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stock must go - Prices such as were never quoted before—we can't specify too much for time is too short,— We've got to condense all our business into three days and apply the knife to prices as it was never applied before-entrance as before on Farnam, just above 16th street in the S. P. Morse Building for



JACKET real BOUCLE CLOTH

CAPE,

made of Beaver Cloth, bound with Braid.

Ladies'

\$695 \$335 \$725

Jacket

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To Early Purchasers of WINTER CLOAKS Select your winter garment now, Deposit onethird of the price and we will hold it for you uutil you are in need of it. In that way you

are sure of just the cloak you want-and you will save money by buying now.

Mail orders filled the same day as received.

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we here present will bear favorable comparison with any goods in the market-either at bankrupt or special sale-both as to material and finish, as well as to price. Our aim is to

> give the customer the best that money will buy and in every instance guarantee

> > refund the

money.

satisfaction or

\$785

further out into the lake the immense aque

menting done with the river the more the

creased, till at last health and welfare

over 1,000,000 were threatened with murder-

water at the same time.

ous impartiality by poisoned air and poisoned

It is too much to enumerate all the meas

such a problem it remained till the state of distress created by it became at last abso-

lutely intolerable, and in the year 1889 led to the creation of the "Sanitary District of Chicago." By it the colossal task was put

at once into the grasp of practicability—and not of practicability alone, but of the positive

certainty-to be carried out in the very near

been necessary, in the first place, to make

this new Board of Health, administration and building, subservient only to the one great purpose for which it had been created.

Next it was to be equipped with extensive powers, both of a technical and financial na

ture, which were indispensable to the suc-cess of so extensive a task. And last, bu truly not least, the state of Illinois, in char-

cago city government fragrant through the whole country as surpassing in the point of maladorous notoriety even the Chicago river

This done, one or two years more passed

tial with the beginning of great public en-terprises. But up to 1892 the work had emerged only out of this stage of infantile disease sufficiently before a final decision re-

garding works of a technical nature could

be reached, but also before the first sters

the ultimate selection from the four or five

plans submitted. Two or three months later, September 3, 1892—"Shovel day"—the first

spadeful of dirt was taken out of Chicago's "big ditch," which is destined to hold in the

history of both modern metropolitan drainage

and of canal building the place of a mast

whole and pitilessly complete one.

three days

only.

of the Order.

SUPREME LECTURER SIMS' INDICTMENT

"A Conspiracy Against the Rights o imerican Citizenship and a Menace to Honest, Popular

The recent split in the "Amoreans," better known as the American Protective association, served to disclose to public gaze some of the inner workings of the organization and to show that its professed principles are but a clock for mercenary ends. Mr. Walter Sims, for a long time supreme lecturer of the order, publishes in the Loyal American of Lansing, Mich., a terrific arraignment of the A. P. A., and asserts that he is ready to prove every charge. Mr. Sims addresses himself to W. J. H.

Trainor, the Canadian-American suprem president of the A. P. A., as follows: Dear Sir: It devolves upon me to pe form a very unpleasant duty, one that I could have wished would never have been requested of me. When I entered the A. P. A., I did so believing it to be all that its published principles claimed for it, viz., a nonpartisan, liberal American or ganization for the protection of the constitutional rights of citizenship and our institutions and flag, but by sad experience I find that its political leaders of today have other objects in view than those which were so attractive at its inception. Under their unprincipled control it has become so corrupted that it has degenerated into a conspiracy against the liberty of its members, a large per cent of whom are honest patriots. These men, mere office seeking boodlers, have converted it into a secret political machine manipolated by professional politicians, an organization, as run today, dangerous in the extreme to personal liberty in the very insti tutions which it was primarily organized to

protect. In order to simplify the situation I make and am prepared to sustain the following charges against the corrupted A. P. A. as existing today: Its secret partisan political methods are a conspiracy against the rights of American

ntizenship and a menace to honest popular liberty of its members. "3. Its usurpation of powers such as are

alone vested in the constitutional courts of the republic, and its refusal to allow its members to appeal from its actions to the civil courts, make it organized insurrection.
"4. Its so-called advisory boards, in which are vested all the political action and liberty of its members, are a conspiracy to control their franchises of citizenship in violation of the constitutional and legislative provisions and laws for the protection of the independ-ence of the citizen votes.

