Telephones 618-694. WE CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 6 P. M. Bee, Sept. 17, 1903.

To Give

a full list of the beautiful, new weaves and cloths just here, would be out of the question—almost anything you can want in a good, serviceable silk, have arrived in full force and in all their prettiness.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE "SPECIAL"—quality and style are of the best, handsome, rich luster, finished alike on both sides—no cutting, no cracking, all pure silk, regular $1.75 quality—our special price, $1.27 a yard.

BLACK TAFFETA—Everything in black taffetas we show you are well made and of the very best quality of silk obtainable. We are showing two special values in black taffeta, which we would be pleased to show you. 23-inch purely all silk, handsome, rich luster, just the required taffeta, usually sells at $1.00—our special price, 75c a yard. $1.35 quality, 27 inches wide, now 99c a yard.

NOTE—We are showing a magnificent line of Haskell's Black Taffeta at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 a yard.

NEW SILKS FOR AUTUMN SHIRT WAIST SUITS—The silk itself is of a fine, sturdy quality, in all the new small dots, checks and hair stripes, with a bright little touch of color, giving it a very pretty effect—fine value at $1.00 a yard. Other qualities, $1.25 a yard.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO

Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Sts

portance, when alkali has to be contended with and drainage is not practicable.

Resolutions of endorsement of Secretary Wilson's views on irrigation and thanks for his address were unanimously adopted. Other speeches were on the program for the morning session, but they were not presented.

A motion to make the question of selection of next year's meeting place a special order for 10 a. m. tomorrow was adopted, and the congress took a recess until 8 p. m. The committee on resolutions struggled all morning with the land laws question to come before the congress. It was finally decided to favorably report resolutions favoring the repeal of the timber and stone act and the commutation clause of the homestead act, but only after considerable sharp debate. No decision as to the desert land act has yet been reached.

Recommend Officers.

The committee on resolutions tomorrow will recommend the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, W. A. Clark of Montana; first vice president, L. W. Shurtliff of Utah; second vice president, W. C. Johnston of Denver; third vice president, John Hall of Texas; secretary, H. B. Maxson of Reno, Nev.

There was no opposition to the election of Senator Clark as president of the congress and it is expected that the list of officers presented will be adopted by the convention by a unanimous vote.

The codling moth ruined the chances of Utah to win the Clark cup for the fruit exhibit of the arid states' display. Although the exhibit was by far the most elaborate, the examining board promptly turned it down on discovering the moth, and the beautiful trophy was awarded to Idaho.

The Anheuser-Busch cup for the best display of hops was awarded to McNeff Bros. of North Yakima, Wash., and the Pabst cup, for the best barley exhibit from the arid states, was given to the Manhattan Malting company of Manhattan, Mont. The sugar beet award may not be made until Saturday, as an elaborate system of testing is being made.

Taylor Speaks of Work.

Mr. Frederick W. Taylor, chief of the department of Agriculture of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, spoke of "Irrigation at the St. Louis World's Fair." He said in part:

The way in which to lead people to study and appreciate the bearing of irrigation and its natural results upon our daily lives, is the problem that confronts the departments of agriculture and horticulture of the next world's fair.

There are two phases of the subject to be treated:

First, methods and appliances by which irrigation is carried on, and

Second, the crops resulting from the application of irrigation.

The best way in which the first suggestion may be carried out is to actually plant upon a tract of land, set aside for the purpose, with crops, delivering water upon it exactly as the same subject would be handled in actual practice, showing the construction of the ditches, and the method of handling the water, and in general presenting an object lesson meant to appeal to the most unlearned in such matters.

Plans looking toward the carrying out of this method of showing irrigation are now under way, and will, I trust, be fully worked out.

The Chief of Healers.

Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Fistula and like stubborn maladies soon yield to Bucklen's Arnica Salve or no pay. 25c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

MASONS ELECT OFFICERS

Those of the Scottish Rite of United States Jurisdiction in Session at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—In the national convention of the Scottish Rite Masons here today the following officers were elected:

Grand commander, Henry L. Palmer of Milwaukee; grand lieutenant commander, Samuel Crocker Lawrence of Medford, Mass.; grand minister of state, John Corson Smith of Chicago; grand treasurer, Newton D. Arnold of Providence, R. I.; grand secretary general, James H. Codding of New York; grand keeper of archives, Charles C. Hutchison of Lowell, Mass.; grand master of ceremonies, Thomas E. Balding of Milwaukee; grand marshal, Robert E. Patterson of Philadelphia; grand standard bearer, William Geake of Fort Wayne, Ind.; grand captain of guard, George O. Tyler of Burlington, Vt. The state deputies were all re-elected.

