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16TH AND DOUGLAS STS. OMAHA

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Most Extraordinary Bargains Saturday in

Boys' School Clothing

Our fortunate purchase of the Chicago manufacturers' entire stock of Boys' Fall Clothing has been a boon to parents who have boys to prepare for school. Never before was there such an opportunity to buy good, serviceable clothing for such little money.

Every Suit is Worth Double the Price We Ask

THE ENTIRE PURCHASE GOES IN THREE LOTS AS FOLLOWS:

50c KNEE PANTS 29c

Saturday we give you your choice of 60 dozen good serviceable Knee Pants, made of fine cassimeres and cheviots—sizes 3 to 15 years, regular 50c values—on sale for **29c**

Lot 1—Boys' $2.00 Suits for 98c

This lot consists of Boys' Suits made of fancy cheviots and cassimeres—sizes 3 to 8 are vestee styles, three pieces, fancy trimmed—ages 8 to 15 are double breasted suits, two pieces—all well made—nicely lined $2.00 values **98c**

Lot 2—Boys' $3.00 Suits for $1.49

These are all wool knee pants school suits, sizes 3 to 15 years, made of fancy cassimeres and cheviots—over a hundred different styles to select from, including vestee and double breasted styles—every suit guaranteed—worth $3.00—sale price only **$1.49**

Lot 3—Boys' $5.00 Suits for $2.50

This lot comprises all of the finest suits in the wholesale stock, including all wool cheviots, cassimeres and fancy worsteds, made according to the newest fashions—elegantly tailored and trimmed—perfect fitting garments—vestee and double breasted styles—suits that retail regular at $5.00—on sale for **$2.50**

$1 KNEE PANTS 50c

Saturday we offer you choice of all our boys' $1.00 Knee Pants for 50c. This includes the finest all wool cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds. All sizes from 3 to 15—extra well made and perfect fitting—on sale for **50c**

BIG SALE NEW FALL SHOES

Fancy Slippers

For Balls, Parties and Evening Toilettes.

at

$5, $4, $3.50, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50

Just like these cuts—in plain and fancy styles—in kid, satin and velvet—beaded, jeweled and buckled—in black, bronze and colors, and white. We have the finest slippers in the west.

Very Swell Shoes for Women

Edwin C. Burt's Ladies' $8 Empire Heel Kid Shoes $5.00

Trimby and Brewster's $8.00 Patent Leather Shoes $6.00

Ed C. Burt's Ladies' Louis XV Heel Kid Shoes $5.00

Welt Sole Button Shoes, in patent leather..... $5.00

We show and place on sale Saturday over 200 new styles of Ladies' Welt and Turn Shoes at ($3.00) three dollars a pair. It's the greatest line of shoes at $3.00 ever shown in Omaha.

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

On Main Floor

CHILD'S SHOES— 1 to 5 ..... 50c

CHILD'S SPRING HEEL SHOES—5 to 8 ..... 75c

CHILD'S SPRING HEEL SHOES—8½ to 11 ..... 98c

MISSES' SPRING HEEL SHOES—sizes 11½ to 2 **$1.25 to $2.00**

YOUNG LADIES' SPRING HEEL SHOES, sizes 2½ to 6, **$1.50, $1.59, $1.98**

In Basment

INFANTS' SHOES— 1 to 5 ..... 39c

CHILD'S SHOES— 5 to 8 ..... 59c

CHILD'S SHOES— 8½ to 11 ..... 79c

MISSES' SHOES— 12 to 2 ..... 98c

LITTLE GENTS' SHOES— 9 to 13 ..... 98c
With horse shoes in the sole & heel

YOUTHS' SHOES— 12 to 2 ..... $1.25
With horse shoes in the sole and heel.

BOYS' SHOES— 2½ to 5½ $1.39
With horse shoes in the sole and heel.

Every Pair Warranted

Men's Shoes

Men's new fall style enamel shoes, patent leathers and vici kids, also velour calf and box calf. All finest welted shoes, single, double and triple soles—the kind other dealers sell for

Five Dollars

a pair, on sale for

$3.00 AND $3.50

Any size, any style, any width, any toe.

