

Well, Here's How!



You can get into the well-dressed circle at a small expense. When it comes to fixing you up with correct clothes, we will cater to your particular whims with "real" and not "sham" pains. There's lot in knowing how. We've acquired this happy faculty of selecting things that look becoming and smart to the individual.

Choose yourself or let us. In either case you'll get goods at moderate prices.

We're receiving every day.

219
Box Butte
Avenue

Phil Piper
THE PALACE FOR MEN

A. D. RODGERS Reliable Grocer

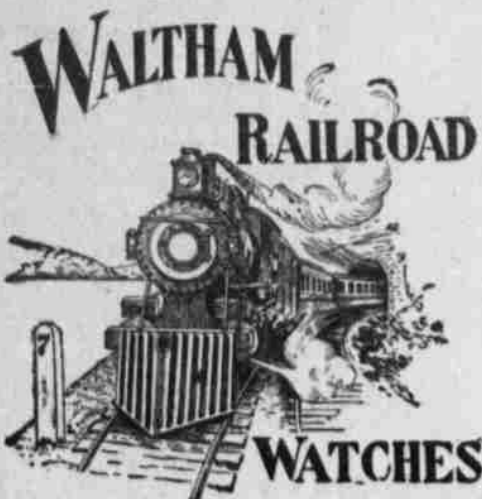
A full line of Groceries, Provisions, Flour and other goods usually found in a first-class Grocery

Telephone orders filled promptly

Phone 54

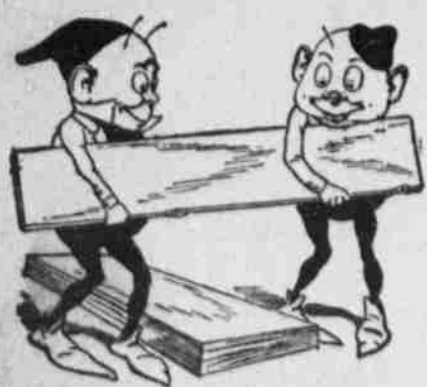
Alliance, Nebraska

S. W. Cor. Box Butte Ave. and Second St.



Holsten

Sells all kinds of watches. Prices right. We make a specialty of the LEADING RAILROAD WATCHES



Boards

of all descriptions for any part of a house or barn.

Dierks Lumber & Coal Co.
Phone 22 D. Waters, Mgr.

ANTON UHRIG

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

Hardware and Harness

Quick Meal Gasoline Stoves

Perfection Blue Flame Coal Oil Stoves

Sole agent for the celebrated Deering
Flowers, Binders and Binder Twine

Champion and Dowden
Potato Diggers

Special attention to Harness Repairing

Hemingford, Nebraska

BOMB KILLS SCORE

Discovery of Two More Bombs
Creates Consternation.

LOS ANGELES IN A PANIC.

Infernal Machine Discovered in Zeehandelaar Residence—Effort Suspended to Destroy Auxiliary Plant of Nonunion Paper—Times Building Destroyed With Loss of Twenty.

Los Angeles, Oct. 3.—Following the explosion which destroyed the buildings and plant of the Los Angeles Times, with loss of a score of lives, an attempt was made to destroy the residence of Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Times, by means of an infernal machine. A suspected effort to blow up the auxiliary plant of that paper and the finding of a powerful infernal machine in the residence of Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association has wrought this city to an intense state of suspense and excitement. General Otis and the other responsible heads of the paper unequivocally charge the Times building disaster and the narrowly averted attempts at further destruction of life and property to labor union sources.

The present trouble involving the Dietz family which led to the shooting is the result of a quarrel Dietz had with Bert Horel, a school supervisor of Winter, over the rent for a building used for school purposes. The quarrel took place on Sept. 7, when Dietz shot Horel through the neck, the wound not proving fatal, however.

A warrant was sworn out for Dietz' arrest, but he has prevented service by threatening to shoot. Knowing Dietz' record as the defender of Cameron Dam, deputies have been careful about approaching him.

With equal emphasis the leaders of union labor here and throughout the state repudiate the accusations and have offered all aid in their power in the effort to detect the culprits.

