

AGUINALDO A FIGUREHEAD

Carrying Out Deceit of a Secret Death-Dealing Conspiracy.

WORD PICTURES OF ALLEGED PATRIOTS

Chaplain of Dewey's Flagship Details Characteristics of Numerous Distinctives Connected with Aguinaldo's Government Machine.

Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, the Catholic clergyman who enjoys the enviable distinction of having officiated as chaplain aboard Admiral Dewey's former flagship, the Olympia, during a portion of the heroic admiral's stay in Manila, has been in Omaha the greater part of the week. He came to Omaha in time to celebrate mass at St. Philomena cathedral last Sunday and he will conduct services there again today.

It was not Chaplain Reaney's great fortune to be with the fleet at the time that Montojo's ships were battered and sunk, but he was assigned to duty on the Olympia between that date and the capture of Manila. He is about 35 years old, but looks much younger. He belongs to the diocese of Baltimore. During his stay in the Philippines he interested himself in the attempt to secure the liberation of some of the priests held as prisoners by the Filipinos. He had ample opportunity to study the character of the people and their leaders. His observations would lead one to agree with him in his conviction that Aguinaldo, the head of the insurrection, is not exactly the self-constituted dictator that he is represented to be, but that the position he occupies is even less entitled to respect, being that of the representative of a secret, outboard, death-dealing organization of conspirators, dominated by officers of the Chinese race and having little in common with the natives of the islands. When asked for his impressions as to Aguinaldo and the people of the islands, Father Reaney manifested considerable reluctance to talk about them—a reluctance due to his position as chaplain in the navy. He directed attention to the report of the Philippine commission published Friday morning and declared that it was the function of that commission to inform the American people of the character of the Filipinos and their leaders. He paid a high compliment to each individual member of the commission and pointed out the fitness and capability of each to fulfill the mission imposed, saying that they had given the matter discussed in their report the most careful study and had applied themselves diligently and intelligently to their task.

"I think, therefore," said he, "that the American people should be thoroughly satisfied with the estimate placed upon the Filipinos by this intelligent, upright and thoroughly impartial commission."

In discussing the Philippine Commission Reaney called them Indians. "Colonel Nubia of the Spanish volunteers," said he, "who had had twenty years of experience in the Philippines and had held many positions of responsibility, among them several of a judicial character, which gave him an excellent opportunity to study the people, assured me that he had never been able to fully size them up. They were a perfect enigma to him. The word Indian very fully expresses their chief characteristics, as its meaning may be interpreted in their own language—'inde' means 'no,' and 'lo' means 'yes,' so that the two form a direct contradiction."

Power Behind the Dictator.

"Yes, I met and talked with Aguinaldo. He is an undersized man—a characteristic of the islander—and is about 28 years old. Once seen, he will never be forgotten because of the peculiar lurking stare in his eyes, which seem to come from constant suspicion or fear. He is a young fanatic or enthusiast who rose to prominence in the province of Cavite because of the understanding that he did away with a Spanish officer, whose name I have forgotten now, but who was especially noted for his faithful execution of Spanish laws, the suppression of uprisings and the capture of criminals. This officer was assassinated in 1896. Aguinaldo simply stands for the Katipunan, a death-dealing secret organization of Chinese patriots absolutely controlled by the Chinese mestizos, the latter being a mixture of Filipino and Chinese. The word 'Katipunan' is pronounced Kat-ee-poo-nan, with the accent on the last syllable, and means 'meeting of friends.' Aguinaldo is of Chinese extraction. His brother-in-law, General Aniano, is a full-blooded Amoy Chinaman, and is in charge of the forces between Manila and Cavite, at a place called Paranaque. Balmaceda Aguinaldo, who is accused of having run away with \$50,000 belonging to the insurgents' war fund, is Aguinaldo's brother-in-law. He has been as has been reported in the press dispatches. The man who writes all the proclamations of the insurgent government is a Chinese mestizo by the name of Mabini. He is a parasite who lives and sleeps under the same roof with Aguinaldo. Mabini is a brilliant lawyer who seems to have never enjoyed the confidence of anyone in need of an attorney. He is the man who told the insurgents that they would be worthy of the name bestowed upon them by the Spanish 'monkeys'—if they were to release their prisoners. He is the man who has been receiving recognition from some government

to the coming of a new and precious baby into the world first feel, is that they may not themselves be able to go safely through the trying ordeal, and so long as the baby's life or health or general well-being may somehow be sacrificed.

