SPEAKS TO MEN AT Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Points Out the Necessity of Christ to Salvation and the Futility of All Efforts Without Him.

Colonel Higgins of New York, who is second to Commissioner Booth-Tucker in command of the Salvation Army, reached Omaha over the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City yesterday afternoon. He was met at the depot by Mayor Moore's carriage and was taken direct to the Young Men's Christian association building, where the regular 4 o'clock meeting was devoted to an address by him to men. In addition to a large representation of the local "hallelujah" soldiers, there was more than the usual attendance of members and patrons of the association. The meeting was held on the second floor and the parlors, library and reading rooms were packed to the doors. Secretary F. L. Willis conducted the meeting and Frank J. Resier sang a baritone selection with a very pleasing voice and method. Prof. Matthews spoke and Secretary Willis emphasized his remarks the wives and children should be neglected by referring to the opportunities that were and homes ruined? We go on. We claim offered at almost no expense at all. The no greatness, but serve God with sincere man who wanted to improve himself and qualify himself for better things was given Member Carter of the army rendered a

the opportunity. If he persisted in spending his time on the street, it was his own fault. The address of Colonel Higgins was characteristic of the work in which he is engaged. He made no oratorical pretensions, but contented himself with an earnest ap-peal to sinners to devote their lives to better ends. He spoke rapidly and at times with considerable effect, and frequently emphasized his points by relating incidents of his experience in salvation work. He first commended the work of the Young Men's Christian association, which he declared is always entitled to respect because it is founded on God's word and its power to save. The noblest purpose in life is to seek the fallen. The only real antidote for sin is the gospel of Jesus Christ. If all the world would accept it, it would drive away all poverty and serrow and heaven would come

down to earth.

He referred briefly to the vitality Christianity. They had tried to drown it in the blood of martyrs and to burn it in the fires of persecution, but the life that Christ gave had survived all opposition and had come down to this day with all its inherent purity and power. He disavowed the idea that Christianity is not today what it had been in olden times. He contended that it is doing more good in the world today then
ever. In these times men are not burnt for
their religion or thrown into liors' deus
but the devil is not dead. He is working
more slyly, but not less vigorously to prevent the establishing of the kingdom o

The speaker emphasized the necessity of a clear-cut faith in Christ, if the cause is to progress in the years to come as it has in those gone by. Outside of this faith nothing has power to bring hope and joy and dispel doubt and wretchedness. He had suffered as a man, but as a God he had broker the bonds of death. Friends, however help ful and sympathizing, could not save th Not even a mother's prayers could be, but salvation must be obtained through the personal faith of the individual EVENING SERVICES.

In the evening Colonel Higgins occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist church, sharing the honor with Mayor Frank E. Moores. The services were in charge of En-sign W. J. Carter, who, together with his wife, a local officer of the Salvation Army, had seats on the rostrum. The meeting was conducted on the lines of a Salvation Army gathering and the semblance was still further em hasized by the fact that almost the critire first cor s of the army was seated in the front pews.

After an opening prayer and remarks by Moores introduc Colonel Higgins to the congregation. In his remarks the mayor gave a brief statistica outline of the growth of the army in this country since it began operations in 1881. the present time there are 748 corps, with an official staff of 2,292, engaged in active field work of converting non-Christians. The social department, which looks after the physical welfare of the men and women the army meets now consists of twenty-co shelters for men, three for women, nine re cue homes, eight workshops, three farr colonies, three children's homes, fifteen alur stations, six salvage corps and six bureaus. In summing up the mayor stated that the time had been when the Salvat only had been subjected to abuse and ridicule everyone. Mayor Moores in erspersed his remarks with the usual plearantries and alto gether made such a good figure in the pul pit that he was rewarded with a round of ap

Colonel Higgins defined the army as bu one regiment of the grand army engaged in the work of spreading the gospel. The three Ist in the army were absolute self-abando ment, consecration to the single purpose saving souls and carnestness in the work. The army, he said, is not confined to con-

It does not believe that its work lie solely in the home fields and that the heathen could safely be allowed to continue in idolatry because they do not know bet-ter. On the other hand, the army believes in spreading the gospel as widely as pos and in consequence has gone into Men and women are taking their lives in their hinds and gladly lay ing them down in the effort to convert the heathen. The result in dark India along that 25,000 of the inhabitants have been enrolled in the army and the same can b said of Africa and other foreign lands. HOME WORK.