"5. Its systematic persecution of its members and councils by the secret propagation of slanderous and libelous accusations, sus-pensions and expulsions by its officers for refusing to comply with their unjust, arbi-trary and illegal dictatorship is despotic and

"6. Its claim to be a protective association of the liberal institutions which are founded upon the constitution under existing condi-tions is a missomer, under cover of which it is organized as a secret political machine run in the interests of boodling politicians.

THE SEARCHLIGHT OF TRUTH

as an American citizen, from which we make the following extracts:

"That when it became evident in Cook county last fall that the only honest American issue in the political campaign was can independent party, not in any sense to be an A. P. A. by a Retired Officer

Turned on the A. P. A. by a Retired Officer

The SEARCHLIGHT OF TRUTH

as an American citizen, from which we make the following extracts:

"That when it became evident in Cook county last fall that the only honest American issue in the political campaign was despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism and abomitated tyranny. But experience teaches may that the purpose of its leaders today is the establishment of a lawless anti-religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism in order to fight the despotic principles of religious zealotism. I remain religious despotism and abomitated tyranny. sense to be an A. P. A. party, but representing the principles, and thereby giving the members of the order an opportunity to vote without violating their obligations.

a systematic persecution was inaugurated by the partisan political push in the order against all who had anything to do with the vement. Patriots and councils were suspended without law or justice, regardless of consequences.

"That T. B. Beaty, supreme secretary and state president of Michigan, C. P. Johnson, state president of Illinois, professional politicians, together with a clique of politicians in the order, did maliciously conspire against my liberty of citizenship and reputation, because, as they confessed, I would spoil their political plans—which plans consisted in the bartering of the vote of the

sisted in the bartering of the vote of the order in Illinois and Michigan. "Honest and reputable members of the order in good standing were denied the rights of free speech in councils, to our great damage, breause said political clique had agreed to deliver the vote of the order to a certain political course."

to a certain political party. "Now, sir, while I still owe my allegiance to the avowed principles of the order, principles of liberty which existed long before it was ever thought of, I renounce what I never gave, all allegiance to its secret proscription its unamerican practices, its unjust and it legal acts, its corrupt political machinery, by which it has in the past, through unprincipled men who control it, become a political despotism, exacting from its members submission to the secret abrogation of their American rights.

"Its supreme constitution and code of procedure, prepared by designing politicians, be-stows despotic powers upon its officers, and thereby tends to the depriving of the citizen thereby tends to the depriving of the citizen, member of his political independence. Its obligations, as interpreted by its officers, makes it an offense worthy of expulsion for the citizen member to appeal for protection from its acts, however illegal and arbitrary they may be, to the civil courts. It therefore demands an allegiance to its mandates through these men paramount to the rights. through these men paramount to the rights of citizenship, seeking thereby to establish an 'emporium in emperio,' in which the laws of the secret state are greater than those of the republic. In short, it is aiming to do the very thing which when practiced by o her orders it denounces as treason. Its so-called advisory boards are so constituted and empowered as to become a secret political in-quisition, an instrument in the hands of pro-fessional politicians, who usually conttrol which to make merchandise out of them, by which to make merchandise out of the vote of the order, and terrorize the in-dependent voter who dares to exercise his franchise regardless of their proscriptive partisan mandates. If these boards order the members of the order to vote in violation of their obligations they are expected to do so or suffer the penalty,

government.

"2. Its constitution, by which despotic power is vested in its officers, is a violation of the constitutions of the several states and of the United States and a menace to the personal liberty of its manufacture. stand their obligations bind them to pro-testless endurance of these tyrannical acts testless endurance of these tyrannical acts.

