ATTEND OUR GREAT MEN'S SUIT SALE, SATURDAY.

BOSTON STORE

16th and Douglas Omaha.
J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS PROPRIETORS.

ATTEND OUR GREAT MEN'S SUIT SALE, SATURDAY.

Special Sale of Boys' Matchless School Clothing

At peerless and unrivalled lowest prices.

To demonstrate once more and for all time the infinite superiority, the high standard of excellence and the general greatness of our boys' and children's department.

BOYS' $5 LONG PANTS SUITS $2.50

Suits in all sizes, in particularly fine textures, best $5.00 values ever known, Saturday here at only

$2.50

for $5.00 Suits.

BOYS' $6 KNEE PANTS SUITS $2.89

School will open, and many want young hopeful to look his best among his comrades—your pick Saturday of our best $6 and $6.50 values in knee pants suits of newest, prettiest designs in warranted and tested pure all wool fabrics, at the small outlay of

$2.89

CHILDS' $3.50 VESTEE SUITS $1.98

Handsomely embroidered in fancy silk and tailored in latest recognized styles, thousands to pick from Saturday only

$1.98

BOYS' $4 SCHOOL PANTS SUITS $1.25

School suits for boys from 6 to 16 years of age, double breasted coat or sailor collar, in wear-resisting, pure all wool, heavy and strongest materials, substantially sewed and trimmed, they are sold the world over for $4.00. Here Saturday at only

$1.25

BOYS' $5 KNEE PANTS SUITS $2.50

Choicest cloths, perfect make-up, unlimited variety, a suit within reach of all, intrinsic value $5. Saturday at the best to nothing price of

$2.50

BOYS' $7.50 LONG PANTS SUITS $3.50

Boys' Long Pants Suits in all wool high grade cassimeres, worsteds, cheviots, etc., lined with best Farmers' satin or French serge, complete in each detail of skilled make-up—it's an unheard of value at far less than its actual cost of production—it will be Saturday's grandest offer at

$3.50

GREATEST OF ALL GREAT BANKRUPT SHOE SALES IS THAT "GORE SALE"

GEO. P. GORE & CO., CHICAGO, THE GREAT WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE, FAILED

And the Choicest and Finest Shoes of Their Entire Stock are on Sale Saturday

AT NEARLY HALF PRICE **EXACTLY HALF PRICE** **OR LESS THAN HALF PRICE**

This gigantic shoe sale was consummated at such figures that we are enabled to make prices exactly as we say, at HALF PRICE, NEARLY HALF PRICE, or EVEN LESS THAN HALF PRICE—truly a most sensational shoe sale. In addition to this stock of Gore's we place thousands of shoes on sale made by such makers as Harding & Sons, Todd Bancroft, Ford, Maloney Bros. all of Rochester; C. M. Henderson & Co. Sidwell-DeWindt Shoe Co., Florsheim Bros. of Chicago; Newhall & Co. of Boston, Cohen & Sons of New York—every one of these makers renowned throughout the length and breadth of America for their high grade shoes. This sale will include the finest of custom work in patent leathers, in French heels, leather heels and the newest styles of fancy vesting tops and hand made shoes for ladies' wear—Also leather lined kid shoes as well as the finest ball room shoes and slippers—While for men will be found everything from the finest patent leathers to the heaviest winter lined tan or black calf shoes—Misses', boys' and children's shoes are equally well represented.

All the ladies' fine Tennis Shoes of every description that sold up to $1.50 go at **$1.50 and $1.59**

All the men's black, tan and vici kid and patent leather shoes, worth up to $3.50 go at **$2.50**

All the men's black, tan and vici kid and patent leather shoes, in the newest and latest styles, that sold at $3.50 go at **$3.00 and $3.50**

All the ladies' finest and dainty vesting top shoes that sold up to $3.50 go at **$1.98**

All the ladies' finest French patent vici, K. & E. tip, Oxfords, shoes and slippers, worth $3.00 go at **$1.00**

All the ladies' fine and fancy vesting top shoes that sold at $3.00 and $3.50 go at **$3.00 and $3.50**

All the ladies' 50c Black Beaver Overgaiters go at **19c**

TREE GROWERS IN SESSION

Sectional Convention of the American Forestry Association.

CONSERVATION OF STANDING TIMBER URGED

Value of Various Trees for Lumber and for Cultivation Gets Much Consideration During the First Afternoon.

