

Money talks

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING CO. We want cash

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Great Overcoat sale on Earth

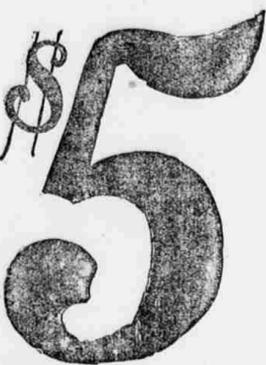
The best Overcoat chance of your life.

You certainly can afford an Overcoat now.

These Overcoats and Ulsters—every Overcoat and Ulster in the house on sale Saturday morning at these prices—\$5—\$10—\$15—a grand clean-up of our Overcoat and Ulster stock—cash must accompany all orders—we can't throw our stock open like this unless we get the cash—you can't afford to stay away.

All the Overcoats and Ulsters

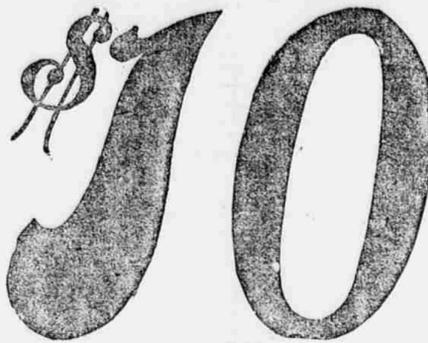
of whatsoever grade that we have been selling up to now for \$12—and not less than \$10—go for



The kind that look well—wear well and are elegantly made—your choice Saturday \$5.00.

All the Overcoats

that were formerly marked \$15 and \$18—and worth more than that—go in this lot—to choose from at \$10 a Coat this Saturday.



All the Ulsters

no matter how perfectly lined—or how nicely trimmed—regardless of cost or value—your choice for this Saturday \$10 an Ulster.

All the Overcoats and Ulsters

that ranged in price from \$20 to \$28—to the finest coat in the house—your choice Saturday



Some perfect gems of the tailors' art among them—value or cost cut no figure—your choice \$15.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING CO.

PAPER TRUST IS DISCUSSED

Lively Episode Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

TWO MEN DENY ENTIRELY ITS EXISTENCE

John Norris of the New York World gives information and is contradicted by W. A. Russell and Warner Miller.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The disputed existence of a paper trust was a bone of contention before the ways and means committee this afternoon and furnished the most interesting episode of the tariff hearings up to date. There was a warm controversy between Mr. John Norris, the business manager of the New York World, who attacked the alleged trust, and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts, who is reported to be at the head of the combination, and ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, who has large interests in paper manufacturing. Messrs. Russell and Miller denied absolutely the existence of a trust.

The lumber and pulp and paper schedules were the order of the day. During the morning session a big delegation of lumbermen appeared, with C. W. Goodyear of Buffalo as spokesman. The choice of the convention held in Cincinnati. Speaking for \$1,000,000, 600 and 600,000 workmen, he asked to have white pine, hemlock, bass and sycamore restored to the rate of \$2 per 1,000 feet from the existing \$1 rate. The Wilson bill, he declared, had siphoned off \$1,000,000, 600,000 of revenue. Representative Boutelle of Maine spoke at the request of the lumbermen in the east. The others who appeared on behalf of the lumber trade were Judge Page Morris, congressman-elect from Duluth, Minn.; J. B. Enoch of Jackson, Miss.; T. B. Walker of Minneapolis and A. H. Winchester of West Virginia. All asked to have the raw material kept on the free list. Other speakers—C. H. Lang of Boston, the raitan manufacturer; Paul Wagner of New York, regarding cigar labels; Wellington Smith of Lee, Mass., for issue and copying paper material; and Henry H. New York, for the book interests—all asked the restoration of McKinley schedules or higher rates.

TARIFF TO PROTECT WOOD. There were several large delegations present. The forenoon was given to the lumber interests. C. W. Goodyear of Buffalo appeared as the representative of the committee of twenty appointed by the lumbermen's convention, which met in Cincinnati early in December. The committee met yesterday and presented a line of a formal petition to the ways and means committee, which, it was said, would be presented to it.

