

Corsets....

All the new fall corsets are here, including our own Special Styles of the well-known C. B. a La Spirite Corsets. If your figure needs improving, the new models give the long waist line in front. They are all new, straight, flat front corsets which give the tilt to the figure, now so much in vogue. At \$1.00 each.

C. B. a La Spirite, (Kabo), (W. B.), (R. and G.), Warner's Rust Proof, with hose supporters. Excellent models at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50, ranging to \$12.00 each.

Springs Webster Boom.

his resolution presenting the name of Hon.

on the 1904 national ticket. These resolu-

production and carefully written out in his

the presentation of an united front to a divided opposition. Republicans of this state, as in the nation, are united upon

Believe in Political Partisanship.

own hand, reading as follows:

Fitters in attendance.

Thompson, Belden & Co.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Sta

iutions were substantially as originally drafted by Mr. Webster except for the omission of his reference to tariff revision through reciprocity treaties, which was voted down by the committee and the advantage of the greatest and grandest nation of the earth. Theodore Roosevelt. dition of another section relating to the state administration which in addition to endorsing Governor Mickey placed the stamp of approval on all the hodge podge of legislation produced by the fourteenth legislature, with the Ramsey bill specifically John L. Webster as the preference of Neenumerated. The resolutions read as fol-

Nebruska Republican Platform. We, the representatives of the republican party of the state of Nebraska, in con-vention assimbled, pause to congratulate ourselves that we have completely over-thrown Bryanism in the home of its na-ficity.

whereas that we have completely over threw Bryanism in the home of its nativity.

We congratulate the state that we have made it manifest that there is no permatent place in American politics for a political leader who bases his claim for popular support upon the failures or disappointments of the people.

We congratulate the state that this political revolution has been worked out without the people having been made to suffer any of that multitude of calamities so vehemently predicted by our enemies. We congratulate ourselves that the people of the state are enjoying good prices, spood wages, good markets and good government, and all the manifold biessing of general prosperity that we foretoid would follow the election of our late superb and facklings, and whose magnificent policy is now being carried into full and complete execution in a masterity way by the strong will and clear judgment of President Theodors Roosevelt.

In this hard-fought political contest, in which for eight years the republicans of Nebraska have been in the front of the battle, we have educated our people to an understanding of those higher political truths which are the true hasis of governmental science and have brought them to see through the whole web of republican rule, there may be traced the golden thread of human progress toward a higher and better state.

For the victory which we have won, which has strengthened the political peace and business security of the whole nation and added lustre to our cause, we are entitled to the resonable gratitude of the faitonal republican party.

The Tariff and Reciprocity.

We adhere to the American protective.

The Tariff and Reciprocity.

We adhere to the American protective policy of the republican party, which has increased the revenue and not impeded trade, which has opened the doors of mills and factories to militions of American skilled mechanics and is returning to them the higher wages which are the just recompense of their toll, and which has broadened our home market for the products of our American farms and American industries and proved a lasting benefit to the people.

Trusts and Monopolies. sition of secretary. The resolution was

Trusts and Monopolles, as follows: The republican party recognizes that legitimate business fairly capitalized and honestly conducted has increased our industries at home, and expanded our trade abroad, and enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world, but the republican party is unaiteably opposed to all combinations of capital under whatever form or name, having for their purpose the stilling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices.

as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans:

I assume this gavel at the command of a committee whose energy and tact have led Nebraska republicans to three successive victories; victories whose trophies are full republican state household, a republican graphical controlling of an united from the presentation of an united front to a

competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices.

We ushesistingly deprecate and condemn the excessive capitalization of corporations and the exacting from the consumer prices beyond the value of the product, so that a surplus of earnings may be realized to pay dividends upon fictitious stock.

It is against the inherent independent spirit of the American people to pay tribute to monopolies or to quietly submit to extortion.

The nation at large is to be congratulated that a republican president put in motion the judicial procedure by which was issued a decree, from a federal court, presided over by judges appointed under republican administrations, that the Sherman law of a republican congress is comprehensive. administrations, that the Sherman law of a republican congress is comprehensive enough and effective enough to strike the death blow to a gigantic unlawful organization, and thus by one stroke wiped out of possibility, the expectant and hopeful battlecry of the democratic party.

Merchant Marine,

Merchant Marine,

mount foreign commerce, for the employment of the American working man in mines, forests, mills, factories and shipyards, and for the enhancement of the value of farm products, we favor such appropriate legislation, as shall make the seas give evidence that American built, and American owned and American manned ships are carrying American foreign commerce to the four corners of the earth. It is the wish of the republicans of Nebraska that every ship that carries American goods and American products into the harbors of foreign nations shall sail under the American fing.