For twenty years, following a quarrel with the typographical union which resulted in making the Times a non-union paper, General Otis has fought unionism with every resource at his command. He has been ably seconded in this fight by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, whose secretary was the object of frustrated dynamiting.

At Least Twenty Killed.

The death list of the Times disaster will probably total at least twenty. There are four known dead and sixteen missing whose bodies almost to a certainty lie in the still smoking ruins of the Times building.

The dead: Harvey C. Elder, assistant city editor; J. Wesley Reeves, secretary to Assistant General Manager Chandler; R. L. Sawyer, telegrapher; Harry L. Crane, assistant telegraph editor.

The missing: J. C. Gallher, linotype operator; W. G. Tunstall, linotype operator; Fred Llewellyn, linotype operator; John Howard, printer; Grant Moore, machinist; Ed Wasson, printer; Elmer Frink, operator; Eugene Carr, Don E. Johnson, operator; Ernest Jordan, operator; Frank Underwood, linotype operator; Charles Gulliver, compositor; Carl Saalada, linotype operator; Howard Courdaway, linotype operator; Charles Haggerty, pressman; Henry Lees, compositor.

In addition there are about twenty injured, some of whom may die.

The original suspicion of the police that the disaster was due to a heavy charge of a high explosive was practically confirmed by the finding of the other bombs and the statements of those persons in the building or near by at the time of the explosion.

Three hundred workers digging unceasingly for two days in the ruins have unearthed six of the nineteen bodies buried under tons of debris. The shovel brigade is still at work.

No clue to the outrage has been uncovered. But three arrests have been made. Mayor Alexander increased the city's offer of reward to \$10,000. This, together with the offers of local newspapers and labor organizations, whose leaders have pronounced a determination to assist in the search for the criminals, raises the total amount of proffered rewards to \$18,500.

TAFT GIVES PARTY RECORD

Speech Marked by Unusually Conciliatory Tone Toward Insurgents.

New York, Oct. 3.—President Taft delivered what will probably be his only public address of the present campaign at the banquet of the National Republican league at the Hotel Astor. The president's speech was marked by an unusually conciliatory tone toward the insurgent wing of the party. He gave "all factions of the party" due credit for their share in helping to put through congress the legislative program, which the president took occasion to outline in some detail.

The record of the last eighteen months he declared was an earnest of the desire of the party to fulfill its platform promises and obligations, and he promised that if the Republican majority in congress should be continued at the coming elections, the work thus far left undone would be carried through to completion.

"A progressive Republican," the president said, "is one who recognizes existing and concrete evils and who is in favor of practical and definite steps to eradicate them."

Washington Letter

BY TAVENNER

WASHINGTON, October 3.—When the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the Senate, blind Senator Tom P. Gore of Oklahoma staked his reputation that if the measure was passed extreme high prices would follow.

EXPLANATION OF HIGH PRICES

The prophecy was fulfilled. Average prices rose more than 17 per cent, from June to December, 1909. The price of steel trust common stock more than doubled in six months in 1909.

It is the history of all protectionist countries that tariff revision upward means increased prices. It is not generally realized how rapidly the price of tariff-protected articles rose after the passage of the Dingley law in 1897. From July 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1900, the first three years following the Dingley law, the cost of living advanced 31 per cent or at the rate of 9 percent a year. More trusts were formed during this than during any other similar period in our history.

The price of wire nails rose from \$1.36 a keg, in August 1898, to \$3.53, in December, 1899—160 per cent in 16 months.

The price of barb wire rose from \$1.65 per 100 lbs., in August, 1897, to \$4.13, in December, 1899—150 per cent in 2 years.

The price of window glass rose from \$1.75 a box, in April 1897, to \$4.80 in April 1901—175 per cent in 4 years.

The Dingley tariff made the trusts, and the trusts put up the prices. But few, if any, trusts were formed during the three years of comparatively low duties of the Wilson law.

When the German government introduced its tariff law of 1902, it published an explanation which contained the frank statement that "inland prices are raised, so far as a consideration of the circumstances of the last ten years will allow us to judge, in proportion to the duties".

