MAKING WHITE HOUSE NEW

How the Historic Mansion is Kept Right Up to Date.

AND IT COSTS A PRETTY PENNY

Some Notable Changes that Have Been Made Since the Latest Tenants Have Come Into Possession.

Every summer during the absence of the president's family the white house undergoes an overhauling and general renovation, and this year there was more to be done in that line than usual on account of the changes which are always being made with a new administration and the wear and tear which will necessarily entail as long as the executive mansion is the mecca for the thousands of officeseekers.

Few realize the care which the historic home of our presidents demands, relates the Washington Post. It is an old building—it has stood for almost a century—and in order to prevent the ravages of time great pains are taken to keep it in a perfect state of preservation. To do this requires constant watchfulness, as well as a constant outlay of money, and although the appropriations made by congress for the white house seem generous, yet they invariably fall short of the actual needs of the place. The sum of $20,000 is annually appropriated for "furnishings and repairs of building and salaries of employes." Ten thousand dollars of this is paid to the employes, and one of the hardest problems Colonel Bingham has had to solve this spring has been how to make that remaining $10,000 pay for all which should be done there this year.

As a small example of the expense attending the repairs take this item: The locks in many of the doors are out of order. They are old-fashioned locks, which were put in there many years ago and are now out of date and out of the market, but either the same kind of locks must be used—and to do so they will have to be reproduced from models—or else new doors and new door frames must go in, for to replace them with modern locks would require unsightly patching of every door and frame in which they were inserted. This is only a little item, but it gives an idea of the difficulties which attend the renovations when made.

TO SUIT THE TENANTS.

Every president's family brings its own individuality into the white house, and years ago it was a pretty general custom during the regime of one administration to empty the house of the furnishings which were put there by the former inmates and to refurnish with new. In this way some of the second-hand stores of Washington came into possession of furniture of great historic interest and which is now priceless to the parties who thus secured it. President Arthur had a well known mania for old things, and when he went into the White House he overhauled the garret and brought to light some of the stowed-away pieces of furniture and bric-a-brac, but, being a man, he lacked a woman's intuition, and so failed to find many things which, later, Mrs. Harrison succeeded in unearthing.

It was Arthur who discovered the old white marble-topped octagon-shaped table. In LIncoln's time it was one of the ornamental pieces of the red room, but it had fallen under the ban and was relegated to the attic. When President Arthur found it he had it put in the corridor leading into the conservatory and used it to hold his cigars, as he and his friends often sat in this corridor after dinner and smoked, a custom which President McKinley has adopted. The handsome elk chairs and corner cabinets which grace this apartment are also of Mr. Arthur's selection, and the majority of the bowls and vases for flowers and the jars for palms, which are in all of the lower rooms, were bought by him. The exquisite mahogany cabinets, table, and the mantlepiece in the red room were designed by him, and Mrs. Cleveland was so pleased with them that when she had the room remodeled a year or two ago she had the doors and window frames done after the same pattern.

The red room was Mrs. Cleveland's favorite of the state apartments, and there she received her guests when holding her private receptions and teas. Mrs. McKinley has shown a preference for the blue room and in it she entertained the ladies of the cabinet the evening of the first official family dinner, and early in the spring she held her afternoon receptions there. A new piano has been placed in this room since her advent in the White House.

IN THE PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

But it is in the rooms upstairs where the home life of the president's family is largely spent and where the personal taste of the first lady of the land has full scope. All of the rooms on the east side of the building upstairs are used for offices, but leading out from them is a long corridor, which is rather dark and gloomy if the day chance to be cloudy, but which lights up brilliantly at night, and it was here that Mrs. Cleveland served the charming suppers which she always gave the receiving party after the public receptions. Some of the oldest furniture in the house is in this hall. In one corner is a veritable "grandfather's clock," and on the walls are pictures of several of the presidents. "Mother" McKinley's picture, by Peixotto, hangs near the west entrance.

