drawn on April 10, 1895, the same day as LIBRARIES AND THEIR USES the voucher for the \$150,000 to reimburse the sinking fund, for the misappropriation of which Mr. Bartley was convicted. It was on this same day that the law was signed Topics of Deep General Interest Under by the governor reducing the interest rate upon state warrants from 7 per cent to 5 per cent. In spice of this law the voucher which is drawn in Mr. Webster's favor was registered to draw 7 per cent intriest. It is stated that Treasurer Bartley took a large number of warrants in which he was especially interested and had them registered on that day as soon as he heard that the biff reducing the rate of interest had become a law and that these warrants were dated back for the purpose of giving them an illegal rate of 7 per cent interest. voucher drawn for Mr. Webster had been promptly turned over to a firm of warrant brokers known to have been in close relationship to Mr. Bartley's dealings.

Anticipates His Service.

Of the appropriation of "not more than \$4,000" for acryices which were to be rendered Mr. Webster has drawn every cent. Not only that, but he drew part of it before, under the law, he was authorized and entitled to draw it. The first voucher was for \$2,000, drawn on June 13, 1895, and was isupon the bill for "legal services in the United States circuit court of appeals is congratulating itself on the victories in in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case, war and right well may the people of this said cases having been finally disposed of in country feel proud of the marvellous said court and my duties in said court at achievements of our army and navy. Back an end." The second voucher for \$2,000 was drawn February 24, 1896, as the payment something more than great battleships and of "balance in full for services as attorney in the maximum rate cases, as provided in the act of 1895."

This \$2,000 was drawn in direct violation of the law which provided that no money | The superiority of the American soldier and should be paid out until the service mentioned had been rendered. In February, 1896, the maximum rate case was still pending in the United States supreme court, and it was long after that date that it was ordered to a rehearing. A final decision was not rendered nor the services of the attorneys in the case completed until the first part of 1898, and money was drawn out of the appropriation for expenses in connection with this case during the current fiscal year.

This haste of Mr. Webster to get his hands on all of the appropriation for the ex- at meeting with a set of men and women penses of the maximum rate case, notwithstanding the legal limitations, was of course entirely uncalled for and only on a par with his later attempt to throw upon Attorney General Churchill the entire blame for the dilatory proceedings and unwarranted postponements of this case which kept it hanging up in the courts for nearly five years.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Bohemian Union Delegates Rearrange the Insurance Department of the Society.

Important changes in the insurance plan the Bohemian Catholic Benevolent union were made at Friday morning's session of the national convention. This formed the mission and now only important matter that was considered read an or acted upon. In fact, the greater part of Thursday was also devoted to a considera-

tion of these changes. Under the old constitution there was but of which were the male members of the anion and their wives. The reformed contitution makes three separate and distinct nsurance departments-one for men, another for women and a third for boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. The men can take out insurance in

This radical change was the result a sentiment that the old plan worked an injustice by reason of the fact that while only the male members of the order paid insurance dues, the women were given protection. The constitution requires that when the wife of a male member dies, her husband shall be paid \$300. In this way the union has expended some \$78,000, while the certificates upon which the payment was made still required the payment of \$650, \$1,300 and \$2,000 on the death of the male members.

Under the new plan the women will be in a class by themselves, and will have to pay insurance assessments. The boys' class is an entirely new feature, and is being tried as an experiment. All the various insurance departments will be managed and directed by the same board of managers.

A telegram of congratulation was sent to the St. Louis Hlas, the official organ of the union paper, on its celebration of its silver jubilce.

Routine committee work was taken up in the afternoon. Reports on slight amendments to the constitution were read, but no definite action was taken. At 7 o'clock the delegates again adjourned till 9 this morning, when the final reports will be made and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

In the evening the Bohemian version of "The Master and Man" was given by the Katolicka Beseda, a local dramatic society, at Metz's hall. This is the third time this play has been acted by the society and it was enthusiastically received. At the close of the last act the grand chairman of the headed cane to Rev. John Vranek, chaplain, in token of the union's appreciation of his in dancing.