In France, Italy, and some other European countries a part of the municipal revenue is raised by duties on goods entering the towns. At the gates of such towns there is an official who collects this tax, and it is found that the difference in prices of articles purchased inside of the towns and outside is in nearly every instance exactly the amount of the duty. The same happens in trade between nations.

The reason the sugar trust, the lumber trust, the steel trust, and the harvester trust are willing to contribute large sums to the campaign funds of President Taft and republican candidates for congress and are unwilling to the funds of democratic candidates, is that the republican party is the party of excessive protection. Tariff revision upward means increased prices, and the tariff trusts know that they can collect from the people in new profits whatever sums they may invest in republican campaign funds.

AFTER ELECTION!

The Republicans promise to make public the source of campaign contributions—after the November Congressional election.

The report of the standpat republican members of the Ballinger investigating committee is to be made public—after the election.

Nothing further is to be said of the \$5,000,000 Taft-Humphrey ship subsidy grab bill—until after election.

The soft pedal is to be applied to the Oklahoma Indian lands thievery—until after election.

Nothing is to be done with the Lorimer investigation—until after election.

No step is to be taken in the sugar trust-friar lands Philippine scandal—until after election.

The National Monetary commission, of which Senator Aldrich is chairman, will not make its report recommending a central government bank—until after the November election.

And President Taft and his standpat followers will not quit talking about economy—until after the November election!

ANOTHER CASE OF LARCENY

The national republican platform of 1892 contained the following paragraph:

"We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead, and lead ores."

Times have changed. Republican candidates for Congress, upon the advice of President Taft, are now advocating and promising tariff revision "piecemeal" with the intimation that the schedules enumerated in the 1892 platform will be the first ones tackled. Add one to the list of ideas that the G. O. P. has filched from the Democrats.

WHY MEAT IS HIGH

Thirty-five per cent is the amount of profit Armour & Co. forced the public to pay last year. This became known through a statement submitted by Armour & Co. in connection with the listing of a bond issue of \$30,000,000 on the stock exchange. The company by its own showing made a gross profit of \$10,582,000 for the year 1909 on a capital stock of \$20,000,000, and earned a surplus of \$7,127,926, or the equivalent of a dividend of 35.6 per cent. As the price of beef was boosted with the beginning of 1910, it would appear that in the opinion of Armour & Co. a 35.6 per cent profit on capital stock is not ample, even though the commodity involved is one of the necessities of life. Armour & Co. is one of the beef trust firms which enjoyed perfect immunity from prosecution by the government until Federal Judge Landis of Chicago, an insurgent, forced the Taft administration to take cognizance of the fact that the beef trust was illegally holding up the public.

WE ARE SHOWING all the new things in Silks. A full line of Persians in all colors, either in waist patterns or for trimming. The new Metal Band Trimming and Gold and Silver Cloth for lining.

McCLUER'S



Emergency Situations

Many lives are saved each year because skilled physicians can be summoned so quickly by means of the Local & Long Distance Bell Telephone lines. Consultations with specialists are now largely carried on by telephone.

Do you know what makes your telephone about the most indispensable thing in modern life? Isn't it the number of people and the places you can reach over your instrument? Twenty million voices are at the other end of every one of the five million Bell Telephones.



NEBRASKA TELEPHONE CO.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

Quality in Hardware

QUALITY should come first in buying Hardware. It certainly does not pay to buy poor tools or imperfect hardware of any kind.

In selecting our lines we look for quality first. Our goods are all guaranteed to be as represented or you get your money back. Our personal guarantee stands back of them.

We solicit your patronage.

I. L. ACHESON
ALLIANCE



CALUMET BAKING POWDER

The wonder of baking powders—Calumet. Wonderful in its raising powers—its uniformity, its never failing results, its purity.

Wonderful in its economy. It costs less than the high-price trust brands, but it is worth as much. It costs a trifle more than the cheap and big can kinds—it is worth more. But proves its real economy in the baking. Use CALUMET—the Modern Baking Powder. At all Grocers.

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition