New Fall Suits, Jackets and Capes.



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Our new tailor-made coats are now ready for selling. Our jackets have the new, correct sleeve. Our prices for fine strictly tailor-made coats are \$10.00, \$13.50, \$15.00.

GOLF CAPES. We give our customers timely notice that in a short time from now there will be but few desirable patterns of these goods to sell. You

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

BRYAN REFUSES TO SPEAK

MR. ROSEWATER DELIVERS AN ADDRESS

Committee on Resolutions Organizing for Work...Workingman's Side is Presented to Trust Conference by Many Able Speakers.

(Continued from First Page.)

amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments which in each case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, or part of this constitution when ratified by the legislature, if three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof as the one-or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress."

It will be noted that the initiative for the adoption of separate amendments to the constitution must be taken by congress while the initiative for a revision of the constitution can be taken by the states through their legislatures and when two-thirds of the states have endorsed the proposal it becomes mandatory on congress

two-thirds of the states have endorsed the proposal it becomes mandatory on congress to call a constitutional convention and submit its work for ratification. Manifestly, the revision of the constitution is more certain by a convention called by the states than would be an amendment proposed by congress, which is not likely to pass the ordeal of a two-thirds vote of the United States senate so long as its members are not elected by the direct vote of the people. In my judgment, the time is ripe for such a revision of our fundamental law as will make it conform to the changed conditions wrought by more than a century's marvelous industrial evolution, commercial growth and territorial expansion.

While the trusts might be reached by ngle amendment to the constitution single amendment to the constitution I doubt very much whether anything could be gained by such patch-work, since the constitution contains many other provisions that would constitute a bar in effecting enforcement of the interstate commerce law. The mode of procedure for securing a single amendment is, if anything, more cumbersome and ratification thereof more difficult to push than would be a complete revision of the organic law of the land.

If you will examine the constitution you

and.

If you will examine the constitution you will see that it lies within the power of the states to call a national constitutional convention whenever two-thirds have concurred in such call, whereas the ordinary amendment requires the concurrence of two-thirds of each of the houses of congress, which is very difficult to procure in view of the tremendous influence exercised over the senate by the confederated corporations.

Mr. Rosewater was applauded again and again during his address.

Cockran Compliments Bryan. Cockran of New York. At the close of his open field without favor it would not need speech the New Yorker won the hearts of his listeners by paying Bryan a few well ration in the world.

nated from the gathering, and although he patent taws. agreed with Cockran in many of his arguments, it was necessary that his side of the controversy should be given tomorrow.

Mr. Cockran said: of organized labor, I become convinced that (Applause.) the laborers who spoke to us understood these laws much better than their employindeed. I believe that some recent events in our history would have been impossible if both sides of these labor controthem this very day.

general prosperity of the community of com- And here we are face to face with a serious binations, whether of capital or of labor. difficulty. First, I must assume it a serious One of the great difficulties in a philosophi- | difficulty, because it is almost impossible to cal inquiry is the use of vague, sonorous and describe it. It is surrounded by secret. Tha of the problem, obscuring its outlines and discussion, it is impossible to try to follow

"I shall endeavor, for the purpose of es-

"Good Beginnings Make Good Endings."

You are making a good beginning when you commence to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any trouble of your blood, stomach, hidneys or liver. Persistently taken, this great medicine will bring you the good ending of perfect health, strength and vigor. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Yesterday we received a new shipment of elegant tight-fitting suits, in black, gray, and tan; beautifully tailored, with the correct habit back, at \$16.00 \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00 and \$25.00.

had better make your selection early.

WE CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUR STORE SATURDAY AT 6 P. M. tablishing an intelligent basis of discussion somewhat free from these terms over which men have become moved to passionate declamation: I shall define prosperity as an abundance of commodities fairly distributed Nebraskan Will Not Meet Bourke Cockran in among those who produce them. Now this is not a statement of true conditions sep-

arate and distinct, but rather a statement of friends, I hope to establish, before I get through, that there cannot be abundant production of commodities without an extensive distribution of them in the form of wages in a country wherein prosperity is based upon freedom. (Applause.)

Combinations May Be Good or Bad.