On Sunday there will be a big parade at 8 o'clock. Four hundred and fifty members of the union will form at the Church of St. Wenceslaus, Fourteenth and William ing Library." streets. Headed by a hand the procession streets, where 100 German Catholics will braska State Federation of Women's clubs, join them. Thence it will proceed to Seventeenth and Douglas streets, where it will expect that I will stand up for Nebe increased by 100 more Germans. After braska, and I propose to do it this Church of St. Philomena at Ninth and Howard streets the procession will return and hear mass at St. Wenceslaus.

Four bands will furnish the music and many of the paraders will be in uniform.

A Woman's Words

Afflicted with Many Diseases -Weak Stomach, Heart Trouble-Life was Misery until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"About two years ago I was in a serious condition. I could not est or sleep. My stomach was very weak and I had heart disease so bad that I could not lie down. I was also afflicted with female complaints and my life was misery to me. I could not do my housework and was reduced to a mere skeleton. One day I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to feel better from the first few doses. I could soon sleep well at night. This medicine has done me so much good that I value it very highly and recommend it to my friends as a medicine that does all it claims to do." MRS. JENNIE M. DEPNY, Arnold, Nebraska.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not buy any other instead.

Hood's Sarsa-parilla Is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier. all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get only Hood's. Hood's Pills are sure, mild, effective.

Consideration at Congress.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S SUGGESTIONS

Celebrated Prelate Makes a Brief Address in Line with the General Trend of Discussion Among Eminent Librarians,

An interesting feature of vesterday morn ing's meeting of the Transmississippi Library congress was the unexpected visit of Archbishop Ireland of the Catholic church and admirable address from him to the librarians. Archbishop Ireland is here from St. Paul for a few days and with Bishop Scannell paid a call to the librarians and was most cordially received by them.

He replied briefly to Chairman Brett's invitation to speak and enthusiastically praised the work of the public libraries in America as it is carried on today. Among other things he said: "This nation today of these magnificent victories there was splendid armament, and even more than wise leaders and brave commanders. It was the superiority of the mind of the common soldier and of the ordinary sailor sallor is due in a great measure to the pop ularity of education. He has a greater mind he knows mere and can think more than his rivals. In this popular education that is doing so much for our nation in times of peace, as well as in time of war, the libraries do more than our schools. What we want today is to continue the popular education beyond the school. This further education of our men and women largely rests with the libraries and with the librarians. So I say this morning that I feel honored who are doing so much good for their country. I bow before you in respect to your grand work that is going on quietly, but all of the time.

"Intelligence is the great power of the today. But something is world needed to use intelligence well. This is moral education. Libraries have the effect of strengthening the morality of the public and for this reason your work is to be endorsed. To be sure books may be misused. One of God's greatest gifts to us is the art of printing, but printing has been used to instill poison into the minds of CHANGE THEIR CONSTITUTION young and old. So there is the proper use and the improper use of books. You must help your readers to discriminate, and in this you are working for the greater, grander civilization of the American people."

Regular Session Work.

The regular program of the morning's ses sion was opened by Rutherford P. Haves, formerly a member of the Ohio Library com-Chicago. He address admirable "Library Legislation and Library Commissions." In brief it explained should similarly learn of the science of govthe Ohio state library law and its workings D. A. Campbell, state librarian of Nebraska insurance department, the members from Lincoln, participated in the discussion that followed, and spoke of his experiences in this state, where the library has had to contend with scant support by the common wealth.

Under the head of library extension the theme of traveling libraries received much consideration. F. A. Hutchins of Madison, he amounts of \$500, \$1,000 and \$1,500; the Wis., secretary of the Wisconsin Free L. women for \$150 and \$360; the boys for \$100 brary commission, delivered a thoughtful address on the workings and beneficial re- showing the good brought to them sults of the traveling library in the Badget public library. Many children, he said, who state. Among other things he said: "While have had no opportunity at home to acthe people of our cities are to be provided with books through the medium of our metropolitan libraries it is also important that things from books in which pleasant views we have regard to the reading of life are taken. They obtain a taste for

rural population. It is more good reading that will last beyond their competent school fives. difficult to secure a library county committee in the country because the people in the rural districts do not as a rule know how to select books. A common fault with the country libraries is that not enough fresh books are secured to keep up the interest. The traveling library is the great boon to the country districts. In the traveling libraries the selection of books is in more competent hands. Books are collected every six months and sent out to the little postoffices and country stores. where the traveling libraries are given homes, and sent about the country. Since its establishment five years ago in New York state the traveling library movement has excited a tremendous amount of popu lar interest. By last May there were twenty-five different systems of traveling libraries in twenty different states. They are today sending out 1,700 traveling libraries more than 75,000 volumes. In the states of New York, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan the traveling libraries are sent out by the states. In all of the other states the traveling libraries are sent out by individuals or by individual associations, princi-

pally woman's clubs." Traveling Libraries Discussed.

