



Omaha's Headquarters for Reliance Dress Goods

Material for the new fall gown calls for a plain fabric—vanedians, meltons, kerseys, canadensis twills, Redona crepe, and the like, are in great demand this year by women of the taste, but plain goods call for a care in the buying. Be sure, first of all, of the quality, therein lies the beauty. Very low priced dress goods have their uses, but avoid them in plain weaves. This group will give safe and good selection.

- NEW VENETIANS, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25 a yard.
NEW KERSEYS, \$1.50, \$2.25 a yard.
NEW REDONA CREPE, \$1.25 a yard.
NEW SUITINGS, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 yard.

We close every day at 6 p. m., excepting July and August, when we close at 1 p. m. Saturdays.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

LABOR OUT ON DRESS PARADE

(Continued from First Page.)

street and Capitol avenue to Tenth street, south on Tenth to Douglas street, west on Douglas street to Seventeenth, counter-march on Douglas to Tenth, south on Tenth to Fifteenth, west on Fifteenth to Sixteenth, south on Sixteenth to Leavenworth street, where the cars were taken to the park.

More numbers would not give an idea of the length of the parade. The march started in the city extending from Seventeenth street and Capitol avenue to Tenth and Douglas streets. Leaving the cars at the park the marchers, in broken ranks, filled the grounds more completely than any other crowd has done in many months. Lunch was served at 1:30 o'clock.

At the park. Arriving at the park the speakers occupied a stand at the foot of a natural pavilion and the crowd greeted J. J. Kerrigan, master of ceremonies, when he arose to introduce Rev. E. F. Trefz, the first speaker, was as large as any which has ever participated in the park. Rev. Trefz said in part:

"After accepting the invitation to address this assemblage a few days ago I began to ponder over the industrial problems of today. In looking over the history of labor in ages past and at the conditions which it now meets, I find that the problem is so deep that I wonder if any one will find a solution. In my opinion the problem will not be solved until the last inventor is dead. Now I know what I am going to say. To me it is clear, but I may fail to make it clear to you, for I must confess that I never heard of one doing the labor problem that I exactly understood. Sometimes I thought I did, but when I came into contact with the speaker he would tell me that I did not understand him. But I will make myself plain if possible.

Compares Wage Conditions. I congratulate this assembly upon the showing made in the parade this morning. When I observe the condition of the workers now and compare it with the condition existing a few years ago I feel that the world is advancing in a grand and noble manner. But great wrongs still exist, great problems are to be settled. The best way for us to get encouragement for the present and the future is for us once in a while to look to the past; those days when men worked from dawn to dark for a pittance; when arrogance, selfishness, and the snobbish, made no account of the existence of women who could not call their souls their own and there was no rights for the common people in lands ruled by an aristocracy. Today no set of citizens can call the common people—all alike—of the first ranks of life.

"I think the unions have struck the right path. In all past history there have been no such organizations as the labor unions of America. Your fundamental principles are right; believing in the brotherhood of man you will win. "I have often wondered at a social system which makes the masses of the world the wealth of the country than he can possibly use, while another man will starve, and yet call that system Christian. I read a statement in a New York paper that a certain millionaire says that wealth does not bring happiness. I wonder why men who are continually adding to their wealth after they have accumulated enough for this life are called wealthy and great. If a donkey was to desire a greater load placed upon its shoulders after it was loaded to its limit we would say: 'How like a donkey,' but when a man with millions struggles for other millions we call him a successful business man. These men are entitled to the good things of this world.

Carnegie's Wealth. "Carnegie is a very smart and able man. If he accumulates his money honestly, if while he was securing it he did nothing which made any man suffer, he is entitled to his wealth. If, on the other hand, by any action of his one man is made to suffer, I say, whatever the world would say, that he has not earned that money honestly. But we must have a way of disposing of wealth by building libraries or donating money to places of education. I would rather have someone give me a chance to earn my own money, to take care of my family that I will not have to go to the poor house when I am old, but to have been able to save a means of sustenance at that time. If under such circumstances I am a beggar I can be a beggar like a king.

