THOMAS SPEECH IN TRIAL

"Crime of Two States" to Go as Evidence in Dennison Case.

DEPOSITIONS ARE TAKEN IN OMAHA

Kid Sly Gives Testimony—Connell Wants Immediate Trial, While Prosecution Will Ask for Further Continuance.

The "Crime of Two States," by Elmer Thomas, will be introduced as evidence in the trial of Tom Dennison at Red Oak, Ia., on the charge of complicity in the Pollock diamond robbery. This was a stipulation of the attorneys which came about while Alfred Sly, Alias Kid Sly, was giving his deposition in the case before Stenographer Charles A. Potter Saturday morning in Omaha.

Thomas was trying to make Sly admit he was protected by the Omaha police. He had repeatedly said that a number of officers whom he had met on the street had told him he would not be put in jail as long as he was "good," but that Chief Donahue nor Captain Dunn had ever made such a statement to him.

As Thomas persisted in trying to get Sly to implicate the chief W. J. Connell, Dennison's attorney, objected.

"I object to Mr. Thomas injecting into this case his fight with the police of Omaha and I object to him bringing politics into the case," said Connell. "He has tried his charges against Chief Donahue and he has failed absolutely to sustain them, so that should settle that. But if he persists in trying to mix up politics in this case, then I insist that he file as evidence his 'Crime of Two States,' so that Iowa politics as well as Omaha politics may be injected."

Two Lawyers Clash.

"I consent to that," retorted Mr. Thomas "I want the jury to read that speech. And I want to object right now to Mr. Connell's pettifogging."

"And I want to object to Thomas calling my objections pettifogging," hotly retorted Connell, and as the referee ran out of paper upon which to record the objections the case went on.

Sly testified that he and Shercliffe, the prosecuting witness against Dennison, had been "pals" and had worked together in several places. The day before the Pollock robbery Shercliffe, he said, was in Kansas City and arrived in Omaha the morning of the robbery. The two met at the Windsor hotel, and there Shercliffe, he said, told him that he had a man spotted who had lots of diamonds and that he wanted Sly to go in with him on the deal. Sly consented, but changed his mind because he wanted to pick the pockets of Pollock while Shercliffe wanted "to throw him up in the air and if necessary shoot him."

"That isn't the way I work," said Sly. "I will pick a pocket and do most everything, but I won't do the gun act."

Sly continuing said he and Shercliffe went to the Webster street station and that Shercliffe did not meet Tom Dennison in a saloon near there, as he had testified. The day after the robbery he said Shercliffe again met him at the Windsor hotel and there showed him a handful of diamonds and said: "If you had had nerve you could get an even split on these."

Contradicts Shercliffe.

His testimony contradicted in many essential points the testimony of Shercliffe. It was brought out that Sly had served time in the penitentiary of Iowa one term with Shercliffe, two terms in the Nebraska penitentiary and one term in the Utah prison. This latter admission came on cross-examination and Sly said he had made his escape after serving one month.

He gave a dissertation on robbery and picking pockets and offered to meet Mr. Thomas in a crowd and show him the difference between picking pockets and purse snatching, which Thomas had asked him. He told the attorneys that he was a common thief and "had never worked so it could be noticed." He frequently went to church, he said, but merely because he thought it a good place to pick a pocket. He and Attorney Thomas had several passages at arms because the witness claimed Thomas was trying to "Buffalo" him and the attorney because Sly failed to answer questions in the manner desired.

Other depositions will be taken next Saturday, which will finish the case of the defendant. Connell will insist upon a trial immediately, while the prosecution will ask for a continuance. The attorneys will go to Red Oak Tuesday to have a time set for the trial.

QUEER PROBLEMS IN LAW

Cases with Which English Judges and Lawyers Have Struggled for Many Years.

Hundreds of years of test cases have not yet elucidated all the possible points of difficulty in the English law.

Here is a remarkable problem with which the Blackburn lawyers have just been confronted: An English gentleman had twin sons who were born within a few minutes of each other. He made a will that his property in Australia should go to whichever of the two sons arrived at the age of 21 first.