Promptness on the part of the delegates at their annual meetings and the consideration of the weighty subjects upon which they deliberate, most recently attracted our rather lazy Omaha to the importance of forestry in the production of the associations and to the attention of Governor R. W. Furnas who called to preside. The annual meeting is held at Hartington during the session of congress and the aim is to hold three other meetings, one of them was held at Boston, the second to be one now being held in Omaha and the third which was to have been held in San Francisco has been given up on account of the crowds in California.

After Mr. Furnas had taken the chair he called upon F. N. Newell of Hartington to tell the object of the meeting. Mr. Newell suggested that many communications and resolutions had prevented a better attendance of the officers, who reside in the east. He said it was found necessary to bring western people to make the meeting a success, with subjects for discussion of special interest to the treeless plains of the west.

Mr. A. M. Emery of Nebraska led the discussion on "Where Our Lumber Comes From." He said: "We are self-supporting in our state except in furnishing lumber. For furnishing lumber we are exclusively with Minnesota and what some would call Norway pine. The tamarack is a fine timber and makes a magnificent timber. This timber all grows on the Pacific slope in the Rocky mountains. We have a fine red cedar, which farmers use generally for fencing. We are encouraging among the farmers the use of barren lumber in building their farm houses, as the state has done it also at its public institutions. We feel the greatest benefits of the work of this organization in bringing the government to make forest preserves and policing them. When the forest reserve order was first issued, it was almost as much as one's life was worth in Montana to endorse the move, but since that the feeling there has changed and the people there now generally favor it.

"George L. Miller of Omaha said the plan hardly has been recommended as a good timber for this country, but his experience has shown it to be difficult to cultivate. He thought the honey locust a far better tree.

Mr. Furnas said the early growth of the land owned had disappeared from Nebraska and that now they can be cultivated more successfully.

Henry Richmond of Colorado expected the public against the durability of some timber by saying the trees are cut at the wrong time of the year. He thinks all timber will be more durable if it is cut in the summer and fall, when the sap is out of the trees.

Superintendent Adams of the Park commission, of the city took an opposite view and told that from his experience most kinds would last out while in full leaf.

Would Bring the Sage Back.

Prof. Bruner was called on to talk of the black locust and said he feared that it is again cultivated in Nebraska the insect which was the old enemy will return to trouble the operations. Japanese have some bad effect upon the beautiful trees, but the black locust, besides disease from other causes.

Mr. Emery here announced that he is a member of a committee appointed by the congressional congress in session with a committee from the Forestry association upon the subject of amalgamation of the two societies. He thought that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee from the congressional congress. This motion prevailed.

Mr. Furnas then came to rather of the fact that early in the state it was impossible to cultivate black locust on account of insects, but during the last fifteen years he has been successful in raising them. This is what led him to believe the insects have left the state.

Prof. Bruner said they have not left the state but are working on other trees, such as the locust.

The president then appointed J. Sterling Morton, Dr. George L. Miller and E. F. Stephens of Crete as the committee called for by Mr. Emery's motion.

J. Sterling Morton said: "I have seen great sky logs come from land which I knew forty years ago as new prairie. I believe in the future the timber will come from the cultivated country. I believe the big timbers of the future will come from the west. I have great faith in the durability of our timber. In this work we must make up in quality what we lack in membership and nothing seems better to the that legislation in all the states providing the manner of cutting trees for timber which will prevent the burning of brush and leaves in the forests from which fires are started to destroy so much valuable timber property. While this action now may seem like shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen, I think it will go a long way toward preserving the forests now in existence."

Aims to Prevent Fires.

Mr. Richmond related an incident where a lumbermen in Wyoming had set fire to government forests to extend his operations upon the reservation. He thinks the federal government will stand behind the states in their legislation to prevent fires. He then moved that a committee of three be appointed to recommend legislation to be acted upon next winter in states where the legislature meets.

Mr. Morton explained the difference between lumbering and forestry by referring to the experiments of Mr. Vanderbilt with 100,000 acres of pine lands in North Carolina. He advertised his timber for sale as timber and the best did war $10,000. He then advertised it for forestry purposes and received a guaranty of $2,000 per annum in perpetuity above all cost of caring for the forest.

The chairman appointed as the legislative committee Henry Mohlman, T. T. Lincoln of Perry, Okl., and A. M. Emery.

Mr. Emery introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the creation of the government of the Middle Creek watershed reserve in Montana and the management placed under control of the Montana agricultural college for the scientific study of forestry and irrigation.

