

Suits for Fall Wear

Our showing of Suits for the Fall Season is complete. New models of all the most fashionable styles, exclusive novelties and the severest of plain tailored styles are given equal prominence in this display. Prices from \$19.50, \$23.50, \$25 upwards to \$175.00. These prices include the alteration charge.



The Store for Shirtwaists

Thompson Belden & Co. HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

TEMPERATURE DROP GIVES PROMISE OF GREAT FAIR CROWD

(Continued from Page One.)

Bellevue does not need to take a back seat for anyone in the matter of its attractions. As U. E. Cameron, president of the Iowa State fair, and J. R. Corey, its secretary, are both here securing pointers from which they hope to improve the Iowa fair in the future.

Night Show Plans.

The night show in front of the grandstand will be a large crowd last night and is one of the features of the present fair. Stretched across the inside of the quarter track is a canvas representation of a Mexican village with the mountains as a background. A large number of people are used in the production and these in active costumes are continually moving up and down for an hour before the show closes. At the proper time, an attack is made on the village by American troops and the Mexican soldiers swim from the houses and an effort is made to rope the invaders. At the same time the volcano in the rear of the village emits great volumes of fire and smoke and large quantities of powder are exploded. The battle between the Mexican and American forces takes place in front of the principal buildings and finally results in the taking of the city by the American forces and the some done with the running up of the American flag over the ruins of the village while hundreds of rockets and other fireworks are set off in the air.

Guardians Make Good.

The Nebraska national guardmen are looking "and as special guards at the fair and seem to have no trouble in keeping order while at the same time they are giving a great deal of attention to the way of giving information to those who seek it.

Pure Food Department.

The pure food department is having its share of work and occasionally runs up against a proposition. One in particular was coming from the fact that the proprietor of the concession admitted that he was breaking the law, but said they should let him do it over at the Iowa state fair and he would be the same in the future. He was quickly rebuffed and told that he could live up to the Nebraska law or take his little old stand and move on. He agreed to be good. An inspection of his plate of apples showed them to be full of dirt and he was compelled to have them all washed before he could make other from them.

Pure Hamburgers.

Another concessioner was making hamburgers "with means of meat was getting mixed with his peas, which stood in the open without a cover. He was ordered to keep his hamburger covered up or not the business. He agreed to be clean.

Commissioner Harman says he has little or no trouble with Nebraska people who are running stands at the fair.

A general thing they believe themselves and try to keep their stuff clean and pure. It is the professional who travels from fair to fair that causes the trouble and these are constantly watched.

Iowa's Booth Planned.

President Cameron of the Iowa state fair contacted his visit to the Nebraska state fair today. He declared that he was pleased in every way with the Cornhusker show.

President Cameron paid particular attention to the Nebraska Better Babies exhibit.

His compliments Mrs. M. E. Vance on the management of the department and declared that the feature should be prominent in the educational department of every state fair.

W. E. McGuire was a visitor in the administration building Tuesday.

A crowd of friends surrounded him and began to yell. They questioned him as to whether he would be a candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination at the Iowa state fair. He declined to make any statement.

W. J. O'Brien of the Columbia building today brought in a number of new exhibits to Nebraska.

Among the exhibits are a large water fountain, a table with a large water fountain, a table with a large water fountain, a table with a large water fountain.

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FISHERIES EXHIBIT HAS PROVEN FULLY AS POPULAR AS USUAL.

Superintendent E. Z. Russell of the swine department, came in for the customary amount of joshing.

"You have no classification for the end seat hog," said Superintendent Dignell of the Burlington. "Why don't you offer some prizes?"

"Our hams are full now," asserted Russell. "Open up a department from the end seat swine and the farmers of the state would be crowded out of the hog department by exhibits from Lincoln and Omaha."

Homer Myers, superintendent of concessions of the Hutchinson, Kan., fair, visited on the fair grounds today.

The Genes Indian school band attracted considerable interest as did the girls' industrial school band of Geneva.

Peter Younger and Clyde Harvard have aroused much favorable comment because of the excellence of the horticultural exhibits. The fine art women's and educational buildings have also been centers of attraction.

Former Exhibit Pleases.

A display which has attracted considerable attention is at the tent of the Twentieth Century Farmer, where there are a number of pictures of farm scenes in Nebraska taken by Mr. Rhoadfield, staff photographer of that paper in different places in the state. The pictures have been enlarged to about 24x30 and make an interesting study.