The younger of the two emigrated to Australia, while the other one remained in England, and the former was still in the Antipodes at the time of his coming of age. Now, Australian time is some hours in advance of Greenwich, and, therefore, the young man out there was 21 before his elder brother at home. Which of these two brothers is legally entitled to the property? The question has not yet been decided, and in the meantime readers may exercise their own acumen upon it.

Are eggs eggs, or are only hen's eggs eggs? This may seem a ridiculous question, but nice shades of meaning are involved, and a case which turned upon it went through two or three courts of law. A lady sent an order for a dozen eggs to a dairyman and he sent ducks' eggs. She sent them back as not being what she ordered, but he refused to take them. She, in turn, declined to keep them, and some time elapsing between their journeys from the house to the shop, the eggs went bad, and eventually the shopkeeper sued the lady for 1s. 6d., their value.

The county court judge ordered her to pay, declaring that ducks' eggs were as much eggs as any others; but the lady appealed, and King's Bench reversed the decision on the ground that when a party ordered eggs hens' eggs were meant, and if any other contention were admitted any kind of eggs might be sent, such as pigeons' eggs, canaries' or even rattlesnakes'. Ducks' eggs it was decided, were not eggs in the ordinary meaning of the term.

Are the grandchildren of a man also his children? In the legal sense this question is not so absurd as it looks, and some time ago it was most seriously and laboriously contended in the courts that according to act of Parliament they were.

The particular act in question, passed in the reign of the late Queen Victoria, laid it down that "the father and the grandfather, the mother and the grandmother, and the children of any poor person, being of sufficient ability, shall relieve and maintain any such poor person."

The argument was that, according to the context, grandchildren were to be reckoned as children for this purpose, just as grandparents were reckoned as parents. On the other side it was argued that if grandchildren were children then great-grandchildren were children also, and that a man might in this way be called upon to support his father and mother, his four grandparents, his eight great-grandparents and as many granchildren and great-grandchildren as he might be lucky or unlucky enough to possess.

Is skimmed milk milk? A man asked for a glass of milk to drink and was given skimmed milk, and the purveyor was fined for it; but in a higher court the decision was reversed, it being contended at the time that skimmed milk was really much more milk than milk that was not skimmed, since the latter contained something that was not milk at all—that is, cream.—London Tit Bits.

COLORADO BEARS AND BIRDS

President Roosevelt Tells of His Experiences as a Hunter in the Mountains.

Black bears are not, under normal conditions, formidable brutes. If they do charge and get home they may maul a man severely, and there are a number of instances on record in which they have killed men. Ordinarily, however, a black bear will not charge home, though he may bluster a good deal. I once shot one very close up which made a most lamentable outcry, and seemed to lose its head, its efforts to escape resulting in its bouncing about among the trees with such heedless hurry that I was easily able to kill it. Another black bear, which I also shot at close quarters, came straight for my companions and myself, and almost ran over the white hunter who was with me. This bear made no sound whatever when I first hit it, and I do not think it was charging. I believe it was simply dazed, and by accident ran the wrong way, and so almost came into collision with us. However, when it found itself face to face with the white hunter, and only four or five feet away, it prepared for hostilities, and I think would have mauled him if I had not brained it with another bullet; for I was myself standing but six feet or so to one side of it. None of the bears shot on this Colorado trip made a sound when hit; they all died silently, like so many wolves.

Ordinarily, my experience has been that bears were not flurried when I suddenly came upon them. They impressed me as if they were always keeping in mind the place toward which they wished to retreat in the event of danger, and for this place, which was invariably a piece of rough ground or dense timber, they made off with all possible speed, not seeming to lose their heads.

Frequently I have been able to watch bears for some time while myself unobserved. With other game I have very often done this even when within close range, not wishing to kill creatures needlessly, or without a good object; but with bears, my experience has been that chances to secure them come so seldom as to make it very distinctly worth while improving any that do come.