TALKS TO HIS OLD FRIENDS

Roosevelt Recalls the Days When He Was a Dakota Deputy Sheriff.

TWO GREAT MEETINGS ARE HELD AT FARGO

Crowd Goes Wild Over the Enunciation of the Doctrine That Uncle Sam Must and Will Stand Pat in the Philippines.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 14.—Governor Roosevelt and his party of campaigners rested in Fargo tonight after a day of speech-making in this state and Minnesota. The governor addressed two meetings in Fargo.

The first was at the opera house, which was the larger, and the other at the armory. Preparations had been made for a large demonstration, but rain put a stop to the street parade and fireworks. Governor Roosevelt said at the opera house in part:

This nation has gone forward with the stride of a giant across the continent and now clasps with its hands the islands of the sea as the new century is about to open. Are we, the heirs of ages—are we, who claim proudly that we stand foremost among the peoples of the earth—are we how to shrink back from what is but a little task, a task not needing the expenditure of more than a fraction of our huge might; are we, whose forefathers saw put into the field 500,000 men and who fought to a finish the giant civil war—are we to flinch from a lesser task, a task so much less that it is not to be counted in the balance, which cannot be weighed when compared with the other; are we to open the twentieth century by flinching and say we no longer claim the right to stand amid the great nations of the world and perform our duty? No, the Americans cannot and will not take such a position. To abandon the Philippines now would not only be to show ourselves weaklings, to show ourselves cravens unable or fearful to perform the tasks that Providence has laid upon us, but it would show that we had foully abandoned the men in those islands who had confided in our good faith. No, gentlemen, I appeal to you to re-elect President McKinley because it has been given to him to embody the cause of national prosperity and the broad doctrine that this American nation never goes backward.

Uncle Sam Stands Pat.

The armory building was filled long before the speaker arrived. Governor Roosevelt said here in part:

My Fellow Citizens of North Dakota: I have certainly the right to claim a peculiar kinship with you. For a number of years I was a resident of the western part of this state, when it was still a part of the territory of Dakota. Not only that, but I have been an officeholder in it. I was a deputy sheriff and in those days a deputy sheriff in a cow country had a tolerable vivid life. The historical policy of the country has been a policy of expansion. That is why you are here. When your forefathers got here they stayed pat. They did not go back. That is the way that Uncle Sam has. He does not go back and he is not going back now.

Both meetings were addressed by other speakers of more or less oratorical reputation and were concluded with cheers.

Earlier in the day Governor Roosevelt made a three-minute talk at Wilmot from the rear platform of the private car Minnesota.

Speaks in Rain at Sisseton.

When the train arrived at Sisseton the rain was falling fast and an open air meeting which had been arranged was impossible. A stand was erected near the track and a crowd with umbrellas had assembled to listen to the speakers.

The governor attempted to talk, but his sympathy for his hearers, who were bravely standing in the downpour, caused him to desist. He entered a carriage and was driven to the opera house, whither the crowd followed him, and there he spoke a few minutes to the drenched audience.

This is on the border of the Sioux reservation and a large number of Indians had come into the little town to listen and see what was going on. On his return to the train from the opera house Governor Roosevelt observed a group of fifty or more Indians standing on the street. He jumped out of the carriage and shook hands with the members of the group to their evident delight and distributed a handful of McKinley buttons among the crowd.

Speaks at Ortonville.

The train then started on its return journey to Milbank, where it arrived at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, remained thirty minutes and proceeded to Ortonville, Minn., where it arrived at 2 o'clock. Here more speech-making followed in the rain. Governor Roosevelt, in the course of his speech, said:

You recollect four years ago the appeal that was made through this country to one class against another and the effort to array the west against the east, the workingman against the capitalist and the farmer against the business man.

You remember in 1892, when you were also told that some men had made too much money and wanted you to vote the capitalist down. I am sorry to say that the country did vote and you got him down, but afterward we found that the rest of us were down under him. We all went down—that was the trouble.