Mr. Goodyear said that the results of the election had convinced them that protection was to be the policy of the next administration and the lumbermen now appeared to demand their share in that policy. They appeared, Mr. Goodyear said, as representatives of fully \$1,000,000,000 of capital and 600,000 lumbermen. This latter number did not include those engaged in retailing lumber or in the transportation of lumber. He thought it perfectly safe to claim for the allied interests that 3,000,000 of our people were dependent on this industry for their livelihood. It was the leading industry in over thirty states. In the past they had protection to a certain extent. The present law practically placed lumber on the free list. They did not come now, Mr. Goodyear said, asking anything exorbitant. Substantially what they ask in the west was that the white pine, hemlock, basswood and sycamore be placed in the \$2 class. He could see no reason why the great staples he had mentioned should not be placed in the same class with spruce, which for years had been in the \$2 class. Mr. Goodyear said that the lumbermen of

the country were responsible for the present condition of affairs and with a grateful tribute to Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley announced that it was through them that spruce, the great staple product of Maine, had always, previous to the Wilson bill, been placed in the \$2 class. "But," interposed Mr. Dingley, smiling, "Maine is a pine tree state."

"Without any pine," retorted Mr. Goodyear, quickly. "Who is responsible," asked Mr. Dingley, "for the stripping of white pine from the \$2 class?"

"The lumbermen," replied Mr. Goodyear emphatically, "but the result of the law has injured them. Their industry has gone into decay and today is languishing from foreign competition."

"If we should fix the duty on spruce at \$1," asked Mr. Dingley, "would you be satisfied?"

"No," replied Mr. Goodyear; "two dollars on spruce was right and we want \$2 also on white pine."

TARIFF OF EIGHTY-THREE. Continuing, the speaker went into the differences. In reply to question Mr. Goodyear said what they asked was practically a restoration of the duty of 1883; that is, that white pine and the lumber placed in the \$2 class by the act of 1890 be restored to the \$2 class. "Do the lumbermen desire a duty on logs?" asked Mr. Evans.

of the east, who, he said, had never sought an invidious discrimination in their favor. The afternoon session was opened by Mr. C. H. Lang of Boston, who presented a memorial from certain manufacturers. They asked for the following schedule: Five cents a pound duty on all manufacturers of raitan not further advanced than split into rods and strands; 10 cents a pound duty on chair cane and other products of raitan split and sawed for manufacture. The present ad valorem schedule, Mr. Lang declared, afforded no protection to American manufacturers. The manufacturers asked that the free list be changed so that rods not further manufactured than cut into strips suitable for whips be stricken off.

TELLS OF A PAPER TRUST. The pulp and paper schedule was next announced. Mr. John Norris, business manager of the New York World, first spoke, explaining that while the World consumed one-thirteenth of all the paper used in the United States, or 10,000 tons on every mill day, he thought he valued the sentiments of all newspapers. He continued: "I appear to formally advise this committee of the fact of the twenty-four or twenty-five manufacturers of white paper in the United States are perfecting their arrangements for a combination by which every newspaper shall be at the mercy of a central agency, by which these manufacturers receive an additional profit of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 a year and tax knowledge to that extent."

The purpose of the trust, said Mr. Norris, was to keep the price of paper at about 2 1/2 cents, while the present ruling price was about 2 cents, and by cutting off various concessions to newspaper publishers increase their profits in that way also. Being asked by Mr. Tawney whether the trust had been actually formed, Mr. Norris explained that he had been informed by members of it that all the details had been arranged by the manufacturers, it having been in process of formation for a year and a half; that lawyers were now engaged to make out the proper contracts to be signed in London, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities had been selected.

Messrs. Dingley, Payne and other members of the committee questioned Mr. Norris closely to show that if paper was put on the free list American manufacturers would be driven out of the business. If prices were unduly raised by the trust, Mr. Norris said, newspaper publishers would establish their own paper factories. He had no recollections of the matter, but he concluded, he concluded, but thought it well that congress should be informed of the situation, that it might make the bill a year by such combinations as the one being formed.