"But whether this distribution is not as effective and complete as we might wish we can defer consideration of that question for a moment and we can all agree that there cannot be any distribution if there is not production and that there cannot be an extensive distribution unless there is an abundant production. We must have commodities to distribute before we can distribute them in the form of wages or of profits. If this definition of prosperity be correct, it is perfectly plain that there is no reason why a sensible man should grow excited either to the approval or resentment of a combination merely as such. A combination may be good or bad, according to its effect. For instance, a combination for prayer in a church. All good men would subscribe to the success of it. (Laughter.) A combination for burglary is a conspiracy. All good men would call out the police to prevent it. (Laughter.) Any industrial system which operates to swell the volume of production should be commended: anything that operates to restrict it should be sup-

pressed. of capital or these combinations of labor hall, but wherever economic questions have been discussed. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think the question a simple one, perfectly clear. The test is to ascertain whether the combination of capital flourishes through government aid or without it for my friends, you must see that any industrial enterprise which dominates the market without aid from the government must do fair and unjust discriminations against day. so through cheapening the product, or, as it is commonly called, by underselling competitors. An industry which at one and the same time reduces prices and swells its own profits must accomplish that result by increasing the volume of its production. (Applause.) On the other hand, an industry which dominates the market by the favor of government, direct or indirect, cannot in the nature of things be forced to maintain prices, because if it could dominate the Chairman Head next introduced Bourke market by underselling competitors in an

the government favor. (Applause.) "Now, there are three ways in which the chosen compliments, which the democratic government interferes in the trade of inleader blushingly acknowledged. Cockran dividuals in this country. One is by patent likened Bryan to a monopoly and claimed he laws. It is my purpose, ladies and gentlewas a bigger monopoly as the leader of the men, tonight to try to emphasize the points democratic party than any financial corpo- on which we can agree and if possible by some suggestions to extend the scope and Cockran spoke for about two hours, and field of our agreement, but waste no time when he concluded cries for Bryan came upon questions which cannot poseibly be from all over the house. Finally Bryan settled by this conference and on which this arose and said that for the good of the con- conference can have very little effect. Thereference all partisan feeling should be elimi- fore, I will not waste time in discussing

"The other means by which the government interferes is by tariff, Now, I believe that every person can concede, whether he believes in high tariff or free trade, that "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: so far as trusts are concerned the tariff op-There is no person who would have listened erates to favor them in this way, and in this to the papers which have been read from way only: It operates to restrict compets this platform during the last three days and tion in the production of any article to those doubt for a moment that the object of this engaged in it in this country. But if a gathering was an honest search for truth. trust or combination is to be formed, mani-(Applause.) I think the country is to be festly it aids the enterprise where the field congratufated upon some of the papers of competition is originally limited. Under which were contributed to this discussion, a condition of free trade every article which notably those that came from the represent- is produced is exposed to the competition of atives from the labor organizations and the whole world. If you rely upon the com from the National Grange. (Applause.) In- bination to suppress competition manifestly seed, as I listened to the conceptions of it is easier to make a combination between sconomic law which mark every address to the producers in one country than in all which I listen, delivered by representatives countries and to that extent the tariff favors.

Government Franchises an Evil. "There is still a third and serious question with which I think we can deal, and which possible if both sides of these labor contro- I believe is vastly more exorbitant in its versies understood the economic laws gov- results than this tariff in favor of trusts. erning the relation of producer to consumer | And I refer to those favors which are exas well as one side showed that it understood | tended to certain interests or great corpora tions enjoying government franchises, which "Now, the precise question which we have are not the less government agencies because been called to consider is the effect on the their stock is owned by private individuals misleading phrases, which raise clouds of it is existing and does exist, everybody be declamation about the difficulty lieves. But for the purposes of philosophical even magnifying its dimensions. (Laughter that which you cannot even fully describe and the worst feature, therefore, of this outrage which it perpetrates against a certain class of the community is that it is shrouded in mystery.

