

VOTE MAY BE CALLED TODAY

Nicaragua Canal Bill Still Playing a Star Part in the Senate.

TO MODIFY THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

Bill Providing Registration Taken Up at Instance of Elihu and Opposed by Casey, Who Says It is Not Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Nicaraguan canal bill held its place as the principal subject before the senate again today. Speeches were made by Messrs. Harris, Morgan, Hendon, and Money. Mr. Morgan urged postponement of the question in order to permit an opportunity for negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and Mr. Morgan antagonized the proposal.

A proposition was made to take a vote tomorrow. Other questions before the senate were: The government's pension policy and the bill regarding the registry of foreign-built vessels wrecked on the American coast.

The pension discussion was precipitated by Mr. Vest. The registry bill went over till tomorrow.

The senate opened with a protest upon the part of Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the committee on pensions, against the practice of senators of introducing pension bills in cases pending in the pension office. He said the committee would not consider such bills and it was useless to present them.

Pension Abuse Again.

Senator Vest of Missouri again called attention to private pension bills and entered a protest against their passage without due consideration, as he said the senate was falling into the habit of doing. He called attention to the fact that notwithstanding Illinois had furnished 65,000 more soldiers than Indiana the pension roll for Indiana exceeded that of Illinois by \$1,500,000. He accounted for this fact on the ground that Indiana is a great state politically, saying that it was notorious that the commissioner of pensions, who was an ex-union soldier, had granted pensions to almost every applicant in political districts which are close. He did not contend that the republican party was always to blame, but knew that many of its parties were inclined to use the machinery of the pension office to further their political interests. He was cognizant of an instance in which in his own state a democratic candidate for congress had received several republican votes because he had secured pensions for the voters. He had endorsed Mr. Cleveland's veto of pension bills, and while he did not want to revive the old questions he would express the opinion that the government in this matter had fallen in a most unjust expenditure of money. He said that other rules were temporarily adopted at the first session, that a code of rules would be presented within thirty days.

Mr. Henderson indignantly denied the charge. He pointed out that he had only expressed his opinion that a new code of rules for the American bank, which was a special order for today, was postponed until tomorrow.

Some miscellaneous pension matters were disposed of when Mr. Grow, republican of Pennsylvania, the patriarch of the house, made a short historical address by unanimous consent, upon the origin of the committee of the whole on the state of the union, in which there was no limitation upon the latitude of debate. Mr. Grow's remarks caused Mr. Robinson, democrat of Indiana, to reproach the major because no code of rules had been prepared for this session. He charged that Mr. Henderson, republican of Illinois, had introduced other rules were temporarily adopted at the first session, that a code of rules would be presented within thirty days.

Mr. Henderson indignantly denied the charge. He pointed out that he had only expressed his opinion that a new code of rules for the American bank, which was a special order for today, was postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. De Armond, democrat of Missouri, got the floor and proceeded to contrast the condition of affairs in the house today with the days in which Mr. Grow had spoken, when there was full opportunity for discussion. He declared that the speaker held the balance of power on the question of rules, and it was he who in fact had determined that it was better that no new code of rules should be presented and adopted by the house.

He was exceedingly ironical in his reference to the decadence of the old time privilege of full debate on the state of the union, he said, to bring in repressive rules to cut off debate upon every important question and asserted that the rules under which the house was now operating, which could not have been adopted permanently, had become permanent by the attitude of the speaker.

The speaker from the chair replied to this criticism as follows: "The gentleman from Missouri has permitted himself to make statements regarding the relations between the speaker and other members of the house which are hardly to be believed. It is not true that the house must not feel itself to have been treated to an unusual discourse upon the lack of liberty given to the citizen. It so happens in this world that there are many citizens. It so happens that in the house of representatives there are many members and that while in theory every man can occupy all the time in discourse, in actual practice he has to occupy it in subordination to the rights of every other member to the rights of the body itself, and to the prosecution of the business of the house. In actual practice also the house may have noticed that however much despotism is exercised by the rule there is no subject in the heavens above or in the earth beneath that has not been discussed, even in this congress. (Laughter.)