TOPEKA CITIZENS INDIGNANT

Aroused at Alleged Indifference of Officials, They Will Make Sanitary Investigation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 17.—The alleged indifference of the Topeka city officers to the spread of typhoid and other fevers in the city has aroused indignation. An investigation into the causes of the epidemic of typhoid and malaria will be instituted by the members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. There have been several deaths among the members of the First Presbyterian church and the members of the church will assist in the investigation.

TO THE MEMORY OF HEROES

President Roosevelt in Behalf of Government Accepts Monument.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM

Dedication is Made a Notable Event by the Presence of Nation's Chief and Many Other Distinguished Citizens.

SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept. 17.—Under lowering skies the magnificent monument erected on the historic battlefield of Antietam by the state of New Jersey to its men who fell in the great engagement was dedicated today.

The occasion was rendered particularly notable by the presence and participation in the ceremonies of the president of the United States and Governor Murphy, the chief executive of the state which was honoring its heroes.

The special train bearing the president, Governor Murphy and their party arrived here at 9:15 o'clock. Governor Murphy was accompanied by Senators Kean and Dryden, by several prominent state officials and by his entire military staff. Special trains bearing nearly 1,000 New Jersey survivors of the civil war arrived just after the arrival of the presidential train.

The trip of the president from Jersey City was devoid of special incident. Many stops were made and secret service officials were on guard throughout the night. After daylight the crowds assembled at every station to greet the president. He appeared first on the rear platform of his private car at Chambersburg, Pa., shortly after 7 o'clock. He simply greeted the crowd cordially.

Leaves Breakfast to Talk.

At Hagerstown, Md., the president left his breakfast table and his breakfast guests, Governor Murphy and Senators Kean and Dryden, to address a throng of several hundred people. He said:

I am on my way to accept on behalf of the United States government the monument erected to the New Jersey troops who fought at Antietam; but in a larger sense I go to commemorate the valor of every man who, in the days that tried men's souls, proved their true worth by their endeavor in the services of the government.

It is a peculiar pleasure either today or any other day to see in the audience the men who wear the button which shows that they fought in the grand army of the republic. They left us not only a reunited country, but the memory of the great deeds by which it was made united. The times are easy now, compared with what they were in the days from '61 to '65, but we need to display just exactly the qualities that made you win out under the lead of Abraham Lincoln. I want to say how glad I am to see the Grand Army of the Republic, and next to the grand army, I want to greet the future; I want to say how glad I am to have seen the children.

Must Be Patriotic and Decent.

Just one word in closing. As I said, we need to display the same qualities now that you needed in '61. A man was not worth anything if he was not patriotic and decent. That man now patriotic he was, if he ran away he was no good. In addition to decency, he had to have the qualities that would make the decency effective.

It is just the same way now. A man must be decent, honest, upright, or he is a bad citizen, and if he has not the qualities of honesty and decency in him then the abler he is the worse he is. I do not care how able a man is, if he has not the root of clean living in him; if he is not a decent man, if he be a bribe giver, if he be a bribe taker, if he is a man who defrauds in public or private life, if he is a bad husband, bad father, bad son, then he is poor stuff out of which to make a citizen.

You of the Grand Army of the Republic left us what the victory in no other war left us. You left the right of comradeship, with the vanquished; you left us the right of brotherhood with the men who wore the gray, and nothing pleases me more than the fact that to an audience composed of union veterans one can always make the appeal for the men who fought against you, and whose sons are now as loyal as we are to the flag of our common country. (Applause.)

At the Famous Battlefield.

At 10 o'clock the president and Governor Murphy, accompanied by Senators Kean and Dryden, the entire party and hundreds of citizens, left Sharpsburg station for the famous old Dunkard church on the battlefield of Antietam.

There the brigades of veterans in columns of four escorted the president, Governor Murphy and distinguished guests to the monument. The monument is in the ornate form of a Corinthian column of granite, forty feet high, surmounted by a heroic figure in bronze of an officer with upraised sword leading his men in charge.