We have the right to appeal to you on two grounds: In the first place on the ground that our promises have squared with our promises. Mind you, that is what a promise is worth. Second, we have the right to appeal to you on the ground that our opponents have made prophesies that came false four years ago. You cannot recollect all of them. Mr. Bryan prophesied again and again, at Minneapolis, at New York, where he addressed that noble band of reformers, Tammany hall, and at Indianapolis again, again and again, he said: "If you vote for the gold standard you vote for four more years of hard times."

And again: "If you vote for the gold standard the farmer will find that the prices of his products will grow steadily lower."

Again, "If you vote for the gold standard the wageworker will find that he stands idle more and more."

Again, "If you vote the republican ticket the business men will find that the number of failures will increase and the bank deposits will decrease."

Now I ask you to not take my word for it, but to think of your own experience and compare how things actually were; how the conditions were in your own state and in your own town with what Mr. Bryan prophesied and at the same time that you look over his speeches and see what he said four years ago and see if things have come out as he promised they would. So I ask you to support us because we have kept our word.

Keep McKinley in Washington

What we want today is to continue at Washington the men and measures that have obtained and have been put in practice there during the last four years. You know the old proverb, "Old man, let well enough alone," and it is a good rule to follow, especially when well enough is pretty good.

The cause which McKinley stands for stands for the whole country, and I ask that you re-elect the man who has done so much for the people, so that we will preserve the prosperity of the country as it now is and that you may now make it evident once for all that where the flag has once been raised in honor it shall not be hauled down in dishonor.

The train enroute to Fargo, where it remained over night, stopped at Wahpeton, where some speaking was indulged in.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The republican campaign in Greater New York was opened tonight by four great mass meetings. There were parades, music and great enthusiasm at all the meetings. At Camp McKinley, the headquarters of the republicans of the Thirty-first assembly district, Cornelius N. Bliss was permanent chairman. Mr. Bliss, in his introductory speech, asserted that the welfare of the country demanded the re-election of Mr. McKinley, for it would not do to place the reins of the government in the hands of an inexperienced man like Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bliss was loudly applauded.

Address at Webster.

WEBSTER, S. D., Sept. 14.—The special train with the Roosevelt party was met at the station here by an enthusiastic gathering. Governor Roosevelt spoke from the rear platform, and said, in part:

There is such a thing as honest opposition and there is a kind of opposition that is merely for the sake of opposing. We have among our opponents many men who honestly object to our policy. Take them as a party and you know what they would have done. If we had done as they have opposed us for not doing in the Philippines they would have proclaimed us as having abandoned our duty and would have been running Mr. Bryan now so as to get the Philippines back. During the gloomy days of '64 in order to overcome the enemies of the republic you had to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln and as you remember well, no defeat that could have been inflicted on the national armies in the field would have been as disastrous to the cause as the defeat of Lincoln at the polls.

Yet at that time the party whose political heirs and assigns Mr. Bryan is was denouncing Abraham Lincoln in terms which make the language used by our opponents about President McKinley seem like praise. They used the vilest language in describing him personally; they accused him of the desire to be an emperor; they had not invented the term imperialist at that time; they just called him plain emperor. The language of their denunciation was that if we were successful we would meet amid the ruins of the constitution and the wreck of our liberties.

Now, thirty years afterward, our opponents have gained wisdom. They have not caught up entirely, but they have progressed. If Mr. Bryan lives, as I hope he will, for thirty-five years, for I wish him well—in his private life—I have not the least doubt that he will be quoting McKinley at that time with the same approval that he now quotes Lincoln.

Short stops were made at Summit and Milbank, where brief speeches were made at each stop by Governor Roosevelt and other members of his party.

Plain Citizen McKinley at Home.

CANTON, O., Sept. 14.—A quiet and restful day at the McKinley home closed with an informal dinner, at which the guests were long-time friends of the family. During the day a number of friends and neighbors dropped in and the evening was spent in social intercourse. As usual, the president was kept well advised on official matters by long-distance telephone from Washington, but there was nothing of such importance as to seriously engage him much of the time.

