

solidly banked with special trains. But they could not begin to carry the thousands who poured out of the grounds, and the rush home was a repetition of that which had moved towards the grounds in the morning. The local transfer companies marshaled all the express wagons and omnibuses that could be drafted to assist in moving the crowd, but at that thousands were compelled to walk, and thousands more were still waiting when the midnight bell sounded the close of the biggest day of the exposition.

RECEPTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Seventy-Five Thousand People Massed in Front of the Stand.

The scene on the hour for the arrival of the president's party approached almost exceeds description. From the band stand the perspective of tightly packed humanity stretched as far as the grounds were visible. It extended from the base of the pavilion across the viaduct to the entrance to the main court. On sides the human sea was broken from the Horticultural building to the East Midway, and even the young trees and the roofs of the buildings were populated by ambitious spectators. Over all was a tension of waiting, and the air was filled with the strong breeze and blended in patriotic harmony with the cheers of the crowd and the inspiring strains of martial music. Two long festoons of streamers were strung over the Plaza from each end of the pavilion to the casino and the arch over the grand stand was draped with two immense silk flags and huge masses of bunting. The same colors were flung from the flagstaffs of all the surrounding buildings and hundreds of smaller flags that were waved by enthusiastic spectators completed the patriotic display. The continuous outbursts of cheers and handclapping.

While the crowd was waiting Innes' band played a short program and the people cheered wildly whenever a patriotic chord was sounded. At this time additional thousands were pouring over the viaducts and through the gates. At length it seemed that the great expanse of bluff was so tightly packed that no more could enter. The crowd became as solidly wedged on the viaduct and the open spaces around the pavilion. The press behind could not judge it another inch and hundreds of people were unable to even get within sight of the president. It was estimated that when the exercises began there were 75,000 people on the Plaza and that was not the end of the throng. It took break away until after they were over.

Arrival of the President.

The presidential party entered the wagon gate from Sherman avenue at precisely 11 o'clock and the carriages were driven to the band stand through a narrow path which had been kept open by the entire force of the Second Schraubs' volunteers. As the carriage which contained President McKinley and President Wadsworth of the exposition approached the volunteers were drawn up in company front immediately in front of the pavilion and the detachment of the Twenty-second United States Infantry stood in solid formation at their left. The passage of the presidential carriage through the crowd was accompanied by the most exuberant demonstrations. The crowd was wedged so closely that it was almost impossible to move, but the people managed to get their heads and hands high and cheer and wave with hats and handkerchiefs and flags, while their voices united in a succession of tremendous cheers that made the Plaza ring. President McKinley bowed right and left to the people as he passed and as he mounted the platform of the demonstration was renewed. It was continued almost without interruption while the other distinguished visitors were conducted to seats behind him and even the members of the diplomatic corps in their national costumes were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The enthusiasm continued while the band played a patriotic selection and was only allayed when President Wadsworth introduced Rev. John McQuoid of the First Methodist church to offer the invocation. This was an earnest and eloquent appeal for the distinguished blessing on the celebration of the day and after its conclusion President Wadsworth spoke briefly in introducing President McKinley. He said in substance: "Our hearts are full of joy and gladness as we stand on the occasion of the return of peace to the nation. We meet to celebrate the victory of our arms and to rejoice that the sunshine of peace again bathes our land. I voice the sentiment of all in our hearty congratulations to our beloved general and commander-in-chief, today, as he leads his army and his people to the love and adoration that we feel for him and present to him as a fragrant flower I might express in some degree the sentiment that we feel. We have honored every achievement of American arms. All honor to the soldiers and their commanders who have so gallantly planned the American flag where it will assure the blessings of liberty and of God. All hail to the chief who sent to a suffering people the humanity of a mighty nation. All hail our guest, our ruler, our president."

With Bust Greets President.

As President McKinley rose the multitude broke into another tumult of cheers that continued for several minutes. During the eloquent address that followed this was repeated at frequent intervals and when the president asked if the American people would endeavor to detract from the glory so gallantly won by their soldiers, the response was a tempestuous chorus of "No," that seemed to reflect the unanimous sentiment of the tremendous throng. President McKinley spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Transmississippi Exposition and Fellow Citizens: It is with genuine pleasure that I meet you here in the city of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me and whose warm hearts have been kindled by the news of our progress. For this renewed manifestation of your regard and for the cordial reception of today my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal, and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey. My greeting is not alone to you and the state of Nebraska, but to the people of all the states of the transmississippi participating here, and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidences of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition. It is my duty to establish the fact that their pluck has not deserted them, and that prosperity is again within their grasp. This picture is again within their grasp. This picture is again within their grasp.