E. W. Furnas read a paper on what has been done, what is being done and what may be done in the future in converting treeless plains into timber lands. He said the urgent demand for timber has called into use lands where forests were heretofore unheard of. It is found that along the streams many valuable trees can be successfully cultivated, but only the more hardy experimenters are willing to engage in the work. He thinks it will be but a few years before this will be the great timber producing section of the country. Since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he estimated, over 200,000 acres of timber have been planted, in that state for all purposes, including a great array of fruit trees and vines. He estimated that with the timber was turned some 50,000 acres of land, and he believed that in all the prairie states there have been planted, in the last forty years, 500,000 acres of timber, besides the different varieties of trees, plants in the vicinity of their homes, farmhouses and other buildings and other ornamental purposes, and the number of trees, plants and vines in the state of Nebraska.

In the course of his paper Mr. Furnas said he believed congressmen to be unfriendly, rather than not, and indifferent to the question of the importance of the day in this direction. He said in proportion the congress the idea of a congressional forestry bill, Mr. Morton, if he had, with a holiday, of Nebraska, and in many other states of the union and even some foreign countries are taking hold of the subject. He thinks the establishing of this holiday has been the means of bringing the planting of many acres of trees in the state.

E. F. Stephens of Crete presented a paper bearing on the growth of timber culture in Nebraska, in the course of which he said: "The people of this state have from the start taken great interest in planting trees. An impetus to this feeling was given by the passage of the timber culture act. The one drawback in this act was that it only granted patents of land, not for their future value, but that the land should be secured free. It is practically to grow a plantation of trees where it is not possible from lack of moisture, to grow a crop of corn or other grain. At the present time the area of timber in the state is 10 times greater than thirty years ago, that number being in the greater portion of the state are regarded as less valuable than land still available for tillage.

After considerable discussion of Mr. Stephens paper the morning adjourned until 2:30 o'clock this morning.

MEN WHO DELIVER THE MAIL

Denounce the Sergeant System as Putting the Carriers at the Mercy of Spies.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 9.—The letter carriers throughout today was largely taken up with reports of the officers and of the Civil Service commission. President Pearson stated that several thousand in the latter service of Chicago and a few other cities, which he explained, are putting the carriers under the spy system. He urged state organizations of the carriers for the purpose of affecting an uniform system of delivery all over the country. Nominating committees were named in many addresses. Toledo is to be printed in Australian ballot style for the electing committee machine. The committee called to Toledo for resolutions is headed by William B. Mitchell of Rochester, N. Y. There is also an effort to defeat Secretary Tolman of Washington City and his opponent will probably be Julius Mahler of New Orleans.

After a speech by ex-President McCarthy of the Central Labor union of Toledo, resolutions were adopted pledging the carriers to support the principles of organized labor and to work for the adopting of the union label.

McFarland Case Postponed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—William E. McFarland, the young man who recently robbed the office of Lewis N. Newman & Son and of the profits of a "fake" order entered him to affix the signature to a check drawn to McFarland's name for the sum of $11,414, was arraigned in court. His attorneys asked for the week granted a continuance of his case. His bond, which was fixed at $1,000, was signed by several well known East St. Louis merchants. The charges preferred against Mr. McFarland were robbery and assault with intent to kill.

WAR BALLOONS ARE HERE

Two Tied to Backstops Guard Their Cars at Signal Corps Department.

WILL BE SHOWN AT THE EXPOSITION

War Department Will Make Daily Exhibitions of the Apparatus at the Grounds During the Rest of the Period.

The war balloons in charge of a detachment of the United States signal corps arrived here yesterday morning and the Kansas City Pitsburg & Gulf had it in the party the company, W. T. Abbott, engineer in charge, Fred G. Bruce mechanic and Fred C. Dobbins engineer.

The signal officers have with them two large balloons and twenty small signal balloons. They are the ones that were used in the campaign leading up to the capture of Santiago, two engineers going up in each of the larger balloons for the purpose of making observations.

The signal officers also have with them two hot gas generators and one stationary gas compressor which were used for filling the balloons with compressed hydrogen gas. Experiments of inflating the balloons with gas and winding them up will probably be made in the exposition grounds next day, except Sunday, from now until the close of the exposition. The exhibits will be under the charge of Major Ward. The men left Tampa, Fla., with the balloons on August 21. They had been there under General Duppenbury with the Fourth army corps, which early in June. It is stated that an entire company of the signal corps will be sent here shortly to take charge of the balloons.