As we left even further behind us the wintry desolation of our high hunting grounds we rode into full spring. The bird songs sounded on every side, from the fields and from the trees and bushes beside the brooks and irrigation ditches; the air was sweet with the spring-time breath of many budding things. The sarvice bushes were white with bloom, like shadblow on the Hudson; the blossoms of the Oregon grape made yellow mats on the ground. We saw the chunky Say's ground squirrel, looking like a big chipmunk with on each side a conspicuous white stripe edged with black. In one place we saw quite a large squirrel, grayish, with red on the lower back, I suppose it was only a pine squirrel, but it looked like one of the gray squirrels of southern Colorado. Mountain mockers and the handsome, bold Arkansas king birds wer numerous. The black-tail sage sparrow was conspicuous in the sagebrush, and high among the cliffs the white throated swifts were soaring. There were numerous warblers, among which I could only make out the black-throated gray, Audubon's and McGillivray's. In Glenwood Springs itself the purple finches, house finches, the Bullock's orioles were in full song. Flocks of siskins passed with dipping flight. In one rapid little stream we saw a water ousel. Hummingbirds—I suppose the broad-tailed—were common, and as they flew they made, intermittently and almost rhythmically, a curious matallic sound; seemingly it was done with their wings.

But the things that interested me most in the way of bird life was something I saw in Denver. To my delight I found that the huge hotel at which we took dinner was monopolized by the pretty, musical house finches, to the exclusion of the ordinary city sparrows. The latter are all too plentiful in Denver, as in every other city, and, as always, are noisy, quarrelsome—in short, thoroughly unattractive and disreputable. The house fich, on the contrary, is attractive in looks, in song, and in ways. It was delightful to hear the males singing, often on the wing.—President Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine.

GREETING TO CHIEF TANNER

Captain Jack Crawford Hands a Poetic Bouquet to the Grand Army Commander.

It is well known that the two men who have done much to bring about a fraternal feeling between the blue and the gray are the new commander-in-chief, Corporal James A. Tanner, and Captain Jack Crawford, "The Poetic Scout."

Two years ago "Captain Jack" was the substitute for General John B. Gordon, the great southern orator, in his home state at the Georgia Chautauqua, and captured the governor and his staff and the 6,000 people assembled in his splendid audience.

Captain Jack Crawford brought about the first real fraternal reunion of the blue and the gray twenty-seven years ago in San Francisco, when he organized a benefit for General John B. Hood's eleven orphan children, when the general and his devoted wife died of yellow fever at New Orleans, and over $1,000 was the result.

Shortly after Corporal Tanner was elected commander-in-chief Captain Crawford sent the following letter, which went in the mail on the same train with the new commander, with Mrs. Tanner and their daughters, Ada and Nettie, to San Francisco, where they are to meet the corporal's youngest son, Lieutenant Earl Tanner, on his way home from Manila.

This poetical letter is characteristic of both men and their big-heartedness and fraternal devotion:

Dean Commander:
Let me be first to write and say
How gratified I am today
That you are chief, and ain't it good
To know that love and gratitude
Are yours in overflowing measure?
No purer, grander, greater treasure
Than gratitude can man bestow.
Dear Jim, in one great overflow
I fling it out to you today,
A rustic, rugged, wild bouquet,
To you who well can understand,
As free as kiss from baby hand,
And thus I voice from rank and file,
The love and gratitude, the while
Of every honest man and true,
Not only of the loyal blue,
But let me emphasize and say,
Of every man who wore the gray,
And stood before the cannon's mouth;
For I, while in the sunny south,
Have felt the pulse of men who stod
Against us on those fields of blood,
And he who pulled the lanyard when
Your limbs were left in yonder glen,
If in the flesh could stand by you,
Would show a loyal spirit, too;
Thank God for this. I prophesy
That loyal blue and loyal gray
In grand convention soon will stand,
As Grant and Lee in that command
Beyond the stars are standing now,
With honest laurels on each brow,
And smiling as our loves increase
for justice, truth and lasting peace.
Fraternally yours,
CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD.

SENATOR CLARK'S PALACE

Montana's Copper Statesman Gives Swell New Yorkers a Fit.

FEATURES OF HIS FIFTH AVENUE HOME

Huge Building of Granite, Marble and Bronze Reared in Gotham to Show What Western Wealth Can Do.