During the day Mr. McKinley paid the town district a visit by walking down unattended and looking over some improvements being made in his block. He stopped to greet acquaintances on the street and chatted pleasantly with many thus met. There were a large number of social callers, but no one on a political mission. Former Senator Mitchell of Oregon paid his respects and expressed confidence that his state would give the president a good majority in November.

H. C. Menzer of Columbus, Kan., told a similar story as to the sunflower state.

ROOSEVELT'S WAR RECORD

Official Reports Tell a Story Different from Popocratic Campaign Liars.

HIS CONDUCT UNDER FIRE IN CUBA

Recommended for Promotion and a Medal Because of His Gallantry in Action at La Guasimas and San Juan Hill.

In view of malicious, untruthful and sneering attacks upon Colonel Roosevelt's military career by the opposition in this campaign The Bee offers the following from the official records:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1900.—This is to certify that the board convened by paragraph 19, S. O. 255, headquarters of the army, A. G. O., Washington, October 28, 1898, for the purpose of making recommendations for the brevet promotions, etc, for the officers and enlisted men who participated in the campaigns of Santiago, the Philippines and Porto Rico, recommend that Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, First United States Volunteer cavalry, be breveted colonel United States volunteers for gallantry in battle at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898, and brigadier general United States volunteers in action at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 29, 1898.—To the Adjutant General Cavalry Division, Sir: By direction of the major general commanding the cavalry division I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of a part of this brigade with the enemy at Guasimas, Cuba, on the 24th inst., accompanied by detailed reports from the regimental and other commanders engaged and a list of the killed and wounded.

* * *

The conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, as reported to me by two aides, deserves my highest commendation. Both Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt disdained to take advantage of shelter or cover from the enemy's fire while any of their men remained exposed to it—an error of judgment, but happily on the heroic side. I beg leave to repeat that the behavior of all men of the regular and volunteer forces engaged in this action was simply superb, and I feel highly honored in the command of such troops.

* * *

Very respectfully,
S. B. M. YOUNG,
Brigadier General U. S. V., Commanding.

(Indorsement.) Respectfully forwarded, calling special attention to commendation of Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt. * * * I personally observed the conduct of many of these officers and join heartily in General Young's commendation of them.

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Major General U. S. V., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, TRENCHES IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, July 6, 1898.—To the Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C. (Through Military Channels.) Sir—I have the honor to recommend Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, First United States Volunteer cavalry, for a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in leading a charge on one of the entrenched hills to the east of the Spanish position, in the suburbs of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. Very respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD,
Colonel First United States Cavalry, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

First Indorsement: Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant general Fifth Army corps, earnestly recommended.

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Major General U. S. V. Commanding.

Second Indorsement: Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant general of the army, approved.

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,
Major General U. S. V., Commanding.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1898.—The Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.: Sir—I have the honor to recommend that a "Congressional Medal of Honor" be given to Theodore Roosevelt, late colonel First Volunteer cavalry, for distinguished conduct and conspicuous bravery while in command of his regiment and leading it in the charge of San Juan hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

In compliance with G. O. 135, 1898, I enclose my certificate, showing my personal knowledge of Colonel Roosevelt's conduct. Very respectfully,

(Signed) ROBERT L. HOWZE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V. (First Lieutenant Sixth United States Cavalry.)

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1898.—I hereby certify that on July 1, 1898, Colonel (then lieutenant colonel) Theodore Roosevelt, First Volunteer cavalry, distinguished himself throughout the action and on two occasions during the battle when I was an eye-witness to his conduct was most conspicuous and clearly distinguished above other men, as follows:

First—At the base of the San Juan, or first, hill, there was a strong wire fence, or entanglement, at which the line hesitated under a galling fire, and where the losses were severe. Colonel Roosevelt jumped through the fence and, by his enthusiasm, his example and courage, succeeded in leading to the crest of the hill a line sufficiently strong to capture it. In this charge the cavalry brigade suffered its greatest loss and the colonel's life was placed in extreme jeopardy, owing to the conspicuous position he took in leading the line and being the first to reach the crest of that hill while under heavy fire of the enemy at close range.

