to Mitigate Distress.

(Copyrighted by Kate Field.)

We little know what fate has in pickle for s. One thing I've often said I would not Co-speak in the open air. Last September I addressed organized labor on Chicago's lake front. What is more, I climbed into a wagon, stood on a chair, and competed for a hearing with the ever-passing engines of the Illinois Central railroad. After this experionce I'll never prophesy as to what I will or won't do. Karma is stronger than inclina-

It happened quite naturally. By request of Lady Dilke I read her paper on the work ing women of England before the labor congress, and there met several leaders of or ganized labor; they invited me to promulgate at a coming mass meeting my longcherished idea of labor bureaus. It greatly concerns me, as I believe that nothing car be settled until the labor question is answered. Whatever affects the mass of the people affects the whole social structure They are the foundation. The proposition, however, to speak under such unfavorable circumstances sent shivers down my spinal column, but, being urged by an extremely clever journalist, who assured me I'd do some good, I consented. Never have I addressed a more attentive or better behaved audience. Had I talked to those men under a roof, in peace and quiet, I might have set some of them thinking. They applauded frequently and at the close complimented my sex by giving me three cheers. "God bless you," exclaimed one kind-faced auditor. May God bless all of us and keep the wolf from every door,

Peaceable Lot of Men.

A more peaceable lot of men I never looked In the face. A child might have strayed among them. If lost the little thing would have been protected by one and all. They were Americans for the most part, I should say, or at least American citizens, speaking our language as their own. The conclusion I arrived at after my brief occupation of our language as their own. The conclusion I arrived at after my brief occupation of wagon No. 2 was that were labor leaders equal to their great trust there would be an extravagant strikes, no riots, no unfair treatment of unorganized labor, and eventually there would be an amicable understanding between employer and employed.

Invited to address a new audience in wagon No. 6, I declined, feeling that I could do no practical good. "It is useless for me to suggest unless you cet," I said to a leader in wagon No. 2. "We'll take it up in our union." he replied, whereupon I offered my services whenever needed.

Two days after this labor demonstrates.

Two days after this labor demonstration I Two days after this labor demonstration I read in a morning paper that in resolutions passed by certain trades unions at a meeting held to appoint delegates to Washington to "demand" of congress the immediate utilization of the \$44,000,000 appropriated for public buildings and improvements I was boy-dotted as an "orator" because I "ran a scab printing office in Washington." printing office in Washington!"

I never "ran" any kind of a printing office in my life. There is no power on earth that could induce me to "run" such an office, for the excellent reason that it would "run" me. Few periodicals have their own printing es-tablishments, as it is better from every point of view to get printing done by contract, un-less publishers of periodicals are also pub-lishers of books.

Behold the Reward. Behold my reward! For sacrificing a day that I could ill afford to give, for doing vio-lence to my own feelings by trying to make myself heard from a wagon in the open air, surrounded by sarieking locomotives, I was prosed to have courted this menviant uation and was pointed at with the finger scorn as 'running a scab printing office Not one kind word for a practical sugges-tion. No fit leaders would accuse a woman without giving her notice and hearing ide of the story. No leader worthy of fol-owing would completely ignore my attempt to establish labor bureaus to relieve conges-tion in great centers. That such bureaus are the only way to get at the requirements of employed and employers was shown by the temporary establishment of an organination in Chicago where volunteers tered applicants and endeavored to find Such a bureau can only be a makeshift. It can be of comparatively little service until systematically carried out on a

So much for history; now then, what have I been proposing as a partial relief for con-

restion of labor!
There was great suffering in Washington There was great suffering in Washington last winter owing to extreme and prolonged cold, a suffering confined, for the most part, to the colored people, because they constitute one-third of the population, and have pever been taught anything whereby they can earn aliving. Schools that taught them to read and write forgot the more vital question of manual training. While those people of the property was the property of the property was the property of the pro question of manual training. While those poor creatures were shivering and starving until citizens came to their rescue, states nearby and even the District of Columbia itself needed labor. "What sort of civilization is this?" I asked myself, "that so sports with flesh and blood? Where is the evidence of a practical Christianity in this wicked disregard of human necessities? Where is that love of one's neighbor which is the watchword of Christ? Can nothing be done to make such misery impossible!"

Began the Crusade for Labor Bureaus.