"Now let me give you a word of warning. If you ever expect your contentment to be settled at the ballot box you will meet with disappointment. I was in Kansas during the agrarian movement in that state. The farmers, burdened by debt and taxes, united to overthrow the party in power and they did so. Then they found that they had simply changed the men and not the principle. Their condition was as bad as ever. The better way is to learn that the fundamental principles of your movement is in the home. Teach the children that right and honor must be an inheritance.

Moving Special Delivery System. MACON, Ga., Sept. 2.—Postmaster Edwards of this city has been granted permission by the Postoffice department to experiment with the special delivery system to the extent of using postal messengers as the telegraph companies use boys. A letter may be sent anywhere in the city a messenger boy may be summoned who takes the letter to the postoffice and records it. Then he carries it to the address. The total cost to sender is 2 cents.

Arrest of a Cashier. Henry Jones, Dave Johnson and Fred Howard took a drive of distress to the police station last night that resulted in the arrest of F. A. Hanley, cashier in a Turkish bath at 110 South Broadway. The complaint charging three men that \$31 was stolen from their clothing while they bathed, resulted in the arrest of the cashier to which they had been given the key was an impregnable one. They also claim that Hanley charged them \$7.50 for their baths and gave no change when a \$20 bill was offered him.

History of the Day. Labor day originated in the United States in 1882. On September 5 of that year, the general assembly of the Knights of Labor convened in New York City and on the same day the various local labor organizations had a big parade and held a picnic at which addresses were made by prominent men. It has been seen that today's celebration is modeled on the same plan.

The next year the labor organizations of New York City again paraded, this time on the first Monday in September. The following year, 1887, the central labor body adopted a resolution declaring the first Monday in September as labor day. Steps were at once taken to have the New York legislature enact a law making labor day a legal holiday.

Tracing Special Delivery System. MACON, Ga., Sept. 2.—Postmaster Edwards of this city has been granted permission by the Postoffice department to experiment with the special delivery system to the extent of using postal messengers as the telegraph companies use boys. A letter may be sent anywhere in the city a messenger boy may be summoned who takes the letter to the postoffice and records it. Then he carries it to the address. The total cost to sender is 2 cents.

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MEETS FOR LABOR'S CAUSE

State Society of Labor and Industry Convened in Omaha.

MAYOR MOORES WELCOMES DELEGATES

President Roach, in His Annual Address, Suggests Importance of Securing Legislation Favorable to Interests of Union Labor.

It was nearly 8 o'clock Monday morning when President W. J. Roach of North Platte called the convention of the State Society of Labor and Industry to order in Hall No. 2, Labor Temple, at 110 South Broadway, about 200 delegates from 19 organizations in the state. Each organization was entitled to two delegates, but several were represented by only one, who carried proxies for the other delegates elected.

After reading the call the president introduced Hon. Frank E. Moore, mayor of Omaha, who welcomed the delegates to the city, saying:

Mr. President and Delegates to the Convention: One of the pleasant duties of my office is to welcome you and to assemble to our city. In this connection nothing gives me more pleasure than to see so many of you here. It has always been my pleasure to do all in my power to advance the interests of labor and in this connection I have been very fortunate. This is a time fraught with great peril to labor in this country. The present trouble with the Amalgamated association and the steel trust in the east is said to be a fight to limit the number of labor and organized capital. Let us all hope that this matter may be settled by arbitration for the satisfaction of both sides.

I would like to say that in all my appointments I have chosen representatives of organized labor whenever possible, as I believe that it is the duty of the people who work to join their fellows for mutual benefit. The city belongs to all people of the city I wish you much pleasure and profit from your present meeting.

President Roach speaks. At the close of the mayor's address President Roach made a short speech, in which he said that at this time it is necessary that men be chosen to legislative offices who are in full accord with the desires of organized labor and that it is also necessary that the legislative committee of the state society be composed of men of the greatest integrity, who are not influenced by passion or political bias.

Committees were appointed as follows: On Credentials—A. J. Donohue of the conductors' brotherhood, Burrell Bush of the painters' union, H. E. Graham of the fishermen's union. On Auditing—Fred M. Youngs of the plumbers' union, Harry McVea of the machinists' union.