The figure is intended as a representation of Captain Irish of the Thirteenth New Jersey volunteers, who was the only New Jersey officer killed at Antietam. After the assemblage had been called to order by James O. Smith of the New Jersey Monument commission, and an invocation by Rev. Dr. Frazer of Newark, Mr. Smith reported to Governor Murphy the final work of the commission. On behalf of the state of New Jersey Governor Murphy accepted the monument in a brief address.

President Accepts Monument.

President Roosevelt, as he rose to accept the monument on behalf of the federal government was accorded an ovation. He spoke as follows:

Governor Murphy, and you, veterans of New Jersey; and you, men of the Grand Army, and all others here, I greet you: I thank you of New Jersey for the monument to the troops of New Jersey who fought at Antietam, and on behalf of the nation I accept the gift. We meet today upon one of the great battlefields of the civil war. No other battle of the civil war lasting but one day shows as great a percentage of loss as that which occurred here upon the day on which Antietam was fought. Moreover, in its ultimate effects this battle was of momentous and even decisive importance, for when it had ended and Lee had retreated south of the Potomac, Lincoln forthwith published that immortal paper, the preliminary declaration of emancipation; the paper which decided that the civil war, besides being a war for the preservation of the union, should be a war for the emancipation of the slave, so that from that time onward the causes of union and of freedom, of national greatness and individual liberty, were one and the same.

Men of New Jersey, I congratulate your state because she has the right to claim her full share in the honor and glory of that memorable day; and I congratulate you, Governor Murphy, because on that day you had the high good fortune to serve as a lad with credit and honor in one of the five regiments which your state sent to the battle. Four of those regiments, by the way, served in the division commanded by that gallant soldier, Henry W. Slocum, whom we of New York can claim as our own. The other regiment, that in which Governor Murphy served, although practically an entirely new regiment, did work as good as that of any veteran organization upon the field, and suffered a proportional loss. This regiment was at one time ordered to the support of a division commanded by another New York soldier, the gallant General Greene, whose son himself served as a major general in the war with Spain, and who is now, as police commissioner of New York, rendering as signal service in civil life as he had already rendered in military life.

Battle of Great Importance.

If the issue of Antietam had been other than it was, it is probable that at least two great European powers would have recognized the independence of the confederacy; so that you who fought here forty-one years ago have the profound satisfaction of feeling that you played well your part in one of those crisis big with the fate of all mankind.

You men of the Grand Army by your victory not only rendered all Americans your debtors forevermore, but you rendered all humanity your debtors. If the union had been dissolved, if the great edifice built with blood and sweat and tears by mighty Washington and his compeers had gone down in wreck and ruin, the result would have been an incalculable calamity, not only for our people—and most of all for those who, in such event would have seemingly triumphed—but for all mankind. The great American republic would have become a memory of derision; and the failure of the experiment of self-government by a great people on a great scale would have delighted the heart of every foe of republican institutions. Our country, now so great and so wonderful, would have been split into little jangling rival nationalities, each with a history both bloody and contemptible. It was because you, the men who wear the button of the Grand Army, triumphed in those dark years that every American now inherits his head high, proud in the knowledge that he belongs to a nation whose glorious past and great present will be succeeded by an even mightier future; whereas had you failed we would all of us, north and south, east and west, be now treated by other nations, at the best with contemptuous tolerance; at the worst with overbearing insolence.

Friends of Liberty Rejoice.

Moreover, every friend of liberty, every believer in self-government, every idealist who wished to see his ideals take practical shape, wherever he might be in the world, knew that the success of all in which he most believed was bound up with the success of the union armies in this great struggle. I confidently predict that when the final judgment of history is recorded it will be said that in no other war of which we have written record was it more vitally essential for the welfare of mankind that victory should rest where it finally rested. There have been other wars for individual freedom. There have been other wars for national greatness. But there has never been another war in which the issues at stake were so large, looked at from either standpoint. We take just pride in the great deeds of the men of 1776, but we must keep in mind that the revolutionary war would have been shorn of well-nigh all its results had the side of union and liberty been defeated in the civil war. In such case we should merely have added another to the lamentably long list of cases in which peoples have shown that after winning their liberty they are wholly unable to make good use of it.