DENIES THAT A TRUST EXISTS. Ex-Congressman W. A. Russell of Massachusetts said: "I deny that any combination has been practically formed, or that any consideration of such a combination by the manufacturers has contemplated a rise of prices." The newspaper publishers knew that no rise of prices was contemplated, because they had refused to avail themselves of opportunities to make contracts for terms of years at the present prices. It may seem incredible, but the fifteen or twenty gentlemen who came together about a year and a half ago had for their objects economy in conducting their plants. They figured that they might save \$1,000,000 a year by reducing their working forces.

newspaper men had better stick to the business they understood. In reply to a question from Mr. Norris, Mr. Miller denied that he held the office of secretary of the Manufacturers' Paper Company or had any interest in it. Mr. Norris explained that the president and general manager of the company were his authorized for the statement. Mr. Wellington Smith of Lee, Mass., spoke for the manufacturers of the Essex and copy-line paper. They asked for these duties on tissue, copying, stereotyping, Japanese and all other papers: Weighing six pounds or less per standard ream, 8 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; weighing from six to ten pounds per standard ream, 6 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.

WOLCOTT'S MISSION TO EUROPE. GOES TO ARRANGE PLANS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL Bimetallist Conference. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the special committee to arrange for a bimetallic conference of the nations of the world, is going abroad to confer with European bimetallists on the subject. The purpose of his visit are known and approved by President-elect McKinley and his trip is made at the request of his associates on the senatorial committee. The senator's attention was called to a Canton dispatch published today that he was going abroad for the purpose stated in detail in the senatorial committee report of President-elect McKinley and was empowered in a measure to represent his views. The senator was not in a position to discuss in detail the bimetallist in the dispatch. He did say, however, in answer to questions, that it was true he was going to Europe early in January at the request of his associates in the republican caucus committee for a conference with European bimetallists. He added that there were other matters concerning his mission in the interests of bimetallism which he preferred not to talk about. It was evident that the senator deplored the publication of any statements concerning his mission in the interests of bimetallism which he preferred not to talk about. Mr. Wolcott was asked if the purposes of his visit were known to Major McKinley and approved by him and he answered that they were, but when pressed for particulars declared he would prefer not to discuss the question further. The senator will be absent until some time in February, General Francis A. Walker, who, it was stated, would accompany Senator Wolcott on his mission, will not be able to go, as his engagements will prevent him from doing so.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Washington special to the News contains the following: Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, who arrived in Canton last night, has been pressed by the bimetallist, who he interviewed the president-elect, said: "Major McKinley is all right on the subject of international agreement. He is in accord with the spirit of Senator Wolcott's resolution and believes that action should be taken at once. He is in favor of calling the conference in the early spring. He says it is idle to talk of postponing action until the tariff is disposed of, because if anything is to be accomplished the preliminary steps will have to be taken at once." Western republicans in congress had been interested in the word brought from Canton by Mr. Mondell. Said Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin: "I had the real pleasure of taking the pledge for bimetallism contained in the platform seriously. The large majority of the republicans in the western and western middle states voted the ticket because they accepted the platform pledge in good faith."

DATE FOR THE NEW MARITIME PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The president has issued a proclamation fixing July 1 as

the date for the taking effect of new rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, agreed on by the leading maritime nations of the world.

JAPAN ORDERS TWO NEW CRUISERS. AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING FIRMS SCORE A NOBLE TRIUMPH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Minister Hosoki of Japan today signed contracts for two new cruisers for the Japanese navy to be built in American shipyards, one by the Cramp Shipbuilding company of Philadelphia and the other by the Union Iron works of San Francisco. It was the conclusion of negotiations covering many months. The award to American builders was based not only on the merits of the American ships, American armor and American material, but was a distinct recognition on the part of Japan of the kindly offices of the United States during the recent Japan-China war and of the cordial feeling between this country and the growing young empire of the east. The contracts were signed at the Japanese legation, where there were present for the occasion the minister and his official staff, a delegation of Japanese naval experts, consisting of Commander K. Naria, Constructor Usakura and Constructor S. Takamura and Messrs. Charles H. Cramp and Henry T. Scott. The naval experts have been in this country for months visiting American yards and critically inspecting the war ships which have been built for the American navy. At the same time other experts were inspecting the yards of England, France and Germany and a keen competition arose as to which country would first secure the contract. That made today proves to be the first and the following dimensions: Length, 374 feet 6 inches; extreme breadth, 45 feet 9 inches; depth, 30 feet 6 inches; draft, mean, 17 feet 9 inches. They are to be of the type generally known as protected cruisers of the second class, and will be somewhat similar to the United States ship Columbia. The hulls will be of steel, but without armor. The deck will be protected with six inches of steel. The ships will be very fast, the contract calling for at least twenty-two and one-half knots under forced draught. The boilers will be of the single end type used in the Japanese navy, but unlike those in the American war ships. Each ship will have a double bottom of steel with a watertight compartment system consisting of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads. Electricity will be utilized for steering, lighting, ventilating, etc. The ships will be completed throughout in American yards, but the ordnance, torpedoes and torpedo tubes will be put aboard by the Japanese government after the ships have been delivered in Japan. The cost of the two ships is in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. As yet no names have been given to them. It is probable Minister Hosoki will do the honors of christening the ships when they are launched.

