WOMEN LATE IN ARRIVING

Mrs. Sewall Somewhat Put Out at Their Tardy Appearance.

RELATIONS TO THE GENERAL FEDERATION

National Council Instructs Its President to Prepare an Address on the Subject—Summer Schools for Children.

The main subject for the morning session of the National Council of Women was the relation of local councils to municipal politics, public education and to local charities, but as the one who was to deliver the address on this was not present up to the noon hour the discussion took on a rather rambling character, starting at local work and winding up with a comparison between the National council and the General Federation of Women's Clubs in their respective methods and scope. A motion was carried directing the president, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, to prepare a statement which would give to the public a clear idea of the genius and purpose of the national council and yet not give offense in any way to the General Federation.

Fully a half hour of waiting ensued before the meeting was called to order, and then only sixteen women had appeared. The slim attendance seemed to annoy Mrs. Sewall and she indulged in some very plain talk. Not alone the meetings in which the women were down for reports were important, she said in a tone of voice and a manner which conveyed a stronger meaning to her words. She then went on to tell of what had been done by the local council in her city—Indianapolis. The expectoration ordinance had not been passed, but a curfew ordinance had, and she insinuated that the curfew ordinance was a necessary check against the facilities the bicycle afforded the young people for a good time in the delightful phosphorescent light of the pale but indulgent moon.

Mrs. Castle talked for some time on what was being done by the Quincy, Ill., local club, when Susan B. Anthony called for something practical. Mrs. Castle is a mild little woman, who is more interested in the esthetic side of things, and she continued to dwell upon the work of her organization in its relation to the schools and the parks of her city.

Mrs. Sewall again found an occasion for a disquisition upon the methods of the Indianapolis club. So far as the visitation committee for the public school work was concerned it was much more representative of all classes of society than would be one composed exclusively of the refined, well-educated and well-to-do club women. She had always voted against her literary club being turned into a charity or civic reform organization. There is a great difference between a laundry woman's union and a literary club of that union. It is the former that should have representation on the visitation committee. In this respect she took an opportunity to argue that while "classes" may be spoken of as "different," there should be no such distinction as "higher and lower classes." The Indianapolis club had succeeded in inducing the school board there to allow it to maintain a vacation school during the summer interval. This vacation school she thought quite in harmony with republican institutions, as well as a preventative against vice on the part of the children, and she said her club intended to propose to the school board the establishment by the city of several vacation schools. In her club's vacation school there are 150 pupils and manual training and cooking are taught.

Touches Up General Federation.

Here is where the discussion turned onto the General Federation. Mrs. Francis W. Leiter of Mansfield, O., made a motion that Mrs. Sewall prepare for publication a statement "of the genius and scope of the National council, sufficiently ample to be clear and yet brief enough to be readable," and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster seconded the motion. Mrs. Foster hoped the statement would be so worded as not to give offense to the General Federation. Speaking on this matter Mrs. Sewall thought the General Federation would do better work if it confined itself to its literary work, "as the language and literary tastes of the nation had become debased," and it would do well to frankly state its purpose, as it had in the beginning, to improve the literary tastes of the country. She but wished that the general officers of the General Federation were present so she could talk candidly to them. The practice of the federation needed recasting to make it conform to its code. The fear of the federation has been that, were it to come into the council, it would be subordinated, but Susan B. Anthony, as the president of the Woman Suffrage association—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, as president of the Woman's Republican association, or Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, as president of the National Council of Jewish Women, had not been subordinated to the president of the National Council. They were like governors of states in the union, their states being spiritual ones, and the president of the National Council could not interfere with their respective domains.

Questions of local, state and national representation of the various organizations allied in the National Council, as respects the local and state councils, then had some attention paid to them. Finally, Rev. Anna Shaw said so little of the discussion had been confined to the main question that she would like to hear what it was. When Mrs. Sewall stated it Miss Shaw said she did not want to discuss it, but to see it passed. Mrs. Leiter, however, insisted upon closing the debate as the mover of the motion, so as to clear the atmosphere, and after she concluded the motion went through without opposition.

Woman as a Legal Entity.

Woman's domestic status under the law, her political status as regards patriotism and the efforts being made by the Universal Peace union in the direction of arbitration each had a good share of attention from the National Council of Women last evening. Incidentally, the conduct of the late war with Spain was discussed from the somewhat widely different points of view of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Susan B. Anthony.