Then it was that I began the crusade in favor of the National Labor bureau. I will recall the first paragraph of my first appeal:

"If I had \$1,000,000 to give away I would found a labor bureau with branches in a dozen or more populous towns. I would bid men and women in search of work to apply to the bureau. When my espe iment became a solid success I would appeal to the rich men and women to spread the blessed gospel of help. This is the way to arrest congestion of labor in crowded centers. There's work enough for everybody if properly distributed. It is a crime that a national bureau such as I suggest does not now exist. There is a labor commissioner at Washington who gathers statistics, but for any relief of Began the Crusade for Labor Bureaus. There is a labor commissioner at Washington who gathers statistics, but for any relief of misery and a glutted market he might as well not be born. What we need is labor in the cabinet and such a series of national bureaus as I have indicated. Then the brotherhood of man would cease to be a fream."

"What do you think of my plan?" I asked Mr. Chauncey Depew, to whom it was first submitted.

"It is feasible," he replied, not thinking, however, that the government should under-take the work. I fail to see why a congress that is equal to regulating the army, navy, foreign affairs, the treasury and agriculture should not concern itself with the welfare of should not concern itself with the welfare of the masses upon whom depends the very existence of the republic. There should be no more difficulty in establishing a corden of labor bureaus than in establishing custom houses and postoffices, in fact not nearly so much. Look at the benificence of the Signal Bervice bureau! Look at the daily reports of the markets! Are conditions of the weather, of hog and hominy, and of wheat and whisky more important to the human race than the industrial condition of men, women and children! Would 6,000 skilled workmen rush vainly to New Orleans in search of employment if a national labor bureau warned them to stay away! Might not 6,000 unemployed men in Indianapolis lasers something to their advantage from the same intelligent source!

Chauncey Depew's Position.

Chancey Depen's Position.

Objecting to national legislation Mr. Depen advocated private beneficence of a like character. Said he:

"Hut I will tell you what would be possible and a practicable work of the highest beneficence. Millions are constantly being donated for hospitals and educational institutions. One takes care of the wounded and the other recruits the ranks already crowded. If some philanthropist would consentrate his canital upon a labor bureau whose purpose shouldbe to find employment

PRACTICAL HELP FOR LABOR

It could perform incateniable service. The state could aid through the labor bureau by monthly reports on the industrial conditions as to demand and supply in the yarious centers of the state. The suffering unemployed are almost wholly in great cities. The people who live by their wits and prey upon the public also concentrate in great cities. The result is that every man's door is barred and his ears are closed, except upon distroductions and references. Here is where the unfortunate man who seeks employment finds his pathway obstructed until he is in despair. If he is most artistic manner. A new face who were to make the labor bureau, which, the frank concession that no attempt what the frank confession tha him better. Now the labor bureau, which, not in the way of aims, but by temporary assistance, could keep that man until it could flud out about him and then have upon its books places where employment was needed, would do more good and relieve more suffering and promote more happiness than any institution which we now possess." My next critic was our admirable commis-sioner of labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who appiauded the idea provided it was non-political, and called my attention to Senator Blair's bill of like nature introduced by him

there buried out of sight. Kausas Adopts the Idea.

into the senate December 6, 1888, referred to the committee on education and labor, and

Week after week I pleaded for this cause with not one sign until I came across the following newspaper paragraph:

"Kansas has adopted Kate Field's suggestion and established a state employment agency in connection with the labor department. The name of every wage-earner will be filed, his trade or occupation noted, his salary, age, whether married or single, put on record. The object is to prevent congestion at certain points and secure an even distribution. If properly conducted it will be a great thing for both employers and employes, and a similar bureau should be at-tached to the National Department of Agriculture. There is good work at good wages for everybody all the time if the workers were properly distributed."

Though it is questionable if, at the pres-ent time, there is work for every willing body, there is no doubt that well conducted labor bureaus would mitigate distress that

now pervades great cities. I believe it to be in the power of organized abor to redeem itself from the accusation of impractical talk. I believe that this is the time and Chicago and Omaha pre-eminently the cities in which to carry out the sugges-tions I have made. Immediate action is needed. Large bodies move slowly and the slowest body to move on this side of the earth is congress. Setting aside national aid for the moment, did public-spirited citizons concentrate their forces and join them, there would be the nucleus of a fine organiza-tion for the prevention of much silent

misery.