But there is no real need of apprehension in either direction. If any woman who is expecting a baby, writes to me ever since my baby was born, Mrs. Stiles in an interesting letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., in regard to her baby, says: "Prescription has done for me. I cannot praise it enough for I have not been well for five years. I am now as well as I had a baby boy, weight 15 lbs. I was sick only a short time, and I have not had any more trouble since I got up. I was not only surprised myself but all of my friends here are surprised to see me so well."

The properties of this grand "Prescription" and what it has accomplished for thousands of women, are more fully described in one chapter of the People's Common Sense Medical Advice, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, M. D., a splendid thousand-page illustrated volume. It will be sent free paper-bound, for 21 cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only; or, cloth-bound for 31 cents.

"SAVE THE BABY!" The first instinct of the mother-heart is to preserve her little one. Its life and health take precedence even over her own. The common dread which women cherish is that of losing their babies. The coming of a new and precious baby into the world first feel, is that they may not themselves be able to go safely through the trying ordeal, and so long as the baby's life or health or general well-being may somehow be sacrificed.

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would be good, because they had something that other governments would want.

Aguinaldo's Power Limited. I know Mabini personally and was in conversation with him November 1, 1898. I was endeavoring to secure the freedom of Rev. Father Garcia, a Dominican monk, who had been imprisoned because he belonged to the Dominican order, and who was a personal friend of the Rev. Father Horsey, the only American Jesuit in China. Aguinaldo had promised me Father Garcia's freedom. Thinking that he had made the promise in good faith, I called at Malolos to see the governor, and to remind him of his promise that as soon as Manila should fall he would grant the release of the imprisoned monk. I had letters from all the prominent Filipinos begging Aguinaldo to grant this boon. But I was denied an audience by the secretary, and especially by Senors Pardo de Travera and Mabini. When I insisted that Aguinaldo had promised to release the monk as soon as Manila had fallen, both of these secretaries said that Aguinaldo had no power to release the prisoner. I was greatly surprised at this information and asked what was his power if he could not grant the boon. They reiterated their assertion that he had not the power. I then told them that any governor of any of our forty-five states in this country could pardon a prisoner, and that President Lincoln had pardoned Jefferson Davis, yet they insisted that Aguinaldo had not that power. I asked them who had, and they said it was vested in eight persons who composed the so-called cabinet of Aguinaldo. The latter had one vote, Mabini two, Pardo de Travera one, Ligorri one, and four other persons none. Mabini had one vote each; Aguinaldo was ready to vote for a pardon, Mabini said he was also, as did Pardo de Travera, and I had a letter from Secretary of State Ligorri favoring the monk's release, but for some reason he was never released and is a prisoner as far as I know to this day.

"This experience demonstrated to me that Aguinaldo is merely a figurehead. He is not a man of intellect, being a dull student. His old professor told me that he took Aguinaldo six years to graduate from the average Filipino youth mastered in three years. When he left school he became a teacher in his own province, and being a very desperate fighter he rose to prominence among his own people."

Some of His Alleged Compatriots.

Pardo de Travera is a mestizo with Spanish predominance pronounced in his blood. He is a practicing physician in Manila and was a professor in the university, but like a chameleon, he is able to adapt himself to any surroundings. Before the fall of Manila he had been in command of a volunteer company and opposed the taking of the city by the Americans. After its fall he joined the insurgents, and at length, seeing that they must get the worst of it in the end, he abandoned them, went over to the Americans, and played the white mouth, or sneak.

