

# 69 CENTS

**Sixty-Nine Cents Buys Choice of 700 Dozen Men's Fine Shirts Worth \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1**

**NO BETTER SHIRTS** at any price, in quality of cloth, make, fit and pattern. All styles are here fully represented in sizes 14 to 18 1-2.

This year we had offered to us more fine shirts than ever before. High-class haberdashers in Boston, New York and Chicago had cancelled orders, leaving manufacturers with all these fine shirts on their hands. There seemed to be no end of shirts. We would have been glad to have taken all of them if we could, but we did the next best thing and picked out 700 dozen of the best. Seeing these shirts you will say: "Beats all how Armstrongs get hold of all the good things." We advise every man strongly to get in on this sale for we know it's the best shirt proposition we have ever presented—which, of course, means best of all.

**ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.**  
GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

**DO YOU BELIEVE IN FOSTERING HOME INSTITUTIONS? IF SO, GIVE SUPPORT TO ALL THESE FAIR LOCAL CONCERNS**

**H. HERPOLSHEIMER**  
IMPORTERS AND CO. RETAILERS OF  
Dry Goods, Suits and Cloaks, Furs, Millinery, Women's Furnishings, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Books and Stationery, Shoes, Men's Furnishings, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, China, Cut Glass, Toys, House Furnishing, Groceries.

**J. C. Wood & Co.**  
EXPERT  
**CLEANERS and DYERS**  
1322 N ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

**American Order of Protection**  
A FRATERNAL ORDER ADMITTING MEN AND WOMEN ON SAME BASIS, GRADING PAYMENTS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION. PATRONIZE THE HOME ASSOCIATION SUPREME HARBOR. - LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

**ARMSTRONG CLOTHING COMPANY**  
- GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS -  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

**EDUCATE FOR BUSINESS**  
-AT-  
**LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
THIRTEENTH AND P STREETS.

**WHEN 'WALK-OVERS' GO ON SHOE TROUBLES GO OFF**  
**ROGERS & PERKINS CO.**  
1129 O Street.

**First Trust and Savings Bank**  
Owned by Stockholders of First National Bank.  
INTEREST PAID AT 3 1-2 PER CENT

**Miller & Paine**  
(INCORPORATED)  
**DRY GOODS**  
O AND THIRTEENTH STREETS

## Practical Fashions

LADIES' COMBINATION UNDER-GARMENT.



Paris Pattern No. 2289.—Persian lawn, nainsook, or batiste may all be used for this attractive undergarment, which combines wide umbrella open drawers, attached to a fitted yoke, joined to a corset-cover, the joining being hidden by a ribbon run beading. Similar beading, finished with a narrow edging, trims the round neck and armholes of the corset cover, and the drawers portion is finished with a wide edging of English embroidery, held in place by bows of wide ribbon. The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the garment, as in front view, requires 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 42 inches wide, with five yards of edging four inches wide, 8½ yards of beading, 8¾ yards of narrow ribbon, 3¼ yards of wide ribbon and 3¼ yards of narrow edging to trim.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Editor," office of this paper. Write name and address plainly and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

No. 2289.  
SIZE.....  
NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

MISSES SHIRT-BLOUSE.



Paris Pattern No. 1504.—This smart-looking shirt waist is in Peter Pan style, but with the regulation shirt sleeves. It will be developed in fancy flannels and silks and all sorts of novelty shirtings, but must be strictly tailored. An oddly-shaped yoke-facing is applied on the back, which is otherwise plain. The fronts are closed through a wide box-pleat at the center and a tuck is made quite close to the sleeve from the shoulder nearly to the bust, giving desirable breadth. A pointed patch pocket with turn-over pointed lap is stitched on the left front, a button and buttonhole securing the lap. The pattern is in three sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the blouse requires 4¾ yards of material 20 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 42 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Editor," office of this paper. Write name and address plainly and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

No. 1504.  
SIZE.....  
NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

**Divorces in France.**  
Divorces in France continue to increase, having been 10,573 in 1906, as against 10,019 in 1905, 9,860 in 1904 and 8,913 in 1903.