The sooner capital and labor are made to harmonize the better for all. One is as nec essary as the other. I say this as a workingwoman who endures much mental agony on account of a panic brought on by unwise legislation. When statesmen are elected to office instead of politicians such cries will be

It is feasible to establish a municipal labor bureau, the town being divided into wards and blocks. Men and women of known char-acter should take charge of these blocks, reporting daily if necessary to the central bureau. These bureaus could be gradually extended throughout the state and make Illinois as great an object lesson in practical charity as she is in her colossal and magnifi cent fair. Success here means victory all along the line. Did the Columbian year evolve a sensible plan for the regeneration of humanity it would be the grandest achievement of any age. It can be done. Where are the men and women to form the advance guard? KATE FIELD.

THE THEATERS.

"The Span of Life," with its bridge of human bodies, which will be seen for the first time in Omaha, at Boyd's theater, on tomorrow (Monday) eveving, and for the two following evenings, is the talk among those who delight in witnessing the latest thing in stage sensations. The play takes its name from an exciting and novel incident that occurs in the last act. The scene is in the African gold country. The inevitable villains have destroyed a bridge that spans a raging cataract, knowing that it is the hero's only means of escape from their ciutches. Among those in his party are three old friends, formerly acrobats in the circus. When it is discovered that the vil-lain and his minions are coming these friends of the hero put their knowledge of the acrobatic business to good use. The tallest and strongest stands on the very bring est and strongest stands on the very brink of the canyon, anotrer acrobat stands on his shoulders and a third on the shoulders of the second, thus forming a tower some fifteen or sixteen feet high. The signal is given and this column of human beings falls so that the top man grasps a tree on the opposite side of the chasm, and a bringe of bodies is thus formed, over which the here with his wife and child pass to the the hero, with his wife and child, pass to the other side in safety. While this is but one other side in safety. While this is but one of the strikingly sensational features to be seen in "The Span of Life," it is certainly without precedent in plays that have been given on the stage of the Boyd. The play was originally produced at the Grand theater, London, July 6, 1893, and it is still an attraction in the English metropolis. It was brought to this country by William Calder, who is well known by many old theater. who is well known by many old theater-

The half-week engagement of the favorite American tragedian, Robert Downing, which will begin at the new Boyd next Thursday afternoon, will be to that large body of theaafternoon, will be to that large body of theater-goers who love the serious drama and its lofty teachings an oasis in the theatrical desert of fun and frolie, of farce and melodrama. Mr. Downing is today the one representative of the heroic school of actors who has at all satisfied the public. He has labored long and conscientiously in this field and has brought to the task of maintaining those plays which he considers the backbone of the drama a native talent of a high order, a studious disposition and a purpose that stopped at no amount of labor. He has, moreover, recognized the sound principle that the public does not want a one-man performance, and nized the sound principle that the public does not want a one-man performance, and that to give a smooth and acceptable presentation of any worthy dramatic work there must be a strong supporting company, as well as a talented star. Every play that he produces is well staged, and to each the full strength of his supporting company is brought. This company includes this season the talented and beautiful Eugenic Blair and the finished Edmund Collier, as well as other well known and popular actors Blair and the finished Edmund Collier, as well as other well known and popular actors and actresses. The repertoire selected for the Omaha engagement includes "Ingomar" as the play for the opening performance on Thanksgiving afternoon; in the evening Mr. Downing will be seen in his great impersonation of "The Gladiator," which will be repeated on Saturday evening. "Virginius" will be the bill for Friday night, with Mr. Downing in the title role. At the Saturday matines Mr. Downing's latest success, "Richard the Lion-Hearted," will be given. In each Mr. Downing is a favorite of the public. His Gladiator has become as much a part of himself in the thought of the much a part of himself is the thought of the people as Hamlet was of the late Edwin Booth. It is a case where the whole nature of the man, his physical and mental endow-ment and his artistic method are adapted ment and his artistic method are adapted to the role he portrays. As Virginius, Mr. Downing is unsurpassed, and as Ingomar he comes nearer to the conception of the original of Baren Von Bellinghausen than any one now essaying the role in Marie Lowell's adaptation of the German work. "There is not," it has been said in cities where he has appeared in the part, "a more admirable, heroic figure than Mr. Downing as the L'ionhearted king of England."

Robert Downing is about to make the first production in English of a heroic biblical tragedy, "Samson," which was written by the Italian author, Ippolite d'Aste, especially for the elder Salvini. Mr. Downing has secured a fine version of this noble work and will give it a grand production with original scenery and rich costuming. The play is rich in noble lines, grand in conception and of striking scene effectiveness.