The first thing was an interesting and exhaustive report from Miss Octavia Williams Bates of Detroit, chairman of a committee of woman lawyers, on "Domestic Relations Under the Law." It reviewed the work of the National League for the Protection of the Family (formerly the National Divorce Reform League) in its agitation for legislation pertaining to family stability. "Perhaps the most important agencies," she said, "at work today for the regulation of laws respecting domestic relations are the state and national commissions working for uniformity of marriage and divorce laws." After reviewing what has been done by some of the states, principally New York, and also what congress has done for the District of Columbia and the territories, she went on to say:

The effort to create a national commission whose work shall be to produce an amendment to the constitution of the United States, making the laws regarding marriage and divorce the same for all states of the union and giving congress jurisdiction over the subject of marriage and divorce, has not met with the approval of the best constitutional authorities. These claim it a waste of effort to disturb the adjustment of our states to the federal sysem by a useless and perhaps harmful amendment to the constitution. One of the greatest obstacles to be encountered is the fear of many members of congress that state rights might suffer if an amendment to the constitution should be the outcome of the investigation of this national commission. It is the best, therefore, that the experiment of uniformity by state co-operation be thoroughly tested. If this fail, then the constitutional amendment can be considered under more favorable conditions.

To us, as members of the National Council of Women, it is most humiliating and discouraging to note that the commissions, both state and national, are entirely composed of men. As far as your chairman has been able to learn no woman has ever been a member of those commissions nor has even been invited to become one.

It is a significant fact that, at the executive session of the International council held in London last July, a resolution was proposed by an organization of Germany, providing that the national councils of all countries be asked to consider the nature of all laws concerning the domestic relation in all civilized countries. The subject of international uniformity is to be brought before the International Bar association at its next meeting. Statistics and the historical study of legal development clearly show the trend of international law. The tendency of the important legislation of the last twenty years, especially in Germany, Switzerland, France, Australia and Japan, is toward an essentially common system of law regarding the domestic relations.

Countess di Brazza's Report.

This was followed by a report by Countess Cora Slocomb di Brazza, chairman of the committee on social peace and international arbitration. As the countess could not be here herself, it was read by Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister of Detroit. From the Di Brazza castle in Italy the countess had written some words of praise for May Wright Sewall, Susan B. Anthony, Rachel Foster Avery "and the remainder of the brave galaxy of women across the Atlantic," and a tribute to the memory of Frances E. Willard, the first president of the national council, as propagandists of peace, and after referring to what had been done by the World's Temperance legions at Toronto and by the National Council at Nashville last year she expressed a wish that the peace work be taken up again before the next quinquennial "as an answer to the czar's invitation to the thinkers of the world for a discussion of the subjects of peace, individual and national, a court of arbitration and general disarmament, so that the daughters of fair, mighty and generous Columbia might not be behind the autocrat of all the Russias in the service of the highest human ideal. She advised a movement in favor of school text books of a pacific nature, saying the present school histories exalt great destroyers as mighty conquerors and teach the young to try to emulate them. In conclusion she urged:

With the suffering of our late little war with Spain still causing our national nerves to quiver; with the children rioting in militarism, masqueraded as patriotism, I implore you to turn all your attention and all your money into the channel of peace education. Be indeed peacemakers—the makers of the future peace, not only of the individual and home, but of the nation. Let not the czar outrun you in this race. He is dreaming; be ye leaders, practical trainers. "Blessed our the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

The report also contained the information that the Sunday before Christmas throughout Europe is to be a "peace Sunday" and money to be raised for the propaganda by means of "blessing boxes."

For Universal Peace.

A report from the Universal Peace union came next through Mrs. I. C. Manchester of Providence, R. I., representing Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Winthrop Center, Me., the head of the peace department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union. To quote from it:

It is a coincidence that the civil war of the United States caused the Universal Peace union to be brought into existence in 1866 and the war with Spain in 1898 has tested it. There has been a trial of faith. There have been cruel persecutions and severe criticisms. But from the time of the taking of one of our officers upon the peace platform and placing him in Norwich jail because of his nonpayment of the militia tax unto the present time, when we were dispersed of our rooms in Independence hall in Philadelphia because of our letter to the queen regent of Spain imploring her to prevent war by still further concessions, the peace union has stood solidly and unwaveringly by its principles.

