Telephones 618-694. Bee, Oct. 8, 1900.

Guaranteed black taffeta silk

Strong and beautiful—a guarantee by us means, that we stand by every yard we sell, and will make good any defect that develops in wear. It's your safety insurance policy in silk buying.

This Quality of Taffeta Sold Only by Us in Omaha.

Full expectation of service as looked for in the sort of silk—or, failing, we replace it with new silk.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

GORMAN PLEADS FOR BRYAN

Maryland's Past Master of Sophistry Argues for Anti-Imperialism.

POPOCRATIC LEADER CLEARLY OUTDONE

Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri Tries to Steal Republican Glory by Declaring that the Democrats Always Favored Expansion.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Several thousand persons, among whom were many women, braved the elements tonight and attended the democratic mass meeting at Music hall. Rain fell in torrents during the early part of the evening. The attractions as announced included ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, Former Senator A. P. Gorman of this city and a number of well-known local speakers. When Chairman James Smith called the meeting to order he introduced James D. Richardson of Tennessee, chairman of the democratic congressional committee. Mr. Richardson explained to the audience that he had visited Baltimore unexpectedly and was not prepared to make a speech, but stated that he had been requested to read to the assemblage a letter which had been received from "Maryland's favorite son" the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman who, he said, was detained at home on a sick bed and was chafing under the restraint which prevented his attendance at "this grand and glorious gathering of the democracy of Maryland."

Letter from Gorman.

Senator Gorman's letter was written at Laurel, Md., and it opened with an expression of regret at his inability to attend the meeting owing to his ill health. The senator then declared in part as follows:

My time and labor will to the utmost possible extent be devoted to assisting the state and national committees in the organization of the forces of hostility to the new and dangerous doctrines exploited by President McKinley in the acquisition and forcible occupation of the Philippine islands and their government as a colony.

My opposition to this sinister and abhorrent policy began with its inception. Representing, in part, the state of Maryland in the United States senate and recognizing the disasters that must necessarily constitute the retinue of these twin evils, imperialism and militarism, I opposed them with all the power at my command. We succeeded only in preventing a permanent increase of the regular army establishment up to 100,000 men. The amendment to the army bill, offered and resolutely insisted upon by the democrats in the senate, resulted in limiting the duration of this increased establishment and fixing its period at July 1, 1901. It will be seen therefore that the maintenance of this enormous military machinery is one of the questions and not the least important of them to be decided by the American people next November. If that machinery be withdrawn we cannot longer occupy territory thousands of miles distant and govern against their will millions of people as to whose character, customs and national aspirations we are profoundly ignorant.

Paramount Issue is Imperialism.

The democratic platform aptly and truly says that "the paramount issue of the campaign is the burning issue of imperialism." When that shall have been disposed of we can devise and formulate legislation for just taxation, the regulation of combinations of capital, which injuriously affect the individual, the manner of choosing United States senators, upon the details of which questions men of the same political faith now differ.

The attempt by the republicans to make the currency question predominate will fail. That question was four years ago the logical product of conditions which no longer exist. The phenomenal addition made to the volume of gold since 1896—an amount equal to if not greater than all the coin in circulation on the first of January of that year—removes the question from the domain of controversy. This condition, together with the immense balance of trade in our favor, has been brought about by natural causes, which the ingenuity and enterprise of our people have utilized. For the republican party to claim it as the fruit of its virtuous and enlightened statesmanship is too preposterous for serious consideration.

For Bryan and Stevenson.

The sole hope of arresting the present reckless progress of imperialism, with its concomitants of large standing armies and growing lust of acquisition, is in the triumph of the democratic ticket next month.

What the country needs for its honorable safety and prosperity is the election of William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, with a house of representatives in accord with them.

Stone on Expansion.

Governor Stone was next introduced. "The letter of the former senator from Maryland," he began, "is a complete answer to the calumnies that have been hurled against him. One blast from his bugle horn is worth 10,000 men, for it is no disparagement to any other leader of the democracy of Maryland to say that this man stands forth pre-eminent, not only as one of the stalwart leaders of the senate, but of the entire nation."

Touching upon one of the issues of the campaign he demanded:

What is imperialism? The democratic party has never been nor is it opposed to the acquisition of territory. In the past it has been the party par excellence of expansion. Louisiana was acquired in spite of the opposition of the federalists, who were the progenitors of the republican party. Under a democratic administration the war with Mexico was fought and an immense expanse of territory was added to our domain. Alaska was acquired under Johnson's administration after he had been thrown over by the republican party. The question is not whether or not we shall acquire territory, but where we shall acquire it, how we shall acquire it and for what purpose we shall acquire it.