Off from this is the west hallway, which is used as the family sitting room, and to which Mrs. McKinley has already given a delightful, homelike air. At the head of the stairs is the brass gate which Mrs. Cleveland had swung to keep her little folks from tumbling down them. On the walls just over the railing are the three immense pictures of the front view of St. Mark's, the Coliseum and King Arthur, which Colonel Wilson had placed there. Two handsome cabinets grace the east corners of the room, on which are the tall Mexican onyx vases which Mrs. Grant brought with her from the Centennial.

A window seat lines the entire bow of the beautiful large west window, and in it a dozen downy pillows are piled. Mrs. McKinley's easy rocker is near the table, and on it lie the daily papers and magazines. Not far away is the sweet-toned piano, which was one of the first things the new mistress added to this apartment, for everybody knows how fond of music she is, and while Miss Mabel McKinley, who has a lovely voice, was her guest there were several informal but admiral musicals given around this instrument. Here Mrs. McKinley's mornings were usually spent until she went for drive between 10 and 11 o'clock. Although she is something of an invalid, Mrs. McKinley's fingers are seldom idle, and she invariably has on hand several pieces of needlework. Some years ago, when she was much more of an invalid than she is now, one winter she crocheted and sent a large number of dainty slippers to the patients in a charity hospital in Cleveland.

Like every other president, Mr. McKinley has been the recipient of many unique presents, but a mosaic table which stands near the head of the stairway in this corridor certainly must rank near the head of the list of curious gifts. It is octagon in shape, and is inlaid of light and dark wood and made of infinitely small pieces. It was accompanied by a letter which stated that there are 53,000 pieces of wood in the table, which were secured from the tombs of Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, and from the residences of Harrison and McKinley. The letter states, further, that a design runs through the table of a political story which will repay investigation, and that the table was made by the champion whittler of the world and was presented to the president on the Fourth of July, 1897. It is to be feared that the office seekers have not allowed Mr. McKinley the time to unravel the story.

Draped against the long pier mirror is the silk flag that was presented to the Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteer infantry. In front of it stands the bust of the president which graced the Postal congress during its sessions in the old Corcoran gallery. On the opposite wall hangs a framed memorial "Leaf of the Election of 1896." It is an embellished scroll with the president's picture in the center, and contains the total vote of the last election. In the west corridor is the eagle which was sent him shortly after his inauguration.

The library is another of Mrs. McKinley's favorite rooms, and the beautiful view from its windows of the mall, the monument, the Potomac and the blue hills of Virginia and Maryland lying in the distance is a never-failing source of delight to her. The room is oval in shape, and its walls are covered with a damask finished paper on which is a striking design of yellow roses. From the ceiling hangs a bronze and gilt chandelier, one of the most ornamental objects in the room. Eight mahogany bookcases encircle the walls and are filled with books which belong to the house. In the west doorway stands the brass Miltonian shield in repousse work, which represents scenes from "Paradise Lost." Mrs. Grant also bought this at the Centennial. On the other side of the room is the Japanese cabinet which Perry brought with him as a present to the United States government when he returned from his expedition to Japan during Buchanan's administration.

SOME NEW PICTURES.

A recent addition to the library is a painting of Mrs. McKinley. It is a very artistic piece of work, and must have been a most satisfactory portrait at the time of the sitting. Below this picture, on a little round table, is the Bible which the bishops of the African Methodist church presented, and which Mr. McKinley kissed in taking his inaugural oath. It is inclosed in a handsome case of wood, with brass trimmings. Of three new pictures which have been received in the past few days, and for the present have been put in the library, one is of Queen Victoria and the members of the royal family, taken during the queen's recent jubilee; another contains the pictures of the electoral college of New York, and the third is the harbor of Rio Janeiro. This latter is in a very handsome gold leaf frame, headed with the shields of the United States and Rio Janeiro.

