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HOMER HONEYWELL RESIGNS.
Popular Manager of Gas Company Will Engage in Private Business.

ice eighteen years, beginning as a collector and advancing through all the grades of promotion to the position of manager, which position he has occupied five years. The management of a semi-public utility business is difficult enough at best, but Mr. Honeywell "made good" with both stockholders and consumers.

His genial personality, his good fellowship, his keen business judgment and his executive ability made a happy combination, and he was a most valuable man to his employers. It was really a pleasure to have a "kick" against the company if one could only make it to Mr. Honeywell. He sent the dissatisfied patron away

feeling as if a favor had been conferred upon him by giving him an opportunity to register a complaint.

Mr. Honeywell has private business interests to which he will in future devote his attention. Among them is a large interest in the Fremont Gas & Electric Light company. And something like 60,000 people in Lincoln will unite in wishing him abundant success in his every business venture. The audience will now please arise and sing:

"For he's a jolly good fellow,
Which nobody will deny."

ENGINEERS COMPLAIN.

Pennsylvania Men Present Grievance to Commerce Commission.

A serious controversy has arisen between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Pennsylvania railroad, affecting particularly the lines west of Pittsburg. The details of the differences between the membership of the order and the railway company were presented this week to Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission, and Prof. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, who constitute the general board of mediation under the Erdman act.

The engineers desire official recognition of their general board of adjustment in the settlement of any grievances that may arise between the members of the order and the railroad company. The men complain that when they take up grievances with the division superintendents they get no satisfaction, and as a rule their complaints come to naught.

So serious has the difficulty become that a strike vote now is being taken by the engineers of the lines west of Pittsburg. With a view of averting the impending trouble the members of the general board of adjustment of the order, headed by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone and Assistant Grand Chief Fred A. Burgess, came to Washington to lay their case before the board of mediation. The committee's conference with Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Neill lasted about two hours. Following this conference General Manager G. L. Peck of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, presented to the board of mediation the railway side of the controversy.

Neither the members of the board of mediation nor the engineers were at liberty to make the details of the conference public at this time. It is probable that the conferences, of which today's meeting was the first, will last for two or three days.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN."

Good Words for Gompers, Who Has Made Good Always.

Gompers is the one man of labor who, having to stand the brunt of the criticism of the capitalistic press and some so-called labor leaders, comes out of the battle greater, stronger and more influential with the rank and file of trade unionists than he ever was.—St. Louis City Union Advocate.

For nearly half a century Samuel Gompers has been laboring for the working classes. He has given the best that was in him for the betterment of the condition of those who toll.—Indianapolis Union.

The tribute paid to Sam Gompers in the twenty-eighth annual convention at Denver should forever set at rest the selfishness and personal wishes of a class that have attained the stage of big-headedness without the necessary amount of brains and honesty to fill the space under the brim of the hat. It requires more than warfare, knives, machetes, or whatever you wish to call it to destroy a man or his work. His past actions and his deeds, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, and will ever rise to point the finger of righteousness to the wicked ones and defeat them in their nefarious work.—San Antonio Dispatch.

SQUEALING AGAIN.

Once more the daily press contains Another paid for roast, Denouncing union workmen— "Tis signed by Grape-nuts Post. The "Saw-dust King" is wrathful "Tis believed he's going daft For he plainly sees that Bryan Will defeat "Injunction Taft." —Kansas City Labor Herald.

ONE YEAR OLD.

The Missouri Trades Unionist, published at Joplin, Mo., by Charley Fear, has just celebrated its first anniversary. The Unionist has made good in a difficult field because it is edited by one of the hardest working and most loyal union men in the country. Here's hoping that Fear and his paper will prosper as they deserve—and that will be a lot.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Springfield, Ill.—Charles S. Deneen, governor of Illinois, has appointed Peter W. Collins, grand secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Edwin Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and William M. Russell of the Chicago Federation of Labor to be members of the commission to investigate and report on necessary legislation for the health, safety and comfort of employees of the state of Illinois. The appointment of this commission was authorized by the last legislature, and its duties will be to investigate and advise the enactment of remedial legislation for the protection of the health and lives of the workers.

Washington.—"Any action by congress that would permit labor organizations to apply the boycott at will would be unwise and to the disadvantage of the whole people." This resolution was adopted by the Knights of Labor, in convention here. That organization is in a fight to the finish with the American Federation of Labor on several issues, leading among them being the boycott. The American Federation is urging upon congress an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, so that its provisions would not apply to labor organizations. The Knights of Labor unqualifiedly declared in favor of the Sherman law as it stands.

Pittsburg.—After a conference with presidents of subsidiary concerns, W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced that another big steel wheel plant will be erected in the Pittsburg district. The new mill cost about \$3,000,000. Improvements involving \$1,500,000 will be made on the Schoen steel plant, recently acquired by the steel corporation, and the capacity of the Homestead mills will be greatly increased.

Manchester, Eng.—After being on strike seven weeks the cotton spinners in the Lancashire district have accepted the proposition of their employers for a reduction of five per cent. in wages on March 1, 1909, and returned to work. Nearly 500,000 persons were directly and indirectly involved in the strike, the end of which greatly relieves conditions in the district, where many thousands besides the cotton spinners were out of work.