The character of the hebrew hero is one peculiarly adapted to Mr. Downing, as he possesses the figure and voice required for the depicting of such characters. After its production in Denver, Mr. Downing will alternate "Samson" with "The Giadiator" in his reperiory for the remainder of the season. The first production will be given at the Tabor Grand, Denver, Colo., the week of December 4.

tection Against Train Robberies.

CALDWELL BILL PENDING IN CONGRESS

Punishment Will Fit the Crime-What Rall way and Express Companies Think of the Measure Billy Pinkerton Favors It.

the frank confession that no attempt whatever is made at a plot, the clever company of
specialty and vaudoville artists who interpret it proceed to hang their specialties
upon the slight thread of a story
which the piece contains in the
most artistic manner. A new face
will this season be seen as the dashing
widow, the charming soubrette, Annie
Lewis. With this exception the eriginal
remains the same as last season, and this
of itself is a guarantee of the excellence of
the performance. Nothing more amusing
can be imagined than the eccentric
soberness and peculiar style of Joe
Ott's dry humor, while the work of
Max Miller as the unfortunate Bock,
Albert Hart as the fresh waiter,
John Curran as the flery, love-stricken Irishman, serve to keep the merriment continually at a boiling point. A new feature this
year is the brilliant dancing of Miss Grace
Gayler while the stream fresh waiter, Train robbing has become so much of an epidemic in the past six months that the express and railroad companies have united upon a bill for the punishment of train robbers, which was introduced at the extra session of congress by Hen. John A. Caldwell of Ohio.

year is the brilliant dancing of Miss Grace Gayler, while the strong, fresh voices, pretty faces and natty dresses of the other ladies of the company add the necessary variety to the picture. The bill, which will undoubtedly encounter opposition from legislators who believe that each state can deal with this growing question, is as follows: This (Sunday) evening the greatest of all melodramas, "The Silver King," will close its present engagement at Boyd's theater. The Wilfred Denver of Carl A. Haswin is

certainly a strikingly powerful characteriza-tion. His acting is te:rible in its intensity

in the conscience-haunting scenes. It is a beautifully finished piece of acting, and one that is rarely seen. Both the Omaha press

and theater-going public speak in the highest terms of Mr. Haswin and his company.

The announcement of the coming of Peter

F. Dailey to this city carries with it a promise that there will be a gathering of funlovers of immense proportions to greet the new star. Peter has long been looked upon as a new star of the first magnitude, regard-

which he is master. The company surround-ing Brother Dailey abounds in such names

as May Irwin, John G. Sparks and Ada Lewis, together with the Garden City quartette and a score of others. Mr. Dailey

Musical and Dramatic.

Twenty-two of Edward Harrington's com-edies have beaten the record of 100 nights in New York.

Robert Downing will shortly produce in

Denver an English version of "Samson," in

which the elder Salvini made a great suc-

It is announced that Clyde Fitch has been

commissioned to make the adaptation of Mme. Sans-Gene Sardou's latest play for Manager Heary E. Abbey. It is said that John T. Sullivan has "squared" matters with Mrs. Charles Coghlan No. 1. She will return to her home

on Prince Edward island and not sue the festive Charles for bigamy.

"The Butterflies" is the title of the new play by Henry Guy Carleton which John Drew is to produce in Boston the night after Christmas. The play is in three acts,

two of which take place at St. Augustine,

Charles Frohman has secured the American rights of Sidney Grundy's play, "Sowing the Wind," now running successfully at the Comedy theater, London. Mr. Frohman expects to present it before the end of the

Robert Buchanan has written a children's play for the holiday season at the London Comedy theater founded on the story of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin."

Cablegrams from St. Petersburg announce the death of Peter Tschalkowsky, one of the great composers of the Russian school.

Lionol Barrymore, a young son of Maurice Barrymore, leading man of the Palmer company, is a member of Mrs. John Drew's support and plays well the small part of the footmanin "The Road to Ruin." He is a grandson of Mrs. Drew and has plant of the activated blooming in his voice.

