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Union men can always get everything in men's wear, union made, at Speier & Simon's, except underclothing, and if we knew where to get union-made underclothing we would have that, too. Perhaps some union man can tell us.

Come, on, boys, and let us show our fall and winter Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes, Hats, Shoes and etc. We are confident the price is lower than non-union-made goods in the high-rent district, and you, yourselves, know the quality of the workmanship.

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Out of the High-Rent District

Little Labor Savers

Just the things needed by the wives of union men who insist upon labor-saving devices for themselves. They are money savers, too.

ELECTRIC IRONS—That permit comfort and speed.
WAFFLE IRONS—O. Yum! Yum!
TOASTERS—Brown bread just right, and no tedious delay.
COFFEE HEATERS—Make that cup of tea the good wife craves when weary.

So many others that we cannot enumerate 'em now. But there's another labor saver, and not a little one

The Gas Range

Always and forever the delight of the housewife. It saves time, health and money. Gas is the cheapest fuel known—and the handiest and cleanest. We can prove it if you'll let us. Ask us about it.

A Gas Radiator

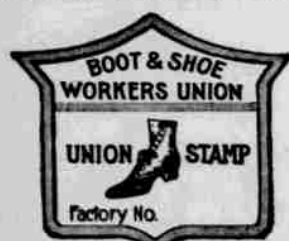
Such a comfort and labor saver when the mornings and evenings are cool but the days too warm for the furnace.

Water Heaters

work instantly and are such a convenience and comfort to the housewife. Consult her wishes now and then. You'll save money, too, by using gas for fuel.

Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co.

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By Insisting Upon Purchasing Union Stamp Shoes

You help better shoemaking conditions. You get better shoes for the money. You help your own Labor Proposition. You abolish Child Labor.

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By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but it is made under Union Conditions." THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union made unless it bears the Union Stamp.

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Spanish War Veterans Elect. The second annual reunion of the Kansas department, United Spanish war veterans closed Friday night with a dinner. E. C. Little of Abilene was elected commander for the ensuing term.

FROM THE CENTER OF THINGS

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 7.—(Special Correspondence)—"Big Bill," as he says he likes to be called, has been in Lincoln. He spread the famous "Taft smile" all over the surrounding territory, but the speech heralded abroad by the Associated Press was not delivered. Mr. Taft was out of voice when he reached Lincoln, and he spoke briefly. Of course the republicans exerted themselves to the utmost to make his visit a political demonstration of size. In this they succeeded, so far as numbers were concerned. The parade was long and scattered, and the cheers for Bryan were fully as numerous as the cheers for "Big Bill." Mr. Taft made no effort to discuss the issues of the day further than to mention "campaign publicity" and said he favored making the contributions known after election. In effect he merely said "Me, too," to what President Roosevelt has written during the last few weeks.

From Tripp, S. D., W. J. Bryan sent the following telegram to his brother, Charles W. Bryan:

"Ask the democrats of Lincoln to take down my pictures while Mr. Taft is in town. Have them show him every possible courtesy."

Acting on this suggestion the democrats—and republicans who are supporting Mr. Bryan—removed the Bryan pictures from their windows, and many of them put up Taft pictures in order to carry out Mr. Bryan's wishes that Mr. Taft might be shown every possible courtesy.

Contrast this with the treatment accorded to Mr. Bryan last summer by the men who are in charge of the republican campaign in Nebraska. Just when the delegations to Denver were coming to Lincoln to see Mr. Bryan before attending the convention, the republican managers swung a huge Taft and Sherman banner across the principal business street. This banner was allowed to remain on notification day, and the republican managers gloried in their discourtesy. The banner still swings, but today it is merely a reminder of the difference between a big, fair-minded, courteous gentleman and a lot of political nincompoops. If ever that banner was a political card it was trumped by Mr. Bryan's telegram and the action of the democrats on the day that Mr. Taft visited Lincoln.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft were in Minneapolis on the same day, but owing to conflicting appointments they did not meet. They were both in Lincoln Wednesday night. But Mr. Bryan did not arrive until after midnight and Mr. Taft's special train pulled out early Thursday morning. So the rival candidates did not meet in Nebraska's capital city. Mr. Bryan reached home after almost a month of strenuous campaigning, but he was as fresh as a daisy the morning after his arrival. The newspaper correspondents were worn out. Mr. Bryan breakfasted at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, but the correspondents breakfasted at noon—or later.

"We had enthusiastic meetings everywhere," said one of the correspondents. "There is no difficulty in seeing that Bryan tide is rising all over the country, and especially in the east and middle west. Three weeks ago New Jersey was in the doubtful column; today it is for Bryan. Any talk of Tammany being disloyal to the head of the ticket this year is sheerest nonsense. New York City—that is Greater New York—will give Bryan a majority in excess of 125,000."

This correspondent is connected with a New York newspaper and is thoroughly acquainted with the situation.

Mr. Bryan himself is sanguine of success. When asked what he thought of the prospects he replied:

"It is a subject that a candidate cannot very well discuss, for he can get information through reports that come to him from time to time. Reports which I have received are not only encouraging but their tone grows more and more encouraging. In every state in the union, the trend is against the republican party and in favor of our party. In some places, it is more pronounced than in others, but it is sufficient to lead us to believe that our party will not only have a considerable popular majority but a majority in the electoral college."