I notice by the papers that Buenacinto and Paterno, the leaders of the revolution, have gone over to the Americans. Buenacinto got his education gratis. Being an orphan he was brought up by the Dominicans in an orphan asylum to the university. He is considered a social leader among the natives, and is a member of the Philippine Commission. He is accused of having misappropriated moneys belonging to widows and orphans while serving as executor of estates. He has a ready pen and ingratiated himself into the confidence of the insurgents through a low-down trick perpetrated upon the Spanish. Having been outlawed by them, he raised a volunteer regiment of natives and offered its services to the Spanish against the Americans in the defense of Manila in June or July of 1898. The Spaniards received him with open arms in spite of his very unsavory reputation. He immediately asked them to give him money with which to fit out his regiment. Having obtained it, he visited a Spanish club and gambled away every cent of it, after which he ordered his Indian regiment to make its escape to the insurgent lines.

Paterno and His Men.

The most prominent literature of the Philippine islands is Paterno, the other leader, who has just come over to the Americans. He served seven years at Salamanca university, Spain, during which time he developed talent for philosophy, theology and literature. He was honored by Spain in the enjoyment of a high position and handsome salary, but eventually he lost his place and returned to the Philippines, where he made his position as advisor to the malcontented natives. He came to us as a rebel and a traitor, his only status being that of bandit and outlaw.

MOVING FOR THEIR SALARIES

Unpaid Exposition Employees Retain Counsel to Recover Compensation for October.

Another meeting of the late employees of the exposition who are moving to secure pay for the last month of their service was held Friday evening at Labor Temple. Major Dennis was chosen to preside, W. I. Horton was made secretary and George Treasurer. The committee of twelve appointed at a previous meeting held at the grounds during the afternoon reported that it invited John O. Yeiser to be present and that he was waiting in an adjoining room. He was invited and legal counsel was retained. A motion picture was shown at the meeting in an endeavor to secure their pay. Arrangements were made for enlisting the cooperation of other unpaid employees and for the assignment of all claims to one person for the purposes of the proposed suit.

Henry Rustin, superintendent of buildings and grounds and the electrical lighting department of the exposition, stated to the meeting that he had been advised October 21 by the secretary of the executive committee of the exposition that on October 21 he had been named trustee for the management and had been authorized to receive from the Chicago Wrecking company the \$17,500 due from it when the plant should be turned over to be reserved by him, with some \$10,000 in dispute, for the payment of the debt. Rustin stated, however, that he had never seen any of the money. A committee was appointed to solicit the cooperation of other employees.

Geo. Nolan, Rockland, O., says: "My wife had polio forty years. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her. It is the best salve in America." It heals everything and cures all skin diseases.

CONVULSIONS.

Judge John Brown of Santa Rosa, Cal., has a record of 125 marriages led by him. A marriage license has just been issued in Chicago for the use of Mrs. Drezkowski and Kazimiera Krzyznowska.

The supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that a wife can sue her husband in the alienation of her husband's affections.

To a widower and 60 years old the Rev. Benjamin S. Everett, pastor of the New Geneva (N. J.) Presbyterian church, is about to become a bridegroom again. As each of his previous ventures, he is to make a pretty good thing of it. The ceremony will be performed by the aged pastor's three sons, each of them a clergyman.

A London dispatch says that the long deferred marriage of Dr. Wolf Hopper and Nellie Brown positively occurred on October 21 at Marlow's Road Registry office. Kennerly took place early in the morning and in this way the couple escaped notice. A copy of the entry in the registry is given below. Married this day, William De Wolf Hopper, age 41, the son of Mrs. Hopper, solicitor, and the divorced husband of Mrs. Hopper, age 37, the daughter of Mrs. Hopper, age 37, the daughter of Captain James Hopper, the chief of police of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HANDS OF TIME PUSHED BACK

Findings of Grave-diggers Add Centuries to the Age of the Earth.

