countries. It will help Nebraska. Congress has already appropriated \$200,000 for the exposition. Omaha wants \$300,000 more. The people of the city know if Bryan is elected they will not get it, or, if they do, the value of the dollar will be reduced one-half. With returning prosperity, the public revenue equal to expenditure, and a dollar as good as the best, the business men of Omaha know the exhibition can be made a glorious success. This fact will be no small factor in Bryan's defeat. Nebraska wants to be in the front of the procession during the next administration. The people of Omaha are not the men to sit, hat in hand, on the bench of repudiation and national dishonor, and piteously beg the business world to help its enterprises and its industries. They propose to stand on the side of commercial integrity and demand renewed aid from

Catholic University Directors Will Not Recommend a Bishop.

felther Pope Leo, Nor Satolli, Nor Martinelli Has Expressed Disa, proval of Ireland's Letter on Politics_Rumbrs Denied.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 120 .- Many of the archbishops and directors of the Catholic university are already in Washington to attend the meeting to be held tomorrow and Thursday.

Several points relative to the vacancy In the rectorship of the university have already been settled in advance of the meeting of the directors. Bishop Keane, by positive and direct letters to his friends, has taken his name out of consideration propose to stand on the side of commercial integrity and demand renewed aid from so that it is assured no effort will be made eastern or foreign capital, and the reason for the demand shall be, "You have here-tofore been paid back in kind and with interest. The taint of repudiation and the 50-cent dollar is not on Nebraska." to nominate him for the place. Bishop Keane informed his friends that even if chosen by the directors and reappointed he would not accept the position. It has also SOUND MONEY AND SUCCESS.
If the state of Nebraska goes for McKinley been determined that no bishop will be recommended for rector. One of the chief next November the Transmississippi and International Exposition will be a brilliant success. If not, it will be a dismal failure. reasons for this conclusion in advance by the Roman Catholic prelates is that a bishop would not be willing to give up his Every business man of Omaha realizes this and every artisan and mechanic understands see, with its indefinite tenure, to serve as rector of the university for a limited term it. Omaha was selected as the place at which this exposition will be held because of its central location, convenient alike to the people of the east, the west, the north and the south, and by reason of the vast sysand the pope has signified already his in-tention of having rotation in the office of rector. This decision removes from the list of possibilities Bishops Becker of Georgia, Horstman, Spalding and others whose

and the south, and by reason of the vast systems of railways centering at this point, extending to all parts of the continent, its salubrious and genial climate, and the well known enterprise of its people. That Omaha is in the midst of a large population occupying a territory of great wealth is proven by drawing a circle having a radius of 500 miles, of which this city is the center. This line intersects and covers fifteen states east and west of the Mississippi river and the territory of Oklahoma. The people living in these states and territories number, according to the census of 1890, 20,485,088, an increase of 5,262,159 in ten years. They possess an aggregate wealth of \$23,576,586,887, an increase in the same period amountnames have been mentioned.

The term of rector, it has been decided, shall be limited to either four, five or six years, with the privilege of re-election. It can be stated definitely that the se-lection of the rector has not been determined upon in advance, and that reports that Cardinal Satolli decided regarding Bishop Keane's successor before his depar-

ture are incorrect. The names of several candidates will be considered at the meeting tomorrow. The list contains several whose names have not yet been mentioned. It is said that no important questions are to be considered by the archbishops, who will hold their regular annual meeting on Thursday, instead of in advance of the university board stead of in advance of the university board meeting. The archbishops will take under consideration the subject of education of for Bryan because its farmers are opposed to free trade. The Wilson-Gorman law has Indian children. The determination of con-gress to end the contract system of educatalready seriously injured the cattle interests ing the Indian children leaves the church with a large amount of school property and with no means for carrying on the schools. Some action will be taken to meet prosperous horse industry, and the loss on this prospective change in the condition of

897, an increase in the same period amounting to \$10,008,586,897.

OPPOSED TO FREE TRADE.

Nebraska will not cast its electoral vote

It has likewise raised havor with the once

him well, but see no reason why Nebraska, for the sake of pleasing a rising young at-torney of Lincoln, should throw away its

lectoral vote, and take a stand with the re-

taken up at once by Master-in-Chancery

Cornish of the Union Pacific. Assistant

Grand Chief Dolphin of thesOrder of Rail-

way Telegraphers is in the city to look after

the case. Gilliland asserts he was removed

wage conference case, in which he said that if any of the employes were unjustly

highly respectable young woman. The re-spectability of the young woman was shown

cials did not consider this sufficient reason

made by him were in the nature of a joke cracked at the expense of the woman's rela-

Reforms Need More Than a Day

To bring them about, and are always more

complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few

chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of ob-stinate character, is obliterated by it.