It now rests with us in civil life to make good by our deeds the deeds which you who wore the blue did in the great years from '61 to '65. The patriotism, the courage, the unflinching resolution and steadfast endurance of the soldiers whose triumph was crowned at Appomattox must be supplemented on our part by civic courage, civic honesty, cool sanity, and steadfast adherence to the immutable laws of righteousness. You left us a reunited country, reunited in fact as well as in name. You left us the right of brotherhood with your gallant foes who wore the gray; the right to feel pride in their courage and their high fealty to an ideal, even though they warred against the stars in their course. You left us also the most splendid example of what brotherhood really means; for in your careers you showed in practical fashion that the only safety in our American life lies in spurning the accidental distinctions which sunder one man from another, and in paying homage to each man only because of what he essentially is; in stripping off the husks of occupation, of position, of accident, until the soul stands forth revealed, and we know the man only because of his worth as a man.

Fundamental Qualities Eternal.

There was no patent device for securing victory by force of arms forty years ago, and there is no patent device for securing victory for the forces of righteousness in civil life now. In each case the all-important factor was and is the character of the individual man. Good laws in the state like a good organization in an army, are the expressions of national character. Leaders will be developed in military and in civil life alike, and weapons and tactics change from generation to generation, as methods of achieving good government change in civic affairs, but the fundamental qualities which make for good citizenship do not change any more than the fundamental qualities which make good soldiers. In the long run in the civil war the thing that counted for more than aught else was the fact that the average American had the fighting edge; had within him the spirit which spurred him on through toil and danger, fatigue and hardship, to the goal of the splendid ultimate triumph. So in achieving good government the fundamental factor must be the character of the average citizen; that average citizen's power of hatred for what is mean and base and unlovely; his fearless scorn of cowardice and his dtermination to war unyieldingly against the dark and sordid forces of evil.

The continental troops who followed Washington were clad in blue and buff, and were armed with clumsy, flintlock muskets. You, who followed Grant, wore the famous old blue uniform, and your weapons had changed as had your uniform; and now the men of the American army who uphold the honor of the flag in the far tropic lands are yet differently armed and differently clad and differently trained; but the spirit that has driven you all to victory has remained forever unchanged. So it is in civil life. As you did not win in a month or a year, but only after long years of hard and dangerous work, so the fight for governmental honesty and efficiency can be won only by the display of similar patience and similar resolution and power of endurance. We need the same type of character now that was needed by the men who with Washington first inaugurated the system of free popular government, the system of combined liberty and order here on this continent; that was needed by the men who under Lincoln perpetuated the government which had thus been inaugurated in the days of Washington. The qualities essential to good citizenship and to good public service now are in all their essentials exactly the same as in the days when the first congresses met to provide for the establishment of the union; as in the days, seventy years later, when the congresses met which had to provide for its salvation.

There are many qualities which we need alike in private citizen and in public man, but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone—and those three are courage, honesty, and common sense.

Benediction was pronounced by Rev. William H. McCormack of New Jersey, a veteran chaplain.

Talking in the Rain.

When President Roosevelt was speaking rain began to fall in torrents. The stand had a canvas covering, but the water went through it as if it were a sieve. When a bystander offered to hold over him an umbrella the president waved it aside, remarking: "I don't care for it. If (indicating the assemblage) they can stand it, I can."

Turning to the crowd, he said, laughingly: "I don't feel sorry for you old veterans. You will not melt. I do feel sorry for the ladies."

When he had nearly concluded his address the president, who expressed concern at the drenching his auditors were getting, said: "I'll not keep you long now."

"Oh, go on," cried a voice; "keep it up until tomorrow."

After the benediction had been pronounced they held an informal reception in the rain, shaking hands with several hundred old soldiers. A drive over parts of the battlefields, on account of the storm, had to be abandoned. The president, Governor Murphy and their party returned to their train immediately after the ceremonies.

During the afternoon the rain ceased and the sun came out brilliantly. The president, with Governor Murphy, Senators Kean and Dryden and accompanied by General Carmen, who commanded the Thirteenth New Jersey volunteers in the battle, visited various points of interest on the historic field. The president alighted from his carriage at Burnside bridge, where some desperate fighting occurred; at Bloody Lane, a scene of frightful carnage; at the beautiful natural cemetery in the center of of which stands the colossal granite statue of an American soldier keeping guard over the dead lying there, and at the quaint little Lutheran memorial church.

McClellan Was Forgotten.

During the drive, which occupied about two hours and a half, a singular fact was developed by the discussion of the battle. It was that throughout the ceremonies of the day actively participated in entirely by citizens of New Jersey, excepting the president, the commander of the union troops in the great engagement, General George B. McClellan, a citizen, and afterward a governor of the state of New Jersey, was not mentioned once. Governor Murphy himself recalled this curious, although quite unintentional lapse, and was concerned deeply about the matter lest the omission might be misconstrued.