TOMBS OF THE GODS REVEAL SECRETS

Men Lived 6,000 Years Before Christ—An Antique Nursing Bottle and a Plank Hoary with Age.

How long has man been on earth? The answer to this question is being modified by every turn of the explorer's spade. It was formerly considered certain that the world had been actually seen by Geology had shown that millions of years must have been consumed in building it up before it became fit for human life. But during the past few years some of the most orthodox believers in this theory have been engaged upon excavations in Assyria and Egypt, and what they have actually seen has forced them to set the date of human habitation of the earth back several thousand years. The expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania, which has been at work at Nasser, has, through Prof. Hilprecht, its Assyriologist, set the date of 6,000 or 7,000 B. C. on which they have actually seen the bones of men who lived then. The Egyptian pebble notion that death was but the bridge from this life to the next, which would resemble this one so closely that the very food and furniture used here would be useful there. On this account they furnished the tombs more as they would furnish homes than as one would expect resting-places for the dead to be furnished. Therefore, in them have been found the very food and the utensils which the men and women of that time used while alive. It is to this fortunate accident that is due the exactness with which the Egyptian pebble notion can be precisely how those who died 6,000 years B. C. lived, what they ate, how they dressed, and what was the range of mind and civilization in that ancient time.

Found Their Food. In the jars and vases of these old tombs Amelneau has found various cereals, like wheat and rye, proving the agricultural tastes of those ancient ages and the men who lived then. The Egyptian pebble notion that death was but the bridge from this life to the next, which would resemble this one so closely that the very food and furniture used here would be useful there. On this account they furnished the tombs more as they would furnish homes than as one would expect resting-places for the dead to be furnished. Therefore, in them have been found the very food and the utensils which the men and women of that time used while alive. It is to this fortunate accident that is due the exactness with which the Egyptian pebble notion can be precisely how those who died 6,000 years B. C. lived, what they ate, how they dressed, and what was the range of mind and civilization in that ancient time.

Carvings and Furniture. From stage to stage the perfection of the workmanship and the care displayed in ornamentation increases constantly. The primitive geometrical designs on the earliest pottery give way to drawings from life, and there are representations of ostriches on life-like as to be easily recognized; a carving of a duck's head in hard schist, in which the shading of the feathers is so perfect as to give the impression of a living bird; and a carving of a human hand in the hardest material, where the lines of the fingernails are well defined. As to wood-carving these old artists were experts. They took the ivory, which they had to import, and carved perfect statues of lions or of Nubians, which can be identified as such by the foreheads, angular faces, small eyes, prominent cheek-bones, large mouth, thick lips and hair parted into a number of tresses. Here is a frog carved out of diorite as perfect and unmistakable as if it had been done yesterday by the best modern artist.

The men and women were alike fond of personal adornment, for beads of clay, covered with blue enamel, of cornelian, amethyst, emerald and rock-crystal, all pierced for stringing, the strings having long since rotted away, were found in large numbers. Some of these beads were of a prominent court of fests with which the eyelids and eyebrows were colored red or black to make the eyes appear larger. Vanity is then at least 8,000 years old.

The furniture was only found in bits, for the work had generally rotted away, and all that remained was the very legs of sofas—the most remarkable finds made. These were so large that it is certain they have been made of the tusks of the hippopotamus. That this animal was hunted by the early Egyptians is well established by the finding of their work in the same exclusive, carrying the custom back several centuries. The manner in which these legs are carved to represent the legs of oxen is one of the marvels of all who have had the good fortune to see them.

The work of the jewelers of this early age is by no means primitive, for there are bronze bracelets, cunningly turned into serpents, alloys of silver and gold, copper and brass, and other tools of the earlier stage in pure silver were used. To illustrate how near akin man has been through these myriads of years, it is only necessary to mention the discovery in one of the tombs of what must have served as a baby's nursing bottle in the long ago. It was an earthen vessel with a hole in the side into which a bit of cloth might be inserted that the baby might draw his milk from the vase. Is there anything "new under the sun?"