At our annual meeting last year we forwarded a general letter to the operators, miners and all interested in the great strike in the northwest. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, replied, acknowledging our high purpose and assuring us that many of the miners were favorable to arbitration. We have continued to encourage the submission of labor difficulties to arbitration. Through W. Evans Darby of England we have received a copy of a memorial from all the religious bodies of the world to the president of the United States in a strong appeal for international arbitration. Interviews were held with all the Central and South American delegates in Philadelphia encouraging reciprocal commercial relations and the ratification of the Panamerican arbitration treaty.

Some of our plans as substitutes for boys' military brigades have been adopted, such as fire brigades, life-saving corps, accidental relief clubs.

We raised a fund for the relief of the suffering in Cuba.

When the war with Spain assumed serious proportions we issued an appeal to President McKinley, his cabinet and the members of congress, designed to prevent war. The children of one of our Sunday schools sent a memorial to President McKinley and also to the queen regent, to which the president responded with an appreciation of the children's interest.

We aided in every way in our power to secure the concessions made by Spain, such as the withdrawal of Weyler, the retention of Consul General Lee, the feeding of the reconcentrados, the sending of food in battleships, autonomy and the armistice. The armistice was urged by us on April 9 by cable to Sagasta through Minister Woodford and Cardinal Gibbons and on April 11 it was granted.

As a Matter of Obligation.

Pertinent to this subject a paper which had been prepared by Mrs. Bailey on the obligation resting upon women to promote social peace and international arbitration was read by the recording secretary, Mrs. Louise Barnum Robbins of Adrian, Mich. To epitomize it briefly its main points were:

There are two ways of bringing about an interest in arbitration—one, by showing the unreasonableness of war; the other, the reasonableness and desirability of peace.

Social peace begins at home from which it will extend to society, thence to the nation. What the home is, society and the nation must be. Mothers are the real rulers of the home, hence they are the real promoters of social peace.

A war is often caused by so insignificant a matter as a home quarrel. Had the mothers of the past taught their children to arbitrate all their little disputes, social peace would be much more prevalent than it is. Had our senators heard more in their homes about arbitration, they would not have refused to ratify the Anglo-American treaty.

There rests upon mothers great responsibility in regard to the toys they choose for their children and the plays they permit them to engage in. Toy pistols, swords and battleships should give place to playthings which would interest the little ones in civil life. The market was never so full of military toys as it is at the present. When parents cease to purchase these they will be no longer manufactured.

The educational effect of literature of a pacific nature and the power of the influence of authoresses in works of fiction promotive of peace was dwelt upon; likewise the influence of lecturers such as the peace department of the Women's Christian Temperance union has in the field. The paper also referred to education in which connection it said:

If schools would take as great pains to teach arbitration as militarism nations would long since have "beaten their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks." Arbitration will never be generally resorted to as long as the military drill is retained in the public schools and colleges. Women teachers should see to it that in the text books war is given its proper place and not glorified.

Two Views of Patriotism.

The final question of what constitutes patriotism and how it should be inculcated brought out Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Susan B. Anthony in an expression of their radically different points of view. Mrs. Foster had a word of defense for the administration and Surgeon General Sternberg, and Miss Anthony was quite caustic respecting the manner in which the war with Spain had been conducted. However, Miss Anthony attributed this to the inability of man to do what she called woman's work in the quartermaster, commissary and hospital departments rather than to any particular fault on the part of the government. In substance, Mrs. Foster said:

You must have righteousness before you can have peace; you must have righteousness if you have to fight for it. Sometimes you must have righteousness through the gory trenches of war and then you have peace. Nobody wanted to go into the last war. Patriotism leads to something stronger and grander, that is humanitarianism. We had to go to war to free our slaves. It was necessary to go to war to ameliorate the condition of Cuba. It was humanitarianism for us to send our food and clothing to the suffering Cubans and when Spain would not let them get it the condition, in the words of our honest president, became intolerable and we had to fight. Jesus Himself once scourged the buyers and sellers out of the temple.

Mrs. Foster explained the relations between the Red Cross society and the government and the peculiar circumstances of the war which made it undesirable to allow women to go to the front. Then she defended Surgeon General Sternberg and praised the moral status of the American soldier. She did not forget to explain that General Sternberg is a regular army officer and not a politician. Patriotism, in her opinion, is to speak well of one's country and government.

