Summer Wearing Apparel

COOL, dainty dresses made of light weight summery fabrics—many styles of wraps for evening wear. Waists of all kinds for wear on all occasions, and many beautiful negligees for housewear.

If beautiful stylish apparel appeals to you especially when moderately priced you will appreciate this present display.

Thompson Belden & Co.
HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

Battle of Gettsburg Where Destiny Was Determined

(Continued from Page One.)

lines, and hundreds of prisoners were captured. By 4:30 o'clock the union troops were fortifying their new position on Cemetery ridge.

General Lee arrived upon the field in time to see the end of the first day's battle and to rejoice with the confederate troops in their success. He declared that, contrary to his usual custom of fighting upon the defensive, he would the next day attack the union forces. All the bright moonlit night his line was forming on along Seminary ridge. General Longstreet was placed on the extreme right; General Ewell kept his position on the extreme left; between them was placed General A. P. Hill. General Picket with his division of Longstreet's corps was still far back in South Mountain guarding the wagon trains.

When General Meade heard at his headquarters in Taneytown the news of Reynolds' death, he ordered General Hancock to proceed to Gettysburg. At once taking precedence of General Howard, he rode up and down the line directing the troops. Having helped to restore order and having consulted with the general present, he rode back to Taneytown, to discover that General Meade had already determined to proceed to Gettysburg.

The bright moonlight aided not only the soldiers upon the field who were throwing up defenses, but illuminated the path of thousands of their comrades, hurrying toward them over the rough roads. The troops met many stragglers who reported the events of the day, and presently a mounted guard accompanying the body of General Reynolds to Baltimore

At 1 o'clock in them orning General Meade arrived upon the field. The union troops were disposed as follows: The Eleventh corps occupied Cemetery hill; to its left was the First corps. The Twelfth corps was sent to Culp's hill, the Second corps was placed along Cemetery ridge. The Third corps extended the line of the Second. The Fifth corps was placed in reserve near the Rock creek crossing of the Baltimore turnpike, until 6 p. m., when the Sixth corps arrived. Then the Fifth corps was moved to the extreme left.

Now, directly, the armies faced each other. Each was somewhat sheltered by woodland, but between them the country was open. The union army lay, as has been said, on slightly higher ground than the confederate. Each army was strong, determined, confident.

The second day of the battle dawned clear and bright. It was General Lee's plan to attack the whole line at once. Longstreet was to begin with his fresh columns and Hill and Ewell were to follow upon hearing his guns. But the attack was not begun until late in the afternoon, when valuable time had been lost by the confederates and gained by the federals.

At 3 o'clock the battle opened. Lee believed that if General Sickles' Third corps could be driven from its position near a little peach orchard, he could reach the crest beyond. After a severe struggle and with great loss Longstreet accomplished his purpose; the Third union corps was in imminent danger of annihilation. With it suffered the first division of the Second corps which was sent to its aid.

While this engagement was in progress General Warren observed that Little Round Top was about to be captured, and here at once the troops of the Fifth corps took their position. They succeeded in driving back the oncoming confederates, but with tremendous loss.

To the far right of the union line there was a third contest. The Twelfth corps holding Culp's hill, was assaulted by General Ewell. In a fearful conflict the Louisiana Tigers were so beaten that of 1,350 only 300 got back to the village where their little line had formed. As union reinforcements arrived, General Johnson, of the confederate army, moved back of the hill, where he camped for the night. Here the lines were so close together that the opposing forces drank from the same spring.

Thus closed the second day of battle, with victory for the union troops. General Lee had turned back the line of the Third corps, but he had failed to capture the Round Tops or to pierce the union center, and his losses were heavy.

Early on the morning of July 3 the Twelfth corps drove the confederates from the union works on Culp's hill. As early as possible the union lines were reformed. Riding up and down the line, General Meade saw for himself that his army was prepared for the assault which he anticipated.

General Lee planned to attack the left center of the union line. General Pickett's fresh troops had arrived; they were to be reinforced by other infantry troops and by General Stuart's cavalry. Unfortunately for General Lee's plans, General Stuart was intercepted by the union cavalry and his approach cut off in a brilliant engagement.

The confederate guns, 138 in number, were made ready. Meade's position was such that he could place only seventy guns in line, but he had a large artillery reserve.

At 1 o'clock a single cannon from the confederate line opened the fight. It was echoed by a vast roar from its fellows and replied to by an equal blast from its foes. For an hour and a half the fierce duel continued. Then General Hunt of the union forces ordered the union fire to cease so that the guns might cool and the ammunition be saved for the charge of the confederate infantry which was sure to follow.