He concluded his address by arraigning the republican party for raising and expending an immense campaign fund, which he declared could only be used for immoral purposes.

FRYE TALKS FOR PROTECTION

Senator from Maine Sees Danger of Free Trade in the Event of Bryan's Election.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 8.—Senator Frye of Maine addressed a republican mass meeting here tonight, presided over by Senator Sewell of New Jersey. He began his speech by referring to the country's natural resources and the policy of the republican party in fostering them. He declared that in the discussion of honest money, imperialism and militarism the protective tariff, which is the bulwark of American prosperity, should not be forgotten. He said in part:

In 1892 Mr. Cleveland was elected and the democratic party had full control. Before that party had done anything a fearful panic was precipitated by the distrust felt by the business interests of the country. 500 banks failed and every industry in the country felt the shock.

In 1896 William McKinley was elected. He is as good a president in his time as was Washington in his or Lincoln in his. Prosperity came back to stay unless the American people shall elect Bryan.

There is no democratic party today. It is now known as Bryanism, and down our way the democrats always put on their poster "Bryan meeting." Seldom you see the word democrat. Bryanism has swallowed the democratic party.

There are two dangers ahead of us. One in the election of Bryan, and the greatest danger of this is that no one thinks there is any danger of him being elected. I believe Bryan is honest. He is the most dangerous for being so. He has a solid south back of him and stands on a platform that reaches out a bribe to every bad man in the country. Don't underestimate his strength. He is strong with certain classes of people.

The other great danger for us is overproduction. We are in danger of an unsold surplus. We must have a market and in looking for one we enter upon a great commercial war. Germany is our great competitor. Her workmen receive low wages. We do not intend to resort to this. The republican party has decided upon another plan. We have taken the Hawaiian islands, one of the Samoan group and the Philippines. What does this mean, not merely more territory, but stepping stones for the great commerce of the Orient with its 800,000,000 consumers. We do not want any of China. We have what is better. We have the Philippine islands as a gateway to that empire. I do not speak for Mr. McKinley, but I would always hold those islands. In holding this doctrine I am in good company. I am in company with democrats who would not give the country a cheap dollar, overthrow the United States supreme court, encourage rioting and foster class hatred.

STUDENTS GIVEN A WARNING

Ambassador White Fails Not to Expose Popocratic Demagogy in His Speech at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Andrew D. White, ambassador of the United States to Germany and first president of Cornell university, delivered an address to the students of that institution today. President Schurman introduced Mr. White, who was given a hearty welcome.

In the course of his remarks he touched on the political issues now before the people. He said that imperialism never came from legitimate extension of territory lines. No republic had ever fallen as a result of the policy which the United States now pursues. The same policy has not injured France. Imperialism, which we have most to fear, said Mr. White, is that of demagogism and the setting of class against class and section against section. He drew a distinction between plutocracy such as existed in the Florentine republic and the rich in this country today. He said we have no plutocracy, for a number of fortunes which have been accumulated have been gradually dispersed and in many cases contributed to benevolent purposes. So far as trusts are concerned, this disease is not peculiar to this country alone. It is to be found in all parts of the commercial world and most careful diagnosis is necessary to decide upon a proper remedy. The speaker censured those who proposed remedies for such evil without first seeking for causes.

COCKRAN NOT ABLE TO SPEAK

Cancels His Engagement in Omaha on Account of Attack of Sickness.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 8.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York is suffering with subacute laryngitis and his physician has ordered him to cancel his speechmaking engagement set for Omaha tomorrow night, as well as other immediate dates. Mr. Cockran strained his throat at Chicago a week ago. Laryngitis followed, the New Yorker being compelled to seek the advice of a specialist after his speech at Topeka on Saturday night last. Mr. Cockran declares he will be able to resume his speech making within a few days' time.

Nominated for Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Democratic conventions for the nomination of congressional candidates in the five districts in the borough of Brooklyn were held tonight and resulted as follows: Second district, John T. Fitzgerald; Third district, Edmund H. Driggs; Fourth district, B. T. Clayton; Fifth district, Frank E. Wilson; Sixth district, George H. Lindsey.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

ROOSEVELT NOW AT ST. LOUIS

Triumphant Trip Through Illinois Ends in Missouri Metropolis.