In her handling of the subject Miss Anthony observed, on the point of her criticism of the equipment of the soldiers when sent to Cuba and their care at Chickamauga and Montauk Point, that she "was not criticising Sternberg—he knows lots about bugs, bacteria and all that, but doesn't know a thing about human beings." So far as the president and his administration were concerned, she excused them because "to have given positions to women in the subsistence and hospital departments would have disrupted his party." Her conclusion of the whole matter was that so long as women are held in subjection by being deprived of the ballot mothers will breathe the spirit of war into their children by being in constant rebellion.

NEBRASKA SUFFRAGISTS FINISH.

Election of Officers and Reading of Reports Take Up Time.

With the election of officers and listening to a number of speeches the State Woman's Suffrage association concluded its seventeenth annual convention in the First Congregational church yesterday.

It began with a morning session, which was taken up mostly with reports from the various officers, including an address from the president, Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, on the progress of the movement in Nebraska, and some talks from the several judicial district presidents on what has been accomplished in their sections.

The following new officers were elected: President, Mrs. Mary E. Smith Hayward of Chadron; vice president, Mrs. A. J. Marble of Table Rock; recording secretary, Mrs. Ellen Day of Aurora; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen M. Goff of Lincoln; and treasurer, Mrs. Annie M. Steele of Hampton.

The afternoon was devoted to a meeting at which a number of the women representing the various national organizations combined in the national council made addresses. The speakers were: Mrs. Getty M. Drury of Pender, Mrs. Lane of Table Rock, Mrs. Adelaide Ballard of Hull, Ia., president of the Iowa state association, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Washington, D. C., the representative of the Florence Crittenden mission movement and Mrs. S. M. Walker, president of the State Women's Christian Temperance union.

Mrs. Lane, the Eighth judicial district president, dilated upon the social features of the suffragists in her town. The husbands, sons and brothers of the women there had recently repaid the women with a banquet, for which the men did their own cooking, and it was found that their culinary accomplishments in the way of cakes and pastry were fully as good as anything provided by the other sex. The movement had proved a social as well as educational benefit.

All the arguments in behalf of equal suffrage were presented by the speakers in one way or another. It was remarked that the liberation of women from political handicaps is as important to the institutions of this country as was the adoption of the resolution by congress declaring that the people of Cuba had a right to their freedom, which brought on the war with Spain. This had been the sentiment of Rev. Anna Shaw the day previous.

A resolution of thanks to the local committee was adopted and a declaration of the principles of suffrage and an outline of the character of the work involved was read by the secretary.

Eulogies for Mrs. Willard.

Nearly every speaker at the second gathering of the Temperance congress in the parlors of the First Congregational church yesterday afternoon voiced a eulogy of the late Frances E. Willard, who for so many years was at the head of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, and at the second and third mention of her name there were affecting scenes. Handkerchiefs were freely used as the tears came from the many temperance workers present. Particularly was this the case when Susan B. Anthony pathetically related her own personal reminiscences of Miss Willard.

As Mrs. S. M. Walker was at the suffrage meeting, the president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union, Rev. Mrs. M. G. Andrews, presided. Besides Miss Anthony, speeches were made by Mrs. Susan Young Gates of Salt Lake, Mrs. Helen Harford of Oregon, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., the representative here of Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens of Stroudwater, Me., who is the successor of Miss Willard; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of Philadelphia, vice president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Mary B. Haines of Augusta, Kan., and a number of others.

The liquor traffic, the tobacco habit, cigarette smoking and the social evil were candidly handled by these advocates of abstinence and prohibition. Mrs. Andrews said the shooting of his sweetheart and the suicide of himself immediately afterwards by a young man who had been the central figure in a local tragedy the last week had been due as much as anything else to his excessive smoking of cigarettes. In the opinion of Miss Shaw and Mrs. Beauchamp the social evil should be made just as disgraceful for men as for women.

RALLY OF COLORED VOTERS

Congressman Mercer Addresses a Fine Audience at Creighton Hall on the Campaign Issues.

A large mass meeting of colored voters was held in Creighton hall last night to form the acquaintance of the candidates on the republican ticket, most of whom were present. Announcement had been made of the meeting by a colored band stationed at the door and the hall was comfortably filled. T. H. Hall was introduced as chairman and made a short opening address. An introductory number was given by the Eagle Mandolin club, composed of young colored men, and in response to an encore James Smith sang a very effective campaign solo.