"But, my friends, you must remember tha no person can enjoy a favor at the hands of any company enjoying a public franchise except at the expense of another. It is true of every instance where government favors an individual. A government cannot be just bring myself to quarrel with it. (Laughter.) organized effort to secure nominations by and generous at the same time, for if it be I cannot quarrel with it even if you call it a generous to one it must be oppressive to another. If it do a favor it must have a frankly before this gathering, that if I can victim. And that government only is just go to a department store (which I believe is which private industrial corporations and beneficent which has neither favorites a form of monopoly very offensive to some

"The most that you can expect to make and get a dood suit of clothes for \$40, why, of a perfect government is a just one. That I would rather go there than to a small is to say, an impartial government. Government is always beneficent when it is absolutely impartial, but not merely must must be very careful about getting excited

be impartial, its executive officers impartial, monopoly. I do not believe that there is Maryland. but the agencies that it empowers to dis- any single industry existing in this country charge functions essentially public, must be today that is a monopoly in the sense in impartial in that service to every human which that word can be used. I believe the being within the limits of the state. (Great Standard Oil company, which is generally

Municipal Ownership. "Now, I have said that these favors are all its consumers. But I suppose a better extended by the common belief and I have word would be a dominating industrial ensaid and I now allege that if one person terprise one that dominates the market, that obtains rates that are excessively favorable. leads, one that has the largest measure of if his goods are transported at a loss, why the total. I do not object, even if you call men using that same facility must the institution that gives me my clothes make good the less. If goods are trans-ported from Chicago to New York for any-with the words. I do not care which term body for less than they cost, why that must you use as much as I do about the clothes. be made up by the commerce of hundreds of (Laughter.) But it must be borne in mind others who pay too much. What is the that the gentlemen who object to this form remedy? A simple one. Some gentlemen of domination or monopoly-call it what you have suggested municipal ownership. (Ap- will-on the ground that it destroys competiplause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have no tion are wholly illogical. It does not dequarrel with the applause of the municipal stroy competition. It is the very product ownership. I concede the principle of it. of competition. You cannot have competi-(Applause.) The government has no right tion without competitors and if you have to employ any private agency to perform a competitors one must prevail. If you do function, unless it be one which the govern- not allow the man who prevails in the comment would be bound itself to perform if that petition the full fruit of his victory, he agency were not to be found. (Applause.) will not compete and nobody else will, and The only excuse for empowering a private then you will have no competition. (Laughter corporation to discharge a public function is and applause.) The competition of man in excuse that the service will be more any department of human endeavor, if it efficient. The question, then, of municipal be absolutely free, develops excellence, and ownership is a mere question of expediency, excellence is monopoly. It would not be Can a government administer a railway, a excellence if it were not. You would surely gas company or a street railway as well as not call that excellence which is shared by private individuals with that strong incen- many. Now, if any number of persons comtive in the shape of a hope of profit and peting to supply me with clothes and with that peculiar capacity which is developed shoes and with food and with shelter have by years of experience? .I won't debate it among them one standing pre-eminently able here, for this reason, that if it be a remedy, to render me the best service of all, he it is such a remote one that a discussion of dose not suppress competition; he is the it would be a discussion of our captain rather competitor; he is the successful competitor than ourselves. (Laughter and applause.) "There are many grave questions to be his

considered before municipal ownership (Laughter and applause.) could be reduced to practical operation, even though we would not set about the task. There are questions, for instance, as to the rate of valuation. Would we take them at what it that the successful industry, by serving me cost to reproduce them, or at their earning power? If we say that we will take them at the earning power, you would have rather a doubtful speculation. It is doubtful if the government could take them, capitalized at their present rates, and make them pay. If two aspects of one difference. For, my you take them at what it would cost to reproduce them, you are brought face to face with the question as to whether you have any right, after the state stood by and encouraged the original holders of these franchises, to sell the capital which was issued upon them to innocent holders at the value that might be put upon its earning power and then take it back from them on a different valuation.

"Outside of the question of ethics and jus tice you have questions of constitutional law to study and on the whole I consider the question of municipal ownership as highly ingenious and highly interesting, but the subject of a constitutional convention to frame a new constitution for the United States is somewhat remote. (Applause.)

Publicity the Remedy.

"Now, is there any practical remedy that this conference can suggest that can be put in force tomorrow by any legislature that happens to be in session. My friends it seems to me to be a very simple matter. The fact is you would not have to denounce special rates to individuals, that is the law today. The remedy then is simply to define a practical penalty, a serious one and then provide for publicity and provide the proper statute of publicity and you need person who has the right to use that posession on equal terms with everybody felony. (Applause.)

possible that this conference may reach a who has spoken upon the subject-the proleges, the master of the national grangeevery person who has touched the problem, has agreed that publicity is the remedy for this species of corporate fraud and for un- said it would be announced later in the those who are compelled to use them, what objection can there be to it? Why, they tell business when you are called upon to discharge a trust on behalf of those who are trust is discharged. (Applause.) No honest man ever yet discharging a duty for another claims the cloak of secrecy. That is the worst of frauds. (Applause.)