The late Annie Pixiey left a large amount of property, mostly invested in real estate. She held a \$50,000 mortgage on the Park theater in Philadelphia, and another of

\$100,000 on some large iron works outside

And now another Carrie Turner opened

her starring tour at Syracuse last week in "The Edge of Society." adapted from Dumas' "Demi Monde." Up to date the list includes "The Crust." "The Brink." "The Depths." "The Froth," "The Scum,"

Mme. Theo, the famous French come-

spend the winter as the guest of Mr. and

Madam Amalia Materna has been engaged

by Director Damrosch to give a special series of concerts at Music hall, New York.

The programs of the concerts will include selections from Wagnerian roles which Madam Materna has never sung in America.

London Truth remarks of Gounod: "He

London Truth remarks of Gounod: "He stoutly declared that as a nation the English could not appreciate opera, and the fact that even now, in the richest city in the world, opera appeals only to the smallest of coleries, and that if lens than half a hundred titled or wealthy people were to withdraw from the enterprise serious opera in London would be impracticable, indicates that he had reason for his judgment."

It is said "Spike" Hennessey and "Kid"

It is said "Spike" Hennessey and "Kid" McCoy, two so-called reformed burglars, are

to join Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, and George Francis Train, the Psycho eccentric, for the production of and appearance in a play entitled "On the Bowery." This is a nice quartet wherewith to glorify the stage,

Mr. Charles Jefferson says that his father,

Mr. Charles Jenerson says that his father, Joseph Jenerson, never was in as good health as at present, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. He says: "Father has been ill somewhat during the summer, but at no time did the doctors think it sorious, and when I saw him last, a wock or so ago in New York, he told me himself he felt like he was going to live as long as tradition says

he was going to live as long as tradition says Rip Van Winkle lived." PANSIES PROM COLORADO.

> Written for The Bee. I opened a letter this morning And out from its perfumed fold There fell a shower of pansles, All purple, and white and gold.

They came from a far distant country, Where white created mountains rise, Flinging their shadows forever Where the sheltering valley lies.

From the sunset, the golden color, From the shadows, the purple shade, And then from the snowcapped mountains The pure white spots were made.

I learned then a blessed contentment,
That if God thus had a share,
In making such scenes and such flowers,
For me he will surely care,
W. REED DUSHOY.

Cook's Extra Dry beats 'em ali.
Cook's Imperial has a perfect boquet.
Cook's Champagne is strictly pure. High.
est award, diploma and medal, Columbian ex-

Forms of Salutation

Mobile-Good evenin', sah!

Between Boys—Hello, old man! Between Men—Hello, old boy!

Philadelphia—How is your nealth?
New York—Good morning.
Boston—Good day.
Pittaburg—G'morn'n'.
Chicago—How are you?
Denver—Howdy?
Sloux Falls—Who are you married to

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

Burglars broke into a Clay county school house and secured a coal scuttle, a water bucket and a tm dipper. Detectives are on the track of the thieves.

As I gazed on their dainty colors It seemed that I caught a view Of the place where God had painted Their dresses of varied hue.

I saw in a vision before me A scene 'neath far western skies, Where God has piled up his glories To gladden our wondering eyes.

and singer, is coming to America to

plenty of theatrical blood in his veins.

of the Quaker City.

and "Deception."

Mrs. Maurice Grau.

Sunday next.

ies to the Boyd for four nights, beginning

each state can deal with this growing question, is as follows:

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That any person or persons who willfully and maliciously displaces or removes a railway switch, crossite or rail, or injures a railroad track or bridge, or does or causes to be done an act whereby a locomotive, car or train of cars, or any matter or thing appertaining thereto, is stopped, obstructed or injured with intent to rob or injure the person or property passing over any railroad engaged in interstate commerce and in consequence thereof a person is killed, shall be guilty of murder.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons who willfully and maliciously displaces or removes a railroad track or railroad bridge, or places an obstruction on such track or railroad, or places an obstruction on such track or refinge, or uniawfully and maliciously displays, hides or removes a signal or light upon or near to a railroad, or unlawfully and maliciously displays, hides or removes a signal or light upon or near to a railroad, or unlawfully and maliciously displays, hides or removes a signal or light upon or near to a railroad, or unlawfully and maliciously displays, hides or removes a signal or light upon or near to a railroad, or unlawfully and maliciously displays, hides or removes a signal or light upon or near to a railroad anything with intent to rob or to injure a person or property passing over such railroad engaged in interstate commerce, shall on conviction be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 3. That any person or persons who unlawfully or maliciously throws, or causes anything to be thrown, or to fall into or upon or to strike against a railroad train or an engine, car or truck with intent to rob or to injure a person or property on such train, engine, car or truck engaged in interstate com-