Colonel Higgins then referred to the hom work and incidentally stated that the army was being supported in its work largel by the same class among which it labored The poor people were the ones who helpe most and upon whom the army depended Thousands of drunkards have been reformed their fallen s'aters. Every year 8,000 o these women go through the rescue homes and 86 per cent of the number are reclaimed Colonel Higgins said that he did not belie should not forever militate against a mabecause he or she might served sentences for offenses against the

Referring to the social department, Colonel Higgins denied that the army was setting matter of saving souls to save bodies. It was always the business of the army to save souls. It was often found necessary to deal first with the social condition of the men and women that fell in the way, but the army always tried to point out the way to salvation in its deeds of mercy Speaking of the army's methods. "people object to our music, to our 'noise'" ha said. "They object to many of our features. But we go shead. We are not quite convenbut we will not quarrel with the churches over that, buildings and beautiful services. You help God whenever you can. You would gladly welcome the evil and sinful to your pews

But they won't come. The saloons, their evil habits, their sins, hold them. They go in their way regardless of your beautiful urches and beautiful services. We say we will go after them. We have our must pur 'noise,' our processions, and get peopl CASTORIA.



ILLINOIS AT THE EXPOSITION.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING. (Design accepted by the Illinois commission of the Trans-Mississippi exposition.)

that never would have heard of salvation but for our peculiarities. Would you not rather that the Salvation army should shout, even if the noise is a little loud, than to lisbriefly by way of calling attention to the control of the drunken brawle? Would you not educational features of the association work rather hear the rattle of the drum than that

> couple of Salvation army songs, set to popular airs, with a guitar accompaniment This, with the singing of the congregation, formed the musical part of the services. Colonel Higgins was the guest of Mayor Moores during the few hours he was in the city. He left last night for Chicago,

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxitive Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW TODAY

Omaha's First Effort in the Line Ready for Inspection.

Local society is agog over the prospects of the chrysanthemum show that opens today in a store room on Douglas street. The Exposition. show is regarded as being something of a society event, but others who are not coninterested in the Japanese beauties that are

Yesterday the florists of the city were busy from early morning until night in placing their exhibits and today the arrangements a head of cabbage, while others are no larger than an old-fashloned copper cent.

Other cities have had chrysanthemum shows, but Omaha has never before indulged. ready for business promises to be as good as any in the land,

Small pill, rafe pill, best pill. De Witt's Little Early Risers cure billousness, constipation, sick headache.

OAKDALE, Neb., Nov. 8, 1897.—J. R. Buchanan, Esq., Gen. Pass. Agent. Dear Sir: You may send me, if you please, about two dozen copies of the "Guide" for distrioution as occasion requires.

The prospects for a good influx of immi-gration to Nebraska in 1898 are favorable Our uniformly good crops for three years cast with the favorable outlook for next year are in our favor and the Transmis s'esipoi Exposition ought to help us out

This part of Antelope county has filled up considerably during the past year. There is not a vacant house in town and there have been none vacant in the country for some time. There is a great demand for months have been fair. Altogether the outook for the next year in this part of the state is good.

I am going today to the Black Hills for three weeks' trip. On my return I will collect and send you some statements of uccessful farming in Antelope count ours truly, A. J. LEACH. Yours truly,

Don't Forget It. The Missouri Pacific Railway is running Past Limited Train to St. Louis, Mo., leaving Webster St. depot daily 3:05 p. m., reaching Kansus City same evening; arriving at

Grand Union Station, St. Louis, 7:20 the next g. No change of care of any class. Express leaves 9:30 p. m., arrives tion call at company's offices, N. E. corner 13th and Farnam or depot, 15th and Web-ster streets. THOS. F. GODFREY, J. O. PHILLIPPI, P. & T. A. Kansas City 6:25 a. m. For further informa-A. G F. & P. A.