Your friends may smile

But that tired feeling Means danger. It Indicates impoverished And impure blood. This condition may Lead to serious illness. It should be promptly Overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which purifies and Enriches the blood. Strengthens the nerves, Tones the stomach, Creates an appetite, And builds up. Energizes and vitalizes The whole system. Be sure to get Only Hood's.

yet another magnificent example. The historical celebration at Philadelphia and Chicago, and the splendid exhibits at New Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville, are now a part of the past, and yet in influence they stand before us as if they were yesterday, closely intertwined with our national development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the Transmississippi Exposition. The Transmississippi Exposition will mark another epoch in the nation's material advancement. One of the great laws of life is progress, and nowhere have the principles of this law been so strikingly illustrated as in the United States. A century and a decade of our national life have turned into a conviction; changed experiment into demonstration; revolutionized old methods and won new triumphs which have challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention and manufactures, but above all in the opportunities of the nation for its own elevation, which have been secured by wise free government.

Hitherto, in peace and in war, with additional vigor and diligent changes in our laws, we have steadily enforced the spirit of the constitution secured to us by the noble self-sacrifice and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors. We must avoid the temptations of conquest in the spirit of gain. With an increasing love for our institutions and an abiding faith in their stability, we have endeavored to secure the progress of government in the progress and the prosperity of our people an inspiration to the whole human race. Confronted at this moment by new and grave problems, we must recognize that their solution will affect not ourselves alone but others of the family of nations.

At this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; we must be ready to meet our duties and we must follow our duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature, or self-control too constant, in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression, and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good. It has been said by some one that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until every effort for peace without it has been exhausted. Duty has never been a military government. Peace, with whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is the national desire, and the goal of every American aspiration. On the 25th of April, for the first time for more than a generation, the United States sounded the call to arms. The banners of the Union were raised, and every citizen responded; a mighty army was enrolled; the north and the south vied with each other in patriotic devotion; science and the arts were not less active in their weapons; factories were rushed to supply equipment; the youth and the veteran joined in freely offering their services to their country; with a unanimity and ardor all the people rallied to the support of the republic. No break in the line, no halt in the march, no feint in the fight. National unity and patriotic impulse at home, no successful resistance to the patriotic spirit of the troops fighting in distant waters or on a foreign shore!

Patriotic Flames Out.

What a wonderful experience it has been from the point of view of patriotism, an achievement! The storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our navy was too small, though powerful with its modern armaments, to meet the fortune in its trained officers and sailors. Our army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only 15,000 available men, and the war was declared on the account which officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there and the courage of our forefathers was renewed. It was continued almost without interruption while the other distinguished visitors were conducted to seats behind him and even the members of the diplomatic corps in their national costumes were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

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Heroes of the Line.

New names stand out on the honor roll of the nation's great men and with them unnumbered stars of the heroes of the line, the forecastle, invincible in battle and uncomplaining in death. The intelligent, loyal, indomitable soldier and sailor and marine, the hero of the line, are entitled to equal praise as having done their whole duty, whether at home or under the baptism of foreign air. Who will dim the splendor of their achievements? Who will withhold from them their well-earned distinction? Who will intrude detractors at this time to belittle the many who have done their duty? Who will deny them the honor of their country? Who will darken the counsels of the republic in this hour requiring the wisdom of statesmen and the courage of the people? Who will deny to us the men who endured in the short but duty-filled days of the war, in the privations, whether in field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impairment of either their honor or the glory of the peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten. The faith of a Christian nation recognizes the hand of America and in the ordeal through which we have passed. Divine favor seemed manifest everywhere. In fighting for humanity's sake we have been signally blessed. The genius of the nation, its freedom, its justice, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by Divine Providence, make every step to every task and the master of every emergency.

Postmaster General Speaks.