less of the fact that his name has never be-fore been printed in very bold type. Thea-ter-goers of every degree will be pleased to know of the advancement of this popular comedian, and "The Country Sport," Mr. Dailey's play, is already assured of success. Whatever the merit of the play, there is little doubt of the prolific Pete making it effervescent with the bubbling humor of injure a person or property on such train, en-gine, car or truck engaged in interstate commerce, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one year nor more

than twenty years.
Sec. 4. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes or crimes arising under any of the provisions of this act. So many and so vast are the interests in-volved in the consideration of this question

that the railroad and express companies will labor assiduously during the regular session of congress for the passage of this bill, on the ground that the capture and punishment of train robbers is purely a protection for interstate commerce, and as congress has full power to regulate such commerce it has also the power to punish the interruption or confiscation of such commerce in transit. It may be urged that all legislation which takes away authority and jurisdiction from the counties and states and places them with the federal government is a direct step to-ward centralization of power, but it is sug-gested in refutation of this position that all laws grow out of conditions and changing conditions often domand extreme legislation conditions often demand extreme legislation.

Question of Jurisdiction. It is a fact that in many of the train robberies of the past few months local govern-ments refused to assist the express com-panies in the apprehension of criminals, on the ground that their jurisdiction did not extend beyond the county in which the crimes were committed. In consequence the express and railroad companies had to com-bine for self-protection and apprehend the

robbers so far as possible.

The presence of Mr. William A. Pinkerton in Omaha last week suggested this article, an interview with the chief of detectives revealing much that is of vast interest to the railroad world and inferentially to all good citizens. Mr. Pinkerton said:
"Train robbing has been practiced pretty
steadily in the south and west during the
last twenty years, but during the last few
months outrages of this character have in-

creased at an alarming rate.

"One of the reasons for the recent epidemic of train robberies may be found in the general business depression. It is, however, also largely due, in my opinion, to the reading of yellow covered novels. Country lads get their minds inflamed with this class of

literature. "Professional thieves or designing men

INVOKING UNCLE SAM'S AID find among this class many who are willing to go into their schemes. The majority of these robbers are recruited from among the grown boys or young men of small country towns. They start in as amateurs under an experienced leader. They become infatuated with the work and never give it up until arrested or killed.

Increase in This Kind of Crime,

Increase in This Kind of Crime.

"That this peculiar form of crime is on the increase no one will deny. That it should be checked promptly and firmly is imperative. Indeed, unless some measures are taken to provent the increase of train robberies I would not be surprised to see an express train held up within ten miles of New York or Philadelphia at a not very remote date. The question is a very serious one. In fact a meeting of the general managers of the different railroads centering in a western city was recently held for the purpose of adopting some means of defense against these desperances.

"The bill recently introduced in the house of representatives by Congressman Caldwell of Ohio, which proposes to place the crime of train robbery under the jurisdiction of the United States, has great merit, and should be passed without delay. If it becomes a crime against the United States to 'hold up' and rob a train, it is almost certain that this class of work will soon come to an

that this class of work will soon come to an end. The robbers frequently have friends or relatives among the local authorities in the county in which they reside, and more particularly is this so in the south and south-

"If it were not for the prompt and energetic action of the express companies in persistently following up train-robbing gangs, and never giving up the search until all the gang are landed in prison or killed, train robberies would be more frequent. A man who will rob an express company is a fugitive forever afterwards until arrested or punished, as express companies are relentless in pursuing those who rob them; but it is not right that these companies should be obliged to take these steps and go to the great expense that they frequently are obliged to go in order to arrest or exterminate these highwaymen. They are as much entitled to protection under the law as is a private individual, but, being corporations, they do not get this protection, but are obliged to spend large amounts of money to protect themselves." protect themselves.

General Superintendent L. A. Garner of the American Express company was em-phatic in his advocacy of the bill, arguing that if the government would take hold of the matter, express robberies would become few and far between.