The gentleman from Missouri will turn to the annals of congress, away back in 1816, during the period of liberty, such as he thinks he desires, he will find that John Randolph, who certainly was heard enough to become famous for his denunciations of despotism of the speaker, and that while in theory every man can occupy all the time in discourse, in actual practice he has to occupy it in subordination to the rights of every other member to the rights of the body itself, and to the prosecution of the business of the house. In actual practice also the house may have noticed that however much despotism is exercised by the rule there is no subject in the heavens above or in the earth beneath that has not been discussed, even in this congress. (Laughter.)

The house then, at 3:05 p. m., adjourned.

PROPOSES A CUBAN COMMISSION.

Proctor Desires Five Senators Appointed for Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Proctor today introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of five senators to visit the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico for the purpose of "inquiring into the military requirements necessary to establish and maintain order in these islands until civil government is inaugurated."

The resolution also has the committee to investigate the existing conditions, military, political, economic and sanitary, and report such facts and recommendations as they may deem important for the information of the senate.

Civil Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Chief Examiner Serven of the Civil Service commission, in his annual report, says applications for examinations of all kinds during the year aggregate 46,313. He says temporary appointments should not be made for regular positions where it is possible to avoid them and that the commission has under consideration a plan to meet the demands for applicants with exceptional and extraordinary qualifications. This contemplates the establishment of a series of examinations, enabling all competitors to qualify on as many different lines of work as possible and that eligibility shall be advanced step by step from lower to higher registers as fast as the applicant can qualify.

Ordered to Pacific Station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Orders were sent from the Navy department today to the commander of the Badger at League Island, to proceed with that vessel to San Francisco, in place of its sister ship, the Yankee, originally selected for this service. The Badger is to make the passage by the Panama route and will arrive at the Pacific station when it reaches its destination. The station is particularly short of vessels just now and one of the two there, the Yorktown, is likely to be dispatched soon to Honolulu.

FROM LOWELL, MASS.

The Hero of Hood's Saraparilla—A Wonderful Cure.

"A swelling as big as a large marble came under my tongue. Physicians said it was a semi-transparent tumor and must be operated upon. I felt I could not stand it and as spring came began to take my favorite spring tonic, Hood's Saraparilla. The bunch gradually decreased and finally disappeared. I have had no sign of its return. I am glad to praise Hood's Saraparilla."—Mrs. H. M. COVINE, of Union St. Lowell, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure all kinds of ailments.

ETER'S POLE THE LONGEST

Knocks Down Persimmon in Shape of a Postmastership.

NAMED FOR THE POSITION IN SOUTH OMAHA

Congressman Mercer is Elected Over the Outcome of What Promised to Be a Hot Fight for the Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The nomination of Frederick Eter to be postmaster at South Omaha, sent to the senate today, solves a most perplexing problem of party politics, according to Congressman Mercer, who has been in the hot time over this plum, a number of candidates being in the race for the place, but finally Eter was prevailed upon to make the race, with the result that he gets the persimmon and Mercer is correspondingly elated.

The subject of heating the Washington and Omaha public buildings above the story was up for earnest discussion today, in the supervising architect's office, contractors for both these buildings having indicated to the officials here that they would dispense with the heating of the buildings as not necessary to carry out their contracts. It appears that the Postoffice department, having assumed jurisdiction over both these buildings and having to furnish heat for employees, the contractors benefit from this condition of affairs through rises of the building to such an extent that heat above the first stories can easily be dispensed with. The contractor for the interior finish in the Omaha building is represented by Superintendent Latenser who has refused to furnish heat above the first story on account of the cost of heating, the temperature being 40 to 60 degrees when it was zero outside. So novel was this situation that the officers of the supervising architect's office were somewhat nonplussed, but after consultation it was finally decided to give the contractor the interior finish just eight days in which to resume heating the upper stories so that the work of completion might be pushed, otherwise to cancel the contract and readvertise. It is understood that the contractor at Omaha has decided to resume heating. As for Washington, the building contractor seems to have a hunch on the government, as it is impossible to close the pipes or ducts without seriously interfering with the comfort of the employees.

Superintendent Hills of the Treasury department stated today that it was the intention of the department to try lighting the Omaha building with electric light from a central station and if it was demonstrated that dynamo and an electric light plant could be put in the building and maintained cheaper than electricity would cost obtained from the Omaha light company a plant would be put in next year, money for that purpose being available.