The convention then adjourned until 1:30 p. m. At the afternoon session the report of the committee on credentials was presented and accepted, and then the convention took an adjournment to 8 o'clock this morning so that the delegates might attend the labor picnic.

ROOSEVELT TO THE TOILERS

(Continued from First Page.)

marched in review. This over, he drove to the home of National Committeeman Thomas Shovel for a rest. Tonight Mr. Shovel and Colonel Roosevelt were the guests at a dinner given at the Maple Club. About 100 invited guests were in attendance and the function was formal and elaborate.

LETTER CARRIERS TAKE WALK

Force at Chattanooga Increased by Temporary Transfers from All Over Country.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 2.—The twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers assembled here today with a record-breaking attendance. A street parade was the feature of the day. After the parade a luncheon was served the delegates at 1:30 p. m. Following lunch, the delegates presented two resolutions, each claiming to be the regular representation.

Convention of Postal Clerks.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—The second annual convention of the United National Association of Postal Clerks opened today. One hundred and twenty delegates had registered at the opening. After the appointment of a committee on credentials the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

TENNESSEE MINERS QUIT

One Thousand Refuse to Go to Work in Coal Creek District.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Sept. 2.—About 1,000 miners refused to go to work in the Coal Creek district today. The Coal Creek Coal company and the Black Diamond Coal company's mines are completely shut down. OLIVER SPRINGS, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Union coal miners are out of the mines here and refuse to return to work until some agreement is reached with the operators relative to a new wage schedule. Saturday night about 20 of the Oliver Springs miners shouldered their picks and with lighted torches paraded the streets.

Gas Explosion Wrecks Church.

NORLEYSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 2.—The Christian church of this city, which was erected four years ago at a cost of \$20,000, was almost completely wrecked tonight by an explosion of natural gas. Plumber's work was being done on the basement of the church, when the gas ignited from a match and the explosion that followed shook the building. One man was killed and several injured. The explosion was so powerful that the masonry walls were blown out and the roof fell in places.

HEALTHY SCHOOLMA'AM.

Found Out How to Feed Herself.

Many school teachers, at the end of their year's work, feel thoroughly exhausted and worn out, physically and mentally. The demand upon the nerves and brain of a teacher is unusual and unless they are well fed and fed upon properly selected food, it is natural that they should run down.

A little woman teacher at Gokleville, Mich., who has been teaching regularly for a number of years, has always found herself thoroughly exhausted at the end of the session, until within the last year she has made use of Grape-Nuts Food with the result that she closed the year as a robust, healthy, strong, vigorous woman, having gained in weight from 90 pounds to 126; her nervous system, face bright and cheery, and really a wonder to all her friends, who constantly comment on her color and strength. She knows exactly to what the change is attributed, for in years past, living on ordinary food she was almost broken down before the school year closed, whereas since using Grape-Nuts, this change has been brought about; evidence prima facie of the value of Grape-Nuts Food for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers.

The name of the teacher can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Labor Day Thoughts

At Syndicate park yesterday Mr. E. Rosewater spoke as follows:

I esteem it an honor and high compliment to have the privilege of addressing this great gathering of intelligent workmen assembled here for the celebration of Labor day.

It is certainly something out of the ordinary for an employer to have invited by me to speak with respect to better the condition of the wageworker. I feel proud of my origin from the ranks of labor and whatever success I have achieved I owe chiefly to my thirteen years' training in the ranks of labor. (Applause.)

As an employer of labor during the past thirty years I have disbursed more than \$2,000,000 in wages. I have seen the laborer under the principle that the best paid labor is the best paying labor in the long run. (Applause.)

It is not my purpose to discuss the principles of trade unions, but simply to reiterate my belief in the right of wage-workers to such protection and improvement. Nor do I deem it necessary to reiterate my belief that unionism helps all wage-workers, but under existing conditions the only effective weapon by which the tyranny and greed of trusts and other combinations of capital can be successfully resisted is the strike. I believe that the satisfaction of the wage-worker is to be found in a system of classification according to their capacity, are only occasionally employed or not employed at all because they are members of the union. As union men they cannot get employment at the scale because they are not able to earn as much for their employer as the quick bright men in their trade. If they were not union men they could work at any price they chose to accept. (Cries of "that's so.")