The Philippines. Merchant Marine.

mountains for belated confession and repentance."

Democracy, thus deserted, finds disunion in its own proper ranks. "It is without a leader and without an issue." Free silver, if fain would forget; free trade, it dare not expound. Even free lumber gives it the horrors every time it thinks of the amount of water-logged stock that is bound up in the Kansas City and Chicago platforms. They can't market it even when offered at less than bargain counter prices. Had the angry Missouri, in its recent flood, swept on to the gulf that Kansas City platform it would have been halled as a democratic national blessing instead of a local calamity. They are floundering between the twice repudiated radicalism of Bryan and the certain-to-be-rejected conservatism of Cleveland. They will undoubtedly, in their choice of evils, with blind pessinnism, seal their own doom by attempting both—Cleveland, who predicted prosperity and brought disaster; Bryan, who predicted disaster and prosperity came.

"Turn the rascals out," is suggested as their war cry. This has already been answered from the White House. "Run the rascals in and keep them in durance vile, until every man, no matter what his politics may be, shall know that public office is the privilege of honesty and not the opportunity of fraud. Let their cry continue. It looks now as if they will find it necessary to turn out every rascal whom Attorney Folk shall run in, to prevent old Missouri from casting its electoral vote for Roosevelt.

Believe in Political Partisanship. The Philippines. The Philippines.

The Philippines are ours as the legitimate and crowning result of honorable warfare, and we hold them not for barter or sale, but as a part of the national domain made sacred to us by the American blood which has been shed to piant and maintain the stare and stripes upon the far-off Isles of the Pacific ocean. Under the administrations of the republican presidents, McKiniey and Roosevelt, the people of those islands have received the benefit of American laws; are being educated in schools conducted by American teachers; their burdens are being lightened; their homes are being brightened, and their children are being dedicated to a wider and purer civilization. And we shall ever guard and protect them as an inheritance as sacred to us as a rethe principles of liberty and good government.

The possession of those islands as a to us as are the principles of liberty and good government.

The possession of those islands, as a means of education to our people of what lies beyond the Pacific and the awakening of our ideas to the possibilities of our future trade with the Orient, has already proven a blessing of greater worth to us than the entire cost of the Spaniah war. And those islands will remain a harbor for American ships, and soon expanding commerce, through our supremacy of the Pacific ocean, shall gladden the hearts of Mongolians and Americans alike, and lead the way to international confidence and the common brotherhood of man. Believe in Political Partisanship.

Nebraska republicans believe in political partisanship. We have been its victim during the last ten years, and we now prefer to be its master rather than the victim of nonpartisanship. Lightning changes and political legerdemain are not part of republican policies. We believe the republican party to be the best medium for the execution of the people's will. To the interested suggestion for a nonpartisan judicial election, this test is proposed. If this convention shall name an able jurist, whose distinctive qualifications prompted our present supreme coult to name him to preside over one of its divisions, then if succeeding conventions will ratify such choice, then will the good faith of their nonpartisanship be established and publicly approved. However, let me assure you that the men who will be nominated today will be partisan in election only, and in the conduct of our great university's affairs and in the administration of justice they will be decidedly nonpartisan.

Nebraska republicans look upon their cap-

The State Administration. We heartily endors the admirable administration of state affairs by Governor John H. Mickey and the other republican officials. We approve of the laws enacted by the last republican legislature, and we particularly endorse the "Ramsey bill," which gives to the producers of the state freer opportunities for the handling and shipment of grain.

President Roosevelt.

great university's affairs and in the administration of justice they will be decidedly nonpartisan.

Nebraska republicans look upon their capital cliy as the educational center of the Louisiana purchase: at our metropolis as the commercial center of 'he northwest; at South Omaha as the most thriving live stock market in the world. Our fields with their mingled ebony, emerald and gold, bespeak a bountiful haivest garnered and to be gathered. We are proud of the fact that Nebraska has become the banker of Massachusetts. Think of the bonds of the old commonwealth, held by the tree planters, secured by the lien of honor upon Flymouth Rock, Bunker Hill and Faneull Hall.

We republicans of the west know that well paid eastern labor furnishes a better market for our grain and meats than would soup houses. We desire a continuation of that system of protection to which our state and national prosperity is so largely due, that system founded by Hamilton, defended by Webster and perfected by McKinley.

Unlike the republicans of lowa, we will We congratulate, not only ourselves, but the people at large, that the administration of our national affairs and our regorizations with foreign nations are being conducted the courageous republican president, knows no fear, who courts no favor,

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prosperity to him who tills and him who toils, rather that to the gambler and speculator. We believe that the prosperity of the farmer is a better index of the nation at large than is a Wall street panic.

