

Clothing-Store Clothes for Women

Today, Thursday, September 7th,

You are Invited to the Opening of Our

New Cloak and Suit Department

Silk Waists

Ladies' Black Silk Taffeta Waists—stock collar, worth \$4.00—

\$2.50

Ladies' Waists

All colors—fine quality taffeta—fancy white stitching—plaited front and back—flaring cuff—worth \$7.50—

\$4.75

Children's Cloaks

Children's School Reefers—braided trimming—box front—4 to 14 years—only

\$1.25

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Underskirts—

corded and deep ruffle—all colors—worth \$5.50—here at our opening sale....

\$3.90

We have long been preparing for its opening—talent and money have been used unsparingly to accomplish whatever has been thought of to make the cloak and suit event here one of greater importance than the community has any record. The finest cloaks and suits have been collected here for your interest and pleasure and for our legitimate profits. You shall have the best cloaks and suits at such prices as you are not used to. The agreement between this store and you is that at all times you shall find these favors of price and style here. We wish to call your special attention to the make-up of all cloaks, suits, etc., in this department—As in the manufacturing of clothing—every detail is carefully looked into, no relics, no old styles, no jobs, nobody's errors, nobody's misfits shall enter this department. What you find here is all new and this season's productions. With the opening of the new department here much of the cloak and suit humbugery will be knocked out—much remains to be done—we are going about it on a scale so broad that the force of skillful treatment will lift up the Omaha cloak and suit business here to a level where popular favor shall grow around it like color-glory that comes to the autumn dale.

Ladies' Skirts

Ladies' Underskirts—in a good quality skirting—deep ruffle—with cord—full sweep—regular \$1.00 quality—

50c

Dressing Sacques

Ladies' Dressing Sacques—fancy edge—satin ribbon—full line colors—

60c

Dress Skirts

Ladies' black and blue storm serge Dress Skirts—full sweep—latest back—worth \$2.00—

\$1.25

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits—

all wool chevrot—silk lined fly front jacket—one piece skirt—all colors—worth \$10.00—here at our opening sale....

\$5.00



MIGHTY FEW OF THEM LEFT

Lead and Hemp Cause a Slump in the Business of Train Robbing.

MARKED DECLINE OF THE INDUSTRY

Recollections of Notable Enterprises Carried Out by Knights of the Road—Famous Characters and Their Crimes.

It is held by railway men and express agents whose lines traverse the territory of Arizona that the efficacy of a law affixing the death penalty to a crime against property has been proved by the utter decadence of the once thriving industry of train robbery. There was a time when it was a common mode of making a living, relates a correspondent of the New York Sun. Within a year of the passage of the law defining it as a capital offense it had dwindled in Arizona by more than 60 per cent. In two years cases of train hold-ups were rare. Since then there have been merely sporadic cases. The men of the coaches or take their chances in looting straggled express offices in small towns. Ninety per cent of them think too much of their necks to run them into almost certain nooses.

Eight years ago in Arizona there was a train robbery a month, and this is a large number when the comparatively few railroads in this territory and the few trains are taken into consideration. Into such a condition of decadence has the pursuit descended that it has now become more than a year since anything like a "recent hold-up" has been accomplished. That which is true of Arizona is true also of California, in which state the law covers train-wrecking as well as train robbery. It is also true of nearly all the states in which train robbery once flourished. Not all these states have proscribed the death penalty for the crime, but the robbers seem to think they have. The inactivity of their brethren in the far southwestern states has discouraged them. In Texas, for instance, there have been no cases of this kind worthy of the name for more than a year, yet in Texas less than ten years ago there were five distinct bands of robbers operating simultaneously. It is a tribute to the officers of that state that very few of these men are now alive. Most of them were killed before there was a chance to send them to the penitentiary.