Second—At the extreme advanced position occupied by our lines Colonel Roosevelt found himself the senior and under instructions from General Sumner to hold that position. He displayed the greatest exposure to severe fire while adjusting and strengthening the line, placing the men in positions which afforded best protection, etc., etc. His conduct and example steadied the men and on one occasion by severe but necessary measures prevented a small detachment from stampeding to the rear. He displayed the most conspicuous gallantry, courage and coolness in performing extraordinary hazardous duty.

(Signed) ROBERT L. HOWZE,
Captain A. A. G., U. S. V. (First Lieutenant Sixth United States Cavalry.)
To the Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., April 5, 1899.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.: Sir—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 29th ult., of the board convened to consider the awarding of brevets, medals of honor, etc., for the Santiago campaign, that I state any facts within my knowledge as adjutant general of the brigade in which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt served, to aid the board in determining, in connection with Colonel Roosevelt's application for a medal of honor, whether his conduct at Santiago was such as to distinguish him above others, I have the honor to submit the following:

My duties on July 1, 1898, brought me in constant observation of and contact with Colonel Roosevelt from early morning until shortly before the climax of the assault of the cavalry division on San Juan hill—the so-called Kettle hill. During this time, while under the enemy's artillery fire at El Poso and while on the march from El Poso by the San Juan ford to the point from which his regiment moved to the assault—about two miles, the greater part under fire—Colonel Roosevelt was conspicuous above any others I observed in his regiment for the zealous performance of duty, in total disregard of his personal danger and in his eagerness to meet the enemy. At El Poso, when the enemy opened on that place with artillery fire, a shrapnel bullet grazed and bruised one of Colonel Roosevelt's wrists. The incident did not lessen his hazardous exposure, but he continued so exposed until he had placed his command under cover. In moving to the assault of San Juan hill Colonel Roosevelt was most conspicuously brave, gallant and indifferent to his own safety. He, in the open, led his regiment; no officer could have set a more striking example to his men or displayed greater intrepidity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. MILES,
Colonel United States Army, Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 30, 1898.—To the Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.: Sir—I have the honor to make the following statement relative to the conduct of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, late First United States Volunteer cavalry, during the assault upon San Juan hill, July 1, 1898.

I have already recommended this officer for a medal of honor, which I understand has been denied him upon the ground that my previous letter was too indefinite. I based my recommendation upon the fact that Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by only four or five men, led a very desperate and extremely gallant charge on San Juan hill, thereby setting a splendid example to the troops and encouraging them to pass over the open country intervening between their position and the trenches of the enemy. In leading this charge, he started off first, as he supposed, with quite a few men, but soon discovered that he was alone. He then returned and gathered up a few men and led them to the charge, as above stated. The charge itself was an extremely gallant one, and the example set a most inspiring one to the troops in that part of the line, and, while it is perfectly true that everybody finally went up the hill in good style, yet there is no doubt that the magnificent example set by Colonel Roosevelt had a very encouraging effect and had great weight in bringing up the troops behind him. During the assault Colonel Roosevelt was the first to reach the trenches in his part of the line and killed one of the enemy with his own hand.

I earnestly recommend that the medal be conferred upon Colonel Roosevelt, for I believe that he in every way deserves it, and that his services on the day in question were of great value and of a most distinguished character. Very respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General U. S. V., Commanding Department of Santiago de Cuba.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 4, 1899.—Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have the honor to recommend that a "congressional medal of honor" be given to Theodore Roosevelt (late colonel First volunteer cavalry), for distinguished conduct and conspicuous bravery in command of his regiment in the charge on San Juan hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

In compliance with general order 135, army general orders 1898, I inclose my certificate showing my personal knowledge of Colonel Roosevelt's conduct. Very respectfully,

C. J. STEVENS,
Captain Second Cavalry.

I hereby certify that on July 1, 1898, at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, I witnessed Colonel (then lieutenant colonel) Roosevelt, First volunteer cavalry, U. S. A., mounted, leading his regiment in the charge on San Juan. By his gallantry and strong personality he contributed most materially to the success of the charge of the cavalry division on San Juan hill. Colonel Roosevelt was among the very first to reach the crest of the hill and his dashing example, his absolute fearlessness and gallant leading rendered his conduct conspicuous and clearly distinguished above other men.