Nebraska, as a reliable republican state, must take a larger part in national affairs. We occupy an important point of vantage, lying midway between the established ports and markets of the Atlantic and Pacific. Our products are and will be bones of contention between New York and Boston on the one hand, and Ban Francisco and Seattle on the other; this soon to be strengthened by the new Isthmian canal, gives this state warrant to be in evidence and to be oftener consulted and favored in the rich national enterprise of the coming decades. To this end, let the republican party in its convention today, and hereafter, call the best brain and highest energy within its ranks.

Nation Fortunate in Executive. Nation Fortunate in Executive.

Portunate, indeed, is our nation in its executive, a type of American energy, honesty and clear visioned statemanship, whose ability to do is not surpassed by his inclinations to say. The man who, in the navy, filled the empty bunkers, replenished the magasines and arsenals, and brought American gunnery to the world-admired execution of Manila and Santiago. The man whose dash and bravery gave rich setting to San Juan hill. Whose succession to America's last martyr, guaranteed the continuation of McKinley's mighty measures. Who established precedent in international arbitration, by referring the United States-Mexican controversy to the peaceful adjudication of The Hague tribunal, waiving the power of the nation's might and abiding the decision of the world's great court of peace as to what is right.

might and abiding the decision of the world's great court of peace as to what is right.

The man who dared to say to arrogant organized capital and unreasonable labor combines that the interests of both are subservient and subordinate to the public good, therefore, "arbitrate." Who has not allowed the color of a human's skin to enhance or decrease his rights before the law. Who dares to say to the combined powers of Europe, pitted against Venezuela, "the Monroe doctrine is not a mere sentiment; it has the force of an American statute, and is of neither equivocal meaning nor doubtful execution." Whose firm stand, in a large measure, preserves the integrity of China and maintains an open door in its northern province. Who, with his face to the future, contemplating neither retreat nor half, in the recent policies that have made us a world power, and with no greed for territory or foreign conquest, has determined that America shall henceforth be a diplomatic factor to be consulted, and not ignored as heretofore, in the changing map of the world.

We have the issues. We have the men. Let Nebraska pledge in this year's vote its presidential choice for 1904.

Rev. Presson of Seward having previously invoked divine blessing, incidentally pray-The adoption of these resolutions proved to be the cue for Peter Jansen of Jefferson county, who claimed the floor to offer braska republicans for the second place tions were evidently Mr. Jansen's own Whereas. The time for the selection of a candidate to take second place at the head of the republican national ticket with our illustrious president, Theodore Roosevelt, is drawing near,
Whereas. We recognize in General John

invoked divine blessing, incidentally praying to God for "ratification of the ticket by the people at the coming election." Secretary Allen who had read the call was installed as temporary secretary. On motion of the delegate from Gage the credentials in the hands of the secretary were accepted and no contest being filed the delegates thus represented were declared duly elected. Judge Davidson of Johnson said only a few words, giving thanks to put the motion making the temperary organisation permanent. Judge Wall of Sher man named Harry C. Lindsay for state

cheirman. The resolutions committee appointed by Chairman Sloan consisted of John J. Webster, Douglas, chairman; H. H. Wilson of Lancaster, Ross Hammond of Dodge, T. J. Pickett of Saunders, J. P. A. Black of Franklin and Norris Brown of Buffalo.

Those who were assistant secretaries were Luther P. Ludden, Lancaster; Victor Seymour. Lancaster: W. R. Mellor of Sherman. The various delegations constituting the different senatorial districts bearing even numbers sent in their nomination for members of the state committee, which was authorized by resolution to fill vacancies that might occur in the ticket or in the membership of the committee and to select such officers not already provided for needful for the conditct of the campaign. The membership of the new committee as now constituted is as follows: State Central Committee.

district 1-J. T. Trenery, Pawnee City,
district 2-G. N. Titus, Peru.
district 3-Addison Wait, Syracuse,
district 4-Byron Clark, Plattsmouth,
district 5-J. D. Clarke, Papillion,
district 6-Victor Rosewater, Omaha;
Charles W. Fear, Omaha; Joseph Koutzky, South Omaha Charles W. Fear, Omaha; Joseph Koutzky, Bouth Omaha.

istrict 7-J. F. Nesbit, Tekamah.

istrict 8-Sherman Saunders, Knox.

istrict 9-George W. Williams, Albion.

istrict 10-F. H. Claridge, Blair.

istrict 11-Thomas Chilvers, Pierce.

District 12-E. H. Chambers, Columbus.

District 13-Sanford Parker, Spencer.

District 14-E. L. Myers, Newport.

District 16-Charles A. Robinson, Kearne,

District 17-B. D. Hayward, St. Paul.