Bicyclist Takes a Tumble.

William T. Heft, while riding his bicycle

cross the Missouri Pacific tracks on North

Twentieth street, struck a hole between the

rwentieth street, struck a note between the rails, which caused his machine to break down. He was thrown violently to the ground and badly shaken up. A large gash was cut over his left eye which required several stitches to close. He was removed to his home at 2829 North Twenty-seventh street.

They are so little you hardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly.

Such are the famous little pills known as

size, great in results

Little Early Risers. Small in

have been a presumption, but the offi-

reinstate Gilliland, although the remarks

without just cause and that the officials

wool has been felt.

Go on with the exposition, gentlemen.

at has dealt a death blow at the beet sugar industry, from which it will never recover unless the republican party decides to again give the American farmer an industry which will be worth to him \$100,000,000 annually, instead of purchasing of countries which take Monsignor Martinelli's residence is a center of attention for the arriving prolates, many of whom have paid their respects to him for the first time. Among the callers to day were Archbishops Riordan of San Francisco, Elder of Cincinnati and Ireland of St. Paul and Bishop McGoldrick of Duluth. At noon the delegate entertained our good, sound money and buy of Europe.

These are some of the reasons which the people of Nebraska give for not voting for William Jennings Bryan. They have nothing against Mr. Bryan personally, except that they lack confidence in his judgment as a statesman, and have a suspicion that a little these gentlemen at dinner.

NO HINTS PROM ROME. It is stated positively that no word has come from Rome or is on the way, so far as is known, concerning the attitude of the more experience might make him wiser. He is a popular young man, and has stirred up considerable dust, but hardly hardened into well-seasoned presidential timber. They wish Catholic clergy toward appolitics. Neither the retired delegate, Cardinal Satolli, nor his successor, Monsignor Martinelli, has expressed and approval of disapproval of Arch-bishop ireland's recent political statement as it is regarded as his personal and individual act wholly unconnected with the

oudiation states. Nebraska has too great a church.

And the people know it. And that is why Bryan will not carry Nebraska.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

GILLILAND APPEALS TO COURT.

First Case Brought Under the Ruling of Judge Caldwell.

The case of F. E. Gilliland, former agent of the Union Pacific at Papillion, will be taken up at once by Master-in-Chancery of management of the university under the remaining that the coming meeting of archbishops for the vacant sees at Buffalo, St. Cloud and Wilmington. The nominations for Buffalo and Wilmington have been sent to Rome already, and are awaiting confirmation, while that for St. Cloud is determined by the bishops of the St. Paul province and not by the coming meeting of archbishops. It can be stated upon reliable authority that there will be no change in the policy or management of the university under the

or management of the university under the rector who is to succeed Bishop Keane. A priest will be selected who will continue upon the same lines of liberalism which have marked it heretofore. The informal talk the directors have had shows they have been satisfied with the university as it has the company have refused to rectify the wrong. The appeal for reinstatement has been made to the court in pursuance to the opinion of Judge Caldwell in the famous been managed and have no desire to change its policy. Their talk has developed the fact that the opposition to Bishop Keane came largely, if not wholly, from the Ger-man Catholies of the country, who believed him too much of a liberal in his views on treated or discharged without cause the court would hear and adjust any differences and rectify any wrongs. This will be the first case to be brought under that ruling. Gilliland was discharged on complaint of Yardmaster Nobbs of Grand Island, who had formerly been a conductor. The sharter was the church in this country. This element urged their opinion upon Satolli and through him on Leo XIII, and the sudden call for the resignation of Bishop Keane was the re-sult. The prelates have observed with conrardmaster Nobbs of Grand Island, was formerly been a conductor. The charge was that he had used insulting language to a that he had used insulting language to a siderable interest the views of the In this change, all the Roman Catholic pa pers in the United States printed in Eng lish, with the sole exception of the Watch-man of St. Louis, edited by Father Phelan, sustaining the views and attitude of Bishop

T. J. MAHONEY ON THE OUTLOOK.

Tells Washington People He Thinks Bryan Will Lose Nebraska. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(Special Tele-gram.)—Hon. T. J. Mahoney of Omaha, who is in the city, in replying to questions as to the situation in Nebraska, stated that observant among us can have failed to it was hard to predict how the state would of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it. silver sentiment among our people. Demo-crats of Nebraska have been divided by factional disputes for the past six years, and Mr. Bryan, during part of that time, has not been accounted as belonging to the party. Now that he is the candidate of the free silver wing, many sound money democrats feel themselves free to act with

democrats feel themselves free to act with the same independence that he has displayed. My idea is that a very large proportion of the sound money democrats in Nebraska will vote for McKinley."