More money has been poured out in building Senator W. A. Clark's mansion at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-seventh street, New York, than was ever before spent on a house in America. The house is not so large as that of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt or the twin Astor house, nor does it occupy as much ground as Charles M. Schwab's new mansion on Riverside Drive, but in costiness of material, perfection of workmanship and elaborateness of decoration none of these approaches it.

By the time senator and Mrs. Clark can live in it the house will have cost $5,000,000 This is no mere guesswork estimate, but one based on a careful calculation made by Mr. Washington Hull, the architect and designer. And, he adds, the house may cost as much more as Mr. Clark likes to spend on paintings, hangings, rugs, bric-a-brac and all the multitude of things which go to furnishing a house and of the cost of which no estimate can be made.

And of late people have begun to wonder if this house is ever going to be finished. The exterior is almost complete, but the interior is still chaos.

An Acting Boss.

The building of such a house for such a man as Senator Clark has given Mr. Hull the architect and will take from two to five years to make it habitable, enough worry to have driven a less philosophical man crazy. Mr. Clark knows what he wants in a general way, but makes no pretense to knowledge of artistic details. He is a crotchety, irascible man, hard to please and unappreciative of excellent work. He is enormously rich, wants the very best of everything regardless of cost, but is keenly sensitive to suspicion that any one is trying to get the better of him. The consequence is Mr. Hull has had a most difficult task. And he is not through his difficulties yet, for the building of this house has disrupted the firm of Lord, Hewlett & Hull, and the litigation over the partnership is still pending in the courts. The vicissitudes and obstacles that have been overcome in the course of the seven years since the plans for the house were first drawn will be understood after reading the story of its building. The building is 175 feet deep on Seventy-seventh street, seventy-seven feet on Fifth avenue and 100 feet in the rear, making in all between 16,000 and 16,500 square feet.

In the basement of the Fifth avenue end is a Turkish bath, with a plunge twenty-five feet wide by fifty long, lined with Carrara glass. The walls of this are wainscoted with the same glass. The ceilings are of mosaic and the floors of marble. The rest of the basement is occupied by the heat and power plant, the latter furnishing electricity for 8,500 electric lights, packing and storage rooms for objects of art, refrigerator plant, wine cellar, storerooms and safe deposit vaults. All of the walls and ceilings of these rooms are of glazed bricks, which cost 8 cents apiece, buying them by the thousand.

Gorgeous Entrance.

The ground floor has an enormous entrance hall with a winding grand staircase all lined with the most lovely ivory tinted marble, carved in pure classic design. The marble was discovered by Mr. Hull and comes from Maryland. The ceilings of these halls are of quartered oak overlaid with goldleaf to show the grain. The strangers' reception room is of Circassian walnut. Mr. Clark's private office and library are of mahogany, carved and decorated in empire style. The billiard and smoking room is wainscoted in English oak, with a frieze and elaborately carved mantelpiece of Caen stone. The mantel is upheld by a pair of satyrs modelled by Martini, and the domed ceiling is of mosaic. The faience gallery, which occupies the middle of the block, running at right angles with Fifth avenue and has an entrance from the court at the rear in order that the general public may be admitted to view Mr. Clark's art treasures without passing through the house, is built of white Caen stone. The kitchens, servants' dining room and other offices are in the east wing, facing the court.

There are three entrances on the ground floor, a private one to the main hall, through the smaller door on the Seventy-seventh street side; one for carriages through a great gate in the arch under the oval conservatory, and one to the court through great bronze gates at the rear. A carriage, on entering, stops to discharge its occupants in the middle of the house at the main hall door, passes on into the court, past the marble fountains, and, turning three sides of a square, passes out by the big gates. Connecting with this interior driveway is a large automobile storage room. An exquisite vista of marble carving, grained stone ceilings and arches, with the fountain at the end, is obtained from the carriage entrance.