District 19-George A. Merriam, Seward.

District 19-George A. Merriam, Seward.

District 19-L. L. Lindsay, Lincoin; S. J.

Burnham, Burnham.

District 22-Hugh McCarger, Crete.

District 22-Hugh McCarger, Crete.

District 23-H. W. Bever, Hebron.

District 24-Harry S. Harrison, York.

District 28-E. G. Titus, Holdrege.

District 28-E. G. Titus, Holdrege.

District 29-W. S. Morian, McCook.

state, as in the nation, are united upon the issues and upon the men.

Fusion, as a political fetich, has lost its conjuring power. 'Fusion with democracy is a failure,' said the recent Denver conference dominated by ex-Senator Allen and ex-Governor Poynter. So said the two Williams, calling attention to themselves as horrible examples of what fusion hath wrought. And out of the mouths of two witnesses shall all things be established. Said an old-time populist: 'Fusion might not have been so bad had it not been with the democrats. We declared for fusion and selected as our allies the democrats, leaving the republicans to combine with Providence, who, in their behalf, opened the mines of the far north, whose golden yield has made at once monetary abundance and stability. It serves us right; any party that would reject Providence and accept democracy should fiee to the Rocky mountains for belated confession and repentance." TURNKEY SLAYS A CONVICT Wyoming Prisoner Loses Life Battle Through Jail

> RAWLINS, Wyo., Aug. 18 .- James Willams, a convict, was shot dead in his cell in the state penitentiary today by Ernest Goodsell, night turnkey.

Bars.

Reaching through the bars Williams seized Goodsell and wrenched his keys frome his hand. After a struggle Goodsell succeeded in drawing his revolver and shot Williams in the head. Williams, who was serving a sentence

for grand larceny, escaped on June 5, but was recaptured.

If Your Hotel Serves Grape-Nuts Punky

Send It Back to be served fresh from the package.

Help frequently leave the food in an open dish where it absorbs moisture from the air.

This don't hurt it a particle, but detracts from the pleasing crispness that many enjoy.

A moment in the oven

fended by Webster and perfected by McRinley.
Unlike the republicans of lowa, we will
take counsel from our experience and not
from our fears, and our next year's platform will be burdened with no repealing
clause. While we might be content with
Obio republicans to "stand pat," and "let
well enough alone," yet Nebraska, voicing
the sentiment of the plains and mountain
slopes, says: "We are satisfied, the world
is envious, therefore, han is off."

Let us not assall that system which brings

R. W. Biohardson Urges Commercial Congress to Take Matter Up.

PROPOSES TO MERGE WITH WATER MEN

Transmississippi Convention Dis cusses Committee Report Recommending Union with National Irrigation Body.

SEATTLE Wash Aug. 18.-The annual session of the Transmississippi Commercial ongress convened in this city this morn-

The session started under the most auspi clous conditions, and promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the congress. The attendance is large, there being delegates in attendance from every state and territory in the Transmis sissippi region and from Alaska and the Hawaiian islands, Large delegations are present from Oregon, Colorado, Texas and Louisiana.

The morning session of the congress to day was spent in perfecting the organization and in the delivery of addresses of welcome and responses thereto. These included welcoming addresses by Governor Henry McBride for the state, Mayor Thomas J. Humes for the city, and Judge Thomas Burke for the commercial organi zations of the northwest.

May Merge with Water Men. Two important addresses were delivered this afternoon and the remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration

of the report of the committee on the ad-

national irrigation congress. Delegates were rather slow in assembling and it was nearly 10 when Donald G Fletcher of the local committee on arrangements called the assembly to order Mr. Fletcher said the president of the congress, John H. Kirby of Houston, Tex. had been called suddenly to New York or important business, and that Judge C. H. Gavin chairman of the executive com mittee, had been delayed in Portland. He therefore, introduced Walter Gresham, former president of the congress, as temporary president, Mr. Gresham introduced Governor Henry McBride of Washington, who, on behalf of the state, briefly welcomed the delegates. Following Governor McBride, Mayor Humes welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Seattle.

Urges Commercial War. Thomas Richardson of New Orleans then read the annual address of President Kirby It was in part as follows:

It was in part as follows:

Already the rapid commercial growth of the United States has aroused a jealousy and apprehension on the part of European powers which all their infinite diplomacy cannot conceal. This is gratifying to American pride, but it is likewise a challenge to American genius. Whatever diplomatists may tell you we stand alone without an ally in this titanic struggle for supremacy among the giant nations of the world. If we win we will win upon American initiative, and sustained industry. If we fail, we will fail through the decadence of American statesmanship. That is not possible.