A paper on traveling libraries written by J. I. Wyer, librarian of the University of union, Joseph Chalupsky, presented a gold- Nebraska, was read by Miss Ahern. H. W. Hughes of the University of Chicago was unable to be present to deliver the address services. And the day's program was ended which he promised. Mrs. John C. McClintock, former president of the Kansas State Federation of Women's clubs at Topeka, read a highly instructive paper on "The Relation of Women's Clubs to the Travel-

In the discussion that followed, Mrs. C will then march to Seventeenth and Hickory F. Stoutenborough, president of the Neresponded as follows: "You who know me a final stop for the Irish delegation at the morning. Our state has accomplished a wonderful amount of good through the traveling libraries. Two years ago Nebraska took up this subject. We then looked around for models in other states, but only in one state, New York, found anything in the way of traveling libraries after which we could pattern. We organized the movement with great enthusiasm. but not without some discouragements. We collected 10 cents from each member, and between October and January had secured \$200 for the work. In the first year we bought sixty books for eight clubs, and the movement was fairly started in Nebraska The work is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. We are fortunate in having most generous, self-sacrificing and painstaking librarian, Mrs. G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln. Success has been the outcome of convinced that there is no bet-

work than that traveling libraries. The same women who stood back of the charity for our sufferers from drouth in 1893 are the women who today are standing back of the traveling libraries. They gave the poor of the coun try districts food and clothes then; today they give them good books and magazines."

Belation One of Necessity. Mrs. W. W. Keysor happily concluded the morning's program. In part she said: The relation of traveling libraries to women's clubs is one of necessity. Unless our study in our clubs can be made effect- with showers in western portion; variable ive and thorough it will pass away. We winds. want to hear no more annual reports of clubs who have covered the history of the world and the history of art in one season. warmer; southeasterly winds. When we hear reports of the thorough study of one period, say, the reformation, we rain; warmer in extreme northwest portion; know that effective work is being accom- southeast winds.

have books. We must go on enlarging our libraries. While we for the wheels waiting of legislation to give us state aid we women Great Destruction by Forest Fires is Reported must stand back of the traveling libraries and give them our loyal support. When the state finally takes this out of our hands as it some day must, then we must set the midst. A sadder thing than no library at all is to see a library unused. We can augment the work of university extension. There will never be a time when we cannot, for we can carry our work into homes where the term "university extension" is not understood and will not be understood for a long time to come."

President Lane Presides.

At the evening session William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard university and prestdent of the American Library association, was introduced as the chairman for the privilege of imparting knowledge and power ing district, says: to his fellow men and of his responsibility as a public servant. "The program to follow," he added, "will deal with the missionary aspect of the public library. Librarians have what they know to be good and it is their wish to impart it and the purpose of the speakers tonight will be to make that conception more clear and broad." The general subject was announced to be "The Value of the Library to the Community," and the different phases of the material, the social and political and the spiritual values were taken up.

The material good which the library brought with it was presented by Henry J. Carr of the public library of Scranton, Pa.,. who said that there was no expenditure of public money which brought such an immediate and extraordinary return as that uvested in libraries. They are less exensive, he said, than prisons and reformatories and a great deal more effective. Mr. Carr outlined the history of the growth of public libraries in America from the origin f the crude school district libraries in 1835 to the first important gain, when a free library law was passed in New Hampshire in 1849. The next important date in library annals was 1853, when the convention was held in New York which proved the fore runner of the American Library association. The first material value in a library, Mr. Carr said, was naturally in the tangible worth of the volumes and other property attached to it. A more presumptive but none the less real value was in the feeling of ownership taken in it by citizens, thus stimulating pride in their community. Its value to workingmen in their pursuits was tradesman who is in need of a wholesome distraction.