The inspiring conclusion of the president's address was followed by renewed acclamation and when Postmaster General Smith was introduced, he received an ovation that was almost equally flattering. He said: "I have just come fresh from the observation of the nation's greatest exhibition of the past century. Two days ago it was my privilege to stand on the summit of Pike's peak. The day was clear and a magnificent view of the nation's history was before me. On the one side were the great boundless plains of the west, stretching away into the fading distance like the blue chain of the Rocky mountains, with peak piling on peak, like Ossa on Pelion, while a hundred miles away in full view and glistening in the midday sun, was the snow-capped range, which is the great backbone and dividing line of the continent, on the other side of which the waters seek the Atlantic and on the further side the Pacific. Beneath these mountains lies untold wealth of precious metals, so that the broad horizon surveys from that lofty height, was every variety of agricultural and mineral treasure and of scenic grandeur which is unfolded within the continent. That was nature's gigantic and inspiring exhibition. Turning from that wonderful panorama, we look upon the triumph of art. We pass from the handiwork of the great Ruler of the universe to the handiwork of man and we see how, out of the materials of the earth, he molds and fashions the creations of beauty and utility. In these stately structures, enriched with every grace of architecture, we find the wisdom of the ages and we see how genius and invention conquer the domain of nature and subdue its varied products to the uses of man. The progress of the human race is so admirable in its substance and so noble in its architectural setting, and from those two lessons of nature's lavish hand in our vast domain and art's unbounded forces and treasures, I derive the third and supreme lesson of our matchless destiny as a nation. In the lessons should be taught and emphasized here in the heart of the country. Here in the great west, the work of both nature and man, take colossal form. Here are all the great states of the Mississippi which are as small as all the New England states put together. Most of them are divided into counties and several of them, singly, reach from New York to Chicago, or from Lake Erie to South Carolina. The vast region within the Mississippi survey of the Rocky mountains was once the great American desert. It has now become the granary of the world and is advancing in every field of industrial enterprise. With less than 1,000,000 square miles east of the Mississippi, we have more than 2,000,000 miles west of that great stream and its development has but fairly begun. You could put the entire American people into the three states of Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado and the population would even then be as dense as that of Great Britain. Belgium. It is a curious circumstance that the representative of Spain, after signing the first treaty of Paris during the revolutionary struggle which resulted in the independence of the American republic, wrote to his monarch: 'This federal republic is born a pigmy; a day will come when it will be a giant, even a colossus, and will rule the world.' That day has come, and, in the light of this early Spanish declaration, it is an interesting fact that the world comes to us full of admiration for the progress of the result of a war with that power whose discerning representative, looking along the vista of years, presaged a great destiny. There is no true American who can be inensible to this new position of our republic. There is no true American who can be unmoved by the thought of the fact that it comes under the presidency of that masterful American statesman who has been most conspicuously devoted to the upbuilding of our country. He has been trusted to deal most wisely with the new duties and opportunities before us. We turn from the exceptional demands of war to the high and noble work which is illustrated in the arts and glories of this exposition, and we move forward in that peaceful career with new courage and with a new outlook. The world is not so necessary and sometimes becomes the pathway of civilization; but we do not forget that war is only the last resource in a great crisis and that of our century has never been the sure and lasting advancement of peace. To this career of peace we re-dedicate ourselves and let it be the true mission of our nation to secure the full fruits of our opportunity in harmony with the genius of our liberty and our institutions. After Mr. Smith's address, President Wadsworth proposed three cheers for our president, our country and our flag, and these were given with vociferous energy, while the president bowed his appreciation. Then the members of the cabinet who had not spoken and General Miles were informally introduced to the audience and the big crowd was gradually broken up.

GOOD-NATURED JAM AT THE PLAZA.

Throng Gathered to Hear the President Hardly Able to See Him.

Thousands of the throng who packed the Grand Plaza before the band stand when President McKinley arose to speak had been in their places for hours, and were weary early in the morning unloaded thousands who had come long before the turnstiles were set going for the express purpose of getting a position on the plaza and retaining it until the exercises were over. It was a case of the early bird catches the worm and plenty of people seemed to be convinced of the soundness of this axiom. Thus at 9 o'clock and shortly thereafter the forerunners of the immense crowd that was to come were rapidly filling the place. Gradually the crowd became a throng, the throng became a packed mass. At 11 o'clock the people had filled the entire place up to the crest of the viaduct. The reserved seats had long been disposed of and the only place that one could secure to get a view of the platform was on the far outskirts of the crowd. Every spot of any value about any of the buildings was seized with avidity. From some of the buildings and from the outskirts of the crowd it was impossible to hear anything from the platform and it was barely possible to see more than the outline of persons on the platform. Yet everybody seemed to be satisfied to look at the place where the president was even if they were not always able to distinguish him.