An abstract of reports of the condition on October 6 of the four national banks in Des Moines was given out at the Treasury department today. It shows total resources of \$3.598.990; loans and discounts being \$2,158.319; due from national banks, other than reserve agents, \$118.457; due from state banks, \$41.224; reserve in banks. from state banks, \$41,224; reserve in banks are as follows: Orthography, penmanship,

POTATOR KEANE ABSOLUTELY DECLINES THE PLACE

SUITS

MADE TO ORDER \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25

There's no money in it-but it's Nicoll's way of winning many new

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT

These woolens were bought to sell at from \$10 to \$15 more than we are offering them-but we are bound to reduce our stock-and if you are a judge of values—you will help us do so,

TROUSERS TO ORDER, \$4, \$5. \$6, \$7.

Hundreds of choice designs to select from-London Stripes-English Checks-Harris Cassimeres -Scotch Cheviots-English Worsteds-Silk Mixtures-all go at these tempting prices,

If you are skeptical-examine the woolens-ask to see the workmanship and trimmings---We'll take chances on getting your order them.

207 South

and deposited with reserve agents, \$602,753, of which \$198,777 was in gold. Principal liabilities: Capital stock, \$800,000; due to other national banks, \$432,535; due state banks, \$326,679; deposits, \$1,145,588, Average reserve held was 28.75 per cent.

A. J. Deets has been appointed postmaster at Harden Pallos county. Ne

at Hayden, Phelps county, Neb.

B. Rosenthal of Omaha is in the city.

John T. Bridges has been commission master at Lodi, Neb., and Albert S. White at Ferguson, Ia.

The postoffice at Franklin Mills, Des
Moines county, Ia., has been discontinued; mail will go to Klines.

PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE IN SPIRITS.

Annual Meeting of the National Spir-itualist Association. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The fourth annual convention of the National Spiritualand will continue through Thursday night, two sessions being held daily. The day sessions are to be devoted to business coming before the convention and a number of imthe ranks of the Spiritualists. These are to be followed by a series of tests by well known mediums.

for damages growing out of flibustering expeditions, as might be the case were the officials less active in preventing such exknown mediums. The association is three years old, has

600 local associations, twelve state associa-tions and fifty-two camp meeting assoclations, with, it is claimed, a fide membership of 125,000. It has also seventy-five churches and temples, valned at \$1,100,000. The officers of the asso-ciation are: President, Harrison D. Bartlett of Lillydale, N. Y.; vice president, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, Chicago; secretary, Luther V. Moulton, Grand Rapids, Mich. President Bartlett delivered the opening to the captains of revenue cutters, which car tracks.

As amended the section reads as follows: port of President Bartlett was an exhaustive review of the work accomplished by the association during the forty-ninth of spiritualist era. He recommended vig-orous agitation for the repeal of legislation hostile to mediums and healing spiritualists and the establishment of a school of phil-osophy at Canandagua, N. Y.

Chance for a Microscopist. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The United States Civil Service commission will hold an examination at the postoffice in Boston on October 30 for the position of assistant microscopist. The salary of the position is \$600 per annum, and only women above the age of 20 will be admitted to the ex-amination. The subjects of the examination

desirable that applicants should have a knowledge of the use of the microscope.

good authority that there has been no

POLICY TOWARD CUBA UNCHANGED. Sympathies with Insurgents, but Spain

change in the declared policy of the government with respect to Cuba, nor is any contemplated. As is well known the sympathies of the administration, as individuals, in a large measure are with the insurgents, but if they gain their independence i be without any intervention other amicable on the part of Mr. Cleveland. From the inception of the present difficulties in Cuba the administration has used all nual convention of the National Spiritual reasonable diligence to prevent the fitting ists' association began here this morning out in this country of hostile expeditions against the Spanish authority in Cuba and this vigilance will be continued. The gov-ernment has taken this course for the purpose of showing the world that interna-tional law is held sacred in the United portant amendments to the constitution are to be acted upon. In the evening addresses it impossible for Spain to successfully proseare to be delivered by persons prominent in cute any claims against the United States