Oppose Another Exposition.

Protests are being received by members of the Nebraska delegations from business men throughout the state, protesting against holding another exposition in Omaha. Even business men of Nebraska's metropolis are holding remonstrances against the proposed exposition, and the Nebraska delegation at Washington and Representatives Strode and Mercer along similar lines.

General Solicitor Manderson of the Burlington is a guest at the Arlington, having arrived from the west this evening. To the Bee correspondent he said his presence here was due to a meeting with the commissioner Hermann of the land office, involving the title to a large number of acres of land in Nebraska and Colorado. He stated that while in the city he would look after the interests of Wyoming and the northwest by urging favorable legislation for the creation of a new territory at Sheridan and the location of a navy command there. This matter was brought prominently to the attention of congress during the last session when a number of prominent citizens of Wyoming visited the capital in the interest of the same matter. Upon the subject of Nebraska politics, General Manderson would not comment, but he would predict, expressing himself as being perfectly willing to leave the question to the incoming legislature.

Postmasters appointed: Lucia K. Hunt, at Delaware, Delaware county; M. Vernley, at Douglas, DeWitt county; John M. Madison, at Norman, Winnebago county; Ambrose Yarbrough, at Shepard, Union county; Daniel Hoover, at Warren, Lee county.

APPOINTMENTS SENT TO SENATE.

Frederick J. Eter Will Become Postmaster at South Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

War—To be brigadier surgeon, with rank major, John A. Kellogg, Assistant Surgeon D. T. Laidlaw, U. S. A.; To be captain, First Lieutenant W. L. Phelps, Company C, Second Arkansas volunteers; To be second lieutenant of Iowa, First regiment engineers: First lieutenant to be captain, J. B. Livingston; second lieutenant to be first lieutenant, H. H. Woodman; corporal to be second lieutenant, Navy—Medical Inspector Joseph Ayers, to be a medical inspector, Franklin Rogers, to be a medical inspector.

Postmasters—Ohio: William H. Tucker, Toledo, Texas: W. J. Miller, Hallettsville; B. L. Osmond, Alvin; Nebraska: Frederick J. Eter, South Omaha, Iowa: George E. Comstock, Fayette; C. B. Roberts, Adair; S. H. Adams, Taylor; Kansas: C. C. Cleveland, Oswatimie; Clay Whitman, La Crosse, California: George C. Folger, Jackson, Colorado: William G. Stephens, Delta, Idaho: R. H. Barton, Moscow.

LONG LIST CONFIRMED BY SENATE.

Emory F. Sperry to be Pension Agent at Denver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The senate today confirmed these nominations: Nathan O. Murphy of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona.

Fred Frazier of Roseburg, Ore., commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, to reside at Wrangell.

Emory F. Sperry of Knoxville, to be pension agent at Des Moines, Ia.

To be receivers of public moneys: Nicholas J. Trodo of Canton, O., at Circleville City, Alaska: James Newell, at Burns, Ore.; Chris F. Case, at Marshall, Minn.; H. L. Baird, at Devil's Lake, N. D.; John Satterlund, at Bismarck, N. D.; E. E. Garrett, at Bismarck, N. D.; William Williams of Cody, Wyo., at Lander, Wyo.

To be registers of land offices: E. M. Bratton, at Lakeview, Ore.; Ole Sverrugaard, at Devils Lake, N. D.; Taylor, at St. Cloud, Minn.; John F. Squire, at Glenwood Springs, Colo.; A. B. Hunt of Alameda, Cal., at San Francisco; William T. Adams, at Lander, Wyo.

To be consuls: Alex Heintzger of Ohio, for Catania, Italy; John W. Luis of Ohio, for Arica, Chile.

To be members of the Industrial commission: T. W. Phillips of Pennsylvania; Andrew L. Harris of Ohio; John L. Kennedy of the District of Columbia; E. A. Smyth of South Carolina; John M. Parquhar of New York; M. D. Ratcliff of Indiana.

Postmasters: Joseph W. Meade, Boone, Mo.; Clark Tabor, Charles E. Carmody, Mapleton.