The principal speaker of the evening was David H. Mercer, whose address was reserved until the last. Mr. Mercer spoke of his long friendship with the colored people of Omaha and gave instances when it had been made apparent. In regard to the patriotism shown by the colored race, the speaker mentioned the conduct of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry at El Caney and San Juan hill, which had been described to him by Captain Beck. They were never known to fail, he said; they were heroes when heroes were needed and when nurses were in demand after the battle the colored men were found to be as gentle nurses as they were tigers on the battlefield. There was another and present opportunity for colored men to show their patriotism, Mr. Mercer added, and that was to uphold the hands of the administration in the fall election.

W. I. Kierstead, candidate for county commissioner, said that it was almost unnecessary to talk republicanism to colored men, who were republicans born and bred, not simply because the republican party had proved their friends in time of need, but because they felt the merit of the cause. Mr. Kierstead also spoke of the participation of colored men in the last war and expressed his opinion of the man or journal which attempted to make political capital out of the inevitable suffering attendant upon sending 250,000 men into a semi-tropical climate. He spoke of the past accomplishments and future intentions of Congressman Mercer and contrasted his cordial relations with official Washington with those which would be sustained by his opponent, opposed as he would be to every purpose held by the administration.

The record of the populist administration in Nebraska was traced by Frank Burman, who was one of the legally elected legislators unseated two years ago. He said that the cost to the state of that injustice aggregated about $35,000, which was expended in the contest and recount.

Isaac Noyes urged that the republican ticket be upheld as an endorsement of the administration in the conduct of the war. He expressed the belief that one reason for Spain's delay in the pending peace negotiations was to determine whether the people stood back of the president. James Koulsky made a brief speech, in which he said that he had been called a liar by a certain newspaper and that he had a friend present by whom he could prove anything he might have said on former occasions. Dr. Ricketts presented the claims of the colored men in the present campaign quite forcibly and urged the support of the whole ticket. Short addresses were made also by Robert Olmstead, Victor B. Walker and Miles B. Houck. John L. Webster was present, but did not speak.

School Board Nominees.

Yesterday was the last day upon which the nominees of either the county or the school board conventions could withdraw from the respective tickets. No withdrawals from the county ticket have been filed with the county clerk, and the city clerk has received the filing of the two already known withdrawals on the popocratic school board ticket. J. C. Whinnery, John Jeffcoat and Charles Wilson have given way to John T. Helin and Richard Engelmann. Whinnery appeared on the democratic and populist tickets, Wilson on the silver republican and democratic and Jeffcoat on the populist ticket. No certificates of nomination by petition have been filed except for a few assessorships.

The list of judges and clerks of election prepared by County Judge Baxter is rapidly filling up. Some of the appointees have still failed to qualify, most of these being in the country precincts. The list is expected to be fully completed by November 1.

This is the second registration day. Voters are urged to register, as but one more day is left besides today.

Charges of False Registration.

I. J. Dunn, chairman of the democratic county committee, yesterday afternoon filed complaints in Justice Cockrell's court against C. L. McLean and J. H. Duffy, charging them with illegal registering in the Seventh precinct of the Third ward. McLean made affidavit that he had lived in the state four years, in the county nine months and in the precinct five months; and Duffy said he had lived in the state two years and in the county and precinct seven months. Dunn alleges that both men swore falsely as to the period of their residence. No arrests had been made last night.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The stock market opened firm today. There were, as a general rule, improvements in all departments, but business was restricted. Consols advanced to last night's street price.

Soldiers Return from Porto Rico.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The United States transport Mississippi, from Porto Rico, having on board the Sixth regiment volunteers, has arrived here.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss E. Sherley, principal of the Dodge school, had a valuable diamond set pin stolen from her Wednesday night. The pin had been fastened to her dress.

Some one entered Antoine Estergard's room at the Her Grand hotel Wednesday night and stole a quantity of clothing. Estergard is a visitor from Minden, Neb.

Richard Haskell, an alleged confidence man, was arrested Wednesday by Detectives Havey and Cormack at Council Bluffs. Late victims of confidence games will be shown Haskell in the hopes that he can be identified.

Two men robbed A. Wiley of 1624 Cass street of $15 in a Farnam street saloon Wednesday. Wiley said the two men brushed against him as he was standing at the bar drinking. Later he discovered that his money was gone.