Mr. Bryan remained at home until Tuesday, when he left for Chicago to attend the inland waterways convention on Wednesday. He will confer with the campaign managers while there and expects to return home Sunday. He will remain at home several days and will then start out on another tour. It is possible that the last three days of the campaign will be spent in Nebraska.

Representative Rainey of Illinois was a visitor at Fairview last week. He said:

"I have personally visited more than 700 precincts in Illinois this fall, bent on a non-partisan mission, the promotion of inland waterways. While out I took pains to get a line on the local question. The result of my observation is the conviction that Bryan will carry Illinois by from 25,000 to 35,000, and that Stevenson will be elected governor by more than 75,000. Illinois is no longer in the doubtful column."

On December 6, 1895, the Greeley County Bank at Scotia, Nebr., failed, owing depositors about \$9,000. George W. Scott was cashier and manager of this bank. The receiver paid the depositors 45 per cent of their deposits, but there is still 65 per cent unpaid.

The republican platform convention at Lincoln last month appointed a committee on resolutions. This committee refused to report a plank fa-

vor the guarantee of deposits. A member of the committee presented a minority report favoring "some kind of a guarantee," but the convention voted it down with a whoop.

Among the delegates present and vociferously voting "no" on the bank guarantee proposition was George W. Scott.

Yes, the same George W. Scott who was cashier of the Greeley County Bank at Scotia—the bank that failed thirteen years ago and still owes depositors 65 per cent of their deposits.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma spoke in Lincoln recently, and of course he paid particular attention to the guarantee of deposits plank. Let it may be thought that Senator Owen's testimony is ex parte it is hereby made known that he organized the first national bank chartered in the territory of Oklahoma, was its first president and is still its chief executive officer. It is the largest national bank in Oklahoma today. His explanation of the advantages of the guarantee, both to the banker and the depositor, was so clear, so simple and so convincing that it will result in goodly gains for the democratic ticket wherever made.

A republican officeholder who resides in Lincoln and is connected with a manufacturing and wholesale business, attended the Owen meeting at the auditorium. Before the speaking began he conversed with a friend and the subject of "straw votes" came up.

"The men in our factory were polled the other day," said the manufacturer.

"How did it result?" queried his friend.

"O, I don't like to tell—you know I'm a republican officeholder."

But the friend insisted and the manufacturer finally said:

"Well, there were 32 for Bryan, 8 for Taft and one refusing to vote."

There was one band of twenty pieces in the Taft parade last week. Of the twenty bandmen 16 are for Bryan, 3 for Taft and 1 for Debs.

Upon his arrival home after an absence of nearly a month Mr. Bryan found his correspondence stacked mountain high. But he enjoyed going through it, for nearly every letter was filled with the most encouraging reports. He was particularly interested in the reports from Ohio and Minnesota, and expressed himself as confident of the outcome in New York.

Mr. Bryan dearly loves a good story, and here is one that he heard soon after reaching Fairview and which tickled him immensely:

An Irishman down in Nuckolls county declared, while talking politics with a crowd of friends that "Thya-door Rosenfelt is th' most far-seeln' shtatesmon this country has seen in a generation."

"How do you make that out?" queried a friend.

"Sure didn't he take th' motto, 'In God we trust,' off'n th' coins more'n two year ago?"

"Sure, now; an' don't it prove that he was not intendin' t' embarrass his chosen candydye?"

And here is another one:

Two men were polling a train back east a few days ago and struck an Irishman in the smoker. The Irishman declined at first to vote, but when the men persisted he said:

"I'm fr' Wilylum Jinnings Bryan."

"I'm astonished," said one of the men, that a man of such apparent intelligence and seeming prosperity you should be for Bryan."

"And why not?" retorted the Irishman. "Bryan is a foine gintlemin an' he is goin' t' be elected."

"I don't see how you make that out," said the man. "Don't you know that Ohio is the mother of presidents?"

"That may be, all right," retorted the Irishman. "But there ain't no signs that there's goin' t' be an increase in th' o' lady's family this year."

Governor Cummins of Iowa performed the oratorical stunt in Lincoln for the Taft meeting. The Governor Cummins who is supporting Sherman the standpatter, and by inference supporting Cannon, the chief of standpatters, is the same Governor Cummins who poses as a progressive in Iowa.

It Must Pay the Insurance.

A jury in the Wyandotte county court of common pleas decided that William Despain of Kansas City, Kan., is entitled to recover \$2,376.58 from the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company for the loss of his eye sight. Despain was insured in the company and while working as a car repairer in the Santa Fe yards at Argentine his eye sight was injured by a small piece of steel striking one eye. He lost the sight of both eyes. The company refused to pay, asserting that the injury was sustained before Despain was insured. He brought suit and this was the second trial. At the first he received a verdict for \$2,142.80. The verdict each time was for \$2,000, the amount asked, and interest.

A Court Test Suit Advanced.

The ouster suit against Frank D. Hutchings, judge of the circuit court in Wyandotte county, will be heard by the Kansas supreme court November 6. The court advanced the case to an early hearing so that all question as to the legality of any decisions of the court of cases tried in it would be settled speedily. The ouster suit was brought on the ground that the law creating the court was a special law and this is prohibited by a constitutional amendment. The ground of the defense will be that only a special law was possible in this instance as no other county needed an additional court.