Across the wide field on the confederate line, Pickett with his troops and his reinforcements waited. The union guns were now silent, according to General Hunt's command. Certain that the union ammunition had failed, General Lee, urged by General Pickett, gave the order to advance, and, mounting his horse, General Pickett rode confidently to the head of his troops. In the center of the union line stood a rounded clump of trees; toward this the confederate troops aimed their course; they were 5,000 men supported 9,000, the best and bravest soldiers of the south.

Then suddenly an amazing sound startled their ears. The union guns were only temporarily silenced; they now thundered forth once more. But still, in the face of solid shot, shell and canister, the confederates advanced. They lost their magnificent formation, but they moved on. Stannard with his Vermont brigade advanced to meet them, assailing them with new volleys. At a little stone wall, forming a sharp angle, they pierced for an instant the union line, but were driven back, slain, captured, their colors taken, their cause lost. The tide of battle had turned; the tide of war had begun to ebb.

The joy in the union army was indescribable. Shouting their triumph, they forgot the long marches, the privations, the miseries; they even forgot their comrades lying all about them in terrible positions of agony. The battle of Gettysburg was won.

The conquered could not stay to see their dead buried or to give their wounded the succor which might save their lives. Out the Hagerstown road in the darkness and pouring rain of a terrific storm, toward distant Monterey gap, disheartened, fearful of attack, they made their weary way.

At once the task of caring for the wounded left, on the field was begun. The churches, the public buildings, the college buildings, the private houses of the village became hospitals, where army nurses, citizens of Gettysburg and scores of charitable persons from other places dressed wounds, assisted in amputations and helped to control delirium.

At once, also, the sad task of burying the dead was begun. The bodies were laid, not in separate graves, but in great trenches, which could sometimes be only loosely covered. In the fall and winter the bodies were transferred to single graves in the National cemetery, a tract of about seventeen acres, dedicated by the great speech of Abraham Lincoln. Here the national monument, with its encircling rows of unknown dead, was erected.

Today's Message from the Factory says.

"There are only 144 '50-6' cars left today," and this includes all cars in hands of branch houses, district managers and dealers as well as balance of 1913 output still unfinished in the factory.

Do you want one of these? If you're not particular about getting a Maxwell Six of course it doesn't matter—for others have plenty of sizes on hand. And as Colonel Post says, "There's a reason" for the lack of demand for others and the tremendous over-demand for Maxwell "50-6" cars.

If we get your order today you'll be sure of your car.

Maxwell Sales Co., 1818 Farnam St. Tel. Tyler 457.

BULGARIA FIGHTS ALLIES

Attack Made Along all Servian Positions in Macedonia.

INTENSE FEELING IN BELGRADE

Excitement Becomes So Great that Sitting of House is Suspended —Battle with Greeks On at Drama.

BERLIN, June 30.—Heavy fighting is reported in progress in Macedonia between Servians and Bulgarians near Istip and between Greeks and Bulgarians near Drama.

BELGRADE, June 30.—The Bulgarians this morning opened an attack on the Servian troops along the whole line in Macedonia, according to dispatches from the Servian headquarters. The publication of the news created intense excitement in the Servian capital.

The Servian premier, N. P. Pachitch, who was addressing the Servian Parliament in support of his policy of accepting the arbitration offered by the Russian emperor when the news of the outbreak of hostilities was brought in by an official of the foreign office, hurriedly went to his office.

The excitement in the house was so great that the sitting had to be suspended till tomorrow and the fate of the Pachitch cabinet remains undecided.

The opposition members demand guarantees that territory in Macedonia now held by Servian troops shall be annexed.

Bulgarians Blame Greeks.

SOFIA, June 30.—More fighting occurred between the Greek and Bulgarian troops today some distance east of Saloniki. According to the Bulgarian account, the Greek soldiers tried to cut the Bulgarian communication along the railroad from Seres to Drama, but were driven off by the Bulgarians after they had burned a village.

Greek Fleet Ordered to Tsagesi.

ATHENS, Greece, June 30.—The Greek fleet was instructed today to sail forthwith to Tsagesi, a small port near the Gulf of Saloniki. King Constantine of Greece started today for Saloniki.

Battle Rages at Many Points.

The Bulgarian troops opened their attack at 2 o'clock this morning on the Servian advanced posts before Istip and a couple of hours later their artillery was brought into action.

The Bulgarian attack gradually spread until there was fighting at Retna, Boukva, Zletovo, Neogasi and Valandovo.

The Bulgarians appeared intent upon seizing the railroad.

According to a later message the Bulgarans also attacked the Greek troops along their whole front. Large masses of troops participated in the fighting, which was of a very bloody nature.

DISSOLUTION PLAN UNDER ADVISEMENT BY FEDERAL COURT

(Continued from Page One.)

Union Pacific Railroad company would then own 38.66 per cent of the capital stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company and the Pennsylvania Railroad company would own 14 per cent of the capital stock of the Southern Pacific company.

