Special Sale Real Hand Embroidered Lunch Cloths

Beautiful Hand Embroidered Lunch Cloths, for elaborate dinners and luncheons; linens that at once impart distinction to a table by reason of the rare beauty of the fine needle work that adorns them. Size 30x30 inches, regular price of these beautiful Lunch Cloths \$4.75,

\$5.00 and \$6.00; on special sale Wednesday at, each..........

Continuation of Our Great August Clearing Sale of fine table Linens; many beautiful patterns in cloths and napkins at greatly reduced

Special Showing of new Fall Suits and Skirts.



Howard, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Open Saturday Evenings.

hard, if it becomes their duty to do it. performance of duty. If we are men we will pass by with contemptuous disdain allke the advisers who would seek to lead us into the paths of ignoble case and those who would teach us to admire successful wrongdoing. Our ideals should be high, and yet they should be capable of achievement in practical fashion; and we are as little to be excused if we permit our ideals to be tainted with what is sorded and mean and base, as if we allow our power of achievement to atrophy and become either ncapable of effort or capable only of such funtastic effort as to accomplish nothing of permanent good. The true doctrine to preach to this nation, as to the individuals composing this nation, is not the life of ease, but the life of effort. If it were in power to promise the people of this and anothing. I would not promise them pleasure. I would promise them that stern nappiness which comes from the sense of having fiche in practical fashion a difficult work which was worth doing.

Elements of Success. The Puritan owed his extraordinary suc cess in subduing this continent and making it the foundation for a social life of or dered liberty primarily to the fact that he combined in a very remarkable degree both the power of individual initiative, of individual self-help, and the power of acting in combination with his fellows; and that furthermore he joined to a high heart that shrewd common sense which saves a man from the besetting sins of the visionary and the doctrinaire. He was stout hearted and hard headed. He had lofty purposes. but he had practical good sense, too. He could hold his own in the rough workaday world without clamorous insistence upon being helped by others, and yet he could ombine with others whenever it became necessary to do a job which could not be as well done by any one man individually. The Problems of Today.

These were the qualities which enabled him to do his work, and they are the very qualities which we must show in doing our work today. There is no use of our coming here to pay homage to the men who founded this nation unless we first of all come in the spirit of trying to do our work today as they did their work in the vesterdays that have vanished. The problems shift from generation to generation, but the spirit in which they must be approached, if they are to be successfully solved, remains The Puritan tamed the wilderness, and built up a free government on the stump-dotted clearings amid the primeval forest. His. descendants must try to shape the life of our complex industrial civilization by new delices, by new methods, so as to achieve in the end the same results of justice and fair dealing toward all. He cast aside nothing old merely for the sake of innovation, yet he did not hesitate adopt anything new that would save his purpose. When he planted his commonwealths on this rugged coast he faced wholly new conditions and he had to devise new methods of meeting them. So we of today face wholly new conditions in our social and industrial life. We should certainly not adopt any new scheme for grappling with them merely because it is new and untried; but we cannot afford to shrink from grappling with them because they can only be grappled with by some new scheme.

The Puritan was no Laodicean, no laissez-faire theorist. When he saw conduct which was in violation of his rights of the rights of man, the rights of God, as he understood them-he attempted to regulate such conduct with effectiveness. If there was no other way to secure conformity with the rule of right, then he smote down the transgressor with the iron of his wrath. spirit of the Puritan was a spirit which never shrank from regulation of conduct if such regulation was necessary for the public weal; and this is the spirit which we must show today whenever it is necessary.

National and State's Rights. The utterly changed conditions of our na tional life necessitate changes in certain of our laws, of our governmental methods. Our federal system of government is based upon the theory of leaving to each com-

Announcement!

On Thursday final Clearance Sale entire stock of Children's and Misses' Slippers and Oxfords from the Norris Store. Wait!