"No corporation has a right to secreey in the discharge of its duties. Whenever any person seeks to lure you up a dark alleyway on the pretense that he is going to serve you, do not parley with him a moment-he is a confidence man. Call a policeman if you want to save your property or your character. No corporation anxious to perform honest services to the public and its stockholders will seek secrecy or will insist upon it. Remember that this secrecy is not invoked by corporate members against the ment of interest, the false pretense of paying dividends which have not been earned; false pretenses about earnings; false preand say that this is a matter which concerns

Single Statute Necessary.

vide a single statute, first, that any stockbooks of a company and know everything mere question of money. about its concerns, although he owns but to allow the owner of one share to examine individual and by overthrowing his mutual ber and owner of that stock and a share- fields, which are soon invaded and monophe chooses. And that is the law today if addition to that, every corporation should be production is monopolized by a trust." compelled to file with the secretary of state when it organizes a statement of property and then let the public buy at any capital ization it chooses to make. Every year it should report to some competent authority a full statement of its business. That the law today in nearly every state and it is always evaded.

"I have, as you will remember, mentioned form of industrial organization which dommates the market, not through government tion to that is. We are told that it defeats competition, but, my friends, that is an obens to me the cost of something I need I monopoly. I must make this confession gentlemen), or to any other kind of a trust tailor establishment and pay \$50. "I think I said at the beginning that we

Hayes. He said in part : considered the leading monopoly, supplies about 62 per cent of the entire product of and have maintained their organizations their wages are higher and hours lower and conditions better, in spite of combinations and if you do not allow him the fruits of success, you destroy competition. cheapest must always dominate the market, for in economy the domination of the cheapest is the survival of the fittest. I have heard it said as an objection to this so well, throws the men who cannot serve me so well out of employment. Well, I

than he can, and if so, he ought to give it But let us consider for just one moment what the acts of history show. There have been two or three great industrial changes, and my firm bellef is that a period of industrial change is a period of apprehen sions; but the apprehensions are never real-

might say, in the first place, that I do not

believe it. These great industrial trusts

do not believe have thrown anybody out of

employment who deserves employment. To

begin with, the man who says that any com-

bination throws him out of employment be

cause he cannot compete with it admits

that somebody else can do his job better

"My friends, these are my suggestions: "Publicity for corporate management; prohibition under penalties for special favors; right of action against any corporation whose service is suspended, except in abso lute defense proved that it was at all times ready to discuss with its employes questions at issue between them, by agen cles of their own selection.

Morning Session.

Workingmen, socialists, advocates of the single tax theory and students of political economy were heard this morning at the Civic Federation conference on trusts and combinations held here.

A majority of the speakers spoke in vigorous opposition to industrial, financial and not enforce the penalty. An officer of a transportation combinations. The problem corporation granting a special favor to any in its relation to workingmen was discussed The committee on resolutions named by the conference vesterday held its first meet else ought to be held guilty of a serious ing at 9:30 o'clock this morning and organized by elegting ax-Governor Luce of Michi "A statute which would modify but gan chairman and Raiph M. Basley secreoperate to restrict prices or to reduce them slightly if at all the existing laws of every tarv. More than an hour was spent in disis a subject about which there has been a state would make this species of fraud cussing plans for committee work. The wide diversity of opinion, not merely in this impossible; and while I believe that it is adoption of a definite plan was finally postponed until later in the day. W. W. Howe unanimous conclusion because every person of Louisiana moved the appointment of a sub-committee of five to receive and confessors of political economy from the col- sider resolutions that might be presented and report to a general committee. The motion was carried and Chairman Luce was authorized to name the sub-committee. He

> The crowd which greeted Louis F. Post the New York advocate of the single tax, you it is private business. Never private was the smallest of the session so far. His address was enthusiastically cheered, the applause ceasing only when Thomas J. Mornot always at your elbow to see how that gan rose and spoke on "The Trust from the Socialist Point of View." Morgan was followed by Mr. Henry White,

secretary of the United Garment Workers of America. M. M. Garland, billed to speak on "An Iron and Steel Worker's View of Combinations," and E. E. Clark, grand chief railway conductor, on the program for an address, were not present when Chairman Howe called their names, and John W. Hayes,

secretary of the Knights of Labor, was re-

In part he said: Views of a Labor Secretary.

quested to deliver his address.