If they dare to investigate for themselves apart from the advisory inquisition the political situation they are threatened with persecution and expulsion. The order in many places has become such an instrument of persecution in the hands of boodling politicians that its own members fear it as much as did the sons of liberty dread the ilon's month of the inquisition in Venice centuries mouth of the inquisition in Venice centurier ago. Now, sir, facts which are not unknown ago. Now, sir, tacts which are in the sacret prin-to yourself demonstrate that the secret prin-c'ple of conduct in the order is the 'political' push' rules, all others must be political clay in the hands of these official potters. Whom the 'official push' protects and exalts as its creature is exalted regardless of right and instites and whom the 'official push' seeks to justice, and whom the 'official push' seeks to destroy, he must be destroyed. Is this what protection to American institutions results ??

from the unlawful deeds of these self-styled protectors. What use have we of the insti-tutions if there are no independent citizens to use them?
"When I entered the order I was told that political independence."

The rest of the open letter has reference mainly to his connection with the order and its attempt to deprive him of his rights to partian political organization, but an order destined for patriotic education in which the rights of citizenship were superior to partian political. I was given to under-

If so, we need an organization that will guarantee protection to individual liberty

spectfully yours. WALTER SIMS.

**Q**50

CLEVELAND THE COMING NOMINEE

Himself. NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed in London by the World correspondent upon President Cleveland. "Cleveland," he said, "is as certain to be the democratic nominee as the national convention to meet. Whitney could not be elected. He knows it and he is too shrewd man to sacrifice himself."
"What about the third term?"

"That has no influence with the mass of the democratic party. They don't regard him as a Caesar nor fear Caesarism if he is elected. It was different with Grant and Jackson and even with Washington. They were strong individual characters. Cleveland has persuaded his party at least that he is only the mouthpiece of the best deor even personal ambition.

"Either he has extraordinary luck in accidentally doing the right thing or he really a great statesman. I confess I am not was surrounded by newspaper men as soon as the steamer New York, on which he was a passenger, arrived at her dock. On the silver question he was not d'apored to spick and would not commit himself on financial sub-jects any further than to say that English capitalists were fast buying up American

Mr. Crisp expressed himself in favor of the nomination of Hon. William C. Whitney is the democratic nominee for president. "His record as secretary of the navy was good and showed him to be not only a capable, but a most desirable candidate at the present junc-

CITY OFFICIALS UNDER A CLOUD. Charged with Forging Warrants Pay-

able to Fictitious Fersons. BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 7 .- Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several exofficials, among them ex-City Clerk Perrin Irvine, and his assistant. Phillip L. Miller, charging them with forgery, committed dur-ing their term of office. It is alleged that they issued warrants to fictitious persons, and draw from the city funds believed to aggregate over \$25,000. The accused are believed to have left town, as the police have so far been unable to locate them. The administration of which they were members was elected on a reform ticket. The treas-urer, Simon Jacobs, committed suicide several months ago, and was chort in his ac-counts over \$50,000. If Irvine and Miller are arrested, it is predicted that they will make disclosures involving many others high in business and social circles of Butte.

Not Trying to Corner Wheat. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—The Minneapolis Elevator companies have delivered 150,000 bushels of September wheat to the Peavy company, as against a threatened 800,000 bushels and most of the companies are now protesting full friendship for the Peavy com-pany, although it is well understood in the trade that the elevator companies are a great deal disturbed because of the loss of car-rying charges, the responsibility for which is credited to the Peavy company as a result of their active buying operations. The report that the Peavy company was endeavor-ing to "corner" September wheat is known to be without foundation, as that company

Maryland in the Republican Column NEW YORK, Sept. 7.-General Fellx Angus, editor of the Baltimore American, is quoted by the Commercial Advertiser on the political situation in Maryland. General Angus said: "The state will go republican for the first time since the war. Haif of the democratic papers in that state bolted the democratic ticket and will support Lowndes for governor. It is almost a revo-

cago of Live Aqua.