Ascending the grand marble staircase, with its statues in their niches and its paintings as a background, a long hall of Maryland cremo marble is reached, with panels of splendid old tapestries, under ceilings of white Caen stone. This leads to the grand salon, facing Fifth avenue, in the Louis XVI style, all the woodwork having been bought by Mr. Clark in an old French palace and shipped to this country on purpose for this room. The walls are gray and gold with gilded pilasters and magnificently painted panels.

Woodwork from Mansions in France.

Adjoining this, and occupying the middle of the Seventy-seventh street side, is an elliptical salon in Louis XV style, also gray and gold, the woodwork for which is from the Hotel Soubise, in Paris, and the ceiling of which contains panels painted by Fragonard. Behind this is the morning room, being furnished with four beautiful tapestries by Boucher, representing fire, earth, air and water.

Under the tower is a circular sculpture hall, with a domed ceiling, all in the ivory Maryland marble and supported on columns of breche violette polished marble. The conservatory is elliptical, and is of pink Knoxville marble, its southern end, which overhangs the carriage entrance, being of bronze and glass. The dining room has a high wainscot of English oak and an elaborately carved stone frieze, representing hunting and sporting scenes, and its ceiling is of English oak, gilded.

The principal art gallery has a wainscoat of Istrian stone, and the walls will be covered with material suitable as a background for paintings, while its coved ceiling is of carved Caen stone. The music room has a wainscoat of Istrian stone, and its carved oak ceiling is carried by twelve columns of polished Cipolino marble from Switzerland.

There is a secondary staircase, all of Caen stone running to the top of the house.

The second and third floors contain bed rooms, bath rooms, boudoirs and sitting rooms. Their corridors are all of Caen stone, with panels of colored marbles and floors of marble tiles.

The library is of Circassian walnut, with panels containing mural paintings illustrating the progress of the art of painting. Its east end contains three splendid stained glass windows brought by Senator Clark from an old French chateau.

There are between twenty-five and thirty bath rooms, one to almost every bed room, and all lined with marble and mosaic.

The main elevator is fitted up like a large sedan chair of the Louis XVI. period, and its interior is more like a dainty boudoir than an elevator. Besides this there is an elaborate system of dumbwaiters connecting the kitchen and service rooms with all the floors.

Domestic Plans Changed.

Mr. Clark planned this house before he had married his young ward, and Mrs. Culver, his daughter, took a deep interest in it, an interest she has almost lost since her father's marriage. She is fond of amateur theatricals, so at her suggestion a movable stage was built for the art gallery, with hydraulic motor, which made it easy to raise the stage complete with all its scenery or to sink it entirely below the floor. Since Mr. Clark's marriage he has ordered that this be abolished, so all the elaborate stage mechanism has been thrown away.

All the plumbing in the house is of the finest bronze. There is not another building in America, and probably not in the world, which has bronze plumbing.

There are two roof gardens, one at the north side of the house on the Fifth avenue front, the other at the rear.

There is a perfectly equipped laundry on the top floor.

As has been said, it has taken about seven years to build this marvellous house and it may take five years more. As many as 1,000 men have been at work upon it at once, but at the present writing there are not more than 300—this owing to the parsimonious policy Mr. Clark has adopted. The workmen are on salary and consequently they are in no hurry to get the job finished. A thousand men on piece work could finish the house in a year, but Mr. Clark will not allow Mr. Hull to employ more than a certain number at a time. The present rate of progress makes one wonder why Mr. Clark is not in a greater hurry to live in the mansion that has cost him so much money and worry and that he hoped to fill with the elite of New York society.—New York World.

Colors We Eat.

"I had a funny one thrown at me the other day," remarked the man whose hobby is conundrums and puzzling questions. "A kid nephew of mine asked me what color it is that we never eat.

"I thought it over a good, long time before I got the answer. The color is blue. Has it ever struck you that among the varied foods we eat one may find every color from red to violet, except blue? Even black comes in for notice in truffles, caviar and such. Candied violets are of course of the proper hue, and we all eat the tomato, the orange, the green pepper, the raspberry and an infinite variety of things variously hued. Bluefish is blue in name only, and the blueberries one gets in the city are black. I can't remember eating anything genuinely blue."—New York Sun.

Misunderstanding.