Value in Other Ways.

that every citizen was a political expert, still raging. Although it is a thinking age, he remarked, it is too often the case that people are ready to let the other man do the thinking rather than make the exertion themselves. No physician would be allowed to practice, said to a case without specialized knowledge along his line and the American citizen ernment from infallible sources. Preparation to hold public office should be made a matter of the most thorough study and at present branches of political science are taken up very seldom in high schools and are often only elective in colleges. The library is able to take up a large share of this burden and can offer material more trustworthy than hearsay or newspapers. The same topic was discussed by Superin tendent C. G. Pearse, who mentioned incidents in his experience with school children quire good breeding or to learn social usages get an invaluable glimpse into higher

The value of the public library to the education of the individual was spoken of by Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of Public Libraries, Chicago. She remarked upon the insuitable reading which had formerly been offered to children in public schools when they had grown up in the narrow and unfruitful atmosphere of McGuffle's readers Only 10 per cent of the students who enter public schools, she said, ever reach the high school, the large majority falling out either from the necessity of earning a livelihood or through the poor judgment of their parents. To such as these the library offers a boundless field of self-culture. If the lives of men who toil seem to them commonplace and narrow they have a refuge in a realm as unrestricted as the world's history, where they may commune with the greatest minds that have come to earth. To the tradesman the public library is an Aladdin's lamp, which opens a new and unsuspected world of beauty. A short discussion on the same theme followed by Johnson Brigham, librarian of the Iowa State library, Des Moines. He presented the view rather of a taxpayer who saw the necessity of the distribution of clean and elevating literature among his neighbors. A few remarks along the same line followed by W. P. Payne of the public

library, Nevada, Ia. Spiritual Benefits Also. Rev. Mary A. Safford of Sloux City, Ia concluded the program with an earnest and scholarly address upon the spiritual value of the public library to the community. She said that the library was a blessing not only to those who read but to all who even indirectly felt its influence. The debt of religion to the library, she said, is far greater than is usually realized for religion not grounded in intelligence is nothing higher than superstition. Religion, she added, cannot rise above the level of the popular intelligence. It is not enough to mean well; good intentions must be wedded to right thinking. So much of wrongdoing and suffering is brought about simply by ignorance that the library becomes a most important factor in the uplifting of the tation's life. The pailiative measures of penal institutions are valuable because they are necessary, but they are not so important as those which are preventive. The speaker did not deplore the fact that a large amount of the present reading is in fiction, for she said that in this commercial age the stimubroadening in its tendency.

Renewal of Fighting in Van. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30 .- Advices just received from Van say fighting has occurred at Alashgorb, between the Turks the organization. We all are firmly and a number of Armenians from Russia About fifty Armenians were killed.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST Clouds and Threatening Elements in

Nebraska, Light Showers in Southern Iowa. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- Forecast for

Saturday Nebraska-Threatening | weather; For warmer in southern portion; southeast winds. For South Dakota-Threatening weather,

ably light showers in southern portion; For Missouri-Threatening: weather and

bave books. We must go on LICKED UP BY THE FLAMES OLD TIMES AND NOW

from Colorado.

people to work at the libraries in their LITTLE PROSPECT FOR RELIEF SOON

Immense Tract of Valuable Timber Already Burned Over-Inhabitants Fly for their Lives and Leave Property.

DENVER, Sept. 30 .- Reports from the western portion of the state continue to tell of the ravages of the forest fires, which bid fair to devastate the greater part of the forests of the state. A special from evening. He spoke briefly of the librarian's Glenwood Springs, the center of the burn-

> The fires in the mountains near here have taken fresh life today, owing to high winds. The sun has been nearly obscured all day and the atmosphere is heavy with smoke. The fire east of Glenwood Springs is fortunately in an unsettled part of the county and aside from the immense loss by the burning of timber no loss has oc-

curred up to the present time. The stock on the range, as far as heard from, has escaped the fire.

There are no indications of rain, element able to stay the fury of the forest killed. fires. Throughout Eagle county high winds | Mrs. Rowitzer was called to the platform have prevailed, giving a fresh impetus to the being devoured. The blaze is rapidly extending along the Grand Reserves of Girard mountain, west of Homestake creek, and from present appearances will sweep the early raids of the grasshoppers when the country to Bear mountain.