RUN NEGROES OUT OF TEXAS

White Caps in Several Counties Serve Notice on Them to Leave the Country.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 9.—Texarkana is in a state of alarm over the large number of negroes leaving and during the night, and the citizens are organizing vigilante committees for the prevention of their departure. The general office of negroes recently is due to the operations of bands of whitecaps in Titus, Cass, Red River, Hopkins and other counties in the central section of north Texas, from which thousands of negroes have left on account of actions being posted, and in some cases violence being used to run them out. Those people being run out of the county fields have sought refuge in Lewis, and Texarkana and been the refuge of a large number. A newspaper quoted man from Titus county says that, while a number of the men were at work in a field a band of white caps, numbering in a letter count, started for them. The negroes fled, leaving three of their number behind, wounded and certain killed. They had been warned to leave the county and had paid no attention to the warning. Other similar incidents are reported to changing negroes. In some localities in Titus county, which was formerly largely populated by negroes, not a colored man, woman or child remains, according to the stories told by those who have reached the place.

Leave it for Tanner to Decide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Governor Tanner may be called upon to decide whether the battleship Illinois will be christened with water or champagne. Colonel James Lawler, president of the Illinois Commission, who is in charge of the arrangements, has written to Governor Tanner, who is also president of the Illinois Commission, and asked if he would be the sponsor for Governor Tanner, who accepted, but it is not certain that the ceremony will be performed by the state's chief executive, who may be representing the government at the opening of the Atlanta exposition. Colonel Lawler, who is also president of the Illinois Commission, has asked Miss Lawler, who is a Chicago belle, to act as sponsor in the event of Governor Tanner's absence, and she has signified her willingness to act with the governor and break the champagne.

COMING HOME ON FURLOUGH

Members of the Third Regiment Leave Jacksonville on Thursday.

LINCOLN, Sept. 9.—(Special Telegram.—Adjutant General Barry today received the following telegram:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 9.—To F. M. Barry, Lincoln, Neb.: The following members of the Third regiment left on furlough September 8, at 4 p. m.:

Members of Band—Emil Hildebrandt, William H. Gamble, Richard L. Williams.

Company A—Ralph Pulsifer, Frank A. Hinchman, Everett Bigelow, William Barham.

Company B—John M. Ellis, Byron G. Richards, John H. Francis, Oliver Detweiler, George Cupples.

Company D—John Tate, August Floyd, William G. Hollowell, Lewis C. Jones, Lester Martin.

Company E—Charles A. Warrick, Charles A. Barham.

Company F—Henry E. Dalley, Henry J. Scott, Lincoln, Neb.; John Cook, Omaha; Lewis Edward Agee, James F. Sullivan, Harry Wagner, George Jackson, Frank G. Stone.

Company G—Herbert Jeffers, Fred Carter, Henry F. Hughes, Isaac Ferguson, Frank E. Morton, William M. Hanson, John Gardner, John A. Stewart, William J. Lowe, Arthur R. Shumway, Marion T. Durrett, Herman Kruse.

Company H—Marty Hammond, J. Hollingsworth, Otto Reed, Jerry Shaw, Austin Kelly, Arthur Pannell.

Company I—Albert Watkins, jr., Rose T. Crawford, David A. Wilmeth, David D. Blacker, Frank T. Cody, Ben W. Shepherd, Robert E. Ryan, Clay Dennis.

Company K—Edward Shaw, Adam Buckingham, Peter Warner, Peter Cavanaugh, Albert Smith, Lorman Gray, George Roberts.

Company L—Philip Fitzgerald, Thomas Brannigan, Lewis Langenheim, Harry T. Barker, James Archer, Thomas Fowler, Charles Blackburn, Albert Price, Simon Murphy.

Company M—William Hansel, Charles Barber, Roscoe Davis, Lester B. Forney, Harry Leonard, George Lord.

W. J. BRYAN, Colonel.

GIVES HIM BACK HIS SWORD

Captain Dyer Does a Gracious Act to Spanish General Miranda at Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—The United States record here, General Williams, in behalf of Captain N. Ward Dyer of the United States cruiser Baltimore, has returned to General Miranda the sword which the latter surrendered to the American officer at the capitulation of Corregidor island, at the entrance of the bay of Manila. The general replied that he was overwhelmed by the generosity of Captain Dyer.

The men who went out on a strike on account of an attempt to return to an equal basis for payment of labor after the American authorities in the early stagnation of the situation here had served to the extraordinary demands of the laborers, are discovering, and it has become necessary in several instances to take their places in some cases, while in other cases the matter has been compromised. One of these strikes, at cabled on September 5, caused the engineers of traffic on the horse car lines of Manila, but they resumed operations today.

The morning session of the congress are crowded forward trouble. They have been discussing the employment of foreign territories including those of the Spanish islands, and several of the foreigners have expressed that the native people are taking their equipment homes and joining the insurgents.