It is out of the ground that the wealth of the surviving nation must come. It is the farm that supports the fabric of society. The cities may become congested and anarchy find in them its places of refuge, but not so the agricultural districts. These form the basis of American stability and peace and constitute the rock upon which the waves of imported ignorance and anarchy will break.

It has been said that the population of the United States doubles every thirty years. If so, where thirty years from today will we care for an added 75,00,000 of people? You say we will put them in the mighty west and your answer has in it the inspiring suggestion. It is estimated that the government can reciaim 100,000,000 acres of land from the arid and desert wastes of the west, while in Texas alone, if it were as densely populated as Massa-

wastes of the west, while in Texas alone, if it were as densely populated as Massachusetts, we could take care of 80,600,000 of the earth's population.

Let me say to you that irrigation is as old as the pyramids and that wherever extensive agriculture is practiced today you find the wealthiet and most contented people in the world. But after this, then what?

what?
Obeying still the rame spirit and yielding to the same great law America has begun the commercial invasion of the Orient in anticipation of that hastening day when the surplus food stuffs and manufactures of our developing country must find a purchaser not alone in the Asiatic, but in the spheres of colonial and commercial influence now occupied by Great Britain and continental Europe.

Bad Roads Hinder Trade.

session to give merited recognition to this important question and assign a place upon its program for presentation and discussion.

It is difficult to explain the indifference of commercial interests to the burdens and incumbrances upon trade and commerce imposed by unimproved roads. If conscious of this barrier, they are oblivious to their responsibility and regardless of the remedy, enduring the burdensome condition as a fixed habit. From long established castom the public roads are left to the control and management of the rural districts, the towns and cities refusing to share the cost of their proper improvement, although equally participating in the benefits therefrom.

System is Inadequate.

System is Inadequate.

The system under which the public roads are managed is antiquated, inadequate and wasteful, each year repeating the experience of the one before by the expenditure of labor and money, with no permanent good accomplished. of labor and many, good accomplished.
Figuring the cost of transporting the products of the transmississippi states over the roads in their present condition and comparing same with the cost over improved roads, it is taxing the commercial and agricultural interests more than \$350,-60.000 annually.

This estimate is based solely upon the tost of transportation under average favorable conditions, and does not comprehend the loss to railroads from congested and suspended traffic, their equipment and force die, rendering it impossible to move the products and merchandise to and from their stations. These periods followed by a rush of business that taxes their capacity beyond their limits, congesting the marcets and creating unsatisfactory business conditions. annually.
estimate is based solely upon

conditions.

The retail merchant is seriously affected, bad roads frequently entailing loss upon his business, or at least preventing a profitable season's trade. When the country merchant is affected it, in turn, extends to the wholesale dealer; collections become poor, remittances delayed, extensions asked for, stock left on hand to become shelf-worn, and a general unhealthy and profit-losing situation results. Question of Permanent Highways.

Question of Permanent Highways.

The question of building permanent highways is of the very highest commercial importance, and demands the active attention of all business men. The practice so long in use of placing the burden of road-making upon the country people is unjust and unequitable, and will never secure improved roads. For more than a century this system has been in vogue, and today less than I per cent of the common road mileage is macadamized or surfaced, providing a durable road for all seasons of the year.

The present methods are without system, intelligent supervision or business management; and, in truth, would for be endured in any other department of our governmental affairs. Long custom and habit seem to have innured our people to these ancient methods, so primitive and burdensome, that they bear them with a patience that would make Job seem restless.

We boast of our enterprise and progress

patience that would make Job seem restless.

We boast of our enterprise and progress
in every other channel of trade, and insist
upon the most up-to-date improvements in
every other line of our development. We
span rivers, pierce mountains, and scale
the heights with ribbons of steel to supply the demand for comfort, rapidity and
the lowest unit of cost in transportation.

We require floating palaces with enormous hatchways for transport over our
waterways. We contribute in vast tane
grants, money credits, loans, bonds, donations, guarantees, privileges and franchies
to sid in securing these advantages, and

yet we go on year following year, endur-ing the embarrassments and discomforts of bad, unimproved public roads with a contentment that passeth all understand-

Value of the Roads. When we think about it, every dollar

When we think about it, every dollar of the hundreds of millions appropriated for rivers and harbors, and every acre and subsidy granted to encourage the building of railroads, would be futlie were it not for the common roads and highways of the country. Bender them impossible of passage for a fortnight and the whels of commerce would stop, looms and apindles would cease to revolve, railroad cars would stand idle in the yards, and merchant vessels would ing in the harbor for want of cargoes to carry to their ports.