Back of Minuturn to the heads of Willow and Two Elk the country is devastated, little remaining to feed the flames. From Hoosier mountain the wind has driven the fire to the edge of Gypsum creek. The settlers of Upper Gypsum, Gannon, Collins and ered by Dr. Abbott of Fremont, who came others are fighting desperately to save their here in territorial days. homes and stop its passage across into the magnificent forests of West Brush. If it 1856. The doctor told some interesting ingets into Brush, the finest body of timber in the state is gone.

No loss of life has been reported, but several people have lost their homes and their All the game is leaving the counrops. ry, escaping the smoke and heat of the blazing woods. Dispatches received here pointed out as well as to the unemployed and Middle park, is now a mass of flames say that Whaley's peak, between North and it is feared they will extend to both of these beautiful camping grounds. The fire has already cut a swath thirty-five miles The social and political value of a public long, from the Grand river almost to Dillibrary was spoken of by Charles R. Dudley lon in Summit county. The width is as of the city library, Denver, Colo. He said yet unknown, At Gunnison, Crested Butte, that our government was run on the theory | Wolcott and Glenwood Springs the fires are

Battlement government reserve, bounded by the Grand river on the north, Roaring Fork on the east and the Gunnison on the west, is a mass of flames. This reserve runs through the countles of Garfield, Delta Mr. Dudley, and no lawyer would be called and Mesa. The big White River government reserve, starting in Garfield county and extending through Routt and Rio Blanco, is also on fire. Reliable reports show that the fires are now nearly 300 miles in circumference with Glenwood for a center and practically every mountain range with timber is

Rains Quench Wisconsin Fires. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30 .- Reports received

at the rallroad offices in this city are to the effect that the forest fires in the northern part of the state were quenened by a heavy fall of rain late last night. The heaviest loss was suffered at Cumberland, where twenty-five families were rendered homeess by the flames and a large sawmill plant valued at \$225,000, was wiped out. of the ruin wrought have not yet been rehas resulted, that of Mrs. Jacob Correson at Drywood. Two children of Mrs. Correson rescue their mother. The pecuniary loss is ot expected to reach over \$1,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30,-A special to the Journal from Chippewa Falls, Wis., says: great havoe through this section of the state. No rain has yet fallen in the district tributary to this point and the lumber companies are sending hundreds of men into the woods in an endeavor to save the standing pine. It is expected that already 500 000 000 feet have been destroyed All trains coming into Chippewa Falls from the We, on our part, will assure you a royal north and west are hours late. The Wisconsin Central is experiencing great difficulty in handling traffic, as its wires are

all down. Scene of Desolation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 30-A Cumberland, Wis., special to the Dispatch says: Cumberland presents a sad sight today. The mill portion of the city is a smoldering heap of ruins. The loss is about \$185,000. Forest ires were swept into the city from the southwest at about 5 o'clock hast night by tornado. The air was filled with smoke and burning cinders and the fire started on the east and west sides of town at about the same time. The flames spread with a rapidity that threatened not only the entire city but the lives of the inhabitants. The town was filled with smoke and flying firebrands and the people were running in every direction panic stricken. Two freight trains standing here took about 200 people to Shell Lake and hundreds more sought the western lake shore for safety. The buildings burned were the combined saw and shingle mill, planing mill, dry sheds and barn of the Beaverdam Lumber company and twenty-two residences. The loss is roughly estimated as follows: Beaverdam Lumber company \$150,000; residences, \$25,000; livery barn saloon and other buildings, \$10,000. All the property was insured except the residences. About forty farmers southeast of the city lost all their homes and crops.

Cleans Out South Dakota Town. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30 .- A special to he Journal from Ipswich, S. D., says: The entire business portion of this city was destroyed by fire early this morning with the exception of one block.

Children Enjoy Themselves Yesterday was Children's day at the expodtion or at least it was a day set aside for the children of the state, outside of lus was helpful to the imagination and Omaha and South Omaha. The little ones took advantage of the opportunity and came in large numbers, staying on the grounds from early morning until late at night. They visited the buildings, looked at the flowers, gazed upon the Indians and spent their time along the Midways.