"I maintain that these great combinations public any more than it is against their own are an assault upon the inherent and constockholders. It is the cloak behind which stitutional rights of the citizens; that the all these frauds are perpetrated. The pay- real and vital advantage to be gained is the despotic control over labor.

"Violence is not the only means of mak ing conquests and enslaving the people, and tenses made up of false bookkeeping-all it can be proven beyond any question that these are possible while the managers of a the methods of the trusts are the methods corporation have the right to close their of the invader and the ends to be accomoffices in the face of their own shareholders plished by the intigators of the trusts are exactly those intended to be accomplished by arms directed by military genius; taking this view of the trusts, which I hold is the correct one, I assert boldly that they are "Ladies and gentlemen, we have but to pro- the enemy of society, and as such should be destroyed as any common enemy, and the holder—as they have in England, as Prof. financial phase of the question should not Brooks pointed out here the first day of the come into the subject for consideration, as ession-shall have the right to examine the liberties of the people are far above the

"The trusts being an aggressive combione share of it. If they find it too onerous nation for purely selfish objects, attacks the their books at leisure, then let them raise rights, selzes upon the field of opportunity their share to \$1,000 or \$10,000 or \$50,000 and and production, appropriating them to its let the minimum shareholder be permitted own personal advantage. The field having to examine the books. But when they issue been conquered and the trusts strengthened mony. stock at \$100 a share or \$50 a share and in its financial power, the aggressive spirit any member of the public becomes a mem- of selfish greed looks for conquest in allied holder in that corporation he should have olized, or other combinations, seeing the the right to examine those books whenever success of the first attempt, enter upon the same campaign of conquest. Soon the indithe courts would enforce it. (Applause.) In vidual is overwhelmed and every field of Resolutions dencuncing the trusts have been drafted by the anti-trust delegates for

presentation at the afternoon session. The resolutions set forth are:

General War on Monopolies. "Unalterable opposition to all trusts and monopolies; demand of the several states and cities that they take such action as will lead to the public ownership of all public utilities; demand that the federal and state governments enact legislation for the control favor, but through the cheapness of its of railways; demand that congress and the product. Now let us see what the objec- legislatures of the several states abolish all special privileges and take action to destroy monopoly; assert that no candidate for pubvious mistake. I must say to begin with, lie office is entitled to the suffrages of his that any industrial organization that cheap- fellow citizens who does not earnestly declare his hostility to all trade combinations; regard as a benefit and I cannot possibly declare that it is the duty of the people by political parties of the opponents of trusts; recommend that the several states take immediate action to limit the purposes for he formed and discourage their further formation.

The resolutions were signed by the follow ing delegates, who are all members of the delegations of their states: W. L. Grogan, Texas, chairman: M. L. Lockwood, Penneylvania; Cecil Smith, Texas; its own hands be impartial, but to paraphrese over the words. Now, there is a word here Purdy, New York; H. V. Johnson, Colorado;

Lord Bacon, 'the hands of its hands' must which I must use, and that is the word W. H. Claggett, Idaho, and W. S. McComas, vice N. Spencer, resigned; Monterville Samuel Gompers, president of the Ameri-

> Organized Labor as a Trust. "It has been said that organized labor is a trust, and I want to say in connection with this that to our minds that is an absolute misnomer. Organized labor throws open its doors to all who work for wages benefits. You cannot break into a trust, known as the interstate commerce law, supposed to be enacted for the benefit of the people, and yet the only practical use of these laws has been to steal away from us the right of trial by jury and to imprison the workman for conspiracy. As a matter

of capital. "In the midst of greater concentrations of wealth and the vast development of industry, it behooves the workers to more ceaselessly than ever devote their energies to organized labor and counteract the effect which their helpless and unprotected condition would otherwise have upon them."

Mr. Gompers was loudly applauded. The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

STOCK SALES AT CHEYENNE Baker Leases the Whitaker Ranch and Buys Cattle-Ship-ments to Omaha.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 15 .- (Special.)-One of the largest live stock transactions of the season was the sale yesterday by John Whitaker, through D. W. Gill, to Nat Baker of 1,500 head of stock cattle for \$51,-000. Mr. Baker also rented the Whitaker ranch on the Laramie plains and bought the hay and other personal property, paying \$6,000 for it and one year's lease. Mr. Whitaker, who was recently left large property interests in England by the death of his father, will go to England to live.