INCEPTION AND PROGRESS OF THE WORK

Reversing the Corrent of a River for Sanitary and Commercial Purposes-Enterprise Distinctively Chicagoesque.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- (Special Correspon ence of The Bee.)-There is an enterprise of both technical and general interest now in progress in and near Chicago which for more than one reason deserves to be called a wonder. First, as a performance characterized in itself by its truly Chicagoan greatness, and also for the lack of ostentation and Chicagoan modesty with which it has been conceived, begun and placed on the highroad toward successful completion. Even the official title of this last great feat of American engineering skill and public spirit, although born from a state of unendurable municipal calamity, has the scent of violetlike modesty. Six years ago it first saw light in the Ilinois state legislature as "The Saultary District of Chicago." This name expressed much, but at the same time it meant nothing. But the good people of Chicago, who are just beginning to realize what a big thing is going on at their very doorsteps, it has been called the drainage canal, while with the thousands of men working at it, it is catled simply in plain Anglo-Saxon "our big

ditch." Undoubtedly these two names are a deal more expressive and more graphic than the official one, for it is nothing else than a channel big enough to be rated even in the jubilee days of canal building among the master works of its kind. The great enterprise in question is destined to drain for all time the big city of Chicago and her suburbs and to rid them quickly and thoroughly of their sewage, refuse and waste. It is canal-a real ditch, but one of such dimensions and at the same time of so peculiar a nature that it really is a connecting link be tween Lake Michigan and the Mississipp river, so that after its completion it will be the great living waterway between the mightiest system of inland lakes and the largest newer system of the continent, and Gulf of Mexico and the great Atlantic itself. This is no Chicago brag, not even a Chicago jest. It is simply a part, a technical and geographical part, finding even lately an echo in the cries of alarm of castern newspapers,

which deem the Niagara in Immediate danger of water depletion, and has also aroused most passionate 'protests from Chicago's southern neighbors, along the Mississippi reasons still more intenable. As to the Chicagoans themselves, it has been already hinted that they only now begin to recognize in their drainage canal something more than an ordinary open air sewer. A few of them, however, are awakening to the still greater fact that the "big ditch" may be destined to become a powerful factor in Chloago's geographical and commercial development. and its effect may reach thousands and thou sands of miles beyond the narrow limits of their city and their sanitary district. To understand this at once you will have to cast a glance at the topography of Chicago. It will be seen that the water-shed between the Lake Michigan and the

bodies of water in the who'e world, close at of suffering Chicago? Why does it not use it in the first place for all dra nage exigencies, like New York and Boston their ocean inlets and San Francisco her bay, without the in-tervention of the river?" No doubt that this would be exactly the proper thing, were it not that the sweet and limpid waters of Lake Miehtzan have still another important use for the people of Chicago, to which the floods surrounding New York, Boston and Sar Francisco never would be made subserviend by their adjacent populations. Without their Chicagoans would not only prived of the main source of their great com mercial activity and half driven to per'sh by starvation, but they would also be robbed of their only store and supply of drinking water and all die from thirst. The lake surplies the whole demand of water for the purpoles of drinking, cooking and other necessities of everyday life, upon which the thousands of northeastern Mississippi system stretches in immediate proximity along the western shores of the former, approaching them nowhere Chicago people are as dependent on the more closely than at that southwestern corner of the lake where two generations ago Chicago was laid out. Nowhere, therematernal lake as the infant on the mother's nourishing breast. And as to the latter the purity of food is life's first and foremost fore, has the drainage problem of a young commercial metropolis been from the begin-ning one so great and peculiarly difficult as here, for, although only from twelve to

is developed nowhere so distinctly and built way out in the lake and carrying back urgently than in Chicago itself. It is here their immense streams of water in tunnels that the watershed approaches the lake most closely, and here also that just west of this almost invisible watershed the Desplaines by the city, fully recognizing it. river flowing from north to south for many cuts through Cook county and skirts the edges of the suburbs of the city. ever, only a few miles from the city it turns to the southwest, where it is called the Illinois river, and empties into the Mississippi 280 miles further south.