The President and Mrs. McKinley's sleeping apartments are the same ones which were occupied by Mrs. Cleveland and the children, and lead directly off from the west corridor. When Mrs. Cleveland used them they were furnished in reds, but shortly after the inauguration they were remodeled. The bedroom is a large chamber with two windows facing Lafayette park, off from it to the west is Mrs. McKinley's boudoir and bath. The walls in all of these rooms are papered in a light robin's egg blue, while the frieze blends into a soft pink and again merges into the blue of the field of the ceiling, the softest of velvet carpets and rugs match the coloring of the papering to a nicety. The bedsteads are of brass, and the massive center table and the rockers are of mahogany. Dainty lace curtains screen the windows and on the walls are pictures of family friends and several of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley in their "sylvan days," as the latter laughingly declares. On each side of the mantel hang long strands of horseshoes which were sent to Mr. McKinley during the campaign, and if he should add to these all the rabbits' feet and other omens of good luck which he received, he might garland the entire room with them! Over the bed in an oval gilt frame hangs the picture of the little daughter, whose sudden death was such a terrible blow to its parents.

But the room of which the White House is most proud at this time is Colonel Dubois' small reception room at the right of the Tiffany screen off of the main corridor, which has just been remodeled by Colonel Bingham, and if the genial Dubois has an attack of swell head it will be entirely owing to his fine new quarters.

AN OLD FLEMISH ROOM.

During his absence abroad Colonel Bingham made a careful study of the subject, and brought back with him some of the finest architectural plans to be had in Europe, and in designing this little room he followed accurately the old Flemish style of 200 years ago. The Flemish style is somewhat crude, but rich and thoroughly harmonious, which is characteristic of the old Holland Dutch. All of the woodwork of this room, including the flooring, is very dark, wax finished oak, which gives it a subdued richness that is not seen in any other mode. A wainscoting seven feet high, and in panels twelve inches wide, is carried around the entire room, above this the wall is covered with an olive green damask paper, surmounted by a frieze of Flemish tapestry, representing a forest scene, bordered at the bottom with a richly carved, and at the top with a perfectly plain molding.

The ceiling is dazzling; it is artificially oxidyzed goldleaf, laid on in squares and treated in this manner to produce the impression that time has variegated it into its wonderful coloring. The ceiling is divided into four panels by heavy oak coping beams, which rest on heavily carved brackets. The fireplace is the main feature of the room. It has an old Flemish hood top, covered with dark oak shingles; beneath it are pilasters and panels done in skillfully carved fruit pieces. The hearth and fireplace are in wrought iron and olive green tiles.

At the side of the fireplace is an elaborately carved settee, its two panels in the back representing Dutch drinking scenes, and the corners are finished with the heads of two artists of that period. A highly-polished table and three or four chairs of the same design complete the present furnishing, but Colonel Bingham hopes to add a genuine antique Flemish cabinet and handpress, which is to be had in the city.

This room takes one back to the sixteenth century, and is as artistically complete as it well could be, and Colonel Bingham should be congratulated on the happy conception of his design.

For Children as Well as Adults.

Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoae Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old-boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoae Remedy speedily cured him.—William F. Jones, Oglesby, Ga.

WM. C. GOSS—COAL.
Tel. 1307. Office and yards 11th & Nicholas.

Hayden Bros.

We decided to do the biggest clothing business in Omaha this season. We prepared for it; we are doing it.

Saturday is boys' and children's day in our clothing department. Greatest assortment in the west. In boys' knee pant suits, in all styles of vestee, reefer, sailor, junior and double-breasted suits, at 95c, $1.25, $1.45, $1.75, $1.95, $2.25, $2.75, $2.95, $3.50, $3.95, $4.50 and $5.00; examine goods and prices.

Youths' and boys' long pant suits in all the newes' styles and fabrics, at prices about half of what other stores will ask you for no better suits at $2.75, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50 to $12.50.

See column ad. for the bargains.
HAYDEN BROS.

Change of Time.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

On Sunday, September 12, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. will make the following changes in the train time between Omaha and Chicago:

Train No. 4, "Chicago Limited," now leaving Omaha at 6:35 p. m. and arriving at Chicago at 9:25 a. m., will leave Omaha at 5:45 p. m. and arrive at Chicago at 8:15 a. m.