In conversation with the president about General McClellan, the governor recalled the fact that he now lies buried in the city of Trenton, N. J., and that a member of McClellan's staff is one of his most intimate friends. He warmly eulogized McClellan as one of the great commanders of the war and as a governor of which New Jersey had reason to be proud.

The president passed the evening quietly on his train at this station. He dined tonight as the guest of Governor Murphy in the governor's dining car, the other guests being Senators Kean and Dryden, the New Jersey members of congress and the members of the governor's staff.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the train pulled out of Sharpsburg. It is due to arrive at Jersey City tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock. The president and party will go aboard the naval yacht Sylph and arrive at Oyster Bay about 10 o'clock.

HYMENEAL.

Hirsch-Rothschild.

Metropolitan club was the scene of a pretty wedding Thursday evening at 5:30 o'clock, when about 100 guests assembled to witness the marriage of Miss Elma Rothschild, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rothschild, and Mr. Harry Hirsch of Des Moines. The ceremony was performed in the parlor of the club, which had been cleared of furniture and prettily trimmed with ferns and palms and above one corner the initials of the bride and groom in white blossoms and green were suspended, marking the place where the ceremony was performed. Messrs. Gus and Oscar Strauss of Des Moines, as ushers, stretched the white ribbons across the parlor from the door to the window, forming an aisle through which the wedding party passed. The bride's attendants were all gowned in white, Miss Tessie Hirsch of Des Moines, Miss May Rothschild of Omaha and Miss Bell Wolf of Pittsburg, being the bridesmaids, and Mrs. Emil Marks of Sioux City matron of honor. Mr. William Hirsch of Des Moines, a brother of the groom, served as best man. Rabbi Simon performed the ceremony, which was followed by a banquet and dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch will reside in Des Moines.

Two Weddings at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Yesterday at 11 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hauser, two miles east of this city, occurred the marriage of Mr. John W. Buswell and Miss Estella Hauser. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple left for a short wedding trip in the west, after which they will return and make their home in Lincoln, where the groom is employed in a drug store.

At 4 p. m. the marriage of Mr. Henry Brandt and Miss Emma Stellar was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stellar, West Beatrice, Rev. M. M. Merkil officiating. The young couple will make their home in this city, where they are well and favorably known.

Morris-Avery.

BATTLE CREEK, Neb., Sept. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—At 6 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. F. Avery, Thomas M. Morris and Miss Jennie Ray Avery were united in marriage. Rev. White of the Baptist church officiating. After a wedding supper the couple at once began housekeeping on East Main street.

PLAN TO AVERT A WAR

It is Suggested that Russia and Austria Occupy Macedonian Territory.

STAY LONG ENOUGH TO RESTORE ORDER

Proposition Has Received the Conditional Approval of Great Britain and Germany, but Turkey Has Not Signified Agreement.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The military occupation of Macedonia by Russia and Austria is thought here to be the only expedient sufficient to prevent war between Turkey and Bulgaria. This suggestion does not originate in Berlin. It reached here some days ago as an inquiry from Vienna to the Foreign office as to what Germany thought of the two powers' intervention, such intervention to be barely long enough to restore order and reorganize the Turkish constabulary properly.

The inquiry, it was assumed, rested upon a Russian-Austrian agreement. The identical question will probably be put to all the signatories of the Berlin treaty. The German reply appears to have been conditionally affirmative.

Since the territory occupied is Turkish, Turkey's consent ought to be secured. Germany, then, would have no objection. But Turkey has not agreed to this, the reason put forward being that Turkish prestige is endangered, the insurrection having gone too far for Turkey to withdraw. It has been told it must put down the rising promptly, and is doing so. It is now nearly stamped out and the porte feels entirely competent to finish the work, and also to defend itself against Bulgarian aggression.

Great Britain is Willing.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The proposal that Austria and Russia occupy Macedonia was received here in time to be submitted to the cabinet at its recent meeting. It is understood that the reply of Great Britain is to the effect that it is willing that this be done, providing the other powers agree, and that Great Britain is willing to listen to any proposition looking to a settlement of the present trouble in European Turkey.