Two More Cruisers for Japan. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Minister Hosoki of Japan today signed contracts for the construction of two more cruisers, one with the Cramp shipyards of Philadelphia, and the other with the Union Iron works of San Francisco.

TRouble FOR THE GAMBLERS

Start to Be Made on the South Omaha Policy Shop.

WARRANTS OUT FOR ITS PROPRIETORS

Starts Over an Attempt to Cash a Ticket Which the Wheel Men Allege is Bogus—Men Who Presented It Arrested.

A large number of the inner circle who like to toy with the 4-1-14 combinations, more generally known as "policy," are just now very much worried over the possible annihilation of their favorite pastime. The trouble has been brewing for some time past, and yesterday afternoon reached a crisis when warrants for the arrest of nine men who are devotees of this game of chance were sworn out in police court. Ever since the state law against gambling was enforced in this city those who cared to trifle with Dame Fortune have gone to South Omaha to pursue their penchant. The gambling houses of every description have been run wide open in the packing center, and the authorities have winked at the infractions of the law so long as no disturbances arose. Among the prominent houses there is one owned by Tom Dennison at 411 South Twenty-seventh street. For the past few months Dennison has operated a "policy wheel" at this number, and in order to enlarge his number of subscribers has established a branch office at 115 South Thirteenth street, in this city. A number of canvassers have made the rounds in Omaha each day, an whatever the wheel turned out at South Omaha long as no disturbances arose. Among the prominent houses there is one owned by Tom Dennison at 411 South Twenty-seventh street. For the past few months Dennison has operated a "policy wheel" at this number, and in order to enlarge his number of subscribers has established a branch office at 115 South Thirteenth street, in this city. A number of canvassers have made the rounds in Omaha each day, an whatever the wheel turned out at South Omaha long as no disturbances arose. Among the prominent houses there is one owned by Tom Dennison at 411 South Twenty-seventh street. For the past few months Dennison has operated a "policy wheel" at this number, and in order to enlarge his number of subscribers has established a branch office at 115 South Thirteenth street, in this city. A number of canvassers have made the rounds in Omaha each day, an whatever the wheel turned out at South Omaha long as no disturbances arose.

Among those who tried their luck here were James Diggins, a negro coachman for a banker living at Twenty-fourth and Far-nam streets. On November 11 Diggins put in an appearance at the Omaha police court, and asserted that he had "caught a gig" for \$100. The little slip containing the numbers given to him by the canvasser looked suspicious as a Dennison ticket, and although he felt convinced that the figure had been altered, in order to save trouble the money was paid over. Thinking there was some combination against his catchment, Dennison employed a detective to ferret it out, and through him asserts that Diggins divided the money with another negro named James Harding. The two colored men are said to have met in the New York life building and there transacted their business.

CAME BACK WITH ANOTHER. Last Monday a colored attorney named E. H. Hall called at Dennison's place and showed a piece of paper, on which he declared the wheel had turned out \$100. He referred to the manifold paper upon which the canvasser makes out his figures he discovered that no such combination had been sold. He therefore refused to cash in the slip. Hall swore he would have revenge upon the owner of the shop, and would insist that the money be paid. He then secured an attorney, who went to Dennison's office and made a formal demand for the money. It was refused.

Least evening Dennison's so he says, got wind of information which had been issued by County Attorney Harige at the instance of Hall, in which he and four of his partners, Joseph Parks, William Northouse, Frank Hancock, Berg Thompson and James Nickerson, were charged with keeping gambling devices in their possession. He hurried to police headquarters and caused warrants for the arrest on the charge of gambling. E. H. Hall, James Harding, who is a member of the fire department, and James Diggins. Hall was arrested last night, and the police are now looking for the other two. Warrants will be issued this morning for the arrest of the policy shop men, although they are already under the influence of the law. They have expressed a willingness to appear in police court.

In a conversation with County Attorney

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Total amount of transfers, \$397