"We make it a point never to abandon our search for a robber, whether he be a former employe or not. In following on the trail of robbers thousands of dollars have been spent by our company, but to good purpose, for we have demonstrated that the company is relentless in pursuit of crime. The bill has great merit and should meet with consideration at the hands of congress. A feeling of fear of action by the United States courts among this class of criminals is much greater than the fear of the state courts. The bill is in the interest of human

Express Companies Interested. General Superintendent Sanford of the

Adams Express company was alike outspoken in support of the bill. "We have been free from robbery on our system this year, but are liable to be brought face to face with it at any time. The St. Joe episode was the nearest I ever came to experi-encing a genuine train 'hold up,' but in this case we had the sheriff and chief of police with a posse of men back of us and turned the tables on the robbers. It is a remark-able fact in this connection that the mails are very seldom molested by the robbers, which shows a very wholesome regard for Uncle Sam's power in meting out punish-ment. The bitt is eminently fair and should

J. G. Taylor, auditor of the Burlington, thought the power of the government should be invoked to put a stop to "hold-ups" on railroads, but was inclined to the opinion that express companies had more at stake than the railroads in the matter. He believed, however, that anything that would check the epidemic would be in the

nterest of good government.
President Morsman of the Pacific Express company, in a letter to the editor of the Express Gazette, which is responsible for the bill, says: "I think that such a bill would help much, in that cases might be brought in United States courts, but the penalty should be capital punishment in order to make it very forcible.
"As there is no machinery in the states

for hunting up criminals and none used by the government, the whole expense falls on the party i red. That is where the grea trouble is. Express companies have spen four times as much money hunting and prosecuting train robbers as the robbers

CLOTHING

THANKSGIVING WEEK

The Morse Dry Goods Co.

OPENING OF JAPANESE GOODS.

We celebrate Thanksgiving week with a special sale of Japanese goods, to continue the entire week.

This is by far the largest and most varied assortment of Japanese goods ever brought to Omaha. Our own importation, and consists of large and small pieces of Japanese ware of every description. Articles from a nickel a piece up-suitable for Holiday presents.

We cannot do justice to our assortment by mere words. You must see the stock to appreciate it.

Ladies' be with us Japanese week and see the beauties of the Orient brought to your very doors. Reminder of the

During Japanese week we will serve free, in tiny Japanese cups, the celebrated

CEYLON TEA

Free to everyboy. Come and enjoy yourself Japanese week and Puritan Pin week combined.

A pin is a little thing, but mighty for good or evil. A poor cheap pin will make you feel as if it was possessed of the very old nick. Points curl up, heads break off, bend double;

Puritan Pins

We guarantee against these vexatious defects.

TWO THINGS

We wish to accomplish. Get you to try the Puritan pin, intro-

FREE

During Puritan Pin week we will present to every customer purchasing notions of us, including a paper of Puritan Pins, a beautiful silver-plated, satin-finished

PIN TRAY

You'll be proud of it if you get one. We guarantee every pin and will give you another paper if any pin bends or the point curls up. They are made by The American Pin Co., the best manufacturers in the world.

SEE THE PURITAN PIN WINDOW

And the Puritan maiden at the well.

During Notion Week WE'LL SELL:

Dress Shields 9c | Hooks and eves

Ever Ready Stay	Darning cotton
Hard bone stays De	Crochet hook
Binding ribbon18c	Silk lacers
Curling irons 8c	Box of steel pins and needles
Hair pins for 5c	Extra fine 36-inch whalebone 1
Colored elastic	Blue Seal' vaseline
Silk elastic10e	Cuticuea Soap
Belting	Pure Castlie soap
Velveteen binding 8c	
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Thanksgiving week we place on sale 100 Ladies' Jackets, with storm collar, full back, large sleeves, trimmed with fur, material beaver, in black, navy and

The greatest garment ever sale for the price. Try to match them for less than \$15.00. Sizes \$2 to 44. This is our Thanksgiving week offer and its a great one. You can afford to be thankful if you secure one.

THANKSGIVING LINENS.

Napkins \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50; special value. Bleached Damasks 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. 8-12 linen sets \$6.50, 8-10 sets \$5.00. Linea cloths without napkins at exactly half price. Don't miss seeing them.

HOUSE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Fine Pantaloons

Great Special Sale of Custom Pantaloons Beginning Monday, November 27.

We shall show in our Custom Room on the second floor over 2000 yards of the finest of domestic fabrics manufactured. These goods are mostly made by the Hockman and Globe manufacturing companies. The pantaloons are usually sold for

We maugurate this sale for the purpose of giving employment to our workmen.

Come and look at these goods and leave your measure for a pair of pants for \$7.00.

FREELAND, LOOMIS CO.

TO ORDER

\$12.