The public road is the most common of all interests; it is promotive of trade and commerce, the adjuster of freight tariffs, the "always on time." ready, open way for all the people. It leads to the church, the school, the library, the town, the market, the mill, the store, the place of amusement and the social gathering. It places the farmer in touch with the events of the world through the rural mail delivery, with the daily paper, market reports, latest periodicals and magazines containing the best current thought of the hour. It causilizes trade for the merchant and insures a steady market for the farmer. It has been argued with the persuasiveness of a Paul that the national government should lend its aid to the construction of public highways. If the government can expend wast appropriations for the Improvement of rivers and harbors, lend its aid to build railroads which are but another class of public highways; if it can expend millions of dollars in the Philippines and Porto Rico, and the moners of the Cubans in the construction of wagon roads: if it can deliver the mails, signal the weather, modernize farming, foster and encourage manufacturing by tariffs, and aid and promote trade and transportation in divers other ways, what substantial reason is there for not giving aid to the building of roads and highways, the most common and useful of all interests it can conserve?

This phase of the subject is worthy of your investigation and if it has your ap-

mon and useful of all interests it can con-serve?
This phase of the subject is worthy of your investigation and if it has your ap-proval you should enlist the active sup-port of your senators and representatives from your respective states for the prin-ciples of the Brownlow bill which will re-ceive special consideration during the next seasion of the national congress. visability of merging the congress with the

To Unite Common Interests.

Build roads that will knit closely the commercial and industrial forces of the imperial Texas, transport the cotton and the cane of Louisiana, develop the rich and varied industries of Arkansas and Missouri, bear the bountiful cross from the rich black lands of Jowa, circle the beautiful lakes and garner the golden grain of Minnesota and the Dakotas, checker the fertile prairies of Nebraska, Kansas and the territories, climb by winding grade and easy ascent the mountain regions that they may become Switzerlands of America: that their fastnesses may be penetrated, their scenic grandeur turned into wealth, their atmosphere to health, and their hidden jewels brought forth to enrich the realm. Oll roads to move with care the luscious fruits of California, and substantial roads from the lumber camps of the Pacific northwest. Roads that will attract the latest modern improvements in motor vehicles and automobiles. Roads that will attract the latest modern improvements in motor vehicles and automobiles. Roads that will attract the latest modern improvements in motor vehicles and findustrial progress, embellish and beautify our country, and surpass even England and France in the magnificence of our highways. Let this inspiration rise from the sound today, ring from the summit of Ranier, spread from mountain to plain, sweep through the Golden Gate circle the crescent of the south, and inscribe "Good Roads" upon the incomparable valley of the Mississippi. Roads" upon the incomparable valley the Mississippi.

Spposes Unrestricted Immigration Thomas Richardson took for his subject Immigration and Its Distribution," speak-

Ing in part as follows:

I am strongly opposed to an unrestricted immigration. The scum of Europe must not be dumped into the circulation of our large cities, if it should be received at all. The degenerate may continue the degenerate, even though his children become fair American citizens. The murderer, the thief or the social outcast should be given back to the country which gave him birth, but the immigrant, in all cases, so long as he or she be in health, should be given the benefit of possible doubt. The government, however, should not lose sight of the immigrants immediately upon having permitted their entrance into this country. It should be demanded that they te taken from the large cities, where in a number of instances they add to the undesirable pertion of the population, creating additional demands for charity and public benfactions and existing with what energy and brawn they possess in an atmosphere frequently little better than the one they left.

The great west can furnish homes for ing in part as follows:

The great west can furnish homes for millions of people, and it is into the great transmississippi country that the immigrant should be taken, there to work out his material redemption and become an honest, prosperous member of the body politic.

politic.

In my opinion the Transmississ.ppi Commercial congress should adopt some resolution laying stress on the necessity for a much more acute restriction of foreign immigration. While certain restrictions at present prevail, not 2 per cent of the aliens arriving are returned to their home countries because of a failure to come within the standard prescribed by the United States government. These standards are too low and should be altered or amended so as to take into consideration elements not now included in the custom house examination.

At the afternoon session two important addresses were delivered. W. R. Richardson, accretary of the National Good Roads association, spoke on "Good Roads," as follows:

It is a matter of congratulation that this congress has given prominence to the subject of the improvement of the public roads. The question received its first recognition by this body at its session in Sait Lake City in 1897, and at St. Louis last year resolutions were adopted without discussion recommending medern road legislation for the several states. It remained for this mession to give merited recognition to this important question and assign a place upon its program for presentation and discussion. It is difficult to explain the indifference of commercial interests to the burdens and incumbrances upon trade and commerce.

Americans will, of necessity, be made to suffer.