War: Colonel to be brigadier general—Hamilton S. Hays, Jacob F. Kent, Guy V. Henry, William S. Werth.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels (cavalry): Thomas McGregor, Samuel Whitted, Lieutenant colonels to be colonels (infantry): Edward Kellogg, Richard C. Hays, Harry C. E. Ebert, W. Coates, George H. Randall, William S. Werth, John S. Taylor, J. Patterson, Henry B. Freeman, Charles M. Bailey.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry W. Lawton, to be inspector general, with the rank of colonel.

CHAPLAIN KELLY'S VIEWS

Aspects that Regiment of Chicagoans Was Better Fitted Physically for Service Than from Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Rev. Father Kelly, chaplain of the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in testifying before the War Department today, said that the regiment at Camp Alger, Virginia, said in the regiment's first camp there was a little difficulty about the water supply, but later his regiment moved into the center of the camp and the best of water was easily accessible. It seemed to him the sanitary condition of the camps generally depended upon the water supply. He said that for the men "were nothing but grown children." His objection to Camp Alger was that it was too near large towns where the men "could sneak off and get full."

He created considerable amusement for the commission by the assertion that his regiment had better physical fitness than the others. He was asked if he credited their alleged superior physiques to the fact that they came from Chicago and in the midst of the lively ex-Governor Woodbury insisted on the witness stating why it was that the regiment was so fit. He said that Chicago cannot be anywhere else but in the north, and that the climate of Chicago is better than anywhere else in the north.

Dr. Benjamin F. Pope, who was chief surgeon in the Shafter expedition to Cuba and in charge of the camp at Tampa early in its occupancy, said surgical dressing and medicine enough to care for 8,000 men were taken aboard the transports. The supply of drugs did not keep up with the demand at the camp and he telegraphed to the surgeon general for a full supply. A part of these then sent succeeded in reaching him. He described the woes of the medical department and referred to the wholesale abandonment of medicines and stores by the regiment at the time of its departure. He said that he was responsible for this, but conceded it was hardly likely that so sweeping an abandonment would be made save on orders of Major General Shafter, who commanded.

He admitted some seriously wounded were loaded in heavy, jolting army wagons and that aggravated the suffering, but in view of the recommendation of the Cuban military commission, it would not be advisable.

Dr. Connor remarked that the shortage of drugs seemed to be chronic everywhere except at Montauk.

General Dodge said: "Please state how you were supported in your administration of the army during the campaign." "I think," said Dr. Pope, "that the commanding general always hastened to my views and gave me every support military conditions would permit. He promulgated the orders and sanitary regulations I suggested, and I do not know of any instance where he failed to support me."

General Woodard's report will appear before the commission tomorrow.

Survivors of the Civil War Remembered by General Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(Special.)—The following western pensions have been granted: Issue of December 2: Nebraska: Original—Peter Schlottback, Humboldt; George A. Zeigler, Hastings, \$8 to \$12. Increase—William Fleming, Beaver Creek, \$8 to \$10. Reissue—Henry A. Hale, Kearney, \$12.

Iowa: Original—Robert L. Donnell, Washington; Henry W. Moorey, Wellman, \$8; John M. Jennings, Davenport, \$8; William M. Beneke, Newton, \$10. Restoration and Additional—(Special, December 3.) John M. Edgerton, Creston, \$12. Increase—Oliver G. McCutchen, Strahan, \$24 to \$30. Original widows, etc.—(Special, December 3.) Harris A. Atkinson, \$5; Dorcas E. Edgerton, Creston, \$12.

Colorado: Original—William W. Kirk, Denver, \$8; William Strimling, Fondis, \$8. Original widows, etc.—Minors of James A. Summers, Denver, \$18.

Present Agreement with United States Will Cease Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Unless the unexpected happens the United States and Mexico will be without an extradition treaty for the next six months. The situation promises to be one of gravity and the Mexican border is likely to be a paradise for fugitives from justice and criminals of every description until a new treaty can be agreed upon.

Mexico denounced the existing treaty because our government refused to deliver up on extradition proceedings certain Mexicans who had escaped across the line and were accused by their government of various offenses of a serious character, but who were really wanted for political reasons. The case of Guerrero, who was involved in one of the periodical raids across the border of New Mexico organized by the leader Garza, caused the break.