**A Roland for an Oliver.**  
"What do you suppose old Skinner said the other day when I told him I was going to nail him for a subscription?"  
"What?"  
"You're on the wrong tack."—Baltimore American.

**Fallen in His Own Pit.**  
Sweet Girl—When you asked pa for his consent did you tell him that sb about your salary?  
Prize Fool—Yes, and he borrowed a sovereign on the strength of it.

# NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Huntington, W. Va.—Holden, a mining town near here, has a saloon, the profits of which will be devoted to charity. Representatives of the United States Coal and Oil Company, operating at Holden, have been granted a license. Replying to protests against the license, the attorney for the applicants stated it was not the desire to operate the saloon as a money-making venture, but that it is impossible to keep miners, because they will not stay where drink cannot be procured. The attorney asserted the company had lost heavily on account of this condition, and offered to enter into written agreement to operate the saloon on a strictly business basis and to turn the profits over to such charity as the court might direct. This proposition was accepted and the license was granted.

New York.—While labor leaders declare that more men are out of work now in the city than at any other time since the financial crisis, they are all confident that the worst is over and that a few weeks will see a marked improvement. Estimates of the men making up the immense army of the unemployed in the city run from 120,000 to 130,000. It is almost impossible, the labor experts say, to arrive at the exact figures. They can tell precisely how many union men are out of work, but the unions do not represent by many thousands the entire working forces.

Indianapolis.—Thomas Lewis has been elected to succeed John Mitchell as president of the United Mine Workers of America and William D. Ryan to succeed William B. Wilson as secretary-treasurer of the organization. Lewis has been vice-president of the miners' union, and made the race against Wilson, defeating the former secretary-treasurer by approximately 50,000 votes. Ryan resigned the office of secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers to enter the race for the national office. He was elected by an overwhelming vote.

New York.—A home and workshop for New York's worthy unemployed was planned at a meeting of well-known philanthropists, clergymen and others held at the Hotel Plaza to consider the best means of ending the distress of fully 10,000 men who are homeless and without work in this city. The building which will contain the home and the workshop will cost \$200,000. It will be erected at Lafayette and Bond streets.

Chicago.—As an expression of appreciation for their faithful service and courtesy to the traveling public, checks amounting to \$175,000 were mailed to 1,153 conductors and 2,617 porters by the Pullman company. In each case the check was equivalent to one month's pay—an average of about \$46.40—and in the envelope was a letter of thanks to the employe from the company.

Providence, R. I.—The 1,800 employes at the silversmith's plant of the Gorham Manufacturing company welcomed an announcement to the effect that within two weeks the plant will be started on full time. The works have been operated on short time for several months as a result of the recent financial depression.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Rumors circulated at Homestead are to the effect that orders have been received from New York that a wage reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent., affecting the entire Homestead Steel works, is scheduled. All the departments of the big mills have resumed work.

St. Louis.—Itinerant unemployed numbering tens of thousands will demand of congress an appropriation of \$100,000 if plans of the Brotherhood Welfare association are carried out. It is declared that the government could appropriate the money and set the unemployed to digging on the proposed lakes-to-the-gulf deep water-way.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Steel magnates who have returned from the New York conference at which it was decided there would be no change in the prices of iron and steel announce that as a result of the decision there will be no changes in wages in this district.

Washington.—Medals of a suitable character are to be given to all citizens of the United States who have served on the Isthmus of Panama for two years in the service of the government, and who during that period have rendered satisfactory service.

Philadelphia.—Owing to the fact that few orders for locomotives have been received since December the Baldwin Locomotive works has laid off 10,000 men, and, unless new business comes in, will soon close the plant temporarily.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Trades and Labor council has decided to try and secure a supply of cheap fuel along the lines followed in Seattle, and has appointed a committee to inquire into the question. In Seattle the unions have bought a coal mine, and hope to build a railway line to it. The saving already amounts to \$3 a ton.