John Miskimons, the Glendo ranchman, has bought from F. P. Ernest of Denver the Hecht herd, numbering 1,000 head, for \$31,000. A. L. Sutherland of Sherman yesterday sold, through J. B. Woods, 200 head dwelling. of stock cattle to F. A. Bacon of the Belvoir ranch at \$36.50 per head.

The Warren Live Stock company during the week has bought 400 head of high-bred selected Oregon rams, sold \$6,000 worth of mutton sheep to a Nebraska feeder and concluded a \$25,000 sheep deal with Denver stockmen.

Cattle shipments from this vicinity this week have been as follows: R. P. Alfen, Diamond, eight cars mixed cattle; Van Tassell & Kuykendall, nineteen ars of beeves to South Omaha; John Moran, Glendo, train load cattle for eastern mar kets; Guthrie & Gibson, six trains of catle and sheep; Ben Sprague, Horse Creek, sixteen cars of cattle for South Omaha; Swan Land and Cattle company, Chugwater, fifty cars of cattle to Denver and

South Omaha. During the coming week the Tolland company will ship forty-two cars of cattle to South Omaha, and the Iron Mountain Ranch company fifty-five cars. Surveyor General Hanson of Crook county reports large shipments of horses from northeastern Wyoming to the St. Louis market.

DAKOTA'S DISPENSARY AMENDMENT.

Judge Corsey Hands Down a Decision It is Not Operative Yet. PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 15 .- (Special Telegram.)-Judge Corsey yesterday handed lown a decision in the case of the State, laintiff in error, against Clarence L. Bradord, defendant in error, reversing Judge

Moore in the test case on the status of The court holds in substance the old iquor license law is in full force and effect and in no way affected by the dispensary amendment adopted at the last election, as such amendment requires legislative action to complete it. This action will help the treasurer to continue cash payments on warrants, as only \$16,000 has as yet been oaid in on liquor licenses as against \$60,000 ast year. A great deal of license money s being held by the counties pending this decision and it will now come in and may obviate any necessity of registering war-

STATE TREASURER MANDAMUSED.

lax Suit of Homason Telephone Com pany Coming Up on Its Merits. PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 15 .- (Special Telegram.)-An order to show cause returnable before Judge Moore in Deadwood was secured on State Treasurer Schamber this afternoon in a suit brought by the Homason Telephone company to prevent the collection of taxes assessed against that company for 1896, '97-'98, amounting to \$724. Excessive valuation by the state assessment board is alleged as grounds. The action in no way affects the work of the board for this year.

Indians Dealt With in Court. DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 15 .- (Special Celegram.)—Respects Nothing, a Pine Ridge ndian, has been sentenced to three months n the Lawrence county jail for butchering the beef of another Indian. Charles Blackhorse, another Indian, was acquitted of stealing horses.

Twenty Thousand in Hand. PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 15 .- (Special Telegram.)-The fund for return of soldiers in the hands of Treasurer Schamber has passed \$20,000, and next week's remittances will certainly carry it to the point where the amount will be sufficient to bring the boys

HYMENEAL.

McNabb-Nye. CREIGHTON, Neb., Sept. 15.-Delbert McNabb and Miss Laura Nye were married at the home of the bridegroom's parents by Rev. A. J. Morkley of the Methodist Episcopal church last evening at 6 o'clock.

wedding supper was served after the cere-

Pertaining to Postoffices. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- (Special Telegram.)-Postmasters appointed: Nebraska-Elgin, Antelope county, G. F. Colby, vice Anton Zirbs, removed; Foster, Pierce county, L. P. Cox, vice W. Wanke, removed; Maynard, Cass county, A. L. Cox, vice W. A. Swearengen, resigned. lowa-Granite, Linn county, A. M. Parker,

Wapello county, E. G. Allen, vice Alex Johnson, resigned; Washington Mills, Ducan Federation of Labor, followed Secretary buque county, Anna Melloy, vice Mary Cool resigned.