The American army chaplains have conducted prominent services in certain buildings. Such services have been prominent here, both in the history of the Philippine church.

PROTRACTED SESSION OF CABINET.

Question of Investigating War Department Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The cabinet meeting today was prolonged, lasting two hours and a quarter although only Secretaries Gage and Wilson and Postmaster General Emory Smith were with the president. The appointment of Senator Gray as peace commissioner was first considered and then was given approval, the formal announcement of the choice was made.

The question of investigating the administration of the War department and the appointment of commissioners to investigate the department was gone over. Whether the president will direct the investigation depends upon his ability to find men for the commission in whom they will be with universal approval, that their verdict will be accepted as actuate as a just determination of the subject. If such men can be found that the president will name them and order the investigation, if they cannot be found, that the investigation will not occur. It is felt to be essential as a prerequisite to the commission that a membership shall be secured which will command general approval. Some names were discussed, but a conclusion was not reached on any of them.

The Miles-Alger controversy which is distinct from the inquiry into the War department, was not referred to at the cabinet meeting.

INVESTIGATE AGENT BARBEE

Methodist Church South Vindicates Him of Charges Growing Out of Government Claim.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—Several days ago Dr. J. A. Nutting, presiding elder of the Murfreesboro District of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, upon his own motion and by virtue of the authority vested in him by the church discipline, appointed a committee of inquiry to investigate rumors that impeached the moral character of Dr. J. D. Barbee, book agent of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. These rumors grew out of the Methodist publishing house claim against the government for postage at Mt. Kearney church and after a session lasting all day gave out the following statement:

The committee after careful and prayerful examination of the testimony in the case unanimously report a trial before the Tennessee conference, and is more, unanimously thereby vindicating the good name of Dr. Barbee.

The Modern Idea.

Chicago Tribune: The old lady surveyed the eyes in her feet with some concern. There were twenty-four of them.

"There is a challenge in the family," she said, "that one of my remote ancestors, when confronted with a condition of the kind simply ignored herself. If she had lived in the day of the world she would be a thoroughly up-to-date lady she would have adopted the policy of expansion."

Whereupon, with a look of satisfaction, she put her feet down on the best and carpeted in the occupant.

GRAY ON PEACE COMMISSION

Delaware Senator Accepts the Place at the President's Solicitation.

DECLINES THE FIRST OFFER MADE HIM

Rumor Printed in New York that Ex-Senator Manderson Had Been Tendered the Place—General Miles Calls on President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The president today named Senator George Gray of Delaware as the fifth member of the peace commission. This completes the personnel of the commission which stands: Secretary Day, Senators Davis, Frye and Gray and Judge Whitney Hay.

In selecting Senator Gray the president has given democratic representation on the commission. The appointment probably will necessitate the retirement of Mr. Gray from the Anglo-American commission, which is conducting its sessions in Canada, as this commission will remain in work about the time the peace commissioners will be in Paris.

The position was offered to the senator several days ago, but at that time was declined. The president, however, further urged Mr. Gray to accept, and the final acceptance was received today. Senator Gray is one of the best known men in public life, having been a prominent figure in the senate for the last twenty years. He was born at Newcastle, Del., in 1840, and was graduated at Princeton. He served as assistant general of Delaware, and later was appointed to the senate when Thomas F. Bayard entered the first Cleveland cabinet as secretary of state. Mr. Gray has been in the senate continuously since then, serving with distinction, being one of the recognized leaders in debate and in the shaping of important legislation. He is a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, thus making three members of that committee—Davis, Frye and Gray—on the peace commission. On foreign questions, Mr. Gray has generally been regarded as opposed to extension, his senate votes having been against the annexation of Hawaii.

Now that the commission is complete it is expected that the American view will be made up and the commission given its final instructions. The commissioners will meet here about the 15th inst. prior to sailing for Paris, at which time they will meet the president and be made aware of a general way of the view of the administration.

The announcement of Senator Gray's name was made shortly after the cabinet met. Acting Secretary Moore was called to the White House during the meeting and the final decision was then announced. Senator Allison and other public men who were at the White House at the time expressed strong approval of the selection.

INTERFERES WITH TELEGRAPH

Aurora Borealis Charged with the Stoppage of Communication by Wire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Aurora borealis brought all telegraph wires in a standstill this afternoon for a time. The area of disturbance extended for 100 miles or more in all directions from Chicago.

At 2 p. m. not a wire was working east of Pittsburg or Buffalo, Toledo and Augusta, Ga., reported no wires working south to Washington.

To Make Your Home Happy Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.