Result of Natural Selection.

What is true of the painter, printer and bricklayer is equally true in nearly all of the mechanical trades. The result is that a very considerable number of the members of trade unions who would be able to secure employment under a system of classification according to their capacity, are only occasionally employed or not employed at all because they are members of the union. As union men they cannot get employment at the scale because they are not able to earn as much for their employer as the quick bright men in their trade. If they were not union men they could work at any price they chose to accept. (Cries of "that's so.")

"Hence this class of men drops out of the unions to join the ranks of the independent workmen who cannot afford to remain in the union and see their families starve. This is a very serious source of weakness to organized labor and will grow worse unless the unions drop the idea that all men are created equal and should have equal pay for an unequal day's work.

The employers of labor are not at all philanthropic, and are very far from being so willing to hire a slowpoke when they can get active men with double the capacity for work at the same price. But the slowpokes must live. They ought to have recognition and protection in the trades unions; they ought to have an opportunity to belong to the unions and yet not be able to do so because they are not the men who can do twice as much work in the same time. (Voices: "Good!" "Good I say!" "You have done well!" "Hand it to him!")

The problems that are confronting us at this day are the questions of labor strikes, arbitration and co-operation.

Strike the One Recourse.

I have always contended that labor has no possible opportunity of asserting itself unless it exercises the power of the strike. It cannot get its reasonable demands. That is a principle that must be recognized, because there is only one way in which the laboring man can compel respect for his demands and that is by standing shoulder to shoulder and presenting a solid and united front. And when you do this you cannot get its reasonable demands. That is a principle that must be recognized, because there is only one way in which the laboring man can compel respect for his demands and that is by standing shoulder to shoulder and presenting a solid and united front. And when you do this you cannot get its reasonable demands.

The trades union has erected its fabric upon the idea that all men are created equal and this is the weakest spot in its organization. A few cries of protest! All men are created equal so far as concerns their natural rights. All men have an equal right to the fruits of their labor, but there the equality ends. All men are not created equal any more than all birds are created equal. The goose is not the equal of the eagle, any bird is not the equal of the eagle, any horse is the equal of the ostrich. The Shetland pony and the Arabian horse are not the equal of the horse of the Norman breed. You cannot make a pony draw the load of a draft horse and you cannot win a race with a draft horse matched against a Arabian steed.

Arbitration in Operation.

My ideal of arbitration was expressed some years ago when four of the United States judges were trying to adjust the controversy with Union Pacific shophmen. The judges appeared very much surprised at my disapproval of judicial arbitration and wanted to know my reasons. I said to them: "Men are largely governed by their environment. You gentlemen of the federal bench are constantly in touch with managers of corporations and with employers of labor; you never come in touch with men who labor, and you cannot feel any sympathy for the laboring man. Consequently your sentiments and your sympathies are entirely on the side of the employer and against the employed." They asked me what I thought should be the remedy. I said the remedy would lie in an arbitration jury. I would have an arbitration jury in every separate case—separate and distinct from any other. A permanent arbitration court or an arbitration commission is subject to all the pressure that can be exerted by corporate power. But if you select a new

CHINESE GO ON TO BERLIN

Kaiser Revokes Order for Humiliating Ceremonies to Be Performed by China's Crowd.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 2.—Prince Chun gave orders today for preparations to be made to start for Berlin at 11 o'clock tonight. His orders afterward countermanded them. He received one dispatch from Berlin today and appears to be waiting for others.

Young Woman's Screams Bring Men to Rescue and the Russian Files.

An attempt to assault a young woman was committed last night about 11 o'clock at the vacant lot on Twentieth and Harney streets, opposite the car barn. The girl was about 20 years of age. She wore a light shirtwaist and a dark skirt. As she was passing along the walk on the south side of the lot she was grabbed by a negro and dragged into the weeds. As the negro caught hold of the girl he said: "If you make a noise I will cut your throat." Nevertheless the woman screamed and immediately the employes at the car barn rushed to her assistance. At the first scream the negro dropped the woman and fled across the lot. The men searched the weeds thoroughly, but could find no trace of the negro.

Strike in Textile Industry.