IMMENSE CROWDS GREET THE CANDIDATE

Patriotic Appeals to the People of the State of Lincoln and Grant Received with Spirit That Dominated Those Great Men.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 8.—Governor Roosevelt tonight concluded his tour of Illinois, speaking in this city to the largest audience assembled here since the McKinley-Bryan campaign of four years ago. Various republican organizations of this county and St. Louis vied with each other in doing honor to the vice presidential candidate. Governor Roosevelt betrayed no token of weariness, notwithstanding he had made speeches at many towns in the state en route, the most notable of which was at Springfield. There the governor refrained from discussing finance, trusts and such topics, devoting himself exclusively to the life and achievements of Abraham Lincoln, of whom he said:

He sacrificed himself in death that his people should know not only liberty but the union that symbolized order as well. Fundamentally every great question that arises can be solved by following his advice. Lincoln came into prominence by his great debate with Douglas when they were opposed against each other, but when the honor of the flag was at stake Douglas turned and upheld the hands of his great rival. So we have a right to appeal to the democrats to put patriotism above partisanship.

Great Crowd at Jacksonville.

From Springfield to Jacksonville, Mrs. Yates, wife of the republican candidate for governor of Illinois, rode in the engine cab, and on arriving at her home city blew the whistle which signaled the presence of the Roosevelt special. The crowd at this place was the largest that had greeted Governor Roosevelt, owing, undoubtedly, to the fact that Judge Yates, who lives in Jacksonville, was on the train. Between double files of mounted Yates Rough Riders Governor Roosevelt and Judge Yates, standing side by side in their carriages and receiving the plaudits of the multitude, were driven to a large tent in the public square. There the procession halted and the crowd cheered while Judge Yates introduced Governor Roosevelt, who spoke briefly and hurriedly returned to his train.

On the arrival at Alton the governor was greeted by a large body of citizens and organizations bearing flambeaux. A feature was the presence of sixty marines and thirty former members of the regular army, all of the latter having served under Governor Roosevelt at Santiago. Governor Roosevelt made a short speech.

Roosevelt and Bryan Pass.

Immediately south of this city his train was stopped for orders. An incident of interest transpired at this point. It was the arrival and stopping of William Jennings Bryan's special train northbound immediately alongside the Roosevelt special. The Bryan train also had stopped for orders. The candidates did not see each other until their respective cars were passing slowly, but as they passed they recognized each other in the dim light from the car windows and each leaning forward waved his hat in salutation. Colonel Bryan and Judge Yates, however, had held quite an extended conversation and the women of the respective parties exchanged courtesies and bouquets.

The Roosevelt special arrived here at 11 o'clock, three hours behind time, and the governor was driven immediately to the platform erected in front of the court house, from which he spoke. Apparently the entire city had turned out to see and cheer the candidate. The governor's speech was brief owing to the lateness of the hour, and was in part as follows:

I see before me here men who served in the navy and in the regular army near me or under my personal command on the battlefields of Santiago. Here are brothers and sons who were in the army that you have been told to be afraid of. These brothers and sons who fought to uphold the honor of the flag are co-heirs in all the honor that flag can confer. They are co-heirs, too, in all the shame or failure. You, too, are the heirs of the men who fought under Grant and upheld the arms of Lincoln. We held our heads high because of what those men did. Are you not going to leave to your children in their turn a similar heritage of honor? We must do our share of the world work of the great world powers. (Applause.) If we flinch from the task we show that our loyalty to the mighty men who were equal to the mighty task is a loyalty of the lips and not a loyalty of heart or deed. (Applause.) Remember the conditions of the Coxies and the free soup houses of six years ago.

Prophecies of the Calamityites.

Think how every prophecy made by our opponent four years ago has been falsified by the events, then look around at your own prosperity. Remember how the glass blowers in this very town have had a raise of 15 per cent in their wages and that there is twice as much employment as there was four years ago. And with all this in mind you cannot but realize that it is for your material interest to keep unchanged the policies of President McKinley and that it would be folly, unworthy of a serious people, to trust yourselves to the exploded fallacies of our antagonist.