The crowd amused itself with the usual banter and comment that pervade such an assembly. That is, they talked while they were not engaged in trying to prevent themselves from being squeezed to death, and in stopping those who were pushing and hustling to secure their positions. A diversion occurred on the arrival of the president. Cuban veterans were given a hearty reception, being cheered loudly as they made their way through the crowd. The crowd then sank back again into comparative quietude.

ATTENDANCE A RECORD BREAKER.

Equals the Combined Figures of Two Other Big Days.

The attendance at the exposition yesterday actually exceeded the record of 1897, but was equal to the combined figures of Modern Woodmen day and Fourth of July, which had previously been the high water marks. It was five times that of July 15, when 20,226 people greeted W. J. Bryan on the occasion of the farewell to the Third Nebraska on the day that the structure was of the opening day and not far short of five times that of August 24, which was celebrated as World-Herald day.

Russians Suggest Arbitration.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The newspapers here urge that the question of the Falkland Islands, the Chile, in dispute between England and France, be settled by arbitration.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

until it was aroused to cheers by the arrival of the president's party. The sun pushed forward by the wind enthusiasm and the wish to see almost obliterated the passageway along which the cavalcade was passing. All the distinguished visitors were greeted with cheers, but the ovation of the president was the most enthusiastic. Another outburst occurred when he arose to speak. Very few of the crowd heard President Wadsworth, but everybody waited until he apparently turned to introduce some one. When in response to the pantomime President McKinley arose and stepped forward, and under cheers and a sea of waving hats and handkerchiefs greeted him. Those on the outskirts were as eagerly centering their gaze on the stand if they were able to secure but glimpses of the nation's ruler. "Here you can see him through here." "I see the back of his head. See there!" "That time I saw his face, fair and square. Now let's go." "Oh, how I wish I could hear him speak only a minute."

PASSING THROUGH THE BUILDINGS.

President McKinley Surveys the Exhibits and Holds Brief Reception.

President McKinley held a pleasant reception at the Horticultural building yesterday afternoon. The attendance was limited to only those who had tickets from the board of management of the Government building, but between 500 and 800 people were so favored. The cards read good for admission between the hours of 1:30 and 2:30 p. m. The first hour after the holders of the tickets began to assemble at the north door of the Government building. Some impatience was shown by the people when the hour of 2 arrived and they were not allowed to go into the building, and this was the case until 2 o'clock. The crowd approached, and many went away. During this time the president and his party were making a tour through the buildings on the north side of the lagoon, from which all other visitors had been excluded for the time, and he made the journey leisurely. The party returned to the Government building, where they were thrown open and the crowd rushed in and was allowed a little time in which to adjust itself where it could best see the president before the distinguished guests put in an appearance.

At the President's Table.

The president's table extended from north to south along the east side of the dining hall and from three long tables extended to the west nearly the full length of the room. The president sat in the center of his table and to his left, in the order named, were President Wadsworth of the exposition, W. Ting Fang, the Chinese minister; Z. T. Lindsey, Mr. W. Ting Fang, Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, Mr. Brasil, the Brazilian minister; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Kirkland and Secretary Bliss. At the president's left were Mrs. Wadsworth, Postmaster General Smith and wife, Secretary Gage and wife, Herman Koutze, Secretary Wilson, Chin Tom Ye, the Korean minister; Mrs. E. Rosewater, Mrs. Chin Tom Ye, E. Rosewater, Governor Adams of Colorado and wife, and Governor Holcomb and wife.

Effect of His Success.

General Anderson, in responding to the toast "The Exposition," said that the people had been of the belief that the enterprise could not be made a success and he was one of the number. As a consequence there were none who were more amazed at its stupendous success than himself. He complimented the executive committee on the happy outcome of the enterprise, and that body had done all the hard work that has culminated so satisfactorily. General Anderson stated that the great advantage resulting from the exposition, besides many

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

Safe and Effective in Every Form of This Common and Annoying Disease.