In conclusion. I am not opposed to immigration in its proper sense. I realize the necessity for providing our mines and our manufacturing establishments with labor. I know that we must have desirable immigration to rehabilitate our present unproducing areas, and I believe we are right, as we have done in the past, to extend a hearty and sincere welcome to any prospective citizen who comes with an honorable birthright and a reasonable education and conscience.

The report of the committee on the advisibility of merging the Transmississippi congress with the National Irrigation congress was taken up and discussed at some ength.

A fleet of hunches took the members of the congress on an excursion along the shores of Lake Washington this afternoon.

FRISCO IN GALA GARB

(Continued from First Page.)

association of army nurses has established headquariers in the residence district of to the commissioner of health. the city and are being socially entertained by many friends. The naval veterans have a strong representation and were a conspicious feature in today's parade. They will also be seen tomorrow in line with the repairs were referred to the committee Grand Army of the Republic veterans. An affiliation of those who participated in the Spanish-American war with the the first and second times providing for Grand Army is possible during the present the curbing and paving of Maple street encampment. The heroes of Luxon and from Twentieth to Twenty-fourth streets. Cubs are anxious to join forces with those who fought in the great battles of the civil war.

OLD AGE

Comes to Everyone, but Its Visits May be Postponed, Old age is not a question of years. Some men are old at 40, others are young

at 60. It's a mighty hard proposition to look young, no matter how young you feel, if our hair is falling out and your head becoming bald: Perhaps you are tired trying ineffectual

emedies for this evil. We don't blame you if you are. Why not try an effective one for a change Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff rerm-which is the cause of the whole

"Destroy the cause, you remove the ef-Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co. Detroit, Mich. Sherman & McCoanell Drug piled. Relieves pain instantly and heafs at Co. special agents.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Ma or Vetoes Resolution Endorsing Pr vate Sale of Funding Bonds.

ISSUE WILL BE ADVERTISED BEFORE SALE

Council Believes with Executive that the Security is Sufficient to Warrant the Belief that a Good Deal Can Be Made.

The city council last night directed the Board of Public Works to enter into a contract with the Barber Asphalt company for the repair of asphalt streets. This was done after City Attorney Wright had submitted a written opinion that all bids made were legal. He was asked to look over the documents in the council chamber and to decide at once upon certain questions raised by the Nebraska Bitulithic company, the competing bidder, and did so. The specifications direct that work begin not later than August 24 and be finished within sixty days.

The repairing embraced in the contract includes all needed to asphalt in the city with the exception of North Sixteenth street and Burt street, between Thirty eighth and Thirty-ninth. The latter is in exceptionally bad condition by reason of a fill having given way. The Board of Public Works has been directed to advertise for bids for its repair.

Bond Sale Vetoed.

Mayor Moores vetoed a concurrent resolution authorizing the city treasurer to sell \$484,000 41/2 per cent renewal bonds at a private sale. These bonds had previously been sold at a public sale, bearing interest at 4 per cent, however. After such disposal at par the buying firm rejected them, on alleged technical grounds, although the city finance department holds it was because the interest rate was not higher. The issue is for thirty years. Following is the veto, which was sustained by the council, a resolution being passed directing that advertisement be made for proposals:

I return herewith without my approval document No. 2210, passed by your hon-I return herewith without my approval document No. 2210, passed by your honorable body at your special meeting. August 12, 1903. This document is a resolution that the bid of \$484.600 renewal bonds of Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, O., is hereby accepted and the city treasurer is hereby directed to enter into a contract with said firm for the sale, etc.

I yet this resolution because I think

with said firm for the sale, etc.

I veto this resolution because I think that the issue of this \$48,000 bonds at a rate of \$45 per cent interest should be advertised and see if we cannot do better than at the increased rate of interest now offered.

The late shaking up of the stock market in Wall street should, in my opinion, be of benefit in the sale of bonds, as capital is liable to seek safe investments and will put its money in bond investments instead of stocks. I do not think that the situation is so serious that the time required to readvertise will seriously affect us. We can surely receive par bids, if not at a premium, and it would certainly look as if twe were acting in the best of faith in allowing all bond buyers to bid on them. If they see fit so to do, thus avoiding any appearance of collusion on the part of city officials in thus accepting the one bid of Seasongood & Mayer as proposed. I would say, however, that your nenorable body, as I am told, has gone over the matter earefully and should you, in your judgment, deem it best to override my veto, you so for course have that prerogative; but I do not feel like taking the responsibility of approving this resolution.

Fanning's Pavement All Right.

Fanning. The committee likewise split on the report of the investigation of charges against the paving brought by J. W. Shaw,

an interested property owner. Hoye said; "I was one of a committee that went out to inspect this paving, and I do not believe it was laid up to the specifications. I think, also, that the quality of concrete used was very poor."