Daily train No. 3, "Omaha-Chicago Express," now leaving Chicago at 10:25 p. m. and arriving at Omaha at 8:25 p. m., will leave Chicago at 10:00 p. m. and arrive at Omaha at 1:50 p. m.

F. A. NASH, Gen'l Western Agent.

Dedication.

The congregation of Baith Amedrosh Agodol are going to celebrate in the opening services of their new synagogue on Sunday, September 19, at 2 p. m., at 1109 South Thirteenth street. Everybody welcome to come.

THE NEW LINE OPEN.

Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad—Omaha & St. Louis Railroad.

The QUINCY ROUTE with through trains to Trenton, Kirksville and Quincy. Connections east and southeast. For rates time tables and all information, call at QUINCY ROUTE office, 1415 Farnam street (Paxton Hotel Block), or write,

TWENTY MINUTE SERVICE.

Omaha to State Fair Grounds via The Union Pacific.

Trains leave every half hour. Round trip rate, 20 cents. Get tickets at City Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam St.

Union Pacific.

"The Overland Limited."
The most SUPERBLY EQUIPPED train west of Missouri River.
Twelve hours quicker than any other train to Pacific Coast.
Call at Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam St.

T. P. CARTWRIGHT & CO.

Special Patent Leather Full Dress Shoes, Slippers for Ak-Sar-Ben Ball

New stock.
New styles.
New toes.

The swellest thing in the way of button patent leather full dress shoes for men, cloth top or kid, something different than ever before seen, especially imported for the Ak-Sar-Ben ball. Also for this same occasion an assortment of beautiful slippers and patent leather boots in entirely new patterns.

MEN'S SHOES $3.00, WORTH $4.00.

That's what we have to say about two of the most handsome shoes that ever crossed the Missouri river. We don't mean two pairs, but two different kinds.

One is a dark tan, extra heavy sole, with modified bull dog toe, trimmed up in the latest style.

The other is a black box calf, and made exactly as the tan; they are perfect beauties. Nothing cheap about them but the price. We have marked them $3.00, they ought to be $4.00.

Besides our men's $3.00 shoes our new fall lines of shoes for men are now complete and we can show you goods at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 that we are willing to stake our reputation upon as being well worth the price. Also the new styles in fine shoes at $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, and upwards, with the makers' and our own guarantee behind every pair you buy. A splendid assortment.

We are cutting out all odd sizes in our men's summer tan shoes. We don't want to carry over a single pair if we can help it. Tomorrow we will make the price so low you cannot help but buy. Over 20 different styles to select from.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.

We are now ready to shoe any boy or girl with a good solid school shoe.

Child's heavy kid button, 5 to 8, $1.00.
Child's heavy box calf, button and lace, 5 to 8, $1.25.
Child's glove calf, button, A. S. T. tip, 8½ to 11, $1.00.
Child's kangaroo calf, button and lace, 8½ to 11, $1.25.
Child's box calf, button and lace, new round toe, 8½ to 11, $1.50.
Misses' glove calf, button, A. S. T. tip, sizes 11 to 2, $1.25.
Misses' kangaroo calf, button and lace, new round toes, 11 to 2, $1.50.
Misses' box calf, button and lace, new round toes, 11 to 2, $2.00.
Little gent's calf lace, new round toe, sizes 9 to 13, $1.50.
Youths' calf lace, new round toe, sizes 11 to 2, $1.50.

JUST ARRIVED—Boys' quilted sole, lace, new round toe (the ironclad,) sizes 2½ to 6, $2.25.
Youths' quilted sole, lace, same as above, 11 to 2, $2.00.

Do not overlook us on school shoes as we are headquarters and have many others too numerous to mention.

T. P. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.

GOLD AS A COLONIZER.

The Surest Agent for Developing Out-of-the-Way Territory.