A slight blaze at 4:55 a. m. yesterday in the frame building occupied by Soloman Degan and family at 518 South Twenty-sixth street destroyed a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $100 and damaged the interior of one of the rooms to the extent of $25. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Martin Quick, H. E. Rich, David Van Etten and Hans Johnson, who are charged with having forged and uttered deeds to property not their own in order to qualify on bonds in two appeal cases from a justice court, will have their preliminary hearing before Judge Gordon this morning.

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DR. J. LEONARD CORNING of New York City, writes in his book "Brain Rest," published by G. B. Putnam's Sons:—

"Of all tonic preparations ever introduced to the notice of the profession **Vin Mariani** is undoubtedly the most potent for good in the treatment of exhaustive and irritative conditions of the central nervous system."

From the Surgeon-in-Chief of the French Army.

"During long tedious marches our soldiers and officers found instant relief from fatigue and hardships when using the marvelous tonic **Vin Mariani** It prevented fever and sickness in the marshy and unhealthy territory.

H. LIBERMANN, M. D.
Surgeon-in-Chief French Army.

Marching of English Soldiers.

Reprinted from the "London Sketch."

General Sir Evelyn Wood says: "Regarding the infantry marching, it was the best seen during my command at Aldershot, or since I was first stationed there 28 years ago. Many officers availed themselves of the tonic and reconstituent properties of the well-known MARIANI WINE, the most certain as well as the most palatable method of inducing resistance to fatigue."

Terrors of La Grippe.

From the Chicago "Medical Era."

"Many patients recover very slowly. The lassitude and weakness calls for something in the nature of a tonic, and for this purpose I am satisfied that I have found a preparation that answers the purpose. I refer to **Vin Mariani**

PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAY

Citizens of All Classes Getting Ready to Celebrate Next Monday.

OMAHA'S OWN DAY AT THE EXPOSITION

Business Generally Will Be Suspended While All Hands Attend the Closing Exercises at the Exposition Grounds.

Omaha day at the exposition will be a great success if the efforts of the Commercial club can make it so, and the members, through a committee composed of John E. Utt, C. S. Hayward, A. Hospe and John Steel are bending all their energies in that direction.

The mayor has issued a proclamation making Monday, October 31, a civic holiday, and the Board of Education has announced that the day shall be observed by the schools of the city so that the children may have the opportunity to participate in the closing scenes of the great exposition.

The management of the exposition has made a special rate of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

The Commercial club committee has circulated a petition among the business men of the city and have obtained the signatures of 500 who have signified their willingness to close their houses and urge their employes and their friends to spend the day on the grounds. This means that business will be entirely suspended Monday afternoon.

The various labor organizations have passed resolutions making Omaha day a holiday, and the members have been urged to attend in a body. The retail liquor dealers have passed a similar resolution, and the real estate exchange will observe the day. The clearing house banks will be closed all day. The Union Pacific has signified its intention of shutting down its shops and the general offices and freight depot will be closed. It is probable, also, that the packing houses at South Omaha will not keep open.

The Krug Brewing company, besides shutting down for Omaha day, will give to each employe 25 cents with which to purchase a ticket to the exposition, and it is announced that any one who does not attend and can not give a good excuse will be discharged.

Besides the crowd that may reasonably be expected to attend from Omaha in view of the general preparations for the celebration of the day, there will be a number of visitors from adjoining towns. The railroads intend to extend the low rates that have prevailed this week so as to include Sunday and Monday, and tickets will be good returning until Tuesday. Requests have been sent out to the mayors of nearby cities and to the boards of education that they co-operate with Omaha in making the day a success, and it is expected that a number of them will do so.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

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Held Moreland Till Monday.

Postoffice Inspectors Hamilton and Sinclair, who expected to leave last night for Yucan, Tex., with Ed F. Moreland, late assistant postmaster at that city, who is wanted for misappropriating $2,000 of government funds, will not be able to leave before Monday. Meanwhile Moreland will be held at the county jail. His wife was released, as it was shown she had no complicity in the theft.

Moreland was arraigned before United States Commissioner Wappich yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the charge upon which he was arrested. His bond was fixed at $5,000. Papers for Moreland's removal will be issued by Judge Munger Monday.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for bruises.

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Cheaper than any experiment, no matter what the price.

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