DEATH RECORD.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—F. H. Faherty, who was yesterday and asks them to come in and share in the attacked with epilepsy and fell down the steps of the Essex building, died at St. "We have seen the enactment of the law Joseph's hospital last evening. As the police known as the anti-trust law and the law surgeon reported at the time of the accident, the base of the man's skull was fractured. Faherty came to this city from Omaha eight years ago and leaves a brother and sister in the Nebraska city. He has been for many years in the employ of R. G. Dun & Co. His relatives have been notified of his death. of fact, wherever the workers are organized but no arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

> Henry C. March. PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 15 .- (Special Telegram.)-Henry C. March of Canton, who arrived here a few days ago to visit his son, died this morning of bowel trouble-Mr. March has for over twenty years been clerk in the Treasury department at Washington, but the family resided at Canton. The remains will be taken to his Ohio home for burial.

Farmer Kyriss. CREIGHTON, Neb., Sept. 15 .- (Special.) -Christopher Kyrlss, a German farmer, is dead after an illness of one week. His son, who was a member of the Third Nebraska volunteers, died on his way home from the south about a year ago.

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses were is ues Friday Name and residence.

Building Permits.

The following building permits have been issued by the city building inspector:
C. W. DeLamatre, agent, 622 North Fourteenth street, repairs, \$40; O. F. Davis company, agents, repairs, \$75; same, repairs, \$75; same, repairs, \$75; dary Hondek, frame dwelling, South Thirteenth street, \$300; Gustav Hanson, South Twenty-seventh street, frame dwelling, \$500.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

W. Turner of Lincoln is in town. M. M. Mark of Denver is visiting in town E. Cuthbertson of Deadwood, S. D., is it

John M. Fairfield, court reporter in Judge E. P. Holmes' section of the district court at Lincoln, is in town. W. D. Pruitt, postmaster at Arapahoe, ac-companied by his daughter, has been in the rily this week visiting the exposition. William B. Allen, formerly of Omaha, but now employed in the War department at Washington, is in the city for a visit with friends and relatives.

J. Ross, who has been clerk at the Her Grand for some time, has gone to Kansas City, where he will probably take a position in the New Baltimore hotel.

City, where he will probably take a position in the New Baltimore hotel.

At the Her Grand: John R. Taylor, Chicago; C. S. Cozine, Whiting, Ia.; J. O. Koethe, La Cross; E. E. Tomlinson, Kansas City; C. T. A. McCormick, William George Loomis, Chicago; Woodson Whiting, Mrs. E. E. Whiting, Whiting, Ia.; Mrs. C. V. Raney, Kansas City; F. A. Radeliff and wife, Cleveland, O.; J. B. Jones, Chicago; George T. Berry, St. Louis; W. C. King, Norfolk; L. Berry, Dallas; J. W. Hardy, St. Louis; Mrs. Jewell Stein, St. Louis; F. K. Tracy and wife, Chicago; H. B. Ferharty, Topeka; J. F. Kendig, Kansas City; Al G. Morh, A. M. McMurry, Chicago; W. F. Flynn, Buffalo; F. A. Kenney, L. E. Rodgers, Chicago; E. L. Sackett, New York; W. M. Van Brunt and wife, Beatrice, At the Millard; W.-C. Skiff, S. C. Bradford, Storm Lake; J. A. Wendell, Newark, N. J.; George T. Balley, St. Louis; M. Guinzburger, L. H. Cornell and wife, W. D. Cornish, J. T. Thornton, New York; E. C. Goodrich, Grand Rapids; A. O. Downs, Colorado Springs; J. D. McIvers, Kansas City; George R. Keeley, Xenla, O.; Judson A. Lamar A. S. Gray F. H. Long, Cullen

Colorado Springs; J. D. McIvers, Kansas City; George R. Keeley, Xenla, O.; Judson A. Lamar, A. S. Gray, F. H. Long, Cullen A. Rider, C. H. Pluess, Henry F. Spangenberg, E. E. Reynolds, Chicago; A. E. Wells and wife, Oakland, Neb.; W. K. Bushnell and wife, Burlington, Wis.; C. G. Mc-Millan, Dayton, O.; A. D. Krause and wife, Ute, Ia.; E. M. Woodard, Red Oak; Mrs. E. H. Hunter and son, Des Moines; Rev. R. J. Nolan, Nichols, Ia.; Dr. J. J. Nolan and wife, Nichols, Ia.; H. Hazelton and wife, St. Louis; H. P. Laur and wife, Philadeiphia; F. R. Dunbam, Burlington; Charles R. Lewis, St. Louis; A. C. Johnson and wife, Watertown, S. D.; C. Leonardt, Los Angeles; William Adamson, Ogden,

The vision of the stork is one which brightens the eyes and quickens the heart beat of every young wife. Ye often the vision is never realized, and as the laughter of infant voices floats from without into the childless home the eyes sadden and the heart grows hungry.