Children's Slippers and Oxfords, in two lots, all go

49c and 69c

Girls' and Misses' Slip pers and Oxfords, in two lots. all go at-

98c and \$1.35

Benson & Thorne Lilliputian Bazaar 1515-1517 Douglas St.

munity, to each state, the control over To the sons of the Puritans it is almost those things which affect only its own memcedless to say that the lesson above all bers and which the people of the locality others which Puritanism can teach this themselves can best grapple with, while nation is the all-importance of the resolute providing for national regulation in those matters which necessarily affect the nation tions as national sovereignty and state's rights need to be treated not empirically er academically, but from the standpoint of he interests of the people as a whole. National sovereignty is to be upheld in so far as it means the sovereignty of the people used for the real and ultimate good of the people; and state's rights are to be upheld in so far as they mean the people's rights. Especially is this true in dealing with the relations of the people as a whole o the great corporations which are the distinguishing feature of modern business

onditions. Experience has shown that it is necessary o exercise a far more efficient control than at present over the business use of those vast fortunes, chiefly corporate, which are used (as under modern conditions they almost invariably are) in interstate business. When the constitution was created none of the conditions of modern business existed. They are wholly new and we must create new agencies to deal effectively with them. There is no objection in the minds of this people to any man's earning any amount of money if he does it honestly and fairly. If he gets it as the result of special skill and enterprise, as a reward of ample service actually rendered. But there is a growing determination that no man shall amass a great fortune by special privilege, by chicanery and wrong-doing, so far as it is in the power of legislation to prevent; and that the fortune when amassed shall not have a business use that is antisocial. Most large corporations do a business that is not confined to any one state. Experience has shown that the effort to control these corporations by mere state action cannot produce wholesome results. In most cases such effort fails to correct the mey be guilty; while in other cases the the corporation itself, or else hardship to ner; and of course we must be as scrupulous to safeguard the rights of the corporations as to exact from them in return a full measure of justice to the public.

National Incorporation Law. I believe in a national incorporation law for corporations engaged in interstate business. I believe, furthermore, that the need for action is most pressing as regards those corporations which, because they are com-mon carriers, exercise a quasi-public function; and which can be completely controlled, in all respects by the federal gov ernment, by the exercise of the power conferred under the interstate commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the post-road clause, of the constitution. During the last few years we have taken marked strides in advance along the road of proper regulation of these railroad corporations; but we must not stop in the work. The national government should exercise over them a similar supervision and control to that which it exercises over national banks. We can do this only by proceeding farther along the lines marked out by the recent national legislation.

In dealing with any totally new set of conditions there must at the outset be hesitation and experiment. Such has been our experience in dealing with the enormous concentration of capital employed in interstate business. Not only the legislatures, but the courts and the people need gradually to be educated so that they may see what the real wrongs are and what the real remedies. Almost every big business concern is engaged in interstate commerce. and such a concern must not be allowed by a dexterous shifting of position, as has been too often the case in the past, instant, unquestioning promptness and to escape thereby all responsibility either to state or to nation.

Need of Regulation Apparent.

The American people became firmly convinced of the need of central over these great aggregations of capital, especially where they had a monopolistic tendency, before they became quite clear as to the proper way of achieving the control. Through their representatives in congress n large degree, at least as interpreted by the courts, contradictory. On the one hand, under the anti-trust law the effort was made to prohibit all combination, whether it was or was not hurtful or beneficial to the public. On the other hand, chrough the interstate commerce law a beginning was made in exercising such supervision and control over combinations as to prevent their doing anything harmful to the body politic. The first law, the so-called Sherman law, has filled a useful place, for it bridges over the transition period until steadily pursued, nor let up in the effort the American people shall definitely make up its mind that it will exercise over the great corporations that thoroughgoing and radical control which it is certain ultimately to find necessary. The principle of the Sherman law so far as it prohibits combinations which, whether because of their extent or of their character, are harmful to the public must always be preserved. Ultimately, and I hope with reasonable speed, the national government must pass laws which, while increasing cute criminals, rich or poor. But I desire the supervisory and regulatory power of no less emphatically to have it understood the government, also permits such useful that we have undertaken and will under-