Besides the common pots for kitchen use and the fine vases for the parlor, there were discovered pieces of wood wonderfully lathed with pieces of colored glass, showing that the art of manufacturing glass was known even then. This seems to indicate a long period of preparation, or development, for men did not invent glass when they were crude and uncivilized. In fact the discoveries at Abydos open so wide a vista of possibilities that we are scarcely surprised to hear that the tombs of the gods of Egypt have been actually found. But before this startling discovery was made M. Amelneau stirred up the world's Egyptologists by the announcement that he had found the names of sixteen royal personages hitherto unknown. He knew that the names were royal, for the names were written in a peculiar device, technically known as the "house," and it was just as if the sculptor had engraved "King" so and so. It is from this "house" design that the word Pharaoh is derived, or rather, the device signifies Pharaoh, from the Egyptian Pharaoh, "Great House," that is, the palace or the court.

When M. Amelneau opened some of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these great unknown kings, already acknowledged as "Kings of Upper and Lower Egypt," but not yet known as "Sons of the Sun," the title of later Egyptian monarchs. Among these was one whose name he reads Den, another called Qa, and fourteen besides, some of whose titles could not be read, as they were entirely new. For instance, one was indicated by the sculpture of a serpent, but how this is to be pronounced or what it means no Egyptologist has yet found out. On comparing the names just found with all the long line of Egyptian Pharaohs, not one like any of them could be found, and it was very logically concluded that these antediluvian names, and that only now are we reaching the earliest history of Egypt.

Names No Man Can Read. The tombs are primitively constructed, some of the walls being so irregular that it is to be doubted whether the plumbline would be broken in contact with the interior of the tombs were so interesting. Some of them were so short that it was evident that no human being could have been laid there at full length and the explanation was forthcoming when at last in a tomb which no vandal Arab has reached a body was found all curled up and surrounded with earthenware pots containing food, ointments, etc. Of course, there was no thought then of embalming it, but it was entirely due to the dryness of the soil that the body had been preserved at all. In the tomb of the Pharaoh, whose name was indicated by a serpent, it was found that there were a number of adjoining chambers, probably intended for the bodies of his wives or of his prominent court officials. The tomb of one of these, by name Nebuhofer, "gold master," a royal scribe, was among those found. The floor of this tomb was made of heavy sycamore planks which may well stand as the oldest planks in the world, being some 8,000 or odd years old, as well as can be estimated. Instead of having been nailed down to cross pieces they were simply tied together by bands of brass, which were still found in place. The mortar, too, was found to have been mixed with fibers of palm leaves, such as hair is now used to mix with plaster, proving that this secret was known a few years ago.

Prof. Maspero agrees with M. Amelneau that the inscriptions on the royal stelae are very rude and primitive in character and when such a combination of authority agrees that these men antedate all known history we can only believe. We can hardly grasp the whole significance of these dis-

Special November Sale

—ALL THE HIGH GRADE FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES EXHIBITED BY US AT THE GREATER AMERICA EXPOSITION GO IN THIS SPECIAL NOVEMBER SALE AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.



Domestic Rug Sale

Irresistible values. These rugs were selected especially for our large display of fine rugs at the Greater America Exposition.