"Why are you here?" asked the parson, who was visiting the jail, addressing one of the boarders.

"Because of a misunderstanding," explained the ex-bookkeeper. "The boss said it was time to begin taking stock, and after I had taken about a cartload he had me arrested."—Columbus Dispatch.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

O. C. Barber, the "match king" of Akron, O., will build in that city one of the most beautiful churches in the United States. It will be an exact duplicate of the famous Church of the Madeleine in Paris.

Pope Pius X has sent the papal benediction to the members of St. Liborius' church choir, St. Louis, in recognition of their consistent and sustained observance of the regulations regarding church music.

Rev. William A. Shanklin of Reading, Pa., who has been called to the presidency of Upper Iowa university, is a graduate of Hamilton college and of the Garret Biblical institute. He has occupied pulpits at Spokane, Seattle and Dubuque.

Rubusana, a full-blooded Kaffir, a savage until his 18th year, is today a poet, a pastor and a patriot, a scholar who has mastered English, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and is engaged in London in completing the first authentic translation of the Christian Bible into his native tongue.

Leaders in the Catholic church in this country are concerned over the increasing activity of Protestant bodies among Italians in the great cities. Their concern has just been added to by the receipt from Rome of orders to do all in their power to prevent Italian immigrants from abandoning the church of their nationality.

As a memorial to the late Jay Cooke, one of the founders and rector's warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Ashbourne, Pa., a memorial hall will be built there. The plans for the building, which will cost $15,000, have been accepted. The funds will be provided by Mr. Cooke's children.

Rev. Francis A. Purcell, D. D., of Chicago, has been chosen the first rector and president of the Cathedral college just founded by Archbishop Quigley as the preparatory institution to the ecclesiastical seminary and university, which has been decided upon by the archbishop for Chicago.

Very Rev. Paul Matthews, who has been chosen Protestant Episcopal bishop coadjutor of the Milwaukee diocese, is at present dean of the cathedral in Cincinnati, and for a long time was rector of St. Luke's church. He is a son of the late Stanley Matthews, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Rev. Thomas J. Gillen, rector of St. Mary's church, Pawtucket, R. I., has established a school of domestic arts in which the girls of his parish are fitted for the practical duties of a house. It has proven one of the most successful experiments ever made in a parish and the results have been remarkably satisfactory.

Archbishop John J. Glennon, head of the Catholic archdiocese of St. Louis, who has been abroad for two months, returned on Tuesday, bringing with him plans for the erection of a $1,000,000 cathedral. He visited architects in Paris and Berlin for the purpose, and states that the proposed St. Louis cathedral will be one of the most imposing in the country.

Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl, rector of St. Alban's chapel, Washington, has returned after spending the summer in Europe studying cathedrals and examining the choir school system, with the object of introducing it in America. Most of the cathedrals support these schools, at which the choir boys are given a good public school education in consideration of their services as choir boys.

A tale is told of a Kansas minister, a great precisionist in the use of words, whose exactness sometimes destroyed the force of what he was saying. On one occasion, in the course of an eloquent prayer, he pleaded: "O Lord! waken Thy cause in the hearts of this congregation and give them new eyes to see and new impulse to do. Send down Thy lev-er or leever, according to Webster's or Worcester's dictionary, which ever Thou usest, and pry them into activity."

Dr. O'Reilly, archbishop of Adelaide, South Australia, possesses an unusual accomplishment. Before he became a bishop he was the editor of one of the Australian Catholic journals. His compositors went out on strike and in the emergency he helped in the mechanical department. By the time the difficulty had been adjusted he had pretty well mastered the art of typesetting and for the rest of his editorial career he did not write his leading articles. He just went into the composing room and set them up.

An innovation in Sunday school outings was recently introduced with good success by a New York Sunday school. Special trolley cars were chartered to carry the party to the shore and each member was tagged like an express package. Each tag had a number of coupons attached. One coupon was for ice cream, another for a bathing suit, others for rides on the switchback and merry-go-rounds, while the tag itself was the ticket for the trip. The Sun says the scheme worked beautifully. No children were lost and none had to go without his share of the fun.

Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of Bruton parish church, Williamsburg, Pa., the second oldest church in the United States and the longest in continual use, is in receipt of a letter from the archbishop of Canterbury in which the latter states that King Edward has consented to donate a Bible for lectern use in Bruton parish. The holy book will be especially and appropriately bound and prescribed. This royal mark of esteem is to be given by the king in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the establishment of Anglo-Saxon civilization and the English church on Virginia shores.

The New Cloak Shop

Is now open and willing to assist you in securing a

SWAGGER GARMENT OR SUIT

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

You can easily distinguish a garment purchased at

"BERGER'S"

by its cut and beautiful lines. They give one a refined and natty appearance, and when you see the nobby garments worn this season on the street, make up your mind that they were secured only at

S. Fredrick Berger & Co.

1517 Farnam St.

CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Visitors Have Been Pouring Into Local Jobbing Houses.

KING AK-SAR-BEN BRINGS BUSINESS

More Activity Than at Any Time for Years—Shoes Go Still Higher—Prices Are Quoted on Raisins.

King Ak-Sar-Ben and his festivities have been state-wide attractions the last week, and hundreds of retailers have been in the city, calling on the jobbing firms with which they do business. In the dry goods houses the crowds of visitors has been larger than ever seen before, and most of them did not go away without making purchases. One of the grocery men said he had not had so many visits in three years. They came in to get acquainted with the management, but finished by looking at the stock and making a purchase of some line of goods new to them. In other business also, they made their calls and bought. The jobbers were agreed that the festival week was a very profitable week for them, both in immediate sales and in advertising.

Dry goods jobbers say the attendance of visitors at the offices during Ak-Sar-Ben week has been greater than they have ever known. Sales have been small, as the retailers' winter stocks have not yet been broken. Sales in the aggregate, however, have been in excess of last year. The order business has been interfered with on account of the absence of salesmen from the road during the week. Jobbers say that Omaha is fast becoming a leading western market, and this was exemplified by the loyalty shown by the people of the state during the last week. Cotton goods continue strong and further advances are threatened, although no quotable changes have been made since a week ago. Collections with the dry goods houses since October 1 have been in excess of expectations.

Shoes Still Going Up.

Shoes show a continued upward tendency. Local jobbers have been compelled to advance the prices 5c in the last week on some lines of heavy goods. Nearly every week there comes news of advances by the manufacturers, caused by advances in the price of green and tanned leather. Omaha shoe salesmen have been off the road the last week, owing to the fact that many of the retailers have been in the city. They will be out this week with their spring lines. Trade has been good during the week, especially the house order business. A slight decrease in the demand for leather is felt, as some shoe manufacturers are nearing the end of their present run. At the same time other shoe men have taken their inventories and are now starting on their spring run.

Coffee has been a little easier up to the last two days, but now the strength has returned, owing to the fact that reliable authorities have estimated the primary receipts for October at 1,450,000 bags. If this is so the crop is not larger than last year, when the yield was small. Sevens are quoted at 8¾c, but Omaha people say they are unable to get the goods at that price.

Sugar is still unsettled and prices are lower than a week ago. The point has been reached where sugar beet refiners do not care to make further sales. Several have withdrawn from the market. The readjustment of railroad rates from the south and east took place Saturday, and this will have the effect of putting sugar on a higher basis for the coming week, as the increase in rates will advance the price 24 cents on 100 pounds. The demand still continues very heavy, caused no doubt by the fact that there have been no killing frosts and the housewives still have fruit for pickling and preserving.

Cheese, owing to the continued warm weather, resulting in excellent pasturage, remains about the same in price. If there had been heavy frosts early in September in the cheese-making districts of Wisconsin the make would have been cut down materially and prices would have ruled ½ to 1 cent higher than now. The impression is that higher prices are to prevail.

Trade in syrup is quiet, but prices are well maintained. Stocks in dealers' hands are small.

There has been no change in oatmeal since last week. It is firm at the recent advance.

No important change has taken place in the canned goods line during the last week, with the possible exception of sockeye salmon, which in some hands has been advanced 10 cents per dozen on all sizes.