The lust for gold is the best colonizer of out-of-the-way territory known among men. The more distant and inaccessible the gold is, the more eager men are to unearth it, says the San Francisco News Letter. As a matter of fact, it has almost invariably been found on parts of the earth's surface hard to get at. To reach California in the early '50s 2,000 miles of land had to be crossed with wagon teams, or the dangers of rounding the Horn had to be encountered, or the still greater danger of Panama fever had to be risked. Had it not been for Marshall's discovery California had remained almost a terra incognita to this day. What marvels hath not the discovery of gold wrought in this golden state of ours! They need not be recounted for they are all around us, and the world is well advised of their importance. Then in far-off Australia, the very antipodes of civilization up to 1851, gold was discovered at the end of the world as it were. The results to the sunny southern hemisphere—who shall tell of them? Several large and self-governing communities have grown into importance, and are destined to write into an Anglo-Saxon republic second only to our own. Again, in the continent that so long remained dark to the outside world, gold was discovered, and forthwith the jungle was leveled by the footsteps of the white men, a great city arose, fortunes were made, the stock exchanges of London, Paris and Berlin went wild with excitement, and the Witwatersrand gold field became the largest single producer of gold in the world. Now comes the great finds in the snow and icebound region of Alaska. Despite almost unparalleled difficulties, men, and even women, are at this moment rushing thither as they did to California "in the days of old—the days of gold—the days of '49."

From the tremendous results that flow from gold seeking one would suppose that mining was far and away the most profitable occupation on the face of the earth. The truth is that gold mining has been a direct loss to very country that has engaged in it. Given a rich soil and a favorable climate, there is more money in a farm than in an average gold mine. Since 1849 California has yielded a total of $1,301,000,000 in gold. Today our farms and orchards are officially valued at $740,000,000, of which 75 per cent is free from incumbrance. That is the added value given to the land by reason of the labor expended upon it. To that is to be added the value of the crops that have year by year been taken off that land. With these two items taken together, the produce of our farms has nearly doubled the value of that taken from our mines. The estimated value of all the farms in the United States is over $13,000,000,000, which is more than three times the value of all the coined gold in the world. The gold ore mined in California last year yielded $13,960,529. Its production cost $12,506,555. Of course, there was a profit on some mines, and a loss on others, but this was the average, which shows that gold mining in the golden state leaves in the aggregate an inadequate margin of profit. In 1890 the total gold and silver mined in the United States amounted to $99,283,752, and the capital invested was $486,323,338, or $4.90 of capital for every dollar of bullion produced. Although Australia has produced $500,000,000 more gold than California, it is estimated that the debt, principal and interest, which the government incurred in supplying the gold fields with railroads, water works, telegraphs, etc., will equal the total gold production. In 1892, the year before the panic, our agricultural exports for the whole country amounted to $779,328 232, and the exports of our domestic manufactures to $160,000,000. So that of products of the farm and the mill we sold in one year nearly as much in value as the total yield of gold in California since mining began to be.

It is estimated that there were in the United States last year about 6,000 capitalized bullion mines, great and small. More than 3,000 mines produced less than $10,000 each. Only twenty-eight mines of the 6,000 produced over $500,000 each, and less than fifty produced between $250,000 and $500,000. There were known to be 1,000 non-profitable mines worked last year, and that there were 1,266 idle or abandoned mines. These losses are from mines either developed or in process of development. They do not show 50 per cent of the total losses. The mining camps and country from Alaska to Peru hold thousands of men who have spent their lives in quest of gold. Many of these have gathered small fortunes in placer mines, only to lose all in the search for gold-bearing quartz. Not one prospector in twenty-five, so the records show, is successful, and those who do make a strike usually lose what they made in further ventures. If the amount of capital sunk in abandoned mines and lost by individual prospectors were added to the capital in paying properties, it would be found that the search for gold is about the most unprofitable business a man can engage in; that for every dollar of gold produced, two have been expended, with the profit to the few and the loss to the many. But that is where the attractiveness comes in. Gold seekers are born gamblers, and it is because big purses are "hung up" here and there in auriferous soil that the ardent spirits of this imaginative and speculative world are so ready to start to Alaska, or anywhere else, to try their luck. In the foot hills and Sierras of California there are as many rich purses hidden away as are to be found in any other part of the world. Gold seeking enriches a few, and it is because every man believes he will be found among the favored that so many are eager to join in the latest rush, hazardous and almost impossible as it is. To the extent to which gold mining is a colonizer, the world owes it much.