As to Criminal Action. In dealing with those who offend against respect. Business can only be done under the anti-trust and interstate commerce modern conditions through corporations, laws, the Department of Justice has to and our purpose is to heartfly favor the encounter many and great difficulties. Often corporations that do well. The adminismen who have been guilty of violating tration appreciates that liberal but honest these laws have really acted in oriminal profit for legitimate promoters and genfashion, and if possible should be pro- erous dividends for capital employed either ceeded against criminally, and therefore in founding or continuing an honest busiit is advisable that there should be a clause ness venture, are the factors necessary for in these laws providing for such criminal action, and for punishment by imprison for generally prosperous business condi- down this summer, will cost \$5,000 to conment as well as by fine. But, as is well tions.

may be so bad that a civil action will He honest corporations when it may not be possible to convict him of any one criminal act. There is unfortunately a certain number of our fellowcountrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with ciamorous insistence, now-by a group of predatory capitalists, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators, whenever a special champion of either class, no matter how evil his general life, is acquitted of some one specific crime. Such a view is wicked whether applied to capitalist or labor leader, to rich man or desirable and undesirable citizens remains

Expediency in Presecutions.

But we have to take this feeling into ac-

count when we are debating whether it is

possible to get a conviction in a criminal proceeding against some rich trust magnate, many of whose actions are severely to be condemned from the moral and social standpoint, but no one of whose actions seems clearly to establish such technical guilt as will lusure a conviction. As a matter of expediency, in enforcing the law against a great corporation, we have ontinually to weigh the arguments pro and con as to whether a prosecution can successfully be entered into, and as to whether we can be successful in a criminal action against the chief individuals in the corporation, and if not whether we can at least be successful in a civil action against the corporation itself. Any effective action on the part of the government is always objected to, as a matter of course, by the wrongdoers, by the beneficiaries of the wrongdoers, and by their champions; and often one of the most effective ways of attacking the action of the government is by objecting to practical action upon the ground that it does not go far enough. One of the favorite devices of those who are really striving to prevent the enforcement of these laws is to clamor for action of such severity that it cannot be undertaken because it will be certain to fail if tried. An instance of this is the demand often made for criminal prosecutions where such prosecutions would be certain to fail. We have found by actual experience that a jury which will gladly punish a corporation by fine, for instance, will acquit the individual members of that corporation if we proceed against them criminally because of those very things which the corporation which they direct and control has done. In a recent case against the Licorice trust we indicted and tried the two corporations and their, respective presidents. The contracts and other transactions establishing the guilt of the corporations were made through, and so far as they were in writing were signed by the two presidents. Yet the jury convicted the two real abuses of which the corporation is or corporations and acquitted the two men. Both verdicts could not possibly have been effort is apt to cause either hardship to correct; but apparently the average juryman wishes to see trusts broken up, and neighboring states which have not tried to is quite ready to fine the corporation itself; grapple with the problem in the same man- but is very reluctant to find the facts unhappily grown to recognize as well-nigh normal in business. Moreover, under the necessary technicalities of criminal proceedings, often the only man who can be reached criminally will be some subordi-

nate who is not the real guilty party at all. Reaching Men Criminally. nerve to reach them criminally. Where he actual conditions.

In the last six-years we have shown that there is no individual and no corpora-

"During the present trouble with the stock market, I have of course received countless requests and suggestions, public and private, that I should say or do something to ease the situation. There is a world-wide financial disturbance. It is felt n the bourses of Paris and British consols are lower, while prices of railway securities have also depreciated. On the New York Stock exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe, most of it, I believe, to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action, but it may well be that the determination of the government in which, gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring they tried two remedies, which were to about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the poltcy of the government and thereby to secure a reversal of that policy so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil doings.

That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude. Once for all, let me say that, as far as I of my administration that remain, there service. will be no change in the policy we have to secure the honest observance of the law. for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this government-the people through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined menwhose wealth makes them particularly formidable-because they are behind the

breastworks of corporate organization. No Vindictive Prosecution.