Beginning of the Industry.
The rise and fall of this industry, it is completely and sensibly written, would make a book more thrilling than the work known as the "Villanates of Montana," a paper-covered volume compiled by a preacher, which once had the distinguished honor of commendation at the hands of Charles Dickens. So far as records extend, and they are believed to be reasonably complete, the various railroads and express companies having kept a careful account of their losses in this way, as well as their numerous encounters, the first train-robbery in the United States occurred in Indiana. The year was 1865. One night in September an express in the Ohio & Mississippi road slowed up at Brownstown. This place is ninety miles west of Cincinnati. Two men climbed on the locomotive, covered the engineer and fireman with revolvers and conversed pleasantly. They were heavily masked. As they talked, their companions uncoupled the express car and the engineer was forced to haul it five miles down the road. Here the car was entered, the messenger obliged to unlock the safe and \$120,000 was taken. The affair caused a fever of excitement all through the country and the

railway people saw at once that a new and terrible war had begun against them. For this time the members of a family named Reno were held to be responsible, but there was no evidence of their guilt and they were not molested. A few months later two boys inspired by the fire of imitation held up a train on the same road and near the same point. They were taken in hand by their parents, who delivered them to the authorities along with the \$3,000 they had stolen. No particular punishment was given them. This was the second train robbery. A year after three brothers, Frank, Jesse and Jim, along with a relative named Anderson, captured a train on the Indianapolis, Madison & Jeffersonville road at Seymour, which was their home. They threw the express messenger out of the car, broke open the safe and got \$125,000, with which they fled to Canada. In that country, after a long chase, they were overtaken and forced to surrender. Long extradition proceedings followed.

Premature Funerals.
While these were in progress six young fellows of Seymour organized a band for the purpose of robbing trains. They proposed to go into the business thoroughly and on a large scale. Their plans were perfected to the extent of selecting their hiding places and means of escape, when they were betrayed by an outside confederate, who was to share in the plunder, though he had not been asked to do any of the work. They stopped a train and found themselves face to face with a resolute force of armed detectives. They were captured without trouble and locked up. At daybreak next morning a hundred citizens of Seymour took them from their cells and hanged them to a tree a mile west of the town. Soon after this lynching the three Renos and Anderson were brought back from Canada. They were lodged in the jail at New Albany, Ind., for safe keeping, the temper of the Seymour folk making it unhealthy for train robbers in their neighborhood. The event showed that the precaution was useless. The trouble with New Albany was that it was not far enough away. A lynching party which had been formed at Seymour for the reception of the Renos went to New Albany a thousand strong, battered down the jail door and made their way to the cells occupied by the men. The cells were so small that not many of the mob could get in. Jack intended to do against him, as there were other charges pending. He produced a "marble bible," which he had made when a convict, and laid it on the desk as an evidence of his good intentions. The express manager told him to go home. Jack remarked that the business did not pay enough to qualify the punishment it entailed, went back to Seymour and settled down to work. He is there now, a respected, taxpaying citizen.

Two Notable Raids.
The lynching of these ten men in Indiana appears to have discouraged prospective robbers for a little while. They broke out again, however, in 1873. On July 21 of that year eight men tore up the track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road near Council Bluffs. The train was derailed, the engineer was killed and more than a

dozen passengers were badly injured. As the crash came the outlaws rushed from hiding places near the roadbed, robbed their wounded and terrified victims and took \$5,000 from the express car. This was known as the "Council Bluffs outrage" and the daily papers of the time were tremendously wrought up over it. Thirty thousand dollars was offered as a reward for the capture, dead or alive, of the perpetrators, but they got clear with their booty. The Council Bluffs affair was reasonably successful from the criminal point of view, yet, strangely enough, it was followed by a long stagnation in the business. It was 1875 before the country was started by an attempt to rob a Vandavia line express car at Long Point, Ill. The bandits shot and killed the engineer, Milo James, uncoupled the express car from the remainder of the train and ran it two miles down the track. The express messenger refused to open up the safe and fought like a tiger. They were still battling with him and apparently as far from success as ever, when they were frightened away by the approach of the train conductor, who headed a party of armed passengers. These robbers were not the genuine article and had little nerve. They threw away not only their weapons in the fight, but at various places on their headlamps stamped they threw away body suits of mail which they had worn under their clothing. An offered reward of \$10,000 failed to land any of them in jail.