Prices Quoted on Raisins.

The California Raisin Growers' association has put out prices on the entire line this week. The prices to a great majority of the trade are unsatisfactory, they believing that there is no good reason for the extreme prices which have been quoted. What the outcome of the matter will be is impossible to predict. One thing is absolutely sure and that is that the prices have been made so high as to cause the jobber to lose interest in the goods on the basis of present quotations. There is no change to report in peaches, apricots or prunes except that on the latter article market is a little more even than it has been. There is no reason for any lower prices on either apricots, peaches or prunes, as the amount of stock available is exceedingly small compared with the annual requirements of the trade.

There is a more active demand for salt mackerel. Norway and Irish mackerel are a little firmer and are moving very freely. Cape Shore mackerel are easy, but shoaters are firm at full figures. There is a good, steady movement in domestic herring and prices are firm. Large Scotch fulls are a shade higher on both barrels and halves.

In spite of the fact that the picnic season is over, the demand continues for fancy goods. Olives are in strong request and the best grade of the goods in glass is very scarce. Sardines, shrimps and all sea foods are having large sale.

Situation in Hardware.

The closing week of September witnesses a most satisfactory condition of business, as the favorable elements in the situation continue without interruption. The advance of the season is naturally bringing with it an increasing volume of trade and manufacturers, jobbers and retailers are as a rule well occupied with the demands made upon them by their customers. Many manufacturers, indeed, report that the orders placed with them during the last two months are sufficient to tax their capacity and prevent them from making prompt shipment of current orders. The indications thus point to a large volume of business and in many lines to more or less difficulty in obtaining goods. Under these circumstances the jobbers who have purchased freely and have entered the season with ample stocks will enjoy an advantage in the market. In the matter of price the market is decidedly firm. Recent advances in wire and wire products and other heavy goods are being firmly maintained and are being followed by other advances in various lines.

ARCHIVES OF CONFEDERACY

Important Relics of the Civil War Purchased or Captured by the Government.

In a fireproof vault, opening from a small room on the third floor of the Treasury department in Washington, are the manuscript archives which set forth the diplomatic efforts of the confederacy to secure recognition as a member of the family of nations, to obtain means to establish an army and navy and to bring about foreign intervention.

Washington contains other little known but important relics of the confederacy. Among the most important are the "Pickett Papers." When the most important of the confederate archives were removed from Richmond the diplomatic correspondence was hidden in a barn in Virginia. Later the papers were brought in four trunks from Richmond to Washington by Colonel John T. Pickett, their custodian. Failing in his efforts to dispose of them, he took them to Canada, and there, in 1873, they were purchased for the use of the United States. Congress appropriated $75,000 in payment and they were brought to Washington. They remained in their original trunks until a short time ago, when they were transferred to specially constructed chests of polished pine.

In another small dark room in the treasury building stand seven large packing boxes filled with confederate money, a portion of which was captured from southern banks and from confederate soldiers, and which was forwarded through the War department to the treasury. The larger share of it was collected by treasury agents who conducted the cotton business of the United States in 1864 and succeeding years. Every variety of confederate note or bill may be found in these boxes.

Among the confederate archives there is a scrapbook containing a lithograph copy of the letter written by Pope Pius IX to Jefferson Davis, replying to Davis' letter thanking the pope for his open letter to the archbishop of New York and New Orleans, urging them to endeavor to restore peace. This is about the only one of the relics of the collection which visitors are permitted to inspect.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolis.

Another Separation.

"Mercy, but I've made an awful blunder."

"What is it?"

"Why, I've just discovered that our Swede cook is really a Norwegian."

"Well?"

"Well, before I found out my mistake I had told her that Norway was all wrong in leaving Sweden. Do you hear the noise upstairs? That's she—and she's packing up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Kansas Man Elected.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—At the end of an all-night session of the United States railway Mail Service association, during which George A. Wood, secretary and treasurer of the association, was vindicated of charges of extravagance, officers were elected and the convention adjourned. D. E. Barnes of Wichita, Kan., was chosen president.

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