We have a right to appeal to you on more than one ground. It often happens that different issues will be in seeming conflict with one another, but in this contest we have the right to challenge your support on every issue raised in the campaign. If a man has to choose between wealth and honor, of course he should choose honor; but as a nation we should stand both for material prosperity and for honor and renown abroad. We have the right to appeal to you from the standpoint of your material well being and ask you to leave well enough alone; to ask you to remember the prophecies of Mr. Bryan four years ago and compare them with the actual facts and then to make up your mind if you can afford to trust any further the prophecies of the Bryanized democracy of the present day. In the old days false prophets had a hard time; at present they are nominated for the presidency by the democracy. Now, do not go back into the slough of despond in which our people were six years ago—five and four years ago. Do not go back to the days of the free soup kitchen and Coxey armies.

We appeal to you to stand with us because we uphold the principles of orderly liberty for which our forefathers fought, for which the statesmen who founded this great government stood, because we stand for orderly liberty under the law at home and abroad. We stand for the privilege of seeing a great nation do a great nation's work. We appeal to the young men, now in early manhood, not to dishonor the deeds done by the men who in their youth and early manhood fought to a finish the great civil war.

From the way in which Illinois has turned out today I cannot but feel that next November it will be true to its joyous traditions as in the past. (Applause.) We have the right, coming here to this state, to ask not that you fall in with the rest of the nation, but that you lead them—the state of Lincoln and Grant must pay to their memories more than lip loyalty.

At the conclusion of his speech Governor Roosevelt was escorted across the high bridge to St. Louis, where he is a guest tonight at the Planters' hotel, in company with Grand Marshal L. P. Philpot, formerly of Kentucky, who was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan.

Speeches Along the Way.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Governor Roosevelt's special train left Chicago at 7:15 a. m. for East St. Louis and St. Louis, stopping at various Illinois towns and cities enroute. Among those accompanying the governor were Harry G. New and Graeme Stewart, republican national committeemen, and President Hamilton of the Republican National league.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 8.—A large crowd, including local republican organizations, greeted the arrival of the Roosevelt special train at Joliet. Governor Roosevelt made a brief speech at the court house square, saying:

Give congress the power to deal with trusts. Such evils can be wiped out by cool, resolute common sense. July 4 last congress tried to pass a constitutional amendment for the controlling of trusts. The bill was beaten by the democrats, who said it would take the only issue from this campaign.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 8.—Governor Roosevelt found Peoria in gala attire, the corn festival having just opened. The governor addressed several thousand persons in the court house square.

Governor Roosevelt said, in part:

In 1896 Bryanism meant free silver openly, and, what was still more sinister, meant free riot under disguise. Now they seek to slur over the principles of that platform and to substitute the dishonor of the flag. Let them remember that men cannot incite riot either on the stump or through the columns of the newspaper and hope to escape the responsibility for disorder. When the appeal is made to every foul and evil passion of mankind, when every expedient of mendacity and invective is resorted to by the chiefs of a great party, whether through their platform or on the stump, or by some newspaper which is itself a foul plague spot on the body politic, it is well to keep in mind that the responsibility for any disorder or mob violence which follows lies less with the people who make the disturbance and who may have to pay the penalty than with those who, sitting at ease in a place of safety, have done all they could to excite not only the vicious, but the well meaning ignorant, to actions which discredit our civilization.

At Streator bands and a regiment of Rough Riders in uniform headed a large procession which escorted Governor Roosevelt and party to the city park, which was thronged by citizens and thousands of excursionists from various parts of this congressional district. Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly, arousing much enthusiasm, and was followed by Senator Cullom and Governor Tanner.

MOUNT PULASKI, Ill., Oct. 8.—Governor Roosevelt's special arrived at 3:30 p. m., one hour late. Large country delegations were present. Governor Roosevelt and Governor Tanner, arm in arm, appeared upon the platform and were cheered. Both made brief speeches. A five-minute stop was made at Lincoln.

SPEAK FOR THEIR PARTY

Candidate Woolley and Other Prohibition Leaders in Illinois and Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—John G. Woolley spoke to 4,000 persons at Tomlinson's hall here tonight. Hon. Samuel Dickie was the first speaker. He was followed by John G. Woolley, Volney N. Cushing and Mr. Stewart.

The first stop of the special train was at Paris, Ill., Woolley's former home, where a warm reception was tendered him. The nominee was the recipient of many elegant floral offerings from old acquaintances. The next stop was at Danville, which was reached shortly after 2 o'clock. The meeting was held in the public square, where an audience of 10,000 persons gathered. The special leaves Indianapolis shortly after midnight on the return to Chicago.