> peditions and in prosecuting offenders.
>
> It can be stated, also, that the sending of the revenue cutter Windom to sea with orders has no special whatever, beyond the purpose of the Treas ury department officials to keep secret from Cuban agents the movements of the flect. Hitherto insurgent agents in this country, through Cuban sympathizers, have managed to secure all necessary information regard-

> CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPOSITION. United States is Expected to Make a

Favorable Showing. mala City, beginning March 15, promises to be an important event for the countries of that locality. The buildings will be com-pleted by the erection of handsome struc-tures, modeled after those at the Marsellies

commercial interests between this country and the Central American group are ex-tensive. Outside of the exhibit which it is hoped this government will make, American merchants are expected to embrace the opportunity to place their goods before Central WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It can be stated American goods in that section.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The board of trustees of the American university held its annual meeting tonight. Hon. G. Emery, treasurer, reported the receipts during the last five years had been in cash \$280,000. Of this amount there is \$26,000 cash on hand, besides assets consisting of property other than money. Bishop Hurst, chancellor, reported that the fund being raised by clergymen to erect the Asbury memorial hall at the university had received pledges of \$100,000, \$22,000 of which had been paid in.

Leaves of Absence Granted. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- (Special Telegram.)-Leaves of absence: First Lieutenant Charles F. Kieffer, two months: Second Lieutenant Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., Second cav-alry, two months; Second Lieutenant Arthur M. Edwards, Third infantry, extended fifteen days on account of disability; Second Lieutenant Frank S. Cochran, Twelfth infantry, two months; Post Chaplain William H. Scott, extended six months on account of disability

CHANGE PAVING SPECIFICATIONS. Intention to Avoid Cracking of As-

phatt from Vibration. In addition to the auditing of a few bills the only business transacted at yesterday Cora L. V. Richmond, Chicago; secretary,
Francis B. Woodbury, Washington, D. C.;
treasurer, Theodore J. Mayer, Washington,
D. C.; trustees, Milan C. Edson, Washington,
ton, Benjamin B. Hill, Philadelphia, and
Luther V. Moulton, Grand Rapids, Mich.

In Secure all necessary information regarding any contemplated movement, even in advance of our own officers, and as a result the purposes of the government have been defeated. This has occurred so often that the officials have determined to stop it for its object the protection of street paving as far as possible by issuing sealed orders. as far as possible by issuing scaled orders from cracking due to the vibration of street

"The space back of the blocks will be fitted to the surface of the base for the carriageway pavement with the same mate-rial that is used for said base, well rammed, or when the pavement is laid adjacent to the WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Minister Lazo
Arriaga of Guatemala has returned from a
visit to that country and says the Central American exposition to be held at Guate-mala City, beginning March 15, promises to shall be laid next or up to the tracks in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Public Works and the city engineer.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even con-The United States has been invited to participate and it is hoped that at the coming session of congress steps will be taken

PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY



It's poor business-having trouble examination-he can furnish you with

Aloe & Penfold Co.



871/2e a yard for body brussels is the unless we do something radical we examination—he can furnish you with won't sell them all out—87½c will sell the proper glasses—that will prove a them all out this week—that's what we

Omaha Carpet Co.



The perfection of sweetness as atyou can apply the rent to it's purchase-

A. Hospe, Jr.



with your eyes and not giving them attention—is worse—we attend to eyes—make it our business to correct any defect in the sight—our expert knows just what to do in all cases—after making an what to do in all cases—after making an ritey of satis slippers is immense from if you afterward decide—we trade it— \$2.50 up—all the proper shapes—the trimmings—and the regular Acora pat-your old organ or plane is worth some—men's patent leathers at \$5 embrace all—ent system of not air circulation, which source of great pleasure to you—don't put it off—you may have to have a painful operation performed if you do.

want—even if you havn't a floor for thing—we'll give you more than any body—in trade—Have you ever heard our automatic plano play?

the toe styles from the wide to the pointed—always conforming to the best and latest fashion.

Drexel Shoe Co.



The "Imperial Acorn" is a first class baseburner—It has all the good features of the "Royal Acorn"-except that it is made in smaller sizes and is accordingly sold so much lower in price-it has a duplex grate with shaking ringautomatic feeder-non tarnishable nickel ent system of not air circulation, which is admitted to be the best on earth-Perhaps you'd better look at the "Imperial Acorn"-

John Hussie Ward Co., 1408 Farnam Only exclusive Carpet House here. 1515 Dodge Music and Art. 1513 Douglas Send for our litus- 1419 Farnam Consider our little prices. 2407 Cuming