A big strike is scheduled in the textile industry of New England for the week ending Monday. It is expected that the strike will affect 5,000 workers who may go out.

NEGRO ATTEMPTS ASSAULT

name. She was escorted home by Conductor Tony Linehan of Eighteenth and Nicholas streets. When the police arrived Linehan had gone home and had failed to give the young woman's address. He was telephoned to, but said he did not know the number of the house, other than that it was on Harney street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Inquiries at these houses failed to locate the young woman.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock an unknown man reported to Officer Lahey that while escorting a young woman to Clarkson hospital he was followed by a negro and that the negro was hiding somewhere near the hospital. The officer, however, could not find him.

DeWittes Drummy and Mitchell went to Linehan's house and got from him the address where the young woman excused him from further escort duty. They went to the house and were told no such woman lived there.

A New Comer Expected

It will bring joy and comfort, especially if its birth is made easy to the mother. Children born under painful circumstances or surroundings before or during accouchement are rarely strong, hearty and healthy. "Mother's Friend" should recommend a trial of "Mother's Friend" for external use. It is a simple and effective liniment, relieving all pain by relaxing the muscles. There is nothing like it in the world. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt price, \$1 per bottle. Every woman should have a bottle of "Mother's Friend" on hand. Write for free literature. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt price, \$1 per bottle.

E. Rosewater Tells Union Men Some Wholesome Truths

jury in each instance; a jury that nobody has been able to influence or corrupt, then you will have an impartial decision. This jury should be made up of six men connected with labor, but not identified with the strike, and the other six jurors should be employers not connected in any way with the interests involved in the arbitration, and let these twelve men be locked up in a room in a murder trial under instructions of the court as to the law, and when nine out of these twelve men have agreed on a plan that has been accepted as a jury in each instance; a jury that nobody has been able to influence or corrupt, then you will have an impartial decision.

People Not Always Wrong.

My friend, Mr. Trefz, tells you that he does not believe there will ever be a time when the employer will give anybody, or when the American people, through their government, will be able to afford the proper relief and justice. I think there that he is very much mistaken. I do not believe that all of the people of this country are always wrong. There are no saloons, no gambling houses and no police. They have no church, no banks, no money. They have no competitive stores and no individual property. All their business is transacted on labor checks. And these labor checks are given regardless of the character of the laborer. The most skilled laborer gets no more than the unskilled. The woman and the child earn as much as the men. This community may exist very harmoniously for a few years longer, but it is bound to go to pieces. The socialists are not so stupid as they are in this country, and all of the different attempts and experiments that have been made every one has failed.

General Remedy Not Proposed.

Now, my friends, I have no general remedy to propose for the varied ills from which humanity suffers. I simply want to encourage you in the work that you are doing. The conditions of today are so different from the conditions of ten years ago, but I cannot agree with Mr. Trefz that every man ought to own the article he produces. If every shoemaker owned all the shoes he made he would have a big line of shoes on his hands and he would not know how to do with them. (Laughter.) I do not know what we would do if the printers had to keep all the papers they printed. They would have plenty of reading matter, but nothing to eat. (Laughter.) We know that it is utterly impossible for a man to own all the cap in business as a shoemaker or a cabinetmaker or in any of the common trades. They could not enter into competition with the machine. It is machinery now that produces all the things we use and wear. The clothing on our backs does not cost four times as much as it did twenty years ago, simply because the machinery helps the tailor. The sewing machine does the work of hundreds and thousands of needlewomen, who formerly saved sixteen and eighteen hours a day and did not earn a cent. Machinery has been a benefit to humanity.

Hours of Work and Wages.

The English workmen, 200 years ago, rebelled against the use of machinery and tried to destroy all the machinery that was then in use. But man has grown wiser. Machinery has reduced the hours of labor and advanced the rates of pay. Today the bulk of English workmen are obliged to work from ten to twelve hours a day, but the workmen here are not obliged to work more than eight or nine hours and maintain themselves and their families. (A voice: "That is not so.") I know what I am talking about. The invention of the sewing machine led to the labor-saving machinery, but to get the best use out of it. The theories of common ownership are simply impracticable when it is attempted to apply them to millions upon millions of human beings.