But that is not all. Besides this closes approach of the Mississippi watershed to Lake Michigan and the invasion of the former's water system by the Desplaines river, the city of Chicago has the Chicag-river entirely within her limits, flowing to the east and emptying into Lake Michigan. To make it possible for this river to flow eastward at all and to be anything more than astward at all and to be anything made, the gle for existence. They were at the best swampy inlet, there are two branches, the gle for existence. They were at the best worth and the South Chicago rivers, running half measures, while the problem to be confor fwenty and thirteen miles, as indicated tended with has been from the beginning a complete one. And for twenty and thirteen miles, as indicated by their names, from exactly opposite direc-tions, toward each other, joining in the heart of the city and then flowing in the proud length, say twelve whole business blocks, as the Chicago river into the lake. That is all that there was originally in the world of the renowned Chicago river, and who, at the time when the Fort Dearborn garrison at all, in this swamp rivulet, would have dared to predict that it would grow to be the greatest inland port of the world? I we count but the bulk of the annual tonnag world. In other words, it is the main source of the unparalieled prosperity and the object the greatest pride of the city of Chicago.

But at the same time it has also become the source of its greatest difficulties and its most incessant troubles. For apart from its tering the new sanitary district of Chicag function of receiving and sending out the endess fleets laden with lumber, gra'n, iron, coa and the many other stapes of the great west, which are loaded and unloaded on ifteen miles of river port, line1 with docks. elevators, storehouses, lumber yards and factories, this river has always size had the filled with all that quarreling and wrangling office of carrying off the whole draining and which seem, at least in this country, essensewage of the metropolitan organism grown up around it to the number of one million and a balf and more. And what this amounts to will be illustrated even to the most uninit ated in the most initiating manner by a ring e simple fact. The great Chicago at ck yards, known throughout the whole world, are s'tuinto which, in empequence of a daily slaught r empty an annual sewage equal to that of a community of a million living human beings. If this one fact is not a sufficient basis, to make another assertion true, under such circumstances Chicago will not have to wait too long to equal with her whole amount of sewage that of London.

as as thorough a check as possible on the

work of its own.
Since then, under the presidency of Mr. Frank Wenter, a highly successful "But," you might interrupt, "is the e no he lake, one of the biggest, diepest and fire t of the gigantic cut, and once more, as in primeval times, the floods of Lake Michigan will flow down to the southwest. Not as a whole and in such bulk as at the time when everything down from the lakes to the gulf was one big inland sea, but after all in a volume of 390,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and therefore enough to reach the Mississippi, some 300 miles farther south itself, a third of the volume of the father of the rivers, above the mouth of the There never was a doubt entertained co curning the nature of the work with which the engineers of the sanitary district would have to sequit themselves of the enormous task incumbent upon them-it could be but From the first chief engineer of the en terprise, Mr. L. E. Cooley, to Mr. Isham Randolph's predecessor, Mr. Benezette Wil-liams, who submitted, in the spring of 1892.

itself.

most urgent problem of its municipal existence.

This has been a life's problem and also a struggle for existence. Bigger and bigger and more and more expensive during the years of this struggle the great aqueducts have grown, the Chicago river into the Mississippi system.