Many people suffer from piles, because after trying the many lotions, salves and ointments without relief or cure, have come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on. Fortunately this is no longer necessary, the Pyramid Pile Cure, a new preparation, cures every form of piles, without pain, inconvenience or detention from business. It is in the form of suppositories, easily applied, absolutely free from opium, cocaine, or any injurious substance whatever, and its nature how severe the piles, gives instant relief, not by deadening the nerves of the parts, but rather by its healing, soothing effect upon the congested membranes. The Pyramid Cure is the most effective, the safest and most extensively sold of any Pile Cure that has ever been placed before the public, and its reputation has been secured by reason of its extraordinary merit and the reasonable price at which it is sold. All druggists selling it at 50 cents a single package, and in many cases a single package has been sufficient. A reason takes serious chances in neglecting a simple case of piles, as the trouble soon becomes deep-seated and chronic, and very frequently develops into fatal incurable rectal diseases like fistula and rectal ulcers. Any druggist will tell you the Pyramid is the safest, most satisfactory, and most effective. The Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., will send you an address a treatise on cause and cure of piles, also book of testimonials.

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Old Plantation 100 Southern Negro Dancers, Singers, and Like Artists. Pickaninny Quartet, Handful of Water. See the Village.

THE LIBBY GLASS BLOWERS. The finest exhibition of glass blowing and glass spinning—and glass cutting—ever shown in Omaha. See it with a reduction of the admission on each purchase of a souvenir made by the glass blowers. Prices 10c, 25c, 50c. ONE-COME ALL.

DINNER AT THE GROUNDS

Distinguished Company Sits Down to Feast Under Happy Conditions.

MANY KINDLY SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED

Editor McKelvey, General Miles, Senator Thurston and Governor Adams Pleasantly Allude to Some Pertinent Topics.

President McKinley and the other members of the national delegation to the Peace Jubilee exercises attended a dinner at the Market cafe, on the exposition grounds, yesterday evening, as the guests of the exposition officials, which was the evening event of many brilliant affairs which have taken place there during the summer. The dining room was beautifully and artistically draped in national colors and festoons of the red, white and blue were suspended from the ceiling, while the pillars were garnished with evergreen. In the east end of the room, back of the seat occupied by the president, was a mammoth copy of the seal of the exposition worked in flowers, and among the plants were miniature incandescent lamps with yellow light giving a warm color to the room in comfortable contrast to the chilling northwest which was blowing without. Elsewhere among these decorations and in harmony with the spirit of the occasion were numerous doves of peace. The tables were lighted with floral decorations, which were tastefully without being extravagant. At the west end of the room, facing the president, was a large painting of the executive. Each of the guests received as a souvenir of the occasion a silver coffee spoon, in the bowl of which was a picture of the Government seal.

The menu card was a handsome affair, printed on cream colored Bristol board of five leaves, tied together with white satin ribbon in the upper left hand corner. On the first leaf was the American eagle in gilt and appears on the president's flag, resting upon a standard of national colors. On the second was a lithograph of the Government building. On the third was an announcement of the event, engraved in graceful script. The third contained the menu in engraved script, printed over a picture in light blue of the Market cafe building at night. On the back of the last leaf was the gift seal of the exposition.

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DON'T

Don't talk politics to ladies or dry goods to gentlemen! Good taste will endorse neither.

Don't think because you have succeeded in one thing you can succeed in all! Few people succeed even in one thing.

Don't think yourself physically omnipotent! The weakest person and the shortest lived frequently feel the best.

Don't delay when you feel weak, languid or debilitated. Take something to stimulate your energies at once.

Don't think that any stimulant will do! Doctors, scientists and the best authorities agree that pure whiskey is the best stimulant.

Don't be deceived into using an inferior whiskey! Remember that the most popular, the purest, the most powerful and the most valuable whiskey is Pure Malt, and that it has been so admittedly for years.

Don't let your dealer deceive you or impose upon you by saying he has "something just as good," or "something he can recommend." He has interested motives.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TROCADERO Cor. 14th and Huron Sts. Telephone 1277. Lewis & Williams, Props. and Mgrs. W. W. COLE, Act. Manager.