Lesson in Patriotism.

It has again been demonstrated that the average man or woman does not know what should be done when the national hymn is played by a band. Yesterday when Libera's band played the national air before a large crowd in the auditorium the people remained in their seats as if glued to them. A few, however, stood but looked toward the band.

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GROWING COTTON CROP IS SIXTY-EIGHT PER CENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on August 25 was 68.3 per cent of a normal, the Department of Agriculture announced at noon today.

Condition by states:

- Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 75; South Carolina, 70; Georgia, 70; Florida, 51; Alabama, 73; Mississippi, 69; Louisiana, 67; Texas, 64; Arkansas, 72; Tennessee, 67; Missouri, 72; Oklahoma, 61; California, 54.

DEATH RECORD

Mrs. Harriet King Avery.

TABOR, Ia., Sept. 2.—(Special)—Mrs. Harriet King Avery died Sunday morning August 31 at her home on South Main street from old age. Deceased was 82 years of age. She was one of the early settlers, having come with her husband, Robert Avery, from Oberlin, O., in 1854, and made this locality her home ever since. She is survived by one daughter, Miss Harriet K. Avery of Tabor, and one son, Albert Allen Avery, a railroad man residing in Minnesota.

Herman Hilgenkamp.

ABLINGTON, Neb., Sept. 2.—(Special)—Herman Hilgenkamp, an old resident of this county, died at the hospital in Fremont Monday morning, where he had undergone an operation for cancer. Mr. Hilgenkamp came to this county in 1867 with his parents, settling on the same homestead upon which he lived at the time of his death. He owned about a section of fine land north of here and was one of Washington county's progressive farmers. He was born in Germany and was about 85 years old.

Captain John G. Viall.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Captain John G. Viall, whom General Kilpatrick declared as "the best quartermaster in the army of the Potomac," died here, aged 75 years. His body will be laid to rest in Arlington National cemetery tomorrow with full military honors. Captain Viall, who died yesterday, fought throughout the civil war and was decorated with the Medal of Honor for his gallantry in the battle of Antietam. He was one of the few who actually fought at the battle of Antietam. He was the founder of Yale university. Grandma Hawley came to College Springs at the close of the civil war and had lived in that vicinity ever since. She leaves six grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. Grandma Hawley fell and broke her hip several weeks ago and had been bedfast since.

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LIFE TENURE FOR JUDGES SIXTEEN KILLED IN COLLISION OF EAST TRAINS AT NEW HAVEN

Former President Taft Advocates Change in Talk to Lawyers.

APPOINTED JUDGES BETTER

He Says in States Where Justices Are Elected the Quality of Men Is Not as High as in Other States.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 2.—William H. Taft in an address tonight before the annual meeting of the American Bar association returned to one of the issues of the campaign in which he was defeated for re-election as president of the United States and advocated greater independence of the judiciary. His subject was "The Selection and Tenure of Judges." He argued that judges should be appointed instead of elected, and that they should hold office for life. "The greater the independence of the courts," said Mr. Taft, "the stronger their influence, and the more satisfactory their jurisdiction and the administration of justice. In a popular government the most difficult problem is to determine a satisfactory method of selecting the members of its judicial branch."

Selection of judges by appointment, he declared, did not altogether deprive the people of their right. "The selection can be really popular without resorting to an election. The chief executive elected by the people to represent them in executive work does, in appointing a judge, execute the popular will. He can search among the lawyers of the country and inform himself thoroughly as to the one best qualified. Generally he has sources of information, both of an open and confidential character, and if he is not himself a lawyer or personally familiar with the qualifications of the candidates, he has an attorney general and other competent advisers to aid him in the task. For these reasons, in every country in the world, except in the United States of America and in the United States, judges are appointed and not elected."

Mr. Taft admitted that the United States had many able judges by election; but, he pointed out, in many states the practice prevailed of re-electing good judges without contest. Any good that might have been derived from the elective system, however, promised to be lost, he asserted with more than general adoption of the direct nomination system.