"Since the proposed exchange would be a substantial step in the dissolution of the particular unlawful combination now under consideration at the same time it would destroy the stockholding relation between two other actively competitiva systems—the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio—and since no new conditions contrary to existing law would result therefrom, I think the court may properly grant leave to make it, subject to the condition hereunder stated.

"While the lines of the Pennsylvania system appear to be noncompetitive with those of the Southern Pacific system, and the lines of the Union Pacific system noncompetitive with those of the Baltimore & Ohio system, it is manifest that the Pennsylvania lines and the Southern Pacific lines do not connect so as to form a continuous route, nor do those of the Union Pacific and the Baltimore & Ohio.

"Furthermore, while at present no federal law forbids one company from owning stock in another noncompetitive line, congress may hereafter deem it advisable to change the national policy in that regard; and the courts may interpret existing laws so as to give them meanings different from those now accepted.

Provision for Future.

"Therefore, in order that any future legislation by congress on the subject of holding of stock by one railroad in another, and also all existing laws, may certainly apply to the holdings which the Pennsylvania Railroad company and the Union Pacific Railroad company would acquire by the proposed exchange, said exchange should only be permitted subject to the following express condition, in substance:

"That such permission shall not be taken or considered as affecting the obligations, powers, rights, or duties under either present or future laws of any person or corporation, not a party to this cause, nor be taken or construed as an adjudication that any party hereto has the right to acquire or hold the shares of stocks so sold or exchanged, nor as an exemption of any such party in respect of such acquisition or holding, from the operation of any law now in force or which may hereafter be enacted.

"Not only would this provision leave unobstructed the power of congress hereafter to legislate in respect of the stocks of transactions in question, but if any illegal condition should result from the proposed exchange of stocks under existing law the government could freely assail it, if so advised.

Other Stock to Be Sold.

"I think the court with propriety may approve of the provisions contained in the aforesaid third amended plan for the disposition of such shares of the Southern Pacific company owned or controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad company as shall remain after the proposed sale of 22,234 shares to the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and of its entire holdings if such sale be not consummated.

"These provisions put the disposition of such shares under the direction of the court. The proposal is to transfer them to a trust company, which shall become a party to the proceeding and in effect an arm of the court. The trustee has no power to vote the shares except when and as directed by the court. Union Pacific stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for certificates of interest issued by the trust company representing the shares in its custody, payment to be made either in full at the time of subscription of $25 per share then and the remainder within twelve months, with interest at 6 per cent.

"But the holders will have no voting rights and will receive no dividends until their certificates are converted into stock of the Southern Pacific company, and such conversion can only be made upon affidavit that the applicant owns no shares of the Union Pacific and is not acting for or on behalf of any stockholder thereof, or in concert, agreement or understanding with any other person, firm or corporation for the control of the Southern Pacific company in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad company, but in his own behalf in good faith. Further, the holders of such certificates can receive no interest on the dividends collected and held by the trustee.

Trustee Must Report.

"At monthly intervals the trustee is required to report to the court the names of all persons, firms or corporations who shall have converted such certificates into shares of stock of the Southern Pacific company where the conversions involve more than 100 shares; and the attorney general may require of the trustee any other information relating to the carrying out of the plan.

"If by January 1, 1916, the certificates of interest have not been converted by persons not Union aPcific stockholders into shares of the Southern Pacific company, the court may order the sale of the Southern Pacific shares represented thereby.

"These provisions seem well designed to bring about a distribution of the shares of the Southern Pacific company unlawfully acquired and controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad company among persons not stockholders of the latter and thus effectually dissolve the unlawful combination. If they unexpectedly fail the disposition of the stock will remain subject to the further order of the court.

"I suggest that before approving the plan now proposed the court should direct that it be published and that all who may be interested, whether parties to the cause or not, be given opportunity to present any objections which they regard as worthy of consideration."

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PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN IS CALLED TO REST.

Z. T. LINDSEY.

VETERANS FIGHT BIG BATTLE OVER AGAN ON FAMOUS FIELD

(Continued from Page One.)

legions of Pickett.

News that President Wilson is coming to make a speech July 4 caused a stir today.

Wilson's Stay Short.

J. M. Schoenmaker, chairman of the Gettysburg commission, today telegraphed to the president, informing him that the commission would like him to get to Gettysburg at 11 o'clock July 4. The president will stay here about two hours.

The first serious accident of the celebration came today when two trolley cars on the Gettysburg Railway company's line, which runs over the battlefield, met in a head-on collision near the Devil's Den, one of the historic spots. Six passengers were slightly injured, but none seriously.

There were many heat prostrations during the day, but most of the sufferers revived under hospital treatment. Augustus D. Brown of Livermore Falls, Me., was the first veteran to die on the field. He was taken suddenly ill late today and died just as an army surgeon reached his side. The heat probably hastened his death. Mr. Brown belonged to Camp Kimball, Grand Army of the Republic, of Livermore Falls. His relatives were notified tonight and the body will be shipped north as soon as possible.