Jobs of the James Boys.
In this year the James boys, who were genuine all through, came to the front as train robbers. They had been previously merely raiders of banks and stage coaches. They forced the station agent at Gadshill, Mo., on the Iron Mountain road, to flag a passenger train, which they held up with little trouble. Their booty was \$12,000, taken from passengers and express messenger alike. A year later, at Otterville, Kan., they robbed a Missouri Pacific train of \$15,000. On October 7, 1877, the James and Younger boys took \$35,000 from a Chicago & Alton train at Glendale, Mo. Their biggest haul was made at Muncie, Kan., in December, 1878, when they held up a Kansas Pacific train, obtaining \$50,000, and fled into the Indian Territory. They reappeared as train robbers in 1881. At Winston, Mo., they boarded a Rock Island train. Confusion followed, and a man named Westfall, who made some show of resistance, was shot dead by Jesse James. A passenger named McMillan was killed by a random bullet. They got only \$5,000 on this raid. Two months later they went through a Chicago & Alton train at Glendale and rode away with \$20,000 in money and jewels. This was the last train robbery exploit of the James brothers. Jesse was shot by the Ford brothers next year, and Frank fled into Tennessee, subsequently standing trial, getting an acquittal, and settling down to a quiet life. He is now the doorman of a flash theater in St. Louis.

In the latter part of the '70s train robbery was in a flourishing condition in many parts of the south and west. It was in 1877 that one of the most successful jobs of this kind ever planned was put into execution. Out at Big Springs, Neb., a party of six Texas cowmen, headed by Hank McDonald, boarded an overland train the Union Pacific without attracting special attention. got into the express car and helped themselves to \$110,000. A long pursuit followed, three of the robbers were killed and \$49,000 of the money recovered. The rest of the men who had it, with one exception, were never heard of again. The afterward famous Sam Bass was a member of this gang. He got back to his own state, organized a band, and for some years terrorized a large extent of the south and west. It was in 1877 that a running fight in the eastern part of the state.

mate pursuits and, so long as they kept clear of murder, there was nothing worse ahead of them than a sentence to the penitentiary, provided always that they did not resist poses attempting their arrest. In such cases they were invariably killed.

Operations of "Captain Dick."
One of the most celebrated of them was Dick Burnett, also of Texas, better known as "Captain Dick." The Southern Pacific railway was his special prey. He robbed its trains five times in a year, always obtaining a respectable booty. On one occasion he cut off the ears of an express messenger who had resisted him, and subsequently mailed them to his victim. After holding up a train east of Del Rio, he kept in duress for an hour an aged maiden school teacher and compelled her to dance upon the prairie to lewd cowboy ditties, accompanying himself on a guitar. "Captain Dick" was killed across a camp fire by Alfred Allee, who shot him through the heart for a reward of \$2,500. Rube Burrows attacked the Texas & Pacific road, but occasionally switched to the Illinois Central. On a train of this railway in 1888 he killed Chester Hughes, a passenger, who held a gun in this way. Bill Dalton would account for three men in ten seconds at a distance of 200 yards. He was nothing less than phenomenal, and only a shade better than his kinsmen.

The Daltons began their career near Tulsa, Cal., where they held up an express train and forced the engineer to break open the safe for them. They got \$10,000. Their most noted exploit was stopping and robbing a train which carried an armed guard of twenty men. This was done near Adair, Cal., where they held up the two express men and forced the engineer to break open the safe for them. They got \$10,000.

The Lone Robber.
It was ten years after train robbery became a common enough crime before the lone robber made his appearance. The first instance of the kind was the branding of Express Messenger Nichols on a Rock Island & Pacific train near Joliet, Ill. He was captured, but for some reason was not hanged. He is now doing time in the penitentiary. Some time afterward, near Pacific, Mo., one man bound and gagged an express messenger named Forthingham and took from the safe \$100,000. This individual's name was Wittrock, but he was much better known as "Jim Cummings," under which alias he wrote many letters to the newspapers while evading arrest. He was finally captured and served a term in the penitentiary. Almost all of the money was recovered. Wittrock having been kept too busy dodging to spend much of it. Equally daring was the exploit of Oliver Curtis Perry, who gained entrance to a New York Central express car at Syracuse, intimidated the messenger, abstracted

\$25,000 from the safe, pulled the bell cord, and, when the train slowed, jumped off into the darkness. The first successful attempt with dynamite was made in 1889 near Glendale, Mo. Four masked men hid in a barn and got \$50,000. Two of them, Hedgepeth and Slye, were arrested and convicted. So effective was the use of the explosive upon this occasion that it may be said to be the parent of all subsequent dynamite robberies. In two years a stick of it became as much a part of the robber's outfit as his pistol.