Elected Judges of Lower Rank. "Like all the candidates for office," he said, "are expected to conduct their own canvasses for their nomination, to pay the expenses of their own candidacy in the primary, and insofar as any special effort is to be made in favor of their nomination and election, they are to make it themselves. They are necessarily put in the attitude of supplicants before the people for preferment to judicial places. Under the convention system it happened not infrequently, for reasons I have explained, that men who were not candidates were nominated for the bench, but now in no case can the office seek the man. Nothing could more impair the quality of lawyers available as candidates or depreciate the standard of the judiciary. It has been my official duty to look into the judiciary of each state, in my earlier years, and to be appointed to federal judgeships, and I am firm without hesitation that in states where many of the elected judges in the past have had high rank, the introduction of nomination by direct primary has distinctly injured the character of the bench for learning, courage and ability. The nomination and election of a judge are now to be the result of his own activity and of fortuitous circumstances. Newspaper prominence plays a most important part, though founded on a circumstance quite irrelevant in considering judicial qualities."

The result of the present tendency is seen in the disgraceful exhibitions of men campaigning for the place of state supreme judge and asking votes, on the ground that their decisions will have a particular class favor."

Favors Life Tenure.

In advocacy of a life tenure for judges, the ex-president said that only by this means could the judiciary be hedged around with immunity from the temporary majority in the electorate and from the influence of a partisan executive or legislature.

This immunity, now enjoyed by federal judges, continued Mr. Taft "has had some effect in making congress grudge any betterment of the compensation to these great officers of the law. Congress has failed to recognize the increased cost of living, the increasing judicial salaries, although this fact has furnished the ground for much other legislation. They have declined to conform the income of the judges to the dignity and station in life which they ought to maintain, and have kept them at so low a figure as to require from that class of lawyers who are likely to furnish the best candidates for judicial career a great personal sacrifice in accepting appointment."

"Nothing but the independence of the federal judiciary, its tenure and its power of usefulness have made it possible, with such inadequate salaries, to secure judges of a high average in learning, ability and character."

Debt to Justice Hughes.

"One of the great debts which the American people owe to Justice Hughes is the example that he set in the last presidential election when the most serious consideration was being given to make him the candidate of the republican party. He announced his irrevocable determination not to enter the political field because he had assumed the judicial office."

"The federal courts, with their life-tenure judges," said Mr. Taft, "are the terror of every law-breaker. He is declared, preferred to be tried in a state court."

In conclusion Mr. Taft pointed out that if a judge appointed for life proved unworthy there was always the remedy of impeachment. He advocated, however, a change in the mode of impeachment, so as to reduce the time required of the senate in such proceedings. He continued: "It has been proposed that instead of impeachment, judges should be removed by a joint resolution of the house and the senate, in analogy to the method of removing judges in England through an address of both houses to the king. This proposition occurs in the constitution of Massachusetts and in that of some other states, but it is very clear that this can only be justly done after full defense, hearing and argument. Advocates of the proposition innovation of judicial removal have relied upon the method of removal of judges as a precedent, but the reference only shows a failure on the part of those who make it to understand what the removal by address was."

On the Bar Harbor train and knocked the next sleeper over the station. The shock of the collision was so terrific that linen and bed clothing from the berths in the sleepers were swept out of the broken windows and carried to the telegraph wires and poles near by, where it still hung when the wrecking trains arrived.

On the body of a young woman who had a handbag with the initials "M. M. H." or "M. H. M." was jewelry worth at least \$10,000. She had evidently been dressing when the crash came. In a chamois bag was a string of 100 pearls with three diamonds in the clasp. She had also an opal and diamond bar pin and an opal brooch.

The White Mountain express was scarcely scratched by the collision. It proceeded on its way after a few hours' delay, arriving at the station here at 8:40 and proceeding at once to New Haven. The first section of the White Mountain express consisted of seven cars drawn by engine No. 137, Engineer A. E. Miller, Conductor Edwar.

Two Sleepers Telescoped. The two rear sleepers demolished were the Pullman's "Chancellor" from Kline, Me., and the "Kasota" from Portland, Me. Nineteen passengers were in the "Kasota" and twenty in the "Chancellor."

The first body identified was that of J. A. Hotel, a New York lawyer. All passengers were in their berths and in their night clothes, making identification of the dead difficult.

The dead and injured were brought to morgues and hospitals in this city. The engineer of the White Mountain express stuck to his post and was only slightly hurt. The two sleepers which were crushed by the impact of engine 137 were one of the splinters after the accident. The locomotive, on top of the wreckage and remained almost upright for a considerable time. The engine was one of the new super-heaters of the type that figured in the recent wreck at Stamford. The engine in the latter instance was No. 133.