To California, Personally Conducted Tourist car excursions for California leave Omaha 4:35 every Thursday afterno via the Burlington route. Arrive San Fran c'sco Sunday evening, Los Angeles Monday noon, Tickets, \$40. Berths, \$5. Full infor-mation •t ticket office, 1502 Farnam street. J. B. Reynolds, city passenger agent, Omaha.

Unton Pactite "The Overland Limited." The most SUPERBLY EQUIPPED rain west of the Missouri River. Twelve hours quicker than any other train Call at Ticket Office, 1202 Farnam St.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

H. Wade Gillis of Tekamah is in Omaha. G. W. Megeath left last night on a western

Donovan of the Madison Star is it

Omaha Seth Bullock, a prominent citizen of Dead wood, is in the city.

M. D. Hawkins of Nebraska City is reg stered at the Barker. F. E. Spaulding, a nurseryman of Spauldng. Ill., is an Omaha visitor.

G. H. Haxby returned to Sidney, Neb., last night after a visit in this city. Dr. Galbraith went to North Platte, Neb esterday on a short business trip.

Prof. J. G. Haupt, superintendent of the Dakota county schools, is in the city, Mrs. William H. Beck of the Uintah In lian agency. Utah, is a visitor in the city. Mrs. EM Wise returned home last night

fter a six weeks' visit with friends in Des Moines. N. Michaelson and Dr. F. E. Donlan the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Glenwood, Ia., are in the city.

Mr. Poelz, musical director, and thirty eight members of "The Isle of Champagne company are domiciled at the Barker. Hon. Robert S. Oberfelder of Sidney was i Omaha yesterday on his way to Lincoln to ttend a meeting of the state fish commis-

Mr. Sargent Aborn, manager; Mr. and Mrs W. Walker, John McVeigh, Mr. and Mrs Brien, Miss S. Emery and William Mc Creedy, are members with the "Woman Black" company quartered at the Barker. Nebraskans at the hotels: C. A. vards, Gothenberg; John A. Rooney and wife Nebraska City; T. L. Hawkins and wife, mbus; William Belcher, York; W. White Waco; William Frazier, Pender; E. E. Drie tell, Wakefield; F. Slaver, Crawford; L. Pa

genstecker, Lincoln; A. J. Langes, Point; John Ring, Hooper. West At the Millard: Harry Hill, Chicago; G. L. frown, Philadelphia; W. H. Hilman. cago; R. W. Baxter, Portland; S. B. Hatha-way, New York; W. C. Valentine, West oint; C. C. Hunt, Philadelphia; Robert E. Mengers, Chicago; W. R. Benedict, Chicago; Louis Clark, New York; Richard Golden. New York; C. W. Spence, Chicago; J. A. Graham, Dubuque; Sam L. Green, Indian Territory; N. VanDerpool, Chicago; W. T. Caldwell, Chicago; S. Bullock, Deadwood, D. H. Richards, Douglas, Wyo.; William Humphrey, St. Joseph; C. H. Casper, Chi-

INDIANS AT THE EXPOSITION

Unique Plan.

Relief Map of the United States on Scale Sufficient to Enable the Presentation of Exact Na-

tural Conditions.