The largest crowd of children came from Blair. There were over 900 of them and all were tagged, so that there could be no mistake about where they belonged. In addition to the Blair contingent there were large delegations from Minden, Millard, Hastings, Beatrice, Holdrege, Wymore and half a dozen other towns. They came on the regular trains and were accompanied by grounds at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Cap their teachers and parents. At the depots they piled off the steam cars and lost no time in reaching the street cars, so eager were they to get inside the exposition gates for the purpose of beginning their sight seeing. Each child in the party wore some badge indicating the town, the road over which it came and the time of the departure For Iowa-Threatening weather; prob- of the train for home. This helped the exposition guards wonderfully and late in the evening when one of these guardians saw a child wandering about the grounds he immediately informed it where to go in

order to catch its train for home.

(Continued from First Page.) lived on combread, bacon and coffee. The coffee was obtained by browning the bread crusts. On this diet he said that he and his wife grew fat and continued healthy. Mr. Smith is the author of "There Are Many Holes in the Skimmer." Yesterday he was requested to recite the poem, but begged off on account of having a very severe cold.

Major John B. Furay brought down the house by asserting that he came to Omaha thirty-two years ago and worked on a farm where the main buildings of the exposition stand: On this ground he husked corn and dug potatoes at the race of \$30 per month. The major pointed with pride to the fact that he has seven sons and two daughters, all born in Nebraska. He also informed his brother old-timers that he was never sued and had never sued a man.

A. Yout of Fontanelle, one of the early aspiring towns, has resided in Nebraska forty-four years. When he came here he had \$10, and later on was offered a lot on the west side of Jefferson square for just that sum of money. He refused the offer, thinking that Fontanelle was the coming town. Mr. Yost was the first mail carrier in the state and rode a pony express between Omaha and Fontanelle. At one time he said that while a few miles west of Omaha, his party, numbering sixteen, was and this seems to be the only attacked by Indians and two of the men

and after having been voted in as a member forest fires that are devastating the timber of the society, stated that she came to the domain. In consequence new territory is territory forty-one years ago as a bride of three months.

> James Ross of Bellevue, while he did no boast of being the original pioneer, detailed they came in clouds that darkened the sun. He lives in the house that he built shortly after locating in the town, more than forty years ago.

A short talk upon the soil, the climate and the possibilities of the state was delly

Delos Sheldon dated his residence back to cidents relative to sending wheat to marke at St. Louis and receiving 6 cents per bushel after paying the freight and other charges He also told of standing on the hills west of Omaha and watching the Mormons go by on their long journey to Salt Lake, on foot and pushing their little carts which contained all of their personal belongings. Omaha's first postmaster, A. D. Jones, was escorted to the platform to give testimony. He not only explained that he was the first postmaster in Omaha, but the first in the state. He came here forty-five years ago and slept out along the river bank with a log for a pillow. There was no town, but he was a postmaster just the same and used his hat for a postoffice. His appointment, he explained, was simply for the purpose of giving standing to the town, which had been platted and named Omaha City

out house or inhabitant. The last man to give his experience was David Anderson of South Omaha, who settled here in 1859. He was the first settler on what is now the city of South Omaha. He crossed the plains seven times between Omaha and California.

notwithstanding the fact that it was with-

INVITE NEW YORKERS TO THE FAIR

Committee on Transportation Tells How Omaha Will Welcome Them. NEW YORK, Sept. 30 .- George L. Miller of Omaha is in this city, together with Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-secretary of agriculture. These gentlemen compose what is known as the committee on transportation or the Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, whose purpose is to are down in all directions and particulars tender personally to persons in this city invitations to be present at the celebration of ceived. Only one death as far as known New York day at the Omaha exposition and also to invite a delegation to represent New York at the Peace Jubilee to be held at were seriously burned while attempting to Omaha directly after the celebration of New York day.

Mr. Miller said: "We are anxious that New York City be represented. The west holds out the hand of friendship to New The forest fires are still creating York and her men of affairs ask the men of affairs of New York to drop for a few days their work and come out and grasp their hands and accept the hospitality of the thriving city of Omaha.

"New York day will be celebrated on October 8. Dr. Depew will deliver an address and possibly there will be other addresses. welcome and a good time.

"I want to thank the people of New York for the courtesies that have been extended to members of our committee and I only want a chance to reciprocate on the part of Omaha when your people come out to see our city.