Track Was Slippery. The collision occurred on a straight stretch of track, but the fog was very dense at the time. A mile below are the North Haven salt meadows, which run down to the tidal waters of the sound and over which at this season of the year thick banks of fog roll up every morning. The grade at this point is slightly descending and the line here is a very fast stretch of track.

Railroad officials would make no statement as to the speed at which the White Mountain was running. It was stated that the engineer had his engine under control, but that the track was slippery and the grade such that it was difficult to hold a very heavy train.

Coroner Mix began an investigation into the wreck at 10 o'clock. The railroad company directed that the thirteen bodies recovered should be placed in the trolley car barns in James street.

Signals Are Out of Date. The track on which the wreck occurred is protected by the so-called "banjo signals," a type which the Public Utilities commission had ordered changed. The New Haven road had begun the reconstruction and the line from Hartford to Springfield had been already changed.

The members of a girls' camp, also returning from the fishing woods, were on board the Bar Harbor train. The railroad officials said this morning that so far as they knew, none of these young people had been injured. The party, numbering about forty, was in charge of Mrs. Sherman. They were returning from Camp Abene, at Bellegrade lakes, Maine, where they had spent the summer. All of them are pupils of the Sidwell Friends' school at Washington, D. C.

Engineer Miller of the White Mountain express, said on reaching this city: "The fog was so thick I didn't see the signals set against me until I was almost abreast of it. Then I did all I could to stop the train. I set all the brakes and then jumped."

New Haven Stock Slumps. NEW HAVEN, Sept. 2.—Heavy selling of the stock of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad as soon as the stock's opening on the exchange this morning resulted in a decline of 2 1/2 points, bringing the price down to 90 1/2, a new low record. The news of the wreck at Wallingford was known throughout the financial district for an hour or more before the exchange opened.

"Damaged by Fire

and being swept away at any price the goods will bring" That's the story in a nut shell. The \$40,000 stock of goods that was damaged by fire, smoke and water is now being forced out at the most sensational sacrifice in prices ever recorded in the history of Omaha. The stock includes

FURNITURE

of every description—furniture for every room in the house, also Stoves, Rugs, Ranges, Crockery, Refrigerators, Go-Carts and general house furnishings. In many cases there's only the slightest injury—a small water-stain or a little smoke-soil, but everything goes now regardless of cost or value.

CROWDS EVERY DAY

The greatest enthusiasm and excitement have prevailed since the sale began. It has been a scramble for the bargains. No wonder! Such a sacrifice cannot but produce the wildest kind excitement. The sale will continue only for a few days longer and if you want to secure the most wonderful values ever offered in the history of Omaha then ATTEND THIS SALE.

The Stock to be Sacrificed This Week Includes the Following:

LOT 44 Extension Tables Values \$20 to \$45 Sale Prices \$4.00 to \$9.00	LOT 51 BRASS BEDS Values \$12 to \$40 Sale Prices \$8.00 to \$38.00	LOT 53 BOOK CASES Values \$8 to \$35 Sale Prices \$3.75 to \$21.75	LOT 65 RUGS Values \$4 to \$60 Sale Prices \$1.00 to \$37.50
LOT 39 Dining Chairs Values \$1.25 to \$4 Sale Prices 25c to 75c	LOT 58 IRON BEDS Values \$1 to \$22 Sale Prices 30c to \$4.50	LOT 36 Chairs and Rockers Values \$2.50 to \$8 Sale Prices 50c to \$2.00	LOT 68 Pictures Values \$1 to \$20 Sale Prices 25c to \$8.95
LOT 48 Buffets Values \$22 to \$95 Sale Prices \$2.75 to \$38.75	LOT 55 CHIFFONIERS Values \$8 to \$75 Sale Prices \$1.75 to \$40.00	LOT 74 Parlor Suits Values \$30 to \$100 Sale Prices \$7.50 to \$60	LOT 22 Refrigerators Values \$10 to \$45 Sale Prices \$2.00 to \$21.00
LOT 29 Dressers Values \$12 to \$60 Sale Prices \$3.00 to \$30.00	LOT 47 Library Tables Values \$10 to \$40 Sale Prices \$3.00 to \$35.00	LOT 69 Ladies' Desks Values \$8 to \$55 Sale Prices \$2.75 to \$28.50	LOT 14 Heaters Values \$8 to \$80 Sale Prices \$3.00 to \$33.00
LOT 21 Ranges Values \$25 to \$65 Sale Prices \$8.00 to \$35.00	RUBEL'S 1513 and 1515 Howard St. Near 16th St. on Howard St.		LOT 37 Go-Carts Values \$4.50 to \$40 Sale Prices \$1.75 to \$22.00