A relief map of the United States, constructed on a gigantic scale and covering an area of about fifty acres, is the basis suggested by James Mooney of the Ethnological Bureau of the Interior department, on which to show in tangible form the aboriginal condition of the American Indian, as a part of the Indian exhibit of the Transmississippi

Mr. Mooney has made a close study of the Indian during the last twenty years and is sidered as leaders of the social set are also one of the most voluminous writers and thorough investigators of the many scholarly in Indian languages. This part of the exattaches of the Ethnological bureau. He is the author of the report on the far-famed "ghost dance," which occuples one complete for the show are complete. The long counters volume of the fourteenth annual report of and tables to the room where the show is to the bureau and which is a most exhaustive be held are covered with the potted plants. analysis of the sacred religious ceremony There are all colors and all kinds of varie- which led to the battle of Wounded Knee. There are chrysanthemums as large as Mr. Mooney passed through Omaha several ad of cabbage, while others are no larger weeks ago enroute to the southwestern part of the United States to resume his studies among the Indians of that section. He stopped in the city a few days and man-However, it is pretty strongly fastened upon lifested great interest in the projected Indian Omabi at this time and the show that is now exhibit which has been extensively talked of as one of the prominent features of the exposition of the great states which have been carved out of the hunting grounds of the Indians within the last half-century.

During his stay in Omaha Mr. Mooney During his stay in Omata Mr. Mooney made several suggestions as to interesting features which would add to the attractiveness and scientific value of the Indian exhibit, some of these suggestions being made public in these columns at the time. Since reaching the field of his labors in the southwest he has formulated other suggestions, where they have the plan for the railof map of the United States.

According to the plen outlined by Mr. Mooney the relief may referred to is pro-posed as a medium for showing the distributtom of the various Indian tribes at the time when the first settlers from the Old World landed on the shores of North America and also to show the aboriginal house types of the United States or the peculiar style of dwelling characteristic of each Indian lands to rent and my sales for the past six Indians representing each of the distinctive erecting a small cabin over each one of the ly; es.

TRIBES WERE NUMEROUS. Mr. Mooney says that there are about 150 officially recognized Indian tribes gathered on about fifty reservations in the United nan's of otherwise extinct tribes, make a total of perhaps three times that number representing the aboriginal occupants of the ountry from the Atlantic to the Pacific

and from the likes to the guif. "Each tribe was a political unit," says Mr. Mooney: "not necessarily different from it aithough the languages might be dissimila and the tribes themselves be mutually his-tile. Tribes dependent upon the same geographical conditions differed only in mino particulars. Those living in the timber re gion of the east, with abundant rains and fertile soil, built their dwellings of poles and bark as the most convenient material and subsisted as much by agriculture as by the

"The Pueblo tribes of the southwest, dwelling in a region a most devoid of timber water or game, built their houses of stone grid kept close to the few springs which enabled them to raise the corn and beans which formed their main subsistence. Wood being scarce, they made their vessels of clay and developed the art of pottery to a bigh stage. Compelled to s'ay in one place, Homeseckers' Excursions their architecture assumed a permanent Via the Missouri Pacific rallway on Tuesday character and, being unwarlike, they took refuge on the mesas to esca; e their enemies. "The tribes of the plains, depending, with also to certain points in Virginia, Tennessee, few exceptions, almost entirely upon the buffalo, were compelled to follow it in its mation call at city offices N. E. corner 13th migrations and were thus debarred from & Farnam Sts. agriculture of the manufacture of such J. O. B.HILLIPPI. fragile material as pottery. Forced to move frequently and in light marching order, they developed the skin tence as the most convenient and portable style of dwelling. En ironment determined arts, customs and "All the Indians of the United States may

e classified into about twenty-five archi-ectural and industrial types, taking the taking the dwelling structure as the tangible base around which are grouped the household utensils, agricultural belongings and the burial and ceremonial structures." Mr. Mooney described briefly and con-cisely the peculiar type of dwelling char-acteristic of each of the great types of the American Indian. These include the "long ouse" of the famous "Six Nations." Iroquois of New York and western Pennsy dian tribes within the knowledge of the white man. The dwelling type of these tribes was thus described: "It was fifty or 100 feet long and consisted of a strong frame splints; interior divided into rooms at in-