"I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is tdle to ask me not to prosecombinations as are made with abeliate take no action of a vindictive type, and openness and as the representatives of the above all, no action which shall inflict government may previously approve. But great or unmerited suffering upon the inno-It will not be possible to permit such nom- cent stockholders and upon the public as binations save as the second stage in a a whole. Our purpose is to act with the course of proceedings of which the first minimum of harshness compatible with obstage must be the exercise of a far more taining our ends. In the man of great complete control by the national govern- wealth who has carned his wealth honestly and used it wisely we recognize a good citizens worthy of all praise and successful corporate activity and therefore

known, in a criminal action the law is "All these are compatible with fair dealing more

strictly construed in favor of the defendant, between man and man and rigid obedience to affairs at South omana of the law. Our aim is to help every honest and jury are far more inclined to consider man, every honest corporation, and our his rights than they are the interests of policy means in its ultimate analysis a the general public, while in addition it is healthy and prosperous expansion of busi- Bids Opened by City Council for the always true that a man's general practices ness activities, of honest business men and

Hours for Railway Employes.

I very earnestly hope that the legislation which desis with the regulation of corporations engaged in interstate business will also deal with the rights and interests of the wageworkers employed by those corporations. Action was taken by the congress last year limiting the number of hours that rullway employes should be employed. The law is a good one; but if

practice it proves necessary to strengthen it, it must be strengthened. We have now secured a national employers' liability law; but ultimately a more farreaching and thoroughgoing law must be passed. It is monstrous that a man or woman who is crippled in an industry. poor man, and all that I have said as to even as the result of taking what are the necessary risks of the occupation, should of Omaha, as follows: Extra grading, be required to bear the whole burden of 25 cents per cubic yard; concrete curbthe loss. That burden should be distributed ing, 47 cents per lincal yard; paving on and not placed solely upon the weakest individual, the one least able to carry it. \$7.50 per cubic yard; taking up and re-By making the employer liable the loss laying sidewalk, 10 cents. will ultimately be distributed among all

the beneficiaries of the business. increasing the power of the national gov- paving, concrete base, \$2.18; extra conernment to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the federal authorities, for instance, should foln with all state authorities in tuberculosis. Your own state government, here in Massachusetts, deserves high praise for the action it has taken in these public health matters during the last few years, and in this, as in some other matters, I hope to see the national government stand abreast of the foremost state govern-

I have spoken of but one or two laws which, in my judgment, it is advisable to enact as part of the general scheme for making the interference of the national government more effective in securing justice and fair dealing as between man and man here in the United States. Let me add, however, that while it is necessary H streets. to have legislation when conditions arise where we can only cope with evils through the joint action of all of us, yet that we as district court judgments in favor of can never afford to forget that in the the city. last analysis the all important factor for character. It is a necessary thing to have it being both watered and skimmed. good laws, good institutions, but the most necessary of all things is to have a high quality of individual citizenship. This does not mean that we can afford to neglect