Trade With Japan Largest in History

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—In spite of the flurry with Japan over the passage of the California alien land law the exports to Japan in the fiscal year just ended were greater than those to all other countries of Asia combined. This statement was made today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which furnished detailed figures to substantiate the declaration. The statistics disclose that the exports from this country to Japan last year were larger than ever before.

The value of the exports to Japan were estimated at \$7,742,251, while the value of American goods sent to all the other Asiatic countries was more than \$400,000 below that total. It is added that the total amount sent to Japan does not include the value of American goods going into Korea and Japanese leased territory in China. Nearly \$2,000,000 additional would be added to the credit of the Japanese trade if the business done with those markets was included.

The trade with Japan is not one sided, however. For the United States bought of that country in the fiscal year goods to the amount of \$1,200,000, which is a big increase over the amount purchased in the previous year.

While raw cotton was the largest item exported to the island empire, the principal purchases made by this country from Japan were silk, tea, matchings, straw hats, rice and copper.

HYMENEAL

Stevens-Hunter. TABOR, Ia., Sept. 2.—(Special)—A quiet home wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Edith Hunter Saturday, when her daughter, Miss Mary Louise Hunter, was united in marriage with Prof. Wilber A. Stevens, head of the science department of Tabor college. Dean Nelson W. Wehrhahn of Tabor college officiated, using the ring ceremony. The bride and groom began housekeeping at once.

Martin-Dyer.

REPUBLICAN CITY, Neb., Sept. 2.—(Special)—Clara Martin and Iona Dyer of this place were united in marriage last Thursday at Alma, Neb., by County Judge Beebe.

Fifty-Nine Tins of Opium Found on Steamship Manchuria

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Custom officials engaged in a search of the Pacific mail steamer Manchuria discovered fifty-nine tins of opium valued at \$41,625 in the forehold of the vessel early today and the search is still in progress. In connection with the discovery federal officials stated that a warrant would be issued for the arrest of the ship's officers in whose department the opium was discovered.

The officials said today that detailed confessions laying bare methods pursued by a ring of opium smugglers who have operated in San Francisco for months had been obtained from three of the customs guards more under arrest charged with conspiracy to evade customs laws and it was stated these three would be sent before the federal grand jury.

According to the confessions of the three, caches for the smuggled drug were arranged at piers Nos. 34 and 42 and after the opium was brought ashore and secreted in these hiding places it was conveyed by automobile into Chinatown. The government names A. J. Taylor, now in arrest in Los Angeles, in connection with the investigation as the receiving agent and the federal officers who furnished the details of the confessions say that the guards who made the arrests also name Taylor as receiving agent.

Wealthy Chinese across the Pacific, agents who traveled on Oriental lines, officers of the San Francisco customs service and others were in close association conducting the unlawful traffic, say federal officers.

GOLDEN STATE LIMITED DERAILED AT FLORIS, IOWA

FLORIS, Ia., Sept. 2.—The Golden State Limited, southbound, on the Rock Island railroad, containing seven Pullman cars, was derailed early today near here. The entire train left the rails but remained upright. No one was injured. The train was running at forty-five miles an hour and the track was torn up for more than a quarter of a mile.

If You Believe in Music You Need a Victor-Victrola or Columbia Grafonola



With one of these wonderful instruments you bring some music into your life each day and add to your happiness and make your home more complete. Visit the only store in the city where you can compare these matchless instruments side by side. Free concert every afternoon. Many different styles to select from. PRICES, \$15 to \$500. TERMS \$1 A WEEK AND UP.

SCHMOLLER & MUELLER PIANO CO. 1811-18 Farnam. Estab. 1858.

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34 & ST. EAST AT PARK AVE., N.Y. An Hotel of Distinction with Moderate Charges. New York's ideal Hotel for the Summer Visitor. Cooled with artificially chilled air, 600 rooms, each with bath. Summer Rates in effect until September 1st.