David Hill Will Speak.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Former Senator D. B. Hill of New York, it is officially announced at democratic headquarters in this city, will take an active part in the presidential campaign in the west. At the request of the Cook county democratic committee Senator Hill has consented to make an address at a big meeting to be held in Chicago next Saturday, October 13 and he will also be the principal speaker at another meeting October 24. Between those dates Senator Hill will make several addresses at various towns in Indiana. The program, so far as decided on, includes a speech at Indianapolis October 16; Richmond, Ind., October 17 and Lafayette, Ind., October 18. Senator Hill may also speak at Springfield, Ill., on Monday, October 15, but this has not yet beene fully determined.

Tour of Prohibitionists.

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 8.—The prohibition special train left Louisville, Ky., last night, and the first stop today was at Mt. Carmel, Ill., where an open air meeting was held in the court house yard. Volney B. Cushing, John G. Woolley and Samuel Dickie spoke thirty minutes, each to a crowd of 600 voters. At Paris, which was reached at noon, a stop of an hour and a half was made. Paris was Mr. Volney's former home and he received an enthustic reception. A meeting was held in the court house. Ten-minute stops were made at Robinson and Union. Stops will be made at Danville and Martinsville, Ind., reaching Indianapolis at 7:45 for the night meeting.

Spooner at McKinley's Home.

CANTON, O., Oct. 8.—Senator Spooner of Wisconsin opened his republican campaign in this county tonight with a most enthusiastic meeting. The big hall was crowded to its full capacity and hundreds failed to gain admittance. He spoke of Former President Cleveland several times in connection with the money question and of Former President Harrison's administration, and both names were greeted with most enthusiastic applause.

President Receives Spooner.

CANTON, O., Oct. 8.—President McKinley drove to the railway station this morning at 10 o'clock to meet United States Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who will make a speech in this city tonight. After introducing the senator to a number of friends in the waiting room the president took him to his house, where he was a guest until 11:30, at which time the president started for Washington, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley.

ALL DAY SUNDAY

She Thought About a Food that Would Agree with Her.

An unnatural appetite for rich and improper food is really kept alive by the use of such foods, whereas a change to healthful, nourishing and scientifically made food will correct the unnatural appetite. A little woman up at Peekskill, N. Y., Margaret Smith, P. O. box 193, says:

"I was such a sufferer from dyspepsia that life was a burden. I could hardly keep from eating all sorts of pastry, cakes and other rich foods, although they did not agree with me, nor, in fact, did any sort of food. I became low-spirited and discouraged, was too weak to work and very seriously troubled with palpitation of the heart.

"Drugs seemed to make me worse rather than better. A friend said one day: 'I believe Grape-Nuts Food would cure you,' explaining that that food was made with great care and intended for the prevention and relief of diseases that were brought about by improper food.

"That was Saturday night, and all day Sunday I kept thinking about Grape-Nuts, and the first thing Monday morning I sent for a package. I had it in my mind that the food would look like nuts and was disappointed when I found it had to be eaten with a spoon. However, I followed the directions and made a meal of Grape-Nuts and milk, which I found to be delicious, and for the first time in months I suffered no distress after eating.

"I at once began to feel hopeful that I might be cured at last. Since that day I have used Grape-Nuts constantly, morning and night, and I have steadily improved in health, until now I am as well as I ever was in my life, weigh 10 pounds more than I did a year ago, have no palpitation of the heart and can work all day long.

"At supper I have Grape-Nuts mixed with soft boiled eggs. I make my dinner of any kind of food I desire. One of the best things about this cure by proper food is that I no longer have any desire for the rich, indigestible rubbish of which I used to be so fond."

DEPEW ON BRYAN'S ISSUES

New York Senator Discusses the Woes of the Popocratic Candidate.

POKES FUN AT HIS DIARY OF DISASTER

Lugubrious Prophecies of the Chief Calamity Howler Serve as a Text fo a Discourse on Pessimism in General.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large audience of republicans tonight, his speech being delivered under the auspices of the Marquette club, a strong republican organization.

The club had erected a large tent at North Clark street and North avenue, capable of seating 4,000 persons, and it was completely filled when Senator Depew began his speech.