La Saile, the Frence explorer and first the Chicago river into the Mississippi system. La Saile, the French explorer, and first white man who ever stood on the ground known today as Chicago, had reported, as far back as 1682, to the king of France, how easy and naturally it would be to connect Lake Michigan with one or the other of the tributaries of the Mississippi, stretching with their sources closely up to the very shore of the lake. As the loyal discoverer was also the first European to go down the Mississippi to its mouth, taking possession extending miles through their own element by the city, fully recognizing its Jekyll and front its dangers with all means at its com mand and to abate them, at least where they were most insidious and orgent. But the

Mississippi to its mouth, taking possession of all the new country in the name of his king, and naming the southern part of it in population of the city grew and the river's own infection and perversion of the lake inhis honor, Louisiana, he knew very well what his proposition meant, and 200 years ago, in glowing terms, he described to his majesty the greatness of the exploit, to complete by such a canal connection the uninterrupted waterway of 5,000 miles, and em-United States, reaching from the French Canadas, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, ures and steps taken by the municipality of Chicago in the long run of her watery strug-

to the French Louisianas at the mouth of ing a Unfortunately, this first scheme of a And Michigan-Mississippi canal perished, together the of with its intrepid originator, when he succumbed five years later to his own followers' mutiny in the wilds of Texas. But not for-ever. Immediate resurrection awai'ed it mutiny in the wilds of Texas. But not for-ever. Immediate resurrection availed it with the very first movements of what we call today the wonderful history of Chicago. When, 150 years after the arrival of La Salle, and twenty-three years after the erec-tion of Fort Dearborn at the mouth of the Chicago river, the town of Chicago was laid out it was deap by out, it was done by a commission created in 1829 by the legislature of the young backwoods state of Illinois under the name of a "Canal Commission," empowered to "locate canals, lay out towns, sell lots, and apply canais, lay out towns, sent loss, and apply the preciseds to the construction of canais." Chicago, to be chartered as a city in 1837, was the first town laid out in 1833 under these provisions. While the first canal constructed under them was the Hillinois and Michigan canal, built for nearly 100 miles from 1841 to 1847, and, notwithstanding the tremendous raffread traffic grown up storathen, with Chicago as a center, still, it is oday in use for navigation between

and the navigable headwaters of the Illinois

river at La Salle. This old canal has been in every respect the model and the forerunner of the new drainage canal. It is not only constructed through the same tract of country, and on the same line as is now its gigantic succes-sor, but it has been used since 1874 as a ship canal for small craft, and also as a help for the drainage of the city. This was accomplished by the erection of big pump-ing works near the spot where the canal leaves the south branch of the Chicago river, and by pumping as much of the latter's infernal cargo of putrid offil up to the canal level, and by dispatching in this way down to the Illinois river and to the Mississippi. of Mr. citizen the city to get rid of the foul contents of the many temporary steps the city to get rid of the foul contents of its river before they would reach the city to get rid of the foul contents of the city to get rid of the foul contents of the city and later on the lake. and business man of German extraction, assisted by Treasurer Melville E. Stone and a
buard of nine trustees, and under the technical management of Chief Engineer Isham
Randolph, the work has gone on unfaiterhow little, could be effected to that purpose
by a channel not over fity-five feet wide,
and not deeper than seven? What kind of cal management of Chief Engineer Isham Randolph, the work has gone on unfalteringly. In fact, in this three years it has made such rapid progress that the tremade such rapid progress that the trem somewhat less than two years more. It complish a diversion of Michigan waters will take then only the finishing touches of sufficiently powerful to carry with them the lock and controlling works at both ends the whole of the Chicago river, and of Chiergo's sewage backwards to discharge them into the Mississippi system—that we will learn from an inspection of the tremendous work as it is now going on at the new drain-age canal itself, which will be given in an-other letter next Sunday.

UDO BRACHVOGEL

Mothers would do well to atomize their children's throat and nasal passages morning and evening with Allen's Hygieric Fiuld—a positive preventive of all contagious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet and typhoid fevers small pox, bronchitis, etc. It has a pleasant, aromatic flavor and is perfectly harmless.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—William Enseth, a Minnesota school teacher, was today sentenced to three years in San Quentin prison for forgery. Enseth forged the name of L. A. Reddin of the Los Angeles Farming and Milling company to an order for \$90. five routes, one of which was finally adopted. they all had agreed that the only solution