The Foreign office informs the Associated Press that the report published by the Daily Chronicle that Great Britain had decided on the dispatch of a squadron to Turkish waters is entirely premature and that it is most unlikely that Great Britain will take such a step.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The officials of the Foreign office say Italy has approved the Austro-Russian note regarding intervention in Macedonia, and adds that France will probably make similar representations at Sofia and Constantinople. The Foreign office understands that Russia has signified that any attempt at a popular movement in Bulgaria in support of the Macedonian insurgents will meet with its strongest disapproval.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—The porte has received confirmation of the reports that large bands of Bulgarians and Macedonians, one of them estimated to number 4,000 men, have been preparing to cross the frontier near Kostendil, forty-three miles from Sofia.

Official circles here have been greatly irritated by the representations made to the porte by the representatives of the powers regarding the excesses committed by Turkish troops.

It is pointed out that the powers themselves advised Turkey to suppress the insurrection energetically.

Halil Pasha, formerly vali of Brusa, Asia Minor, has been appointed vali of Beyroot. Rishid Bey, who was removed from Beyroot as the result of United States Minister Leishman's representations, has been appointed vali of Brusa.

Report Awful Massacre.

SOFIA, Sept. 17.—The report of a massacre at Kastoria comes from sources admitting of little doubt, though the details are lacking. It was received with the gravest concern by the officials here. The population of Kastoria numbers about 10,000 persons and the massacre of such a number in one place, if the report is true, exceeds anything which has yet occurred in Macedonia. At the present critical moment, when popular feeling is intense, the effect of the report of such stupendous slaughter may be most serious.

The press is assuming a bellicose tone. The Thevnik tonight complains that the government's partial mobilization of three divisions is utterly inadequate and urges the immediate mobilization of the whole Bulgarian army, pointing out that the experience of other nations, France, the United States and Austria, has proved that it is always necessary to display strength when dealing with Turkey. The paper advises Bulgaria to act now, "at a moment when the people of Europe are evincing evident encouragement of Bulgaria."

The War office has recalled the Bulgarian officers who were studying in the military schools of Russia, France, Austria and Italy.

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Dr. Deimel (LINEN-MESH) Underwear

The skin will take care of itself if treated right. But if you encase it in wool, to prick, irritate and aggravate it, no wonder it breaks out in protesting eruptions. Put Dr. Deimel Underwear next to it and you will have a skin to be proud of.

Booklet telling all about it and the garments may be had

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Paced by an automobile will try to lower his world's record.

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Tonight—Saturday Mat. and Night—

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Prices—15-25-50-75c. Mat.—Any seat, 25c.

SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT—

The Village Parson

— Prices—15-25-50-75c. Mat.—25-50c. —

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SEPT. 28 TO OCT. 3

SALE OF SEATS OPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 9 A. M.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S Stupendous Production of General Wallace's

..BEN-HUR..

Dramatized by William Young. Music by Edgar Stillman Kelly.

350--PERSONS IN PRODUCTION--350

No seats laid aside before opening sale. PRICES—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Mail orders with remittance filed in the order received after the sale opens.

KRUG THEATRE 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c. 'PHONE 500.

Popular Matinee SATURDAY. BEST SEATS, 25c.

TONIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP, AN ORPHAN'S PRAYER.

Sunday Matinee — "PRINCESS CHIC."

CREIGHTON Orpheum

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OPENS SUNDAY, SEPT. 20

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All got one, you know. Some small, some large. The more "yellow" in your make-up, the less yellow gold in your character and pocket-book.

Is your yellow streak the coffee habit? Does it reduce your working force, kill your energy, push you into the big crowd of mongrels, deaden what thoroughbred blood you may have; and neutralize all your efforts to make money and fame.

It does that very thing for thousands who don't suspect it. Languid, half sick, stomach and bowel troubles, heart weak and hardly half alive, you cannot succeed under such fearful handicaps nowadays, when the world only yields the crown for the best efforts of keen people.

Try leaving off coffee for ten days. Build back to a clean-cut mind and healthy body by Postum Coffee. That's the true route to health and with bounding, exuberant health you acquire "Energy plus."

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By the leather of which it's made; judge the leather by the label (shown below) that identifies it as Wolff's Ideal Leather. The leather that keeps the feet cool in summer, warm in winter. Makes heavy shoes soft, light shoes strong. Made in kid, calf, goat, colt or cow hide. Write for booklet "How to Buy Shoes."

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