Chicago Day Exercises. Out at the exposition grounds everything is ready for the arrival of the Chicagoans. The exercises will be held in the Audi torium at 11 o'clock and will be opened by music by the Omaha Concert band, after which prayer will be offered by Rev. T. J. Mackay, rector of All Saints' Episcopal The address of welcome and the church. delivery of the golden keys to the city will be by Mayor Moores. The keys will be received by Mayor Harrison of Chicago. The address on behalf of the exposition will be by President Wattles, who will be followed by Mayor Harrison, having for his subjec-"Chicago." This will be followed by musical selection by the band, after which Hon. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, will speak upon "Relation of the West to Chicago." The next address will be by Congressman J. R. Mann, member from the First Illinois district. The last address will be by Senator William E. Mason, his subject being "Our Country." After the exercises in the Auditorium the visitors will be at liberty to enjoy themselves as they see fit, but at 4:30 o'clock they will be at the Indian camp, where sham battle between Indians will be fought for their edification. They have already reserved some 500 seats in the grandstand Following the battle the visitors will be at liberty until 9 o'clock, when they will be called upon to attend a reception at the Illinois state building, where Major and Mrs. Hambleton will act as host and hostess. At this reception there will be music and light refreshments for those who desire to be present.

At about the time of the beginning of th reception there will be fireworks on the North tract. The display will be the most elaborate yet seen. Innes' band will render an elaborate program on the Plaza, which will be specially illuminated for the occasion. In addition to the illumination of the Piaza myriads of additional electric lamps have been placed around the Illinois building and along the avenues leading to the main entrance.

Sham Battle Plans Everything is in readiness for the sham battle that will take place at the Indian tain Mercer has put up his own scats and has accommodations for 5,000 people.

SLEEPY FEELING Horsford's Acid Phosphate It relieves drowsiness. Shan Substitues Put up only in bothles. the Blackfeet, about 250 Indians appearing on each side. The Sloux will be under Goes-toWar, who will direct their movements from the eastern portion of the battlefield. The Blackfeet will undoubtedly be led by Little Man as head chief, with Looks High agaisting. Both sides have been furnished with an abundant supply of ammunition and they promise to put up the hottest sham battle that has been seen upon the grounds.

Music Last Night and Today. The Wagner concert announced for last night brought out an immense crowd. It is safe to say that about every local musician of prominence was present. In spite of the high grade of music rendered, the vast audience seemed to be more enthusinstle even than usual. It seemed as though many feared they would be unable to secure seats, so intense was the interest in the musical feast which had been prepared, but when the grand organ-like tones of the "Tannhauser" overture fell on the ear a sudden bush came over the assemblage. Never has this supreme work been heard here to greater advantage. It was given with an authority which at once removed it from the domain of criticism. In response to the determined encore the band gave Innes' "Love is King" two step, which seems to have leaped into universal popularity. Following this came the beautiful "Isolden's Liebested," from "Tristan," And then came the gem of the evening, the "Magic Fire" music from "Die Walkure," which was played with a perfection and delicacy which it is hard to believe possible from an organization composed almost exclusively of wind instru-

Some of the announced numbers were omitted, unfortunately. This was owing to the necessity of giving some special feature in honor of the visiting Georgians and i took the shape of a series of illuminated pletures thrown on a screen by a stereopticon. Dewey and Hobson and the explo sion of the Maine were all received with favor by those who had not yet seen this pleasing feature. The speciacular anvil scene and cannon accompaniment, which was announced for the concert tonight has been postponed in consequence of the inability of the electrical department to give the necessary attention to the details of the electrical effects, but will be given next week as soon as the immense preparations necessary for Chicago day have been completed. A special feature of the Sunday afternoon concert, which will be given in the Auditorium at 3 o'clock, will be Handel's celebrated "Largo" by band and organ, the organ obligato being played by Mr. Thomas Kelly. Much interest is being manifested in the request concert of Monday

Iowa Veterans.

Scores of gray-haired men wearing bright yellow badges were upon the exposition They were the surviving memgrounds. bers of the First Iowa cavalry, organized June 13, 1861, and mustered out March 16 1866. The old veterans had been holding their annual reunion at Council Bluffs and having adjourned, concluded to spend a day at the exposition.

Notes of the Exposition. Welch, superintendent of the Old Soldiers' Colony company at Fitzgerald and who has been at the exposition, has returned

to his home W. G. Post of the Atlantic & West Point Railway company of Georgia, who has been assisting ex-Governor Northen at the state building, has returned to his home in Atlanta.



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