The senator spoke in his usual happy manner and his good-humored thrusts were received with great applause. He made a hit with his audience by declaring that Mr. Bryan did not deny the abundant prosperity of the country—he claimed it was intoxicated with prosperity, and that if he is elected he would do away with the intoxicant. He spoke in part as follows:

While in attendance last week at a joyous wedding of a young relative the thought occurred to me of the happy results to the entire American family of the nuptials between sound money and prosperity four years ago. The paramount question with us today is, Shall that couple be divorced? There has been no quarrel between the principals, there has been no disagreement, there has been no reason for separation. The dissolution, if it comes, must be by the arbitrary act of the beneficiaries of the union. The present campaign emphasizes the difference in practical life between a prophet, whose predictions must stand the test of time and experience and the pledge of a party whose promises are placed in principles which have been worked out in the part, which are guaranties for the future. In other words, theory and experience are again, as in 1896, in hostile array.

Practice Makes Him Perfect.

Having proved himself such a colossal failure as a prophet in 1896, it can hardly be believed that in 1900 Colonel Bryan has now the real mantle of Elijah. The difficulty with the terrors he predicts from republican principles is that they have been tested, both under republican and democratic administration. Protection of American industries has given America to Americans and sent our products to the conquest of the markets of the world. The gold standard of value has divorced us from Mexico and China, has placed us in commercial relations with and upon the same commercial basis as the great industrial nations of Christendom. It has given stability to our credit, it has made the American dollar recognized upon an equal value with the English sovereign or the French luis, everywhere around the globe. It has given steadiness to our business, unexampled credit to our government and is rapidly making us the creditor among nations.

The terror of imperialism is a bogey. I mean American imperialism. It has been tried for an hundred years. It was practiced by Washington, it was tested upon an enormous scale by Jefferson, it was put in operation by Monroe, Jackson, Polk and Pierce. All gave it their sanction, all of them to the great glory and power of our country pursued the same path of imperialism which is now being trod by President McKinley. Another anti-trust idea, which Mr. Bryan says so much fears and from which he prophesies such dreadful results, was also tried by Jefferson in Louisiana, by Jackson in Florida, by every administration in newly-acquired territories from time to time with the avowed aim of their pacification, the restoration of peace, the opening of courts and the protection of life, liberty and property of the citizen.

A prophet who attempts to fool the people by holding up as untried the theory demonstrated by results and upon that theory predicting the reverse of what history has established insults the intelligence of every person familiar with the history of the marvelous growth of the United States in the nineteenth century.

Bryan Promises Only Woe.

Mr. Bryan does not deny the wonderful prosperity of our country and of our people; he does not promise any better returns to the farmer, to the manufacturer, or the merchant; he does not promise any greater employment or higher wages to the employe; he does not promise the exploitation of new enterprises and the conditions which make money plenty, new additions to productive powers of the country, and therefore a larger employment and a greater distribution of money. The country is to be no better than it is today or was yesterday or was by his election, even on his own showing upon his own prophecy and promise.

The only party which has ever attempted to meet the trust issue is the republican party. It enacted the Sherman anti-trust law, which is the only effective law upon the books on that subject. It passed the constitutional amendment in the house of representatives with every democratic vote except seven against it. I look in vain in Mr. Bryan's speeches for a definition of a trust or how to control it.

Outside of agriculture eight-tenths of the business of the country is transacted in corporate form. The reason is that the tremendous competition of our times requires great capital to successfully conduct these enterprises. This capital has to be the result of the contribution of many. Any legislation or action preventing the operating of these plants would throw eight-tenths of the skilled labor out of employment and produce the most disastrous panic.

A trust which controls the necessities of life and prevents all competition and can dictate the price to the raw material man, to the carrier and to the consumer is a menace, is unlawful now and if it cannot be controlled by honest prosecution of officers laws to reach such trusts should be made as drastic, as searching and as effective as human language will permit.

With the election of McKinley and Roosevelt all that we have won by the energy, ingenuity and inventive skill of our people is secure. The highways of commerce to the eastern continent and islands, where two-thirds of the people of the earth on the other side of it from us can become our customers, will be kept open. Our country may grow in population and expand limitlessly in productive power, but our children and our children's children will be safe in American opportunities for a living, under American conditions, rising to political and business success.