Berlin, N. H.—The mills of the International Paper Company in this city, which have been idle since August 1, when the paper makers went on a strike against a reduction in wages, have started up. The mills will be run on the "open" plan.

Norfolk, Va.—The Virginian railway announced the awarding of contracts aggregating \$1,000,000 for the construction of its Winding Gulf branch from Mullins, W. Va., where the Virginian crosses the Guyandotte river, to Pemberton.

St. Louis.—Frank Kamapell applied to the circuit court to have the members of the executive board of the International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America restrained from interfering with his obtaining employment and for damages for his having lost a position in a brewery in Granite City, Ill. He charges that the defendants caused him to be discharged.

Chicago.—The Illinois Steel Company announced that work would be resumed in at least four of their plants after a shutdown of from four to six months. Seven hundred men alone will be put back to work in the plate and slab mills of the main plant at South Chicago.

New York.—Bakers' and Confectioners' International union has adopted a plan to fully organize all the large cities of the United States, with the idea of having a membership of 100,000 within a stated time. The present membership is 14,582.

Gary, Ind.—It was announced that three new blast furnaces of the Indiana Steel Company will be put in operation about December 15, giving work to 600 men.

New Hartford, Conn.—The Mount Vernon and Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, whose mills have been closed and its industrial colony deserted, decided to open with 1,000 hands.

Passaic, N. J.—The Passaic Print works resumed a six-day schedule, and in addition will run four nights a week until nine p. m. Business in hand will sustain this schedule all winter.

New York.—United Brewery Workers of America have a cash surplus on hand of \$97,622.41 and an investment in municipal bonds of \$300,000.

Detroit.—Arrangements are being made for the opening this month of the local "Peninsular" plant of the American Car & Foundry Company. About 2,000 men will be put to work at first and this number will be gradually increased to the full strength of 4,000. Orders for 850 structural steel cars have been received, principally from the Harriman lines. The local plant of the same company, known as the "Michigan" plant, already has started with about 700 men working on contracts for repairing 5,000 cars for the Michigan Central and other railroads.

Melbourne, Australia.—The government having failed to bring forward in the Australian parliament measures sufficiently radical to please the labor element, members representing that party in the house withdrew their support from the Deakin ministry and the government was defeated on a division. Mr. Fisher, a radical labor leader, will form a new cabinet. This is the second time the labor party has been placed in power in the Australian federal parliament. J. C. Watson, another of the labor leaders, was premier for a short time in 1904.

Washington.—The Marine band will be free to play for competence without regard to the statute providing that navy bands or members thereof shall not receive remuneration for furnishing music outside the limits of military posts when in competition with local civilian musicians. This is the effect of a decision rendered by the attorney general and received by the secretary of the navy. Representatives of organized labor have taken the position that the government bands of the navy should not compete with union organizations.

Denver, Col.—John Mitchell will seek to be elected president of the United Mine Workers, but intends to retain his position with the National Civic Federation. Thomas L. Lewis, who succeeded Mitchell as head of the mine workers, is making a hot fight to get Mitchell's place as vice-president of the American Federation. Gompers is certain of re-election, but a number of the other offices will be hotly contested, the Mitchell-Lewis controversy holding the lead in interest as well as bitterness.

Denver, Col.—At the close of the session of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor President Samuel Gompers, in thanking the speakers of the day, said that he had heard since coming to Denver that it was intended by the present session of congress to pass a bill amending the Sherman anti-trust law in a way detrimental to the labor movement. He said if such an attempt were made he would fight it in the halls of congress.

New York.—The validity of that section of the labor law providing that no workmen upon public work shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in one calendar day is upheld by the New York court of appeals. The court in substance holds that a violation of this law is justification for the withholding of payments for such work from contractors.

Fall River, Mass.—The textile industry in southeastern Massachusetts is almost recovered from the effects of the depression. Full time has been resumed in Taunton and New Bedford mills, and nearly all of the 2,600,000 spindles here are in operation. About 40,000 hands were sufferers from the policy of curtailment a year ago. The number now is less than 1,000.

Denver, Col.—President James Lynch of the International Typographical union told the American Federation of Labor convention the history of the establishment of the union printers' home at Colorado Springs. He said that it now costs \$75,000 a year to maintain the institution.

Washington.—Paper mills, of which there are eight in India, employ 4,700 persons, but this is not at present a progressive industry, as European wood pulp paper is largely imported. There is a prospect of the establishment of wood pulp manufacture in India.

Winnipeg, Man.—On demand of the executive of the Canadian Pacific Mechanics' unions, Bell Hardy, chairman, resigned, owing to the dissatisfaction of the men over the settlement of the strike a few weeks ago.

Greenville, N. J.—James Chadwick & Bro., Ltd., put on a full force of 200 operatives in their cotton mill. They have orders booked to last many months.

New York.—It has been decided by the leather workers to make a universal demand for the eight-hour day within the next two years.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Northern railway has arrived at a new agreement with its engineers through the board of conciliation at Ottawa whereby the engineers get a readjustment of hours and an increase in pay.

Rumford, Me.—Between 800 and 900 employees of the Oxford Paper Company struck and closed the paper mill because two of their union officers lost their positions by a change in hours.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A reorganization of the building trades unions has been brought about after many years of warfare.

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