orms around inside and open passageway unning the whole length of the building." The house type of the Mandans of the pper Missouri is described as a round log ructure covered with earth, forty feet in liameter, five feet high at circumference, twelve to fifteen feet high in center, with long covered passageway and interior coinpartments. The type of dwelling peculiar to each of the grand divisions of the tribes is de-

scribed together with the accessories in the way of household utensils, canoes, cere-

monial structures, burist customs, etc. DETAILS OF HIS PLAN. "The very best method of exhibiting i tangible form the several types," said Mr. Mooney, "is by means of a large relief map of the United States, built up by competen engineers and landscape gardeners, on a ground space of perhaps forty or fifty acres upon which suitable delegations of Indions representing each type, with their appro-priate houses, utensils and industrial appli-ances, burial structures, etc., can be sedown in the various portions of the map con responding to the section of country actually occupied by the tribes themselves. Each such camp need not occupy more than hall an acre on an average, but the relief map would have to be large enough to allow for the proportionate vacant spaces. The map could be made upon a raised terrace of earth

as a basis, with broad, sweeping curves-ignoring minor indentations—for the coast lines; with the principal streams, or those particularly necessary, indicated by means of actual streams of water flowing between Mooney of the Ethnological Bureau Has a raised banks also outlined in broad curves. The general surface should be sown in grass to hold the soil and give a natural appearance, and the mountains can be fashloned in some form of papier mache, or—as in previous exhibitions for rock work—of a skele-ton of laths covered with sackcloth or can-vas and painted with 'mud paint.' All the EACH TRIBE TO BE NATURALLY LCCATED elevations, tiking only the backbone ranges, should be in due proportion, so that, aside from the use to which it is put, the whole work would be a correct and unique map of our country on a gigantic scale. The pathways across the mountains and along the streams, to enable the visitors to go about the various comps, should be, as far as pos-sible, along the lines of actual noted trails, such as the Santa Fe trail, the California trail along the North Platte, etc.

"In some unoccupied space on the relief map should be a large hullding of tepec form, to contain collections of Indian weapons, dresses, utensils, ceremonial things, etc., of various tribes, with photographic series and maps showing the distribution of the tribes and languages. In the same build ing could be shown the work of Indian schools with other products of Indian civilization, including a Sioux or Cherokee printing press, with newspapers and books printed hibit might be in charge of civilized Indian students, or better, might be prepared and officered by the five civilized tribes of Indian territory. These five tribes, having their territory. These five tribes, having their own independent governments, might prop-erly be invited to make their own exhibit, which, whether much or little, would give the most alequate idea of the capacity and limitations of the civilized Indian when acting alone. This building of tepee form should be built sufficiently high to have a lookout station at the top, from which might be ob-tained at a glance a birdseye view of the whole relief map with the various camps. As Omaha is sufficiently near the center of the

at the Nashville exposition is coming here. baying secured the gondola concession at the Captain Moretti and his gondollers are go- voted for Mr. Switzler. ing to yow their bosts here through the rivers Cumberland, Ohlo, Mississicol and Missouri. They started from the Cumber-land river wharf at Nashville yesterday and expect to arrive in this city on or about December 15. The gondoliers during the few days preceding The gondoliers were busy the star gondolas to keep out the rain and wind as nuch as possible. The Italians, who are not look forward to their trip through the on about fifty reservations in the United rivers in the approaching month with much states and those, with the incorporated rempleasure, but they anticipate that the this time. There are so many things that names of otherwise extinct tribes, make a warmth of their welcome here will more may occur in three years that might have a make up for their chilly trip from Nashville.

> TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxitive Brome Quinine Tablets. All truggists refund the money if it fails to cure Sc. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each table

> B. Haas, the florist, has a large number of chrysauthemums for sale in 7, 8 and 9, inch pots, in bloom and buds, 1813 Vinton

Frank Vodica, the tailor, has moved to 104 N. 15th, McCague block, Palmer House, Grand Isl d. Nat Brown, pro

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION. Tuesday, Nov. 16. Via Rock Island Route. For full infor-mation call at city ticket office, 1323 Far-nam street, or write C. A. Rutherford, G.