BRYAN'S DAY DOWN IN EGYPT

Southern Illinois Covered in Whole and in Detail During the Trip.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—That particular portion of Illinois known as "Egypt" was pretty thoroughly canvassed by Hon. W. J. Bryan today. The principal cities of eleven of the southern counties of the state and three of the congressional districts were visited and large audiences addressed at the various stopping places. Fourteen addresses were made from 7 o'clock in the morning, when the first speech at Salem was delivered, until the train bearing the nominee and his party pulled out of Alton at nearly midnight. The addresses have ranged from ten minutes to an hour in length and six hours would be a conservative estimate of the amount of time consumed by Mr. Bryan in actual talk.

Southern Illinois was intensely enthusiastic. At every meeting the candidate was greeted with hearty demonstrations of affection and his remarks were applauded and cheered everywhere. At one place there was a disposition on the part of a few boys to cheer his opponent, but there were few interruptions. At East St. Louis Mr. Bryan and Governor Roosevelt crossed each other. As Governor Roosevelt had a meeting there Mr. Bryan passed through and went on to Alton.

At East St. Louis Mr. Bryan's daughter, Miss Ruth, who is in school near St. Louis, joined him and rode to Alton with him. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Dahlman, whose father, the national committeeman from Nebraska, is a member of Mr. Bryan's traveling party.

SALEM, Ill., Oct. 8.—W. J. Bryan began the week with a speech here, his native home, and was given a war reception. He talked about an hour near the court house. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge William Prentis of Chicago and among other things said:

I am glad to be among the people with whom I lived. If I wanted to declare myself a great man this is the last place I would come to make such a declaration because you have known me from my boyhood, but if any one wanted to declare that I was a bad man I would want him to make the declaration here rather than any place else.

I hardly feel like making a political speech here for this is a sacred spot to me. Here my parents are buried, and here I learned the precepts which I have tried to follow. I know the people here and know how conscientious they are. When I see the picture of my opponent in the windows of the republicans I know how conscientious they must be and how certain they are that my election would be injurious to the country or they would not exhibit the pictures upon the occasion of my return to my birthplace. It is to these republicans that I desire to appeal. When I return to Salem I find vacant chairs. I find that since my last visit republicans and democrats have crossed over into the land where differences in politics do not divide them. I wonder if it is not possible for us to so understand the issues that there will be less division here.

If the election were held today there is no doubt that we would have a majority in the electoral college and on the popular vote.

But the republican managers are now collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote than can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge that can be bribed. They will corrupt every count that can be corrupted. I do not understand how it is possible for the plain, every-day republican to close his eyes to what is going on when he knows if he aids these influences to carry the election at this time, the same means can be employed to carry other elections when those who are supporting the republican ticket today will be opposing the republican ticket.

Mr. Bryan concluded his speech with an argument on the trust question, militarism and imperialism.

Stevenson Has a Cold.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Wooster, O., says that Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice president, contracted a cold, owing to the sudden change in the temperature, and owing to this was unable to meet his engagement at Orrville, O. He hopes to be able to go to Millersburg this afternoon.

Another Bryan Nominated.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 8.—James H. Bryan was today nominated for congress in the democratic convention in the First district.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles. Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you. 50 cents.

SOUSA WILL HAVE TO DIVIDE

Widow of Former Owner of Band Bearing Famous Leader's Name Wins Her Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The supreme court of Pennsylvania confirmed the decision of the common pleas court in the case of Mrs. Ada P. Blakeley against John Philip Sousa. Blakeley, prior to November, 1896, when he died, owned and managed Sousa's band. At his death Sousa continued the concerts under his personal management and claimed the library, good will of the band and royalties from copyrights as his exclusive property. The Blakeley estate resisted his claim and filed a bill in equity to enforce its claim to the entire library, to one-half the royalties from copyrighted music composed by Sousa without limitation of time and one-half of the concert proceeds until August 1, 1900. The court, while denying the claim of the Blakeley estate to share in the proceeds of the concerts after May 23, 1897, decides all other points in its favor.

When questioned as to the effect of the decision, Mrs. Blakeley's counsel, James M. Beck of this city, said:

"The chief contest was over the royalties. These at the present time aggregate $100,000, and Mrs. Blakeley's claim to one-half of this and a similar share of all future royalties has finally been terminated in her favor."

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:

Issue of September 22:

Nebraska: Restoration—John P. Henderson, Omaha, $8. Renewal — Horatio H. Waldo, Bloomington, $6. Increase—Frederick O. Nims, Beatrice, $24.