ZACHARY L. LINDSEY DEAD

(Continued from Page One.)

and Mr. Lindsey became the sole proprietor of the concern.

After doing business in Sigourney for seven years he removed to Council Bluffs and opened a retail store. To this was eventually added a wholesale rubber house. In 1886 Mr. Lindsey removed his wholesale rubber house to Omaha and soon succeeded in building up a very extensive business. Mr. Lindsey took a prominent part in all public enterprises proposed in recent years and was regarded as an indefatigable worker.

A Viper in the Stomach

is dyspepsia, complicated with liver and kidney troubles. Electric Bitters help all such cases or no pay. Try them. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.—Advertisement.

Two Oxford Men Are Charged with Arson

OXFORD, Neb., June 30.—(Special.)—At the instance of the State Fire commissioner, Darwin Lucore and M. W. Van Osdel were arrested Saturday, charged with arson. Both were employed by W. H. Dunn, the former as engineer and the latter as general workman, in his large flooring mill, which was totally destroyed by fire one Monday evening early in March. The mill and contents were insured for $18,600. The Millers' association, in which the mill was insured, thought the circumstances connected with the fire somewhat suspicious, as there had been no fire in the mill after closing time the Saturday evening before. The situation is further complicated by the conflicting testimony given by W. H. Dunn, owner of the mill, and the parties under arrest. Mr. Dunn acknowledges giving Lucore $1,000 some time after the fire, but claims he was blackmailed into doing so. The parties arrested had their preliminary hearing at Alma, and are being held under $2,000 bond.

JUDGE LETTON GOES ABROAD TO RECUPERATE HIS HEALTH

LINCOLN, June 30.—(Special.)—Judge Charles B. Letton of the supreme court left last week with Mrs. Letton to sail next Friday from Montreal for a two months' tour of England and Scotland. In Scotland some time will be spent with relatives in Judge Letton's former home. Incidentally, friends of the judge are hopeful that the rest and recreation will prove beneficial to his health, for they have known that he has been poorly all through the winter, and have been apprehensive of a breakdown because of his refusal to abate his work on the bench.

Killed by Fall Over Cliff.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30.—Jack Malloy, a bookkeeper, 23 years old, whose parents reside at Pondas, Colo., was killed yesterday when he fell over a 200-foot precipice on Mount Cy, thirty miles east of here, which he and six companions were climbing. His body was recovered.

An Ugly Gash

should be covered with clean bandages, saturated with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Heals burns, wounds, sores, piles. 25c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.—Advertisement.

SUMMER LUXURY For Skin Irritations

A Soothing Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 11G, Boston. ☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Grow Thin By Eating Candy

(From Home Chemistry.)

Fat people who detest dieting, exercise, special baths and other incon[venient] ways of reducing superfluous fl[esh] will no doubt be delighted to hear [that] they need only eat candy to attain [the] desired results. Of course, not just [any] kind of candy, but very nice, tasty ca[ndy] nevertheless.

This clever idea comes from Germany where almost everyone is too fat. C[on]sidering there is a national grievance. S[ome] Germans, who love sweets, introduced [a] seaweed extract into candy drops kn[own] as boranium jujubes. The active principle, completely disguised by the fla[vor] of the candy, has the effect of drying out the fatty tissues of the body. Boranium jujubes are also made in this country, to some extent, but their virtues, unfortunately, are so little known here that they cannot be found except upon the back shelves of drug stores. The enterprising candy merchants have not yet discovered them. The daily eating of three or four boranium jujubes is said to work wonders with fat people.—Adv.

"The English"

English Throughout — the smartest "Low Cut" in town today. Designed for those close followers of fashion who are exacting as to the correctness of their footwear. Comes in black and gun metal and tan Russia calf, the pair... **$4.50**

Other Styles in "High Toe" short vamp effects, both in black and tan button or lace models, $3.50 to $5.00 the pair—and worth it.

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Grand Symphony Band
of 40 Artists;
Assisted by Mme. Suzanna Lehman, Soprano Soloist.
Concerts (Until July 5th) every afternoon and evening at 2:30, 4:30, 8:15 and 10 p. m. Reserved seats at each concert 10 cents.

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(New Bath House)
Boating
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And Many Other Attractions
Ideal Picnic Grounds.
Admission to Park Free.
Coming July 6th-26th—
Creatore's Renowned Band.

KRUG—MATINEE DAILY—Week Starting Today
REAL BURLESQUE
Extra — MLLE. LAHANDRA — Extra
World's Greatest Oriental Dancer.
Note Prices: Evenings 10c-20c-30c-50c
Matinee 10c-20c-30c.