Week commencing, Sunday, Oct. 9, 10 minutes every day. A rare bill of excellency headed by FLO. IRWIN. Emancipated by the battles which were of such terrible import but a few years ago. He complimented the exposition management most highly for the remarkable evidence of the growth of the west that is being exemplified in the exposition. Turning then to the subject of his host, the sculptor, he said that the acquisition of Porto Rico is a most important acquisition to the territory of the United States and as time passed, if ever the country becomes embroiled again with a foreign power, the great importance of its possession will be established. In the course of his remarks, General Miles made a significant statement regarding the criticism of his acts during the war. He declared that in the forming of his plan of campaign he had found himself opposed by men of great influence in governmental positions. He found, however, that the people were in favor of his arrangements and therefore was perfectly confident that he was performing his duties satisfactorily.

"The War for Humanity" was the topic assigned to Senator John M. Thurston. In responding to the toast Senator Thurston declared the "War for Humanity" in which the Cubans had been surrounded under Spanish rule. Their sufferings were so great that a Christian nation such as the United States could not help but intervene and in this statement he found full justification for the declaration of war. The glorious results of the struggle were advanced as proof of the justice of the cause.

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Many people suffer from piles, because after trying the many lotions, salves and ointments without relief or cure, have come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on. Fortunately this is no longer necessary, the Pyramid Pile Cure, a new preparation, cures every form of piles, without pain, inconvenience or detention from business. It is in the form of suppositories, easily applied, absolutely free from opium, cocaine, or any injurious substance whatever, and its nature how severe the piles, gives instant relief, not by deadening the nerves of the parts, but rather by its healing, soothing effect upon the congested membranes. The Pyramid Cure is the most effective, the safest and most extensively sold of any Pile Cure that has ever been placed before the public, and its reputation has been secured by reason of its extraordinary merit and the reasonable price at which it is sold. All druggists selling it at 50 cents a single package, and in many cases a single package has been sufficient. A reason takes serious chances in neglecting a simple case of piles, as the trouble soon becomes deep-seated and chronic, and very frequently develops into fatal incurable rectal diseases like fistula and rectal ulcers. Any druggist will tell you the Pyramid is the safest, most satisfactory, and most effective. The Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., will send you an address a treatise on cause and cure of piles, also book of testimonials.

HOTELS.

THE MILLARD. 13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha. CENTRALLY LOCATED. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. J. E. MARKEL & SON, Props.

BOYD'S THEATRE

3 Nights— Saturday Matinee Commencing TONIGHT - The Record Breaker— Hoyt's A Texas Steer

60 Laughs in Every Yell! 60 Yells in Every Howl! 60 Yells in A Texas Steer!

Don't fail to take a ride on GRIFFITHS' SCENIC RAILWAY on the MIDWAY, and see a representation of the BATTLE OF MANILA in the Great Tunnel. The patent right for these railways is held by Griffiths, at his office on the Midway.

Old Plantation 100 Southern Negro Dancers, Singers, and Like Artists. Pickaninny Quartet, Handful of Water. See the Village.

THE LIBBY GLASS BLOWERS. The finest exhibition of glass blowing and glass spinning—and glass cutting—ever shown in Omaha. See it with a reduction of the admission on each purchase of a souvenir made by the glass blowers. Prices 10c, 25c, 50c. ONE-COME ALL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TROCADERO Cor. 14th and Huron Sts. Telephone 1277. Lewis & Williams, Props. and Mgrs. W. W. COLE, Act. Manager.

Week commencing, Sunday, Oct. 9, 10 minutes every day. A rare bill of excellency headed by FLO. IRWIN. Emancipated by the battles which were of such terrible import but a few years ago. He complimented the exposition management most highly for the remarkable evidence of the growth of the west that is being exemplified in the exposition. Turning then to the subject of his host, the sculptor, he said that the acquisition of Porto Rico is a most important acquisition to the territory of the United States and as time passed, if ever the country becomes embroiled again with a foreign power, the great importance of its possession will be established. In the course of his remarks, General Miles made a significant statement regarding the criticism of his acts during the war. He declared that in the forming of his plan of campaign he had found himself opposed by men of great influence in governmental positions. He found, however, that the people were in favor of his arrangements and therefore was perfectly confident that he was performing his duties satisfactorily.

"The War for Humanity" was the topic assigned to Senator John M. Thurston. In responding to the toast Senator Thurston declared the "War for Humanity" in which the Cubans had been surrounded under Spanish rule. Their sufferings were so great that a Christian nation such as the United States could not help but intervene and in this statement he found full justification for the declaration of war. The glorious results of the struggle were advanced as proof of the justice of the cause.

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