CARPET SIZES in Wilton Rugs, Smyrna and Axminster Rugs—32x42 feet Wilton Rugs—regular price \$40.00—reduced to \$32 1/2

32x42 AXMINSTER RUGS—woven in one piece, "no seam"—regular price \$40—reduced to \$32 1/2

32x42 IMPERIAL SMYRNA RUGS—These goods not damaged a particle beyond having the fringe slightly soiled. They would be cheap at \$40.00—reduced to \$32 1/2

ALL THE BEAUFORT GENUINE FRENCH WILTON RUGS—displayed in our exhibit sold everywhere at \$5—special, here \$5 1/2

THE FINE WILTON CARPET used in our Liberal Arts exhibit—These are extra heavy goods, were bought especially for this exhibit, all desirable patterns, saved ready to lay down—price only \$75c

25 ROLLS MATTING used on walls of Philippine Restaurant, good heavy white China Matting—regular \$35 grade—reduced at this sale to 20c

Upright Folding Beds

Large assortment of new patterns—all at special November sale prices—

FOLDING BED—upright design, for curtain front, has woven wire springs—a well finished good bed—sale price—

7.40

LARGE HANDSOME Upright Bed—has large bevel mirror, made of select oak, nicely figured and highly polished—unmatchable at sale price, only \$27

HANDSOME WARDROBE UPRIGHT BED—with large bevel mirror, made of figured oak, hand polished—sale price—

\$37

Morris Chairs

MORRIS RECLINING CHAIR—Reversible cushions, select oak frame, or imitation mahogany—nicely finished—\$10.00 value—only \$7.50

7.50

ADVANCE PRICES ON DESKS Office Men

Over Ninety Per Cent of Manufacturers in United States Hold a Meeting and Rearrange List.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Prices on desks were advanced 10 per cent today at a meeting of desk manufacturers. Over 90 per cent of the manufacturers of the United States were present and considered a rearrangement of prices to correspond with the increased cost of materials and labor.

The new scale will go into effect at once and a new price list will be issued by the association on November 5. Carl Leopold of Burlington, Ia., was chairman and L. N. Holger of Grand Rapids, Mich., secretary.

We can save you money on your office furniture purchase—This is the third advance in price by the manufacturers since we placed our orders, therefore we

placed our desks at the old price & can save you at least 20 per cent over others.

Sole agents for the Greater America Exposition, Cutler Desk, Inc.

Unparalleled sale of Dining Room Furniture

\$10 DINING TABLE—price \$7.75

\$14 DINING TABLE—price \$10.00

\$2.75 BOX LEATHER SEAT DINING CHAIRS, at 1.75

PAINT DEPARTMENT

Full stock of BRUSHES, WPALL FINISHES, GOLD LEAF, BRONZES, ENAMELS, DRY COLORS, COLORS IN OIL AND JAPAN, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, GLUE, PAINTS, ERE & PAPERHANGERS' SUPPLIES.

Carriage and Wagon Paints, Senous Floor Paints, Johnson's Floor Wax.

Valentine's, Murphy's, Berry Bros., Masury's, McCloskey's and other brands Varnishes, Croquet Preservation, Whedler's Wood Filler. All at lowest prices.

Inquiries from large buyers of WHITE LEAD, LINED OIL, MINERAL PAINTS, PUTTY and other heavy staples solicited.

Midland Glass & Paint Co

1408-10-12 Harney St.

coveries, for in altering our ideas of chronology many other ideas must be similarly altered. Our conception of the history of mankind is broadened almost indefinitely and we would not be surprised to hear tomorrow that still later discoveries had established the fact of man's existence in Egypt even 10,000 years ago. No wonder then that Egypt of the earlier dynasties was capable of building such remarkable structures as the pyramids. The development of science and art which must have preceded the bare conception of such buildings is now made evident and, knowing that in this man may do all things, we need no longer be astonished that such achievements were his. We are only astonished at our own folly in not explaining that there must be some such explanation of the wisdom of Egypt. All conjecture and guessing ceases now in the face of the tombs and articles discovered in them by M. Amelneau.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

England is to have American refrigerator cars. The Carnegie company is to erect 200 houses for its employees.

Women employees of the Japanese tea plant at the rate of about 1 cent per hour. The next annual convention of the International Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons convened in Rochester, N. Y., Monday, January 8, 1900.