Boston, Mass.—James Lyon, a steamship fireman, has sued his employers for \$10,000 damages, alleging that when he was burned by the breaking of a pipe the steam caused part of his hair to turn red. He says everybody believes he tried to dye his hair.

Washington.—That section of the anti-trust act awarding to the complainant three times the amount of damage sustained by a combination in restraint of interstate trade can be invoked to prevent a boycott by organized labor was held in a decision by the supreme court in the case of Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., against Martin Lawlor and 200 other members of the United Hatters' union of that city. The decision reversed the holding of the United States circuit court of appeals. Loewe & Co., alleging damages by a boycott to the extent of \$80,000, asked for a judgment for \$240,000. Not only the hatters' union, but the American Federation of Labor, of which the union is a subordinate organization, was included in the bill.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The glass workers in the Pittsburg district, who formerly were members of the defunct Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, dissolved by a decision of Judge Phillips in Cleveland, recently decided to become members of the National Window Glass Workers, the new organization which supersedes the dissolved union. In so doing the Pittsburg preceptory thus ratifies the four-trade membership, which is the basis of the new organization, taking in the blowers, gatherers, cutters and flatteners.

Cincinnati.—Efforts of the United Typothetae of America to force the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America to live up to an alleged agreement whereby the eight-hour workday would not be instituted until after January 1, 1909 met with defeat in the United States court when Judge Thompson handed down a decision in which he says the union committee did not have the power to bind the union by the agreement it entered into with the committee of the Typothetae.

London, Eng.—The minister for mines in New Zealand, in his lately published annual statement, refers to the fact that the two state-owned collieries of that dominion, during the financial year ended March 31, 1907, returned a total profit. The operations of the mines, it is also stated, have been extended, and in connection with one of them—the Seddonville colliery—a briquette manufactory has been established at Westport.

London, Eng.—At the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, labor member Enoch Edwards, in his presidential address, pointed out that there was no quarrel with capital, the trouble arose over the way in which it was used, and the workmen, he declared, must have some say as to what was to be their share for producing it.

Cleveland, O.—All of the false work and a part of the iron work on a city bridge being constructed by nonunion men was wrecked by dynamite. Much damage also was done to factory walls and windows in the immediate vicinity. This is the fifth attempt that has been made here since January 1 to wreck bridges being constructed by nonunion men.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has announced a general reduction of forces in the machine shops along its lines. Many men were dropped from the shops at Mobile, Pensacola, Montgomery, Birmingham and Decatur. Officials of the company say that the reduction is due to a marked fall-off in business.

Berlin, Germany.—German trades unions have already been compelled to cut in half their doles to the unemployed. Similar conditions prevail in Austria, to which country more American emigrants have returned in a fortnight than departed.

Philadelphia.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will further reduce its expenses by withdrawing its Black Diamond express. Retrenchment on a basis of ten per cent. is being made in the operating department.

Washington.—Toronto, Canada, was the place and January of next year the time selected for holding the next annual convention of the Custom Cutters' association of America at the session of that organization.

Chicago.—A careful canvass of the labor situation in Chicago recently showed that there are in the city 138,959 idle working people. Normally there are 50,000 men out of work at this season of the year.

Amesbury, Mass.—Notices posted at the Hamilton mills announced that a week's shut-down would go into effect in all departments. The mills turn out cotton print cloth and employ 700 hands.

Pottsville, Pa.—Two more big open hearth furnaces have resumed work, while the 19-inch and 28-inch rolling mill departments of the Eastern Steel Company's mills also started up full headed. Thirty-eight collieries of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, employing 30,000 men, who have been idle since January 23, have resumed.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Iron City Trades council, with 58 local unions, representing 33,000 skilled workmen, filed a suit in common pleas court against the officials of the Allegheny county workhouse, alleging a violation of law by hiring out the labor of inmates.