STOP TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH

Bulletin Annulling Trains Has Been Received from One Southern Road.

NORTHERNERS FEAR THE YELLOW FEVER

Railroad Men of the Opinion that the Scourge Along the Gulf Will Divert Travel to the West.

The yellow fever plague in the south is already having its effect on southern railway lines out of the west and out of the north. Passenger traffic, not only to points actually within the infected regions, but also to all points in the extreme south, is almost at a standstill. There has already been announced a homeseekers' excursion to southern points for Tuesday next, but passenger men state that the prospects for this excursion are not very encouraging. The effect will be, railroad men say, to divert the bulk of the homeseekers from southern to western points. It is therefore likely that both Nebraska and Kansas will next week receive a considerable amount of travel that would have gone southward under ordinary conditions.

The southern lines are all investigating the extent of the fever for themselves and making their own arrangements. The first yellow fever bulletin issued by any railroad is that telegraphed to the general passenger agents of the railroads having their headquarters here, by General Passenger Agent Atmore of the Louisville & Nashville railroad yesterday. This bulletin is as follows:

"As the result of quarantine regulations trains have been annulled and the sale of tickets should be discontinued as follows: Trains 1 and 4 annulled south of Flomaton. Trains 5 and 6 annulled between Montgomery and New Orleans. Cincinnati and New Orleans sleeping car line on trains 1 and 4 discontinued south of Montgomery. Chicago and New Orleans sleeping car line discontinued south of Nashville. Cars will continue to run between Chicago and Nashville on trains 91 and 92, connecting with trains 1 and 4. Local sleeping car line established between Cincinnati and Nashville on trains 2 and 3.

"Discontinue sale of tickets from all points to Ocean Springs. Discontinue sale of tickets, via New Orleans, to points beyond. Discontinue sale of tickets from infected district to all points in the states of Tennessee, Alabama and Florida. The state of Tennessee makes an exception in favor of persons en route to the mountains. Persons from states of Louisiana and Mississippi will be permitted to enter state of Florida provided they hold certificate signed by mayor, if from a municipal corporation, otherwise, certificate of justice of the peace, that they have not been exposed either in person or by baggage, to infection or contagion within five days before date of such certificate, which must be dated not more than five days prior to its presentation. All persons for Savannah from infected districts must hold proper health certificates, showing they have not been in the infected district within ten days.

"Tickets to points in Texas, via New Orleans, will be accepted in exchange for tickets to same destination via Memphis. Tickets from the south to points on and beyond Henderson district will be honored via Bowling Green on special train run ahead of No. 2, connecting at that point with No. 1."

Colonel E. L. Russell, first vice president, in active charge of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, has just moved his headquarters from Mobile to St. Louis. He remained in Mobile until the fever was officially announced there, and then moved the headquarters of the company to St. Louis. He states that the object of the removal of the company's offices was in order that the representatives might travel up and down the line without violating the quarantine regulations established against Mobile by the other cities on the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad.

ASK FOR REDUCED RATES ON COKE.

Consumers Request Railroad People to Make Reduction.

The consumers of coke in this vicinity are after the freight officials of western railroads. They call upon the rate-makers several times a day, and then follow up their personal interviews with vigorous letters. The coke consumers want the benefit of the reductions that have already been guaranteed to the consumers of hard and soft coal.

It will be remembered that hard coal rates from Chicago to Missouri river points last week tumbled down until they reached the $2 mark. Soft coal rates were soon afterward placed on the same basis as hard coal rates. This change was not a very important one, as comparatively few shipments of soft coal come to the west from Chicago, the bulk of the soft coal coming directly west from the Ohio mines.

The freight men say the reason no reduction in the rates on coke has yet been made is because such a small amount of that commodity is used in this territory that a reduction would not be warranted. The principal consumers of coke are the beet sugar factories. The coke men are persistent in their efforts to have what coke they do use shipped into Nebraska at rates corresponding with the low rates for which hard and soft coal are now being handled, and a cut in coke rates is not at all improbable.