Individualism Necessary. It will be highly disastrons if we permit ourselves to be misled by the pleas of those who see in an unrestricted individualism the all-sufficient panacea for social evils; but it will be even more disastrous to adopt the opposite panacea of any socialistic system which would destroy all individualism, which would root out the fiber of our whole citizenship. In any great Union Pacific may need to complete the movement, such as that in which we are grading of the right-of-way at that point. engaged, nothing is more necessary than sanity, than the refusal to be led into ex- Cohn \$15 for injuries done to their teams tremes by the advocates of the ultra course on either side. Those professed friends of the embankment at Twentieth and N liberty who champion license are the worst streets. foes of liberty and tend by the reaction of "proven beyond a reasonable doubt" when their violence causes to throw the governit comes to sending to jail a reputable ment back into the hands of the men who member of the business community for champion corruption and tyranny in the doing what the business community has name of order. So it is with this movement for securing justice toward all men. and equality of opportunity so far as it can be secured by governmental action. The rich man who with hard arrogance declines to consider the rights and the needs of those who are less well off, and the poor man who excites or indulges in envy and hatred of those who are better off, Many men of large wealth have been are alike alien to the spirit of our national guilty of conduct which from the moral life. Each of them should learn to apstandpoint is criminal, and their misdeeds preciate the baseness and degradation of are to a peculiar degree reprehensible, be- his point of view, as evil in the one case cause those committing them have no ex- as in the other. There exists no more cuse of want, of poverty, of weakness and sordid and unlovely type of social developignorance to offer as partial atonement. ment than plutocracy, for there is a pecu-When in addition to moral responsibility Har unwholesomeness in a social and govthese men have a legal responsibility which ernmental ideal where wealth by and of can be proved so as to impress a judge and itself is held up as the greatest good. The jury, then the department will strain every materialism of such a view, whether it finds its expression in the life of a man who this is impossible, then it will take what- accumulates a vast fortune in ways that ever action will be most effective under are repugnant to every instinct of gencrosity and of fair dealing, or whether it finds its expression in the vapidly useless and self-indulgent life of the inheritor of tion so powerful that he or it stands above that fortune, is contemptible in the eyes the possibility of punishment under the of all men capable of a thrill of lofty feeling. Where the power of the law can be wisely used to prevent or to minimize the acquisition or business employment of such

wealth and to make it pay by income or inheritance tax its propez share of the burden of government. I would invoke that power without a moment's besitation. Justice in Every Act. But while we can accomplish something by legislation, legislation can never be more than a part, and often no more than a small part, in the general scheme of moral progress; and crude or vindictive legislation may at any time bring such progress to a halt. Certain cocialistic leaders propose to redistribute the world's goods by refusing to thrift and energy and industry their proper superiority over folly and idleness and autlen envy. Such legislation would merely, in the words of the president of Columbia university, "wreck the world's efficiency for the purpose of redistributing the world's We should will of us work heart and soul for the real and permanent betterment which will lift our democratic civilization to a higher level of safety and usefulness. Such betterment can come only by the slow, steady growth of the spirit which metes a generous, but not a sentimental, justice to each man on his merits as a man, and which recognizes the fact that the highest and deepest happiness for am concerned, and for the eighteen months the individual lies not in selfishness but in

Have Root print it.

STOLEN

(Continued from First Page.)

He has ascertained that the valuables were all in two of the sacks, one being empty. Seven sucks of registered mail were placed on the Kansas City train leaving Denver over the Burlington Sunday night. These sacks were destined for Chicago and were supposed to be placed on the Chicago train at Oxford, Neb. Two of the registered sacks were missing when Oxfor! was reached.

Postoffice officials have all been warned to be cautious about giving out informati a on the robbery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20,-At the general offices of the Burlington road it was said today that they possess no knowledge whatever of the theft of any mail sacks from any train on the road.

Church Cornerstone Laid. YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 20.-(Special.)-The corner stone of the new Segel church was laid Sunday with appropriate ceremonies, with Father Joseph Bartic, paster, in charge, assisted by priests from Yankton, Tabor and Parkston. The church, which takes the place of the one blown struct, and to furnish several thousand

Q Street Paving.

BRICKS DISAPPEAR SAMPLE

Belonged to the Lowest Bidder, Who Declares They Were Brought to the Connell Chamber by

Him.

The ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$42,135 in city bonds for the payment of the paving of Q street from Thirty-third to the city limits was the most important item before the city council last evening. Bids were also opened for the paving of the street; Three firms were among the bidders.

The lowest bid was by J. M. McGowan a concrete base, \$2.18; extra concrete

The National Construction company was as follows: Extra grading, 25 cents I also hope that there will be legislation per cubic yard; concrete curb, 25 cents; crete, \$8.25; taking up or laying brick walk, 10 cents.