Probably the most unsuccessful attempt at train robbery in all the annals of the craft occurred at a water tank five miles south-east of El Paso, Tex., in 1888. The east-bound Southern Pacific passenger train stopped there one night to fill the boiler. The large door of the express car stood wide open and inside was a messenger known to associates as "Windy" Smith. His lamp was unlighted. To the door came two men, evidently new to the business, who stood on the prairie, peered into the dark interior and called upon whom ever might be there to throw up his hands. Smith being totally invisible to them, picked up a shot gun, poked it within three feet of them and calmly killed them both.

BABY WINS ROUGH MAN
Lawyer Attracted by Child's Cute Ways Steals Little One and Escorts Her to Pleasure Resorts.
Tom Carter, a laborer, was arrested by the police Tuesday night for having in his custody the 3-year-old child of Mrs. Luther Brown, 1111 Jones street. Carter had the little one with him to several saloons and music halls, telling those who made inquiries that the child was his own.

The baby is a sweet little girl, with a wealth of blonde hair and cunning ways which attracted the attention of all who saw her. Carter was uncouth in appearance. His clothes were ragged and his hair unkempt. The contrast between the two aroused the suspicions of some of the young women who sing in the Nebraska music hall and they telephoned to the police.

Detectives found Carter in the music hall drinking beer. The baby was amusing some of the young women and spectators and she was left there while Carter was taken to jail. He finally admitted the baby was not his, stating he found her on the street and was attracted by her cute ways. An investigation was made and the mother was found. Mrs. Brown told the police that neighbors had seen a man who appeared to be a tramp leading the child down the street early in the evening. She had been searching for her lost baby for several hours. She expressed the intention of filing a complaint against Carter this afternoon.

Discovered by a Woman.
Another great discovery has been made. It is that newspaper editor—the attorney demanded.

"I discovered her clutching upon her and for seven years she withheld its severest secrets, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co. of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Mortality Statistics.
The following births have been reported to the office of the health commissioner: Frank C. Howe, 937 North Twenty-fifth street, girl; Charles Merie, 414 North Eighteenth street, boy; John Adam, 1407 Williams street, girl; John Godek, 1408 South Fifteenth street, boy; Albert Clark, 228 Douglas street, boy; A. L. Hudson, 3124 Seward street, girl.

HEMMING GETS OFF EASY

County Attorney Unable to Find Charge Covering His Oase.

MONEY OBTAINED NOT BY FALSE PRETENSES

Judge Gordon Deems It Case of "Value Received" When Mrs. Robb Paid Newspaper Man \$50 for Suppression of Letter.

On the motion of the attorneys for the defense, the case against E. H. Hemming, the World-Herald reporter charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was dismissed Wednesday afternoon in police court. Judge Gordon deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the defendant on the charge specified.

No witnesses were examined at the afternoon session, the hearing of testimony having been completed during the morning. The arguments of the attorneys after the motion to dismiss occupied the entire time. Attorney Stricker protested that the state had failed to show the money received by Hemming from Mrs. Robb was obtained by false representations. In the charges there were two counts, he said, under the second of these even the state conceded there had been no money obtained by false representations, for the reason that when Mrs. Robb paid Hemming money she knew it was to trap him. Then, he said, the judge's decision depended on the first count.

Hemming, the attorney said, called on Mrs. Robb the first time in pursuit of duties connected with the newspaper for which he worked. He perceived that Mrs. Robb was excited and could not talk in the store, so he made an appointment with her at the house where she lived. He wished to get for his paper her statement regarding the suicide.

At the interview in the house he promised to find out the contents of the letter and let Mrs. Robb know what they were.