A. P. D., Omaba. November 16, to points in Arkansas, Kan-sas, southwest Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas;

A. G. F. & P. A. Personally Conducted Excursions to VIA. UNION PACIFIC.

Leave Omana every Friday, 3:30 p. m., reach ing San Francisco Monday, 9:45 a, m. Cor-respondingly fast time to Southern California. Twelve hours quicker than any other Personally Conducted Excursion Route from

City Ticket Office, 1202 Farnam Street, SIDEX CITY MAY APPOINTED.

Gifford Peirce Made Cashier of the Barber Asphalt Company. Clifford C. Peirce, secretary and treasurer of the Sloux City & Leads Electric Railway

vania, the most powerful federation of in- company, has been appointed eashier of the Sloux City brauch of the Barber Asphalt company, to succeed Horace B. Steck, who has resigned to engage in the commission of upright poles set in the ground, which business at the Kensus City stock yards. were strengthened with horizontal poles attached with withes and surmounted with a Spencer, the abscorder, who now is digging triangular, and in some cases with a round for diamonds in Scath Africa. Mr. Peirce's roof, covered with bark, tied with strings appointmen, is said to be due to friending ness entertained for him by Superintendent tervals of six or eight feet, with bed plat-forms around inside and open passageway George P. Griffith of New York, genera

counsel for the company, has been in Sloux City several days. He will remain in town a day or two and then come to Omaha, where his company has an important case in the federal courts.

of dissatisfied elements, nor did it represent the defeated personal ambitions to which most political rebellions may be traced. In the convention at which the na tional democratic party was born were pres ent hundreds of the most distinguished leaders of the old democracy. It was frequently declared that the new movement represente the brains of the democratic party and it is a matter of history that the passion-inspire action of the Chicago convention allenated the men who for a quarter of a century had fought most effectively for democratic principles. The vigorous fight which was waged by the gold democrats during the folto democrate during the following campaign was one of the remarkable features of that struggle. Up to this time the organization of the party has been maintained and now the question of its future policy is of general interest, There has been no concerted action of the leaders of the gold democracy in Nebraska

with regard to the campaigns of the future. But the expressions of their individual be-liefs point almost without exception in one way. They agree that while the mainte-nance of a separate and distinct organization may have its advantages the experience of the last two cam aigns his demonstrated that it is not practical politics. They have found the bulk of their followers not content merely to register their devotion to a prin-They prefer to place their votes ciple. they will count against Bryanism at their full value, instead of casting balf a vote for the policy that they condemn by voting for a ticket of their own. MARTIN AS A REPUBLICAN.

In discussing the subject Euclid Martin expresents himself substantially on these lines. He says he knows of no better definition of the situation than that given by Henry Watterson, who had declared that conscientious democrais were left the choice of two They must either ally themselves with the Bryan democracy and support what ever policy it chooses to promulgate or they must be republicans. "As far as I am concerned," said Mr. Martin, "I will say this, It the so-called democratic party should be reorganized on the lines of its previous prin-ciples I shall be a democrat. But if Bryanism remains supreme I shall be a repub

Referring to the light vote cast for the national democratic ticket in Nebraska this year Mr. Martin says it simply shows that United States, this building might appro- the position taken by the leaders of the party printely occupy that position on the relief is well founded. They had recognized the fact that a certain element of their party would vote for Judge Sullivan from personal GONDOLIERS COMING BY WATER. motives. Another element would register its disapproval of Bryanism by voting the re Venetian Boatmen will Paddle from publican licket. Those who were left would Nashville to Omaha. not fairly represent the strength of the Captain Moretti of the Venetian gondolas party and the result would be exactly what had occurred. The leaders had almost unan-imously declared against nominating a ticket in Nebraska this fall. But they among them being the plan for the relief Transmississippi Exposition. Those who voted in the convention and a ticket had have visited the Tonnessee contennial declare been put in the field. The result was ex-that the gondolas there constituted one of the most attractive features of the exposition, a small minority of the gold democrats had