A Chicago chandler manufacturing company has granted its employees the nine-hour day, but will pay them the wages of a ten-hour day.

The Westinghouse Machine company is not only quadrupling the size of its present plant, but is also erecting its own steel mills, to insure a prompt supply of material. It will also have a steel forging plant and a foundry of its own.

Alderman Richter of Milwaukee has started a war on transient merchants who "bankrupt" sales for a few days and then leave again. There is a city ordinance regulating such merchants, but it has been in force since 1890, but the law is not enforced and is faulty in some respects.

The tramway committee of Glasgow corporation has agreed to recommend the acceptance of the offer of a Pittsburgh firm to supply the new street cars. The firm will supply compressed air brakes and whistles, to be supplied by its small motor operating an air pump. The air whistle will be used in the country, where the cars will be run at a high rate of speed. Each car also will be equipped with a telephone, with fifty feet of wire and a switch plug.

The Missouri State Board of Examiners for Barbers has come in contact with the federal government. Several days ago special revenue agents took possession of the applications for certificates in the hands of the board, and from them copied the names

Rich opportunities in

Lace Curtains

50 HALF PAIR LACE CURTAINS—good desirable patterns, but only half pair of a kind—regular price \$2 to \$8 pair—they go at sale price, each 40c, 75c and \$1

25 HALF PAIRS BRUSSELS AND IRISH POINTS—sold from \$3.50 to \$15.00—Special to close, each \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.75 and \$2.25

SINGLE PAIR LOT OF BRUSSELS AND IRISH POINT CURTAINS—sold for \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.00 and \$8.75 a pair they go at sale price, 3.95

SINGLE PAIR LOT OF BRUSSELS AND BATTENBURG LACE CURTAINS—sold for \$9.50, \$12.00 and \$13.50 a pair—go at one price, 6.75

SINGLE PAIR LOT OF RUFFLE CURTAINS—Swiss, Bobinet, Fielnet—sold for \$1.50 to \$5.50 a pair—they go in 2 lot pair, at \$3.25, \$1.75 and \$1.50

TWO PAIR LOTS—that is only 2 pair of a pattern, high quality lace curtains—sold for \$10.00 to \$15.00 a pair 7.00

TWO PAIR LOTS OF LACE CURTAINS—sold for \$3.75 and \$4.00—special sale price, each 2.75

175 PAIRS OF EMBROIDERY SWISS MUSLIN CURTAINS—2 to 6 pairs of a pattern—sold for \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.00 pair—special sale price, 3.75

80 PILLIOWS—26x20-inch, 45c; 22x22-inch 60c

All the high grade furniture exhibited by us at the Greater America Exposition at sweeping reduction.

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1408-10-12 Harney St.

coveries, for in altering our ideas of chronology many other ideas must be similarly altered. Our conception of the history of mankind is broadened almost indefinitely and we would not be surprised to hear tomorrow that still later discoveries had established the fact of man's existence in Egypt even 10,000 years ago. No wonder then that Egypt of the earlier dynasties was capable of building such remarkable structures as the pyramids. The development of science and art which must have preceded the bare conception of such buildings is now made evident and, knowing that in this man may do all things, we need no longer be astonished that such achievements were his. We are only astonished at our own folly in not explaining that there must be some such explanation of the wisdom of Egypt. All conjecture and guessing ceases now in the face of the tombs and articles discovered in them by M. Amelneau.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

England is to have American refrigerator cars. The Carnegie company is to erect 200 houses for its employees.

Women employees of the Japanese tea plant at the rate of about 1 cent per hour. The next annual convention of the International Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons convened in Rochester, N. Y., Monday, January 8, 1900.

A Chicago chandler manufacturing company has granted its employees the nine-hour day, but will pay them the wages of a ten-hour day.

The Westinghouse Machine company is not only quadrupling the size of its present plant, but is also erecting its own steel mills, to insure a prompt supply of material. It will also have a steel forging plant and a foundry of its own.