The third bid was by C. E. Fanning and was too high to be in the competiwarring against the dreadful scourge of tion. Some excitement was caused from the fact that several samples of brick required by the specifications to be submitted in the specifications and belonging to McGowan were carried out of the council chamber before the bids were opened. McGowan and other witnesses declared that he had brought the brick as required. It was not discovered where they were carried. The city engineer said he did not think McGowan's brick would stand the test, anyway. He being the only outside bidder makes the disappearance of the brick rather peculiar. The Board of Education asked that the water mains be extended to accommodate the new school building at Sixteenth and

The city treasufer reported that he had received from F. A. Broadwell \$2,271.90

The official milk inspector reported that each of us must be his own individual the firm of P. Anderson had poor milk, A petition was received asking for a change of grade of S street from Thir-

tieth to Thirty-second street. A resolution of some importance provided for the closing of the Q street viaduct as soon as the Union Pacific and the Union Stock yards should be ready to construct the new viaduct. The city engineer was instructed to draft plans and specifications of the new viaduct and to fix the terminations by a

survey. A resolution was passed closing F street temporarily during the time which the Union Pacific may need to complete the John Demos was granted \$40 and J. L. which in each case ran away and fell off

A couple of ordinances were introduced providing permanent sidewalks. The committee on furniture for the new city hall asked more time for their re-

The water works company was ordered to lower its water main between Twentyfirst and Twenty-second streets on U owing to the grading of the street.

Magte City Gessip. The Equal Rights Kepublican club will seel Tuesday evening at Lundgren's

Glynn Transfer Co., Tel. So. Omaha 354. Mrs. B. F. Trapp and son have gone on a visit to Sioux City, Jetter's Gold Top Beer delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone No. 8. John Fits Roberts' residence is said to have been entered last Friday night. Mrs. Josephine Carroll has gone for an outing of ten days at Lake Manawa. Miss Dalsy Gosney is expected home Friday from a month spent in Chicago, Secretary G. A. Young has gone to Denver, where he expects to remain until

about September 1. John Sucha, arrested Saturday night for alleged petit larceny, was dismissed, owing to the fact that the complaining witness had no evidence against him.



Making Prices Dance

We are banging away at regular prices right and left here now during this

Pre-Inventory Sale

which because of the fact that our stock of Fall Suitings will soon arrive is offering to make to meas-

Fine Domestic Sultings, worth up to \$50.00, for\$25 Fine Imported Sultings, worth up to \$40.00, for\$20

MacCARTHY-WILSON TAILORING CO. Phone Doug. 1808. 304-306 S. 16th St. Near S. W. Cor. 18th and Farnam Sta.



OMAHA LOAN AND BUILDING ASS'N.

and keep it growing by adding a little to it every week. A balance to your credit will enable you to take advantage of a profitable apportunity should one present itself to you later in life. Why not possible a count today and be ready when fortune knocks." We pay 6 per cent interest on deposit accounts and make homestead monthly payment loans. terest on deposit accounts and man homestead monthly payment loans. Office S E. Cor. Sixteenth and Dodge.

G. W. LOOMIS. President. G. M. NATTINGER, Secretary. EOUTH OMARA (Opposite Postoffice)
-J. H. KOPIETZ, Agent.

NOW READY

All the Furniture that will be sold in our DROP PATTERN SALE. This is a sale that is entirely different. It's out of the ordinary. We show the pieces for four days (for inspection only); no orders taken or goods sold until Monday morning, August 26. We, therefore, give you plenty of time to make up your mind and talk over the purchase. But if you want any of the articles, you better be on hand early Monday morning. Half price and even less on many pieces will move them quickly.

Furniture

For the parlor, dining room, bed room-in suites and separate pieces. An excellent opportunity to pick up bargains in suites or odd pieces, for it's all desirable and worth the regular price, but it's our method of cleaning house. Making room for

All goods assembled on our main floor for this

Come! Look! Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

Come to buy Monday A. M. August 26. The choicest lot of furniture we have ever gathered together for a sale of this kind.