DEPENDS ON FUTURE ISSUES. That the future course of the gold demo crats will bergely depend on the issues to be made is the opinion of T. J. Mahiney who is recognized as one of their leaders "I have not conferred with any on sonal belief is that the organization shoul be maintained for the present, at What political situation will present itsel in the next national campaign is a question powerful effect on political issues. As I regard it now, it does not seem likely that the issue of free silver, as it was presented during the last campaign, will be the up permost question in the next great battle. It was well said on the floor of the Chicago convention that no matter what issues are included in the platforms of political par-ties the battle will be fought on one single question. That is the history of politics this country, and, I believe that the rule holds good. The united efforts of the new the conventions and aniquign orators cannot detract the attention f the voters from the one great issue uppermost in their minds. What this issue may the three years from now no one Foreign complications, climatic co encidition and one hundred and one other things ma arise to create issues that would not now b onsidered. If we should have three year of orosperity, during which none of our har-ships could be correctly ascribed to the laca sufficient circulating medium, it would be impossible to make the money question the issue. If there should be any seriou position of a disturbance of our figureial sys em I believe that the gold democrats would be found where they were a year ago. If the tariff should become the issue, it is equally certain that most of them would b where they have always been on tha question and in line against the protective

ALWAYS AGAINST FREE SIVER. Frank Heller, secretary of the state com mittee of the nutional democratic party, ex-presses similar ideas. He also helieves that the course of his party will depend very largely on the issues that were presented So far as me is able to gauge the sentiment of the party it is in favor of a more procical method of operation. The vote in the campaign just closed has indicated that the bulk of the gold democrats had concluded that it was better to make their votes cours for all they were worth then cast them strictly for a principle without regard to whether that was the most effective endorsement of that principle. H intimates that if the silver question should be again an issue before the people of this country they would strike more effectively by voting for the ticket that represented a sound financial policy, regardless of whether they agreed with all its principles. For this reason he doubts whether the separate organization will be maintained. If it becomes question of free silver as opposed to the present system, the gold democrats will stand by sound money. If the tariff should be the issue, then they would be opposed

Reported Lunding of Filibusters JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 1.-Thre passengers on the steamer Mascotte, in at Port Tampa from Cuba, report a suc-cessful landing of the last fillbustering ex-pedition. They were of the fillbustering parry, but refuse to give any details.

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GOLD DEMOCRATS UNCERTAIN

Ably Resist Bryanism.

ORGANIZATION MAY BE ABANDONED

Enclid Martin Says He is a Repub-

Hean and T. J. Mahoney Says

He is Willing to Walt

Ever since the Chicago convention that

element of the democratic party that re

used to forsake the well established prin-

ples of its past for the doubtful policies

which were then sought to be inculcated

has occupied a unique and spectacular posi-

tion in American politics. According to

their spokesmen the revolt which culminated

in the national democratic convention at

Indianapolis was not an ordinary secession

n Little.

Bee, 11-15-'97. Members Join the Republican Party to New Underwear

There are two ways to sell underwear cheap. One way is to sell it cheap in the newspapers. The other way is to sell it cheap in the store. The first way sounds best but the lutter sells underwear best. Today you will notice a special display of men's fine fleece lined shirts and drawers in one of our Fifteenth St. windows-North side. These goods were opened up fresh last Friday and judging by the way folks carried them off Saturday they are not likely to remain very long. They are full fashioned, full cut, bound with full mohair braid, have patent " seamless" seams and the fleece is as soft as lambswool and as white and silky as down, They were made up for The Nebraska in two shades and the price is fifty cents a garment-a dollar a suit. We will be opening several new cases of Underwear every day from now on-our second shipments this season-but you must excuse us if we don't find time to tell you all about it in print. We will show you the goods and show you the prices and leave you to judge whether they are worth buying or not. Talk about schooling. That's the kind of schooling that beats the public schools.

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