Iowa: Additional — Luther Riggs, Newbern, $8. Increase—Oliver S. Riddle, Maxwell, $12; William Gulliford, Oelwein, $10; William T. Cameron, Brooks, $12.

Another Victory for America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A cablegram from Paris was received today at the offices of the American Book company in this city stating that it had carried off the highest honors ever bestowed upon any educational publishing house in the world. The international jury of the Paris exposition awarded it the following prizes for superior text books: In elementary education a grand prize; in secondary education, a grand prize; in industrial and commercial education, a gold medal and in other departments two silver medals.

Chicago Favors New Creed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The presbytery of Chicago decided today to recommend to the general assembly the preparation of a supplementary creed. The report of the committee making the recommendation was made by a vote of 89 to 18 after a discussion lasting five hours. Three attempts were made to amend the report of the committee. One, by Rev. D. C. Marquis of the McCormick seminary, was in the form of a substitute recording the presbytery as against any change. Rev. William R. Notman offered an amendment favoring a new short evangelical creed and Rev. John Joseph A. Vance urged a complete and full supplemental creed. Both amendments and the amendment of Dr. Marquis were defeated by a substantial majority, the presbytery showing at all times in the discussion that it was in favor of a new creed, or at least a substantial change in the present one.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Office Over 215 S. 14th Street.

$5.00 A MONTH. DR. McCREW

(Dr. McCrew at age 52.)

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

SPECIALIST

In the treatment of all forms of DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF MEN ONLY. 26 years' experience. 15 years in Omaha.

VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE

A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED IN A FEW DAYS—without cutting, pain or loss of time. The QUICKEST and MOST NATURAL CURE that has yet been discovered. CHARGES LOW.

SYPHILIS in all stages and conditions cured, and every trace of the disease is thoroughly eliminated from the blood.

No "BREAKING OUT" on the skin of face or any external appearance of the disease whatever. A treatment that is more successful and far more satisfactory than the "Hot Springs" treatment and at less than HALF THE COST. A cure that is guaranteed to be permanent for life.

WEAKNESS of young and middle-aged men. LOSS OF MANHOOD, Night Losses, Nervous Debility, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Loss of Vigor and Vitality, Pimples on the Face, Pains in the Back, Forgetfulness, Bashfulness. OVER 20,000 CASES CURED.

STRICTURE quickly cured with a painless and intuitive home treatment. Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Gleet.

CURES GUARANTEED.

CHARGES LOW.

Consultation free. Treatment by mail. Medicines sent everywhere free from gaze or breakage, ready for use.

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 to 12. P. O. Box 766. Office over 215 South 14th St., between Farnam and Douglas Sts., OMAHA, NEB.

"I WILL WARRANT

The Cure in Every Case Where I Recommend the Treatment of My Electric Belt," Says Dr. Bennett—The Doctor Cautions You to Look Out for Humbug Imitations.

Electricity applied by Dr. Bennett's Electric belt, develops and hardens every muscle of the body, stops all loss of vital fluid and cures nervous prostration and loss of brain power. I absolutely guarantee the cure of Sexual Weakness in either sex, Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Spermatorrhoea, Rheumatism in every form, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles; restore Shrunken or undeveloped organs; cure Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, all female complaints, etc.; is four times more powerful than all others and can be renewed when burned out for only 75c; no other belt can be renewed for any price, and when burned out is worthless. Guaranteed one year. My belt has soft silken chamois-covered sponge electrodes that cannot, do not, will not burn, blister and fry the patient as do the bare metal electrodes used on all other makes of belts. These electrodes are my patent and are used on no other make of belts. Some try to imitate them by covering the bare metal with a thin veneering of chamois or felt. Electricity cannot pass through this covering, but the verdigris that forms on the bare metal will soak through. Verdigris is a deadly poison and may cause blood poisoning and perhaps death.

If you have been humbugged into buying one of these imitations and are afraid of the verdigris, or if it burns, blisters and tortures you, or if it gives no current, send it to me as half price of one of mine.

My Electrical Suspensory for the radical cure of weakness of men, equipped with my patent electrodes, if possible is a greater invention than my Belt, and is free to every male patient. This Suspensory alone costs more to manufacture that the entire belt of other makers. Female attachments with all ladies' belts.

Write today—sacredly confidential. Will send my books, like pictures, etc., free, postpaid, for the asking. Advice and consultation without cost. So'd only by

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt.

**Dr. BENNETT