Union Pacific Enters a Protest.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The Union Pacific has entered a protest against being held in any degree responsible for the payment of $5 commissions on Colorado business and $3 commissions on St. Paul business. It has been claimed by some of the roads that the Union Pacific was responsible for these new rates of commission, but the truth is that it is no more responsible for them than is the man in the moon. Some time ago a meeting was held in this city between representatives of the St. Paul, Northwestern, Burlington and Atchison roads, at which it was agreed to ignore the rates of commission that had been paid by the Great Western road and to pay no larger commissions than were being paid at the time of the meeting. This agreement was broken by the offer of the St. Paul to pay a commission of $5 for the first ticket sold over its new road to California, and, although it protested that it had no intention of paying the commissions on regular business, the other roads promptly met the rate of commission and have been paying it ever since. The Union Pacific had nothing whatever to do with this matter and was in no way concerned with the payment of the larger commissions.

Increase Shop Men's Time.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 17.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad has placed its several hundred shop men in this city on ten hours time, an increase of two hours a day over the time worked the last nine months. This is owing to the necessity of maintaining and enlarging the rolling stock, owing to greatly increased freight business upon all the company's lines.

Favor a Straight Ticket.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The republican committee of New York county held a meeting here last night and by unanimous vote adopted a resolution favoring a straight republican ticket at the coming municipal election.

Railway Notes and Personals.

The local passenger association did not take up the investigation against the Milwaukee yesterday afternoon, the case being continued until Monday next.

The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin reprints The Bee's account of the promotion of James E. Preston of the Milwaukee railway. Mr. Preston formerly lived in Norwich.

F. H. Griggs and A. Kimball of Davenport, Ia., two pioneers of the Rock Island's executive department, were in the city yesterday en route to Deadwood for a brief sojourn.

Traveling Passenger Agent Stokes of the Lehigh Valley has been in the city for several days advertising the "Black Diamond" express by distributing handsome pictures of the same.

The general superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car company states that his pay roll contains the names of 3,200 employes. At this time last year he was employing 2,531 hands.

A big crowd of passenger men gathered at the Rock Island office yesterday to inspect the proofs of the group photographs taken on the occasion of the first annual picnic on Saturday last.

The laying of the track on the new extension of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern railway will begin on Saturday of this week. When completed the extension will extend from Springfield to Peoria, Ill.

In addition to the special trains already announced by the Elkhorn railroad for State fair week the passenger department yesterday decided to run a train from the fair grounds to Fremont at 6 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday and Friday of next week.

Fred A. Nash, general western agent of the Milwaukee, yesterday returned from Chicago. He says the new line of cars via "the Midland route" is a greater success than the Milwaukee officials had anticipated at the start.

Encouraged by the success of the passenger men in holding an annual picnic, the freight men of the various Omaha railroads are contemplating having a celebration of their own. Messrs. Mellen of the Northwestern and Hayes of the Burlington are said to be backing the movement.

"For Lander or Bust" were the words emblazoned on a four-horse coach that recently made the trip from Casper to Lander, Wyo., in fourteen days. The travelers were representatives of three prominent wholesale houses of this city and of one Chicago firm. The overland journey was made practically at night, the commercial travelers stopping in various Wyoming towns during the daytime long enough to sell several lines of goods.

The Elkhorn's passenger department is working a novel scheme to bring Nebraska editors and their readers to the State fair next week. Double-cut advertisements of the State fair have been sent out to all the country press along the line of the Elkhorn, with the assurance that every editor who prints the advertisement of the fair will be rewarded by the receipt of a railroad ticket to the State fair and return, including an admission coupon.

Nebraska railroads yesterday declared a one and one-third rate for the round trip for these occasions: Missouri River Medical association, Iowa City, September 28-30; Army and Navy Union of the United States, Kansas City, October 27-30; Nebraska Christian Endeavor union, Beatrice, October 22-24. For the National Irrigation congress, which is to meet at Lincoln, September 28-30, there will be a one-fare rate from all points in Nebraska, and one and one-third rate from all other points.