Lowest Rates to Cleveland, O., and The Buffalo Exp'n

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SACRIFICE SALE GOOD PIANOS

Hospo's Surplus Stock Returned From Agents, New and Odd Styles, all Makes

Must Be Cleared Out, Sale to Positively Continue But Ten Days Longer.

Best Makes, Best Styles Still On Hand, and Will Be Closed Out At Greater Bargains Than Ever.

Great Money Saving Opportunity For Piano Buyers Ever Presented, Easy Payments To All It Desired.

Necessity is the mother of action as well as invention. We are compelled to clear out all this stock of good pianos, returned from agents, new pianos of all makes, odd styles and manufacturers' samples styles. They must go.

As a business proposition it is better to close out this surplus stock at factory cost and less than to carry it until such time as we would need it for our regular retail trade. This is the beginning of the third week of the most successful sale of pianos ever conducted in this country. More instruments have been sold, more people have attended the sale than at any similar time in the history of our business.

Hundreds of country patrons have written us they could not be here till this week. We do not hesitate to say that you will find everything just as advertised. The best makes of pianos at almost cut-price prices. We'll pay to come hundreds of miles to attend this sale. "Elegant new cabinet grand upright pianos that retail the world over at \$400, \$450 and \$500; large size, \$243, \$288, \$298 to \$427. Terms, \$25 cash, \$10 per month buy them. Everybody knows there are no better pianos in the world than "Knabe's," "Kimball's," "Krauch & Bach's" and "Hallett & Davis." They head the list of all good pianos of today.

Handsome styles of fine \$225, \$250 and \$275 upright pianos, various makes, marked to clear out at \$173, \$187, \$218 to \$274. Terms, \$10 to \$20 cash, \$7 to \$10 per month buy them. Several standard made plain cases pianos with first-class interior, that sell regularly at \$225 to \$275; sale prices, \$140, \$158 to \$173. Terms, \$10 or \$15 cash, \$6 to \$7 per month buy them.

Several good upright pianos, cases marked by shipping from country, well worth \$300 cash. Come and get them, take your choice for \$150. Payments to suit. Used upright pianos, several left that have been returned from renting. "Victor," dark case, \$90, another like new, \$100, and still another similar model, \$125, "Hing," oak case, rented some time, \$85, "Royal," large size, \$110; "Kimball," dark case, does not show wear, \$100; "Whitcomb," oak case, splendid shape, \$115; another, \$175; "Lights & Co." \$100. Terms, \$10 cash, \$5 per month buys these bargains.

Great bargains in good organs, they go at half-price, \$60 organs, \$32, \$70, \$79.00, \$80, \$42, \$65, \$47; \$110 organ, \$56; \$130, \$64; \$140 organ, \$78. Terms, 5.00 cash, \$4 per month buy them. Attend the sale early Monday for choice selection.

A. HOSPE, 1515-1513 Douglas.

LOWEST RATES to Cleveland, O., and The Buffalo Exp'n. THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE. C. & N. W. RY. Official Line for Nebraska. G. A. R. DURING THE GREAT NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT SEPTEMBER 7 TO 13. LESS THAN ONE-HALF FARE. SOLD TRAIN TO CLEVELAND without change of cars from Omaha 5 p. m. September 7. Write H. C. CHEVSEY, General Agent, 1401 Farnam St. Omaha.

AMUSEMENTS. KRUG PARK W. W. COLE Manager. All Kinds of Free Shows. EDISON—Exhibition of Moving Pictures, CHAMBERLAIN Celestial Choir, LORENZ—Exhibition of Concert Band, WILSON'S Fun and Jolly Show and a score of other attractions. Boyd's Theater—SEASON'S OPENING. Two Nights and Matinee. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Sept. 6 and 7. The Merritt and Fredrick Play. Ever Written. FLORODORA. Evening Prices—Entire lower floor \$1.00, except first three rows, \$2; first two rows balcony, \$1.50; balcony front balcony, \$1.00; rear balcony, 75c; Gallery, 50c. Matinee Prices—Entire lower floor \$1.00 and 50c. Sunday matinee and night September 8. WEST'S MINSTRELS.