Councilmen Back and Schroeder said that from personal inspection they thought the pavement to be all right. Both committee reports and the accompanying resolution were adopted. The resolution establishes a new rule,

requiring that hereafter no extra pay be llowed contractors unless the work is authorized by the Board of Public Works in writing, which authority must be presented with the bills.

About Repairing Pavements. As promised, Councilman Back introduced a resolution calling upon the city attorney for an opinion as to the best method of procedure to repair pavements

and tax the cost to abutting property owners. The resolution was adopted. Incidentally City Engineer Rosewater remarked that the plan had been tried and failed, as the paving companies refused to submit bids, fearing that the special taxes would be lost in litigation and their remuneration destroyed. The matter of damage to pavements by

the street railway in tearing up and relaying tracks is to be taken up again. A resolution was adopted last night which requests the general manager of the traction company to meet the general committee Monday afternoon.

Councilman O'Brien, who was absent, had introduced a resolution calling upon the city engineer to prepare macadam specifications similar to those he prepared for the park board for use on North Thirtieth street, and directing the Board of Public Works to approve these specifications and submit them to the council. On account of the last clause the resolution was sent to the committee on paving and sewerage.

Some Minor Matters. J. F. DeJarnette complained of a stable in the alley between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh and Farnam and Douglas

streets. The communication was referred The contract for plumbing in the market house was let to J. J. Hanighen and for wiring to the Thomson-Houston company. Proposals for heating and for engine house

on buildings and property. An ordinance was introduced and read and for district street improvement bonds to the amount of \$5,500.

Ordinances creating sewer district 283, from Twenty-sighth to Thirtieth on Cass street, and district 282, on Thirteenth, from Valley to Vinton, were passed.

QUAY IS IN GOOD HEALTH Rumor of Death of Pennsylvania Senator is Without Slightest

Foundation. PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.-Senator M. S. Quay arrived in Pittsburg today on his way to his home at Beaver from Southamp-

ton, L. I. Early today a sensational report was streulated that the senator had died suddenly on the train while enroute to the city. It is not known how the false report started, as Mr. Quay was in his usual

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Schlitz beer costs twice what common beer costs in the brewing. One-half pays for the product; the other half for its purity.

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Never in the history of Omaha has a sale attracted such universal atten-tion. Every customer recognizes that this is a genuine sale. By this we-rean that every article is rold at such a ridiculously low price that the buyer cannot help but be pleased and aut-isfied.

PIANOS.

It is a fact that all the Knabe Pipianos, Kranich & Bach pianos, Kimball pianos, Hallett & Davis pianos, Sterling pianos, Lindeman pianos, Mathushek pianos, Needham pianos, The Whitney, Weser, Hospe, in fact, every one of the other sixteen makes are included in our great fire sale. PRICES CUT.

The allowance made us by the insurance underwriters has been prorated on the stock, enabling us to cut from one-third to one-hair off pest prices ever made in the United States.

ONLY SMOKE. Planos that were on the store floor were a little smoked, but just on the butside of the case, which was easily removed. Planos in the music rooms on the second floor which received but on the second floor which received but a slight sprinkling, was casily cleaned off. All these were covered by insurance, and the allowance, which was liberal, has been deducted from the prices, and enables us to sell fine, new, clean, dry planos for \$118, \$128, \$138, \$148, \$158, \$178, High grade instruments retailing for \$300, cut to \$158, \$207, \$217. Planos that cannot be bought anywhere else in Omaha for less than \$50 to \$400-are selling here now at our sale at \$227, \$248, \$278, \$238, \$307. The highest grades of planos known to the plano world, which retail for \$450, to \$1,000, we have marked at \$337, \$350, \$378, and some beautiful Grand planos at \$399.

Where else can you get such bar-

Where else can you get such bargains? Then, again, the terms are the easiest known in plane selling. From \$5 to \$10 down and \$3 to \$5 per mouth on some planes. From \$10 to \$25 down and \$8 to \$15 per month on other planes. From \$25 to \$60 down and from \$15 to \$29 per mouth on beautiful high grade planes. These are terms that are not made elsewhere.

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EXTRA BARGAINS. We have some excellent pianos that We have some excellent planos that have had several years use. Some made by Lindeman, Pease, W. W. Kimball, Lyon & Healy, J. P. Hale which we offer for \$40, \$50, \$50 and \$15. Terms, \$5 down and \$2.50 per month. These instruments will be put in good repair and are spiendid for practicing purposes.

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organ FULLY GUARANTEED. Everything sold at this sale is fully uaranteed. You take no chances. We money refunded. Here is a charical buy your fall or Christmas anticion. We will store any purchast deliver when wanted. Don't put off, out come while the stock is intact.

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LITHIA WATER