Mr. Clayton, United States minister to Mexico, is endeavoring to settle the matter. He is making the serious difference in principle between the governments as to whether the present case is that of a brigand or political he will have a hard task.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Humane Association Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The annual convention of the American Humane Association began in this city today. The convention was called to order by President John G. Shortall and the delegates formally welcomed by President Wright of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Three sessions will be held daily until Friday morning, when the election of officers takes place and the convention will adjourn.

Forestry Association Meets.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The new Forestry association began its seventeenth annual convention here today. Clifford Pinchot, chief of the forest division in the Department of Agriculture, reviewed the progress of forestry during the year, noting

CLOSER UNIONISM IS NEEDED

Labor in English-Speaking Nations Should Form Organization.

DELEGATES TO BRITISH CONGRESS REPORT

Success of Unions There Attributed to More Active Participation in Politics and System of Arbitration.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14.—Speechmaking consumed the morning session of the third day of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The delegates in their seats early and listened with a great degree of interest to the talks by William Thorne and William Inskip, the delegates to the British labor congress and to a response thereto by Samuel Gompers, Broderick, republican of Kansas; Low, republican of New York; Henry, democrat of Texas, and Ferguson, democrat of New Mexico. The subcommittee will take up the bill section by section and Mr. Frear will remain here until its consideration is completed to give the committee such advice or information as he possesses.

Mr. Henry of Texas made the motion to refer the bill to a subcommittee. The committee on the bill was organized by Mr. Frear in favor of a bill to grant a territorial form of government to Hawaii, and generally speaking, the bill prepared by the commission is looked upon with favor by the members of the committee. There are some minor changes which may be made, but the principle of the bill is generally approved. Mr. Inskip went on to express his belief in the principle of arbitration of all difficulties, and enumerated instances of the settlement of the British strikes by arbitration, which had been alone possible from the fact that arbitration in England was constructed on so thorough a basis.

Response of Gompers.

President Gompers said in the course of his remarks that there was sometimes a misapprehension as to the conditions of the workers of our country. A greater percentage of mechanical labor, outside the agricultural, was organized, in America, than in any other country. The delegates to the British labor congress were not necessarily an indication of lack of strength. While he declared that unionists were active in defending their principles in politics, citing the fact that seven-tenths of the union members of the Colorado and the West were in the ranks of the labor party, he urged increased activity along this line.

A resolution providing for a fund to push the organization of trades unions in the inter-mountain states was adopted.

Upon the employment of women Mr. Gompers said: "The American Federation of Labor has always stood for the organization and recognition of those women who are compelled of necessity to work. But we demand now, and we must always demand, equal pay for equal work."

These sentiments were greeted with a tumult of applause. Mr. Gompers paid a warm welcome to the British delegates and declared that the closer the two English-speaking nations came together in fraternal alliance, the speedier would approach the era of universal peace.

Against Anti-Scraping Law.

At the afternoon session a resolution presented by Adeline M. Jones of Chicago, protesting against the passage of the anti-scraping bill recently passed by the national house of representatives, was adopted without discussion.

The resolution protests against the passage of the bill, or similar measures, as being a blow at the liberty of individuals and classes it as legislation conceived in the interest of a giant combine and trust. "It is the sense of this convention," continued this resolution, "that a ticket purchased from any transportation company should, in all equity and justice, belong to the holder of the ticket, and that the same right to dispose of it as of any other lawfully acquired property."

A copy of the resolution will be sent to each United States senator. The income tax resolution, offered by S. J. Kent of Nebraska, was not adopted, but the substitute was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that the decisions of the supreme court on the income tax are not in accord with the constitution of the United States and that the passage of a law making a tax on incomes a feature of federal taxation.

Consent labor came in for a share of the convention's attention. The resolutions concerning convict labor, by C. W. Coe, were referred to the executive committee with instructions that it take such steps as may check its encroachments upon the interests of the honest working people of the land.

The convention also reaffirmed the boycott on the American Tobacco company, declaring it to be a monopoly, and a trust, and to be under the ban of organized labor, and to the ban of organized labor.

Adrian M. Jones of Chicago offered a resolution urging the fraternal labor organizations to hold a labor congress in Paris in 1900. It was sent to the committee on fraternal delegates.

A resolution inviting the Commercial club and the Kansas City Bar association to attend the convention on Saturday afternoon, when Clarence Darrow of Chicago will deliver an address on "The Court and the Workmen," was adopted.