Orchard & Wilhelm 414-16-18 South 16th Street

4% Interest

Few investments net such a liberal rate of interest and permit so many conveniences. Deposits may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Our location is central, our office hours suitable to all people. We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Oldest, Largest and Strongest Savings Bank in Nebraska.

CITY SAVINGS BANK 16th and Douglas Sts.

ONE DAY ONLY, MONDAY

Nothing Like It Ever Seen on

Earth Before ALL THE WORLD'S MOST STARTLING THRILLERS. THE NEWEST

LATEST, MOST STUPENDOUS SENSATION The Furious, Flashing,
Furore-Creating Flight

A Young Lady Looping the Gap in an Automobile, up-side-down. AN ACT THAT COSTS \$100 A SECOND. AND IS WORTH IT.

THE TWO TWIRLS OF TERROR Aerial Somerscults by Two Daring, Death-Defying Wheelmen.



First time of the Respiendent New Military and Allegorical Spectacle Founded on the Russe-Japanese War. Introducing Russeller Bonders, Failors and Mythological Corp. Score of Highly Caparisoned Propriet Edwards and Corp. Score of Highly Caparisoned Propriet Corp. Score of Highly Caparison -Hittminated Tableau Cars, in the Most superb Display of Pageantry seen in Modern Times.

MORE HIGH-CLASS FEATURES THAN ALL OTHER SHOWS COMBINED

2 CIRCURES - 2 RIG ZOO - 5 TRAINS OF SPECIAL CARS - 500 HORRES - Only Herd of Giraffes - 150 People - 11 Series of Canyas - History - 5 Stages - Hammoth Aerial Enclave - 5 William - 7 Stages - Hammoth Aerial Enclave - 5 William - 7 Stages - Hammoth Aerial Enclave - 5 William - 7 Stages - Hammoth Aerial Enclave - 5 William - 7 Stages - Hammoth Aerial Enclave - 5 William - 7 Stages - Hammoth Aerial Enclave - 5 William - 7 Stages - Hammoth Aerial Enclave - 5 William - 7 Stages - 1 S TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 6 P. M. DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.

ADMISSION, WITH A BEAT, SO GENTS, CHILDREN UNDER 19 YEARS, HALF-PRIOS.

PRIVATE SCZ AND RESERVED OGUPON SEATS, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. All Honorous State Numbered. Private Box and Reserved Grand Stand Chairs on sale at the Grounds of the Opening House and during the day at the down a win tigher office at

BEATON DRUG CO., 15th and Farnam Sts.

Talcum Powders BASE at Beaton's

25c Swinton's Lilac Talcum . . . 8c 25c Violet Talcum Powder ... 10c 25c Mennon's Talcum Powder 15¢ 25c Vantine's Talcum Powder 14¢

25c Babeskin Powder 12¢ BEATON DRUG CO.

15th and Farnam Sts. P. S .- Johnson's Shawing Cream Soap produces rich, creamy lather

that does not dry-25¢ tube.

FIRM DER 2, 3, 4 and 8-Herse Evenera For SULKY, CANS and DISC PLOWS

Ask Your Dealer for "Heider" Eveners, or Write Us HEIDER MFG. CO., tra of all kinds of Evenera Laddors, Etc.

VINTON ST. PARK Omaha vs. Lincoln

AUGUST 18, 19, 20, 21. Monday, August 10, Ladies' Day. Games Called 3:45.

KRUG PARK Polite Polite Persort. This Afternoon and Evening
FINE'S GREATER OMARA BAND
THE FLYING BIRDELLE
Big Plonics This Week—Thursday,
Newsboys; Friday, Union Veterans' Union;
Saturday, Clan Gordon.

Aug. 25 () ido's Venetian Band. KRUG Theater

15-25-50-75 Tonight \$:15-Wednesday Matineo LYMAN TWINS in THE YANKEE DRUMMERS

TRUE-THE GREAT EASTERN WORLD CREIGHTON

OPENS SUNDAY, MAT., SEPT. 187. Seats on sale Monday, August 2013