It often happens that childlessness is due to conditions which may be corrected. Many women have found that the vitality and vigor imparted by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription to the womanly organs, has been the one thing needful to fulfill the joy of motherhood. This famous medicine is not a cure-all, but a specialist's prescription, having as a single aim the cure of diseases peculiar to women. Sick or weak women are invited to con-

sult Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, free of charge, thus avoiding the indelicate questions, offensive examinations, and local treatments, generally considered necessary by inexperienced practitioners All letters are held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Each answer is sent in a perfectly plain envelope.

There is neither alcohol nor other intoxicant contained in "Pavorite Pre-scription." and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all narcotic drugs.

Opium, cocaine and all narcotic drugs.

"My wife was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Pulte, Esq., of Altamont, Crundy County, Tenn. "She had utering disease and was treated by two physicians and got no relief. At last I read, in one of your Memorandum Books which you sent me, about Ir. Pieroc's medicines, and we decided to try his 'Favorite Prescription.' I sent to the drug store and got one bottle and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three nights. Being sure that it would cure her I seat for five more bottles, and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well. We now have a fine boy at our kouse."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets promote a healthy condition of the stomach

Saturday, Sept. 16.

AT THE EXPOSITION

11:00 A. M ... Adelmann's Band in Machinery Building. 2:30 P. M ... Concert by Bellstedt's Band in Auditorium. 3:30 P. M .- Four Running Races, Indian Pony Races and Roadster Race on Race Course.

4:30 P. M. Base Ball, Buck Keith's Omaha Team vs. Lincoln at

6:30 P. M.-Indian Dance on Bluff Tract. 7:00 P. M ... Concert by Bellstedt's Band on Grand Plaza. 8:00 P. M .- Maccabees' Reception in Fraternity Building.

> *********** PROF, ALFRENO, Champion High Wire Walker of the World. Indian Sham Battle and Indian Dog Feast.

Water Carnival and Other Sports.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM DISPELS EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS OVERCOMES HEADACHES
OVERCOMES HEADACHES
OVERCOMES HEADACHES
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. QUERNIA FIG SYRVP &

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY ALL DRUCCISTS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

cure billious and nervous ills, sick headache, disordered liver and impaired digestion. 10 cents and 95 cents, at all drug stores.

Creighton Orpheum....

MATINEE TODAY. Any Sent, 25c. Children, 10c-Gallery, 10c. TONIGHT 8:15. MR. HENRY LEE IDALENE COTTON and NICK LONG LES BROWNS, ELIZABETH MURRAY, ALDEN and HILL, DAVE MEIER,

TINA. never changing. Evening-Re served seats, 25c and 50c; gallery, 10c. Matinees-Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, any seat, 25c; children, 10c; gallery, 10c.

BOYD'S | Woodward & Burgess, TQDAY, 2:30. TONIGHT, 8:15. Bargain Matinee Today-Children 10c

-Adults 25c any parts house MISS ST. GEORGE HUSSEY MRS. B. O'SHAUGHNESSEY.

WASH LADY."
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c,
Sunday matinee and night, Sept. 17— Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag."

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Matinee and Night. Jacob Litt Big Production "Shenandoah."

The Trocadero W. W. COLE, Mgr. Tel. 2100. Wednesday and Sate...

Presents Balfe's Immor'n G "100 Silt" Prices-50c, 35c, 25c. Next Week-"Chimes c.

Morand's Dancing School,

Creighton Hall. Will reopen for children Saturday, September 30th. Beginners 10 a.m. —advance, 2 and 4 p.m. Adults Tues-day, September 20th. 8 p.m. Opening Assemblies, Wednesday, Sept. 20th.

Steamer Jacob Richtman Leaves Douglas Street at 2 and

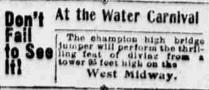


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The newest, most scientific and interest entertainment on Midway, CAPT. LOUIS SORCHO'S Opposite Patet building, West Midway,



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