At 2:30 o'clock the convention adjourned for the day.

Building Trades Council.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14.—The Building Trades council at its national convention today, held its last day of importance. The morning session lasted but a few minutes, the convention adjourning till afternoon to hear reports of the several committees. At the afternoon session the committee was ready to report and the adoption of a resolution commending Mayor Carter of Harrison of Chicago for his effort to protect the interests of the people of his city against corporations, street cars in particular, a resolution was taken.

The evening session was devoted to consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution. Several changes were made, the most important of which was a reduction of the initiation fee of local councils joining the central organization from \$10 to \$5.

Strange Difference in Temperature.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Last night and this morning the coldest weather of the season was experienced here, the thermometer ranging from 4 above down to 10 below in the outskirts of the city. This great difference in temperature was the result of the observer, who said that the fall of smoke and the warm buildings down town lessened the cold there, while the full effect was felt in the less thickly settled portions of the city.

WILD WITHECZEMA

Hands and Limbs Covered with Blisters and Great Red Blotches.

Scorched Until Almost Wild. Burned Like Fire. Sleep Impossible.

Cutiouza Brings Speedy Relief, and a Permanent Cure at a Cost of \$2.

I was a sufferer for eight years from that most distressing of all diseases, Eczema. I tried some of the best physicians in the country, but they did me little good. The palms of my hands were covered, and would become inflamed: little white blisters at first would appear, then they would pool off, leaving a red, smooth surface, which would burn like fire and itch; well, there is no name for it. On the inside of the upper part of both my arms, great red blotches, and unlike blisters, would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would awake all night and scratch and almost go wild. I heard of CUTICUZA REMEDIES, got a box of CUTICUZA (ointment), a bottle of CUTICUZA RESOLVE and gave them a thorough trial, and after a few applications noticed the redness and inflammation disappear. Before I had used one box there was not a sign of Eczema left. I can truthfully assert that \$2.00 worth of CUTICUZA REMEDIES cured me.

J. F. FORTE, 1115 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Inching humors, torturing, disgusting eczema, and every species of itching, burning, and smarting, promptly cured by CUTICUZA. The dry, cracked, scaly skin, itching, and burning, cured by a single application, and never returns. CUTICUZA REMEDIES, sold by all druggists. "All About the Blood, Skin, and Scaly," mailed free.

WINTER EXCURSION

If sick you can find help. If crippled with rheumatism, sciatica, or other ailments, if tired you need rest and the place to go is

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA

The expense is less than you imagine. The "North Star" Line has announced special excursions certain days this month at

CHEAP RATES.

The Evans Hotel will remain open and receive all other boarders and boardings are giving good service with low rates during the winter.

Round Trip (Omaha - - - 16.40 Rates (Sioux City) - 14.00

and corresponding reductions from other points west.

Climate, Water, Scenery and Hotels are unequalled. Write for particulars to Geo. E. Gable, Traveling Passenger Agent, Dept. 207, 101 Broadway, New York City. The next date will be

DECEMBER 20, 1898.

J. R. BUCHANAN, General Passenger Agent.

WINTER OF USE

to the scenes of the BATTLEFIELDS

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

by the American Line twin-screw United States

S. S. NEW YORK (U. S. Auxiliary Cruiser March 4, 1899, for World's Fair, New York, N. Y.)

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AMUSEMENTS

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ALL WEEK Matinee Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday.

PAULINE HALL

In Operatic Gems Made Famous by Her, O NELSON FAMILY-9

BEATRICE MORELAND

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PRICES NEVER CHANGING.

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William Proppe and Mgrs. W. W. COLE Act. Manager.

Week Sunday Dec. 11

MATINEES

SUNDAY-THURSDAYS-SATURDAYS

Always the Best Show in Omaha.

The Queen of Light, Solaret, a sculptor's dream.

Unrivalled-Akimoto's Royal Japanese Troupe; the world's greatest equilibrist, balancers and perch performers.

Edwin Booth's Comedy of the Poetical Tramp and the Prince of Wales.

Odetta and Seymour in the quaintest of plays, a comedy of the Poetical Tramp.

Craig Musical Trio, refined comedy and novelty ball ringers.

The comedians and the talented troupe of the Three Barrels-Com