Story by Joe Jefferson.

At the sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Old Colony club at the Vineyard Sound house, Falmouth Heights, Mass., Joe Jefferson presided and opened the proceedings with the following story:

"The worthy captain has just told me that it is useless to expect of him a speech, but that if he were walking the quarterdeck of a ship he would know where he was. Now, that is where he greatly differs from myself. When I am walking the quarterdeck of a ship I do not in the least know where I am. I am reminded of what once occurred to me. I was crossing the Atlantic. The weather was dreadful. Captain Ashley knows what that means. I was trying to guide myself along the deck, and, incidentally, to aid others. In this mission I ran across a lady lying prostrated on the deck, evidently sorely troubled with that dreadful disease, seasickness.

"I said to her, 'Madame, may I bring you anything to relieve you?'

"She looked up at me and feebly said: 'I beg you will not mention it. Will you also kindly excuse me, sir?'

"I then said to her: 'But is there nothing I can do for you?'

"'No, sir,' said she in the same tone. 'Please go away.'

"'But, madame,' I said, 'you are evidently suffering. Can I do nothing to help you?'

"'I wish,' said she, 'that you would go away. I am not fit to see any one.'

"'I am sorry, madame,' I persisted, 'that I can be of so little service. Can I do nothing for your poor husband, the gentleman whose head I see in your lap?'

"'Oh,' said she, 'that is not my husband. I do not know in the least who he is.'"

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$1.00 Pierce's Favorite Prescription we sell	62c
$1.00 Pinkham's Vegable Compound we sell	74c
$2.00 Colchester's Pennyroyal Pills we sell	$1.49
$1.00 Kilmer's Swamp Root we sell	74c
25c Rose Perfumed Talcum Powder we sell	14c
25c Thompson's Cherry Phosphate we sell	14c
25c Piso's Consumption Cure we sell	19c
50c Pozoni's Gold Box Powder we sell	34c
25c Tetlow's Swansdown Powder we sell	14c
50c Woodbury's Facial Soap we sell	14c
$1.25 Vin Mariani we sell	$1.09
25c Packer's Tar Soap we sell	14c
50c Cuticura Salve we sell	38c
25c Cuticura Soap we sell	15c
50c Gem or Birney's Catarrh Powder we sell	25c
50c Infant Foods (all kinds) we sell	39c

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Bee, September 18.

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The chances are that before the season is over you will come in here for a Fall Overcoat and the chances are that we won't have it if you wait too long. We have them now. We have them in Worsteds, Cheviots, Thibets, Clays, Vicunas, Tricots, Covert Cloths and Whipcord weaves. We have them in all sizes from 34 to 44. We have them as low as five dollars and as high as fifteen. The entire line is now on display on our second floor and particular attention is called to the fact that the styles are absolutely correct and that every coat in the assortment was made up to our order this year. Our "Exposition" covert coat box cut and satin lined at fifteen dollars will be one of the wonders of the mercantile world this fall. No such coat has ever been seen in Omaha for less than thirty dollars. Mr. Dingley didn't have his bill quite ready when we had these coats made.

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who are about to wrestle with the problem of their boy's fall and winter outfits should see our new Reefer Suits, Vestee Suits, Eton Suits, Sailor Suits and Double-Breasted Suits. The stamp of quality is upon them and the evidences of thorough workmanship are as plain as the nose on one's face. Our prices are just as easy as the clothing are good, and we guarantee every garment we sell. You can't make a mistake if you buy your clothing at Haydens. Examine prices and goods. Take a look in our show windows.

Immense Sale on
Men's Hats and Caps For Saturday.

On table No. 3 we will sell $1.50 and $2.00 Hats at 25c.
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BIG SALE ON MEN'S SOFT AND STIFF HATS.
Men's Soft Hats at 65c, 75c and $1.00. Positively a saving of at least 25 per cent. A regular $3.00 Stiff or Soft Hat for $1.50.

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