C. J. STEVENS,
Captain Second Cavalry (late First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry).

YOUNGS ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 28, 1898.—To Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.—Sir: Believing that information relating to superior conduct on the part of any of the higher officers who participated in the Spanish-American war (and which information may not have been given) would be appreciated by the department to which you preside, I have the honor to call your attention to the part borne by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of the late First United States volunteer cavalry in the battle on July 1 last. I do this not only because I think you ought to know, but because his regiment as a whole was very proud of his splendid actions that day and believe they call for that most coveted distinction of the American officer, the medal of honor. Held in support, he brought his regiment at exactly the right time—not only up to the line of regulars, but went through them and headed on horseback the charge on Kettle hill; this being done on his own initiative. The regulars as well as his own men followed. He then headed the charge on the next hill, both regulars and the First United States volunteer cavalry following. He was to lead the entrenchments on the second hill that he shot and killed with a revolver one of the enemy before they broke completely. He then led the cavalry on the chain of hills overlooking Santiago, where he remained in charge of all the cavalry that was at the extreme front for the rest of that day and night. His unhesitating gallantry in taking the initiative against entrenchments lined by men armed with rapid-fire guns certainly won the highest consideration and admiration of all who witnessed his conduct throughout that day.

What I here write I can bear witness to from personally having seen. Very respectfully,

M. J. JENKINS,
Major Late First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION SECOND ARMY CORPS, CAMP MACKENZIE, Georgia, Dec. 30, 1898.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to recommend Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, late colonel First United States volunteer cavalry, for a medal of honor as a reward for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, on July 1, 1898. Colonel Roosevelt, by his example and fearlessness, inspired his men, and both at Kettle hill and the ridge known as San Juan he led his command in person. I was an eye-witness of Colonel Roosevelt's action. As Colonel Roosevelt has left the service a brevet commission is of no particular value in his case. Very respectfully,

SAMUEL SUMNER,
Major General United States Volunteers.

TALKS TO TWO MEETINGS

Democratic Candidate for President Opens Campaign in State of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—The Ohio democrats opened their campaign here today with a meeting in the afternoon at Goodale park and in the evening at the Goodale auditorium. The democratic presidential candidate, Hon. W. J. Bryan, made speeches at both meetings and there was a large attendance of democratic leaders from all parts of the state. Previous to the afternoon meeting Mr. Bryan was tendered a reception at the Great Southern hotel and he was escorted to the park by a number of state marching clubs, including the Duckworth club of Cincinnati.

Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and a quarter. His audience numbered many thousands of people and they gave close attention as well as frequent applause. The speech was a general review of the political situation and it was evidently intended to set a pace for the campaign in Ohio. He began with a reference to local conditions, touching briefly near the outset upon the stand taken in behalf of the democracy by Mayor Jones of Toledo, and then launched into national affairs.

A night meeting was held at the auditorium and was addressed by Hon. J. J. Lentz, Mr. Welty, Charles W. Baker, Hon. Tom L. Johnson and Dr. J. C. Norton. Mr. Bryan did not begin to speak until after 10 o'clock and he did not then speak at great length.

He declared that everywhere in the world oppressed people are looking to the democratic party as a breastwork against arbitrary power. This was true of the struggling people of Ireland, of the poor of all Europe and Oom Paul Kruger as he was being driven step by step from his home in the republic he had done so much to establish.

Mr. Bryan left after the meeting for St. Louis.

Iowa Man Charged with Murder.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 14.—Frank King and Henry Wittner, two well known young men near Whittemore, have been arrested charged with the murder of Jens Grevesen and Andrew Harlquist, whose bodies were found on the railroad tracks last week.

Eat it and be happy. Eat anything you like. There's a box of Ayer's Pills in the house.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Cometone

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There is only ONE POND'S EXTRACT and everybody knows its purity, strength and great medicinal value. Don't take the weak, watery Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" POND'S EXTRACT. They generally contain "wood alcohol," which irritates the skin, and, taken internally, is a deadly poison.

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For Sunburn, Chafing and Mosquito Bites