Mrs. Robb and her husband formerly lived in South Omaha and she was exceedingly anxious that the letter left by Sampson should not be published in the papers there. Hemming agreed to try to prevent the publication. In neither of these instances was there a false representation.

"I argued for the state. He said there was no law in Nebraska for the punishment of extortion, but if there were, there would be no question that Hemming could be convicted under it. Hemming had made false representations, the city prosecutor said, he promised to go and gag the South Omaha papers, and the fact of the matter is that he never went near them. "He threatened two women by describing a letter he never saw. Is that newspaper ethics?" the attorney demanded.

"He took money from those two women pretending to buy off South Omaha newspapers and didn't go to see anybody connected with the papers. Is that the state's idea of a reporter's duties?"

The arguments which followed were on technical points and when finished Judge Gordon announced his decision almost immediately. He said that on the evidence presented there was only one course for him to follow and that was to dismiss the case. He said that to find a person guilty under the charge specified it was necessary to show that the person falsely represented certain facts with the intention to deceive; that the party defrauded relied on the representation and was defrauded because of that reliance. This the judge said had not been shown in the case before him.

New Complaint Filed.
A complaint was filed against W. Lukowitz and H. Schoensted charging them with at-

tempting to set fire to a building. The complaint is by B. Cohen, who says he is trying to find a way to prosecute the two men for trying, as he alleges, to set fire to his dwelling the night of August 21. Lukowitz and Schoensted were arrested before on a complaint alleging assault. There is no law in Nebraska against attempted arson, and the prosecutor is having a hard time trying to land a charge on which the two men can be tried.

JOHN SHANAHAN AT LIBERTY

Killer of Two Men is Released on Bonds in the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

John Shanahan, who shot and killed Royce and Callahan for South Omaha about six weeks ago, has been released from the county jail on two bonds for \$7,500 each, approved by Judge Baker. Richard Swift, Michael Donovan, Patrick Rowley, Peter Lenagh, Patrick Bronshan, Mary Kelly and Bridget Shanahan are the sureties on the bond and Peter Lenagh, Richard Swift, George W. Tierney, Michael Donovan, Mary Kelly and Bridget Shanahan are the securities on the second.

Bridget Shanahan is the wife of the accused. Michael Donovan runs a paint store in South Omaha. Peter Lenagh is garbage master for South Omaha, Patrick Bronshan was a saloon keeper in the Third ward. Richard Swift is foreman of the salt cellar of the Cudahy Packing company and George W. Tierney is manager of the Omaha Brewing company.

Want to Be Supervisors.
Applicants for positions on the boards of registration for the fall elections have begun to bother the employes of the city clerk's office. At Tuesday evening's meeting of the council a motion was passed inviting applicants to leave their names, addresses and a statement of their politics with the city clerk, so that the council will have material to work with when it comes time to make the appointments. As a result, the applications have been coming in rapidly. Only a short time ago it looked as though there would be a scarcity of men for the places.

Run Over by a Buggy.
J. H. Walburn, a laborer living at Eighth and Nicholas streets, was run over Tuesday night at Fourteenth and Webster streets by a buggy and painfully bruised about the left leg. The two men who were in the vehicle drove on without paying any attention to the victim of the accident.

Walburn was crossing the street going toward home when he was struck. He says the men were driving at a very fast pace and he could not get out of the way. Walburn was carried home in the patrol wagon and was attended to by the city physician.

Bridge Receivers Discharged.
An order has been filed in the office of the clerk of the United States circuit court discharging Oliver W. Mink, E. Elbery Anderson, John W. Doane and Frederic R. Coudert as receivers of that portion of the Union Pacific road known as the Omaha Bridge property. The report and findings of H. S. Abbott, special master in chancery, have been approved by Judge Sanborn, who accordingly dismissed the receivers of the property.

Wind Pulls Down an Awning.
The high wind ripped off one end of the large awning in front of the store of the People's Carpet and Furniture company, which, in descending, struck a woman on the head. She was not injured. The iron work of the awning narrowly missed a large plate glass front.

The favorite whiskey of famous men is Harper. Because of its smooth, exquisite flavor; because of its matchless purity; because of its mellow age. No wonder it's the favorite. Every drop sterling. Harper Whiskey.