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PLAN TO BRIDLE BIG MUDDY

Representative Men of Missouri Valley
Meet to Ask Aid of Congress.

CAPT. CHITTENDEN ADDRESSES MEETING

H. T. Clarke, George L. Miller and
Other Pioneers Aid to Engineer's
Remarks on Fortifying Con-
tiguous Land.

"With the object of exerting organized effort to induce the national government to protect permanently cities, towns and lands from floods of the Missouri river, fifty delegates from the states of Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and South Dakota met in the auditorium at the city hall yesterday and organized the Missouri River Improvement association.

Henry T. Clarke of Omaha, who presided over the convention and who initiated the movement, was elected president of the association. Eugene J. Sullivan of Omaha secretary and Frank Murphy, also of Omaha, treasurer. Vice presidents from four of the seven interested states, who with the other officers will make up the executive committee, were elected as follows: Nebraska, Dr. J. H. Whittier of Decatur; Iowa, J. S. Dewell of Missouri Valley; Missouri, L. D. W. Vaillet of St. Joseph; South Dakota, Adolph Ewart of Pierre.

Resolutions, which will be used as a memorial to congress and urged by petitions from cities and counties along the river, were adopted. They request congress to make liberal appropriations for the protection of the property along the stream and for making the river more easily navigable, and were drawn by a committee composed of John R. Webster, F. W. Maxwell, A. A. Wild, Charles E. DeLand and S. W. Havens.

Chittenden Leading Speaker.

Secretary John E. Utt acted as secretary of the convention. The morning session was occupied listening to speeches and papers. Captain H. M. Chittenden, U. S. A., engineer in charge of the Missouri river valley for the government, made the principal address. Other speakers were Senator J. H. Millard, Dr. George L. Miller, E. J. Cornish, Judge E. M. Bartlett and John R. Webster of Omaha; Mayor E. W. Caldwell of St. Louis, Mayor C. J. Borden and J. W. Brockert of St. Joseph, and R. B. Windham of Plattsmouth.

A resolution, presented by Colonel W. P. Baker of Council Bluffs, requesting that the speaker of the next house of representatives appoint a congressman from the Missouri river valley as one of the members of the river and harbor commission, was adopted.

Incidental to the organization it was arranged that the executive committee be the actual working force of the organization, backed by a standing committee of one member each from each county and municipality of more than 3,000 inhabitants along the river. Adjustments were made subject to the call of the president in order that another meeting may be held soon to adopt a constitution and bylaws and to perfect concrete plans of campaign for the project involved.

As Navigable as Ever.

Parts of Captain Chittenden's paper were:

"There is a general belief in other parts of the country that the Missouri river is non-navigable stream, or that even if navigable it has practically ceased to be so. It is navigable for steamboats carrying as much as 600 tons from its mouth to Fort Benton, Mont., a distance of 2,386 miles—and this without any artificial aid in improving the channel. Steamboats have plied its waters almost continuously for ninety years. It is as navigable today as it ever was. There is quite as much water in the stream. There are some new obstructions, in the form of bridges, but these are more than offset by the improvements made by the government in recent years. There is no physical reason why boats cannot navigate the river from St. Louis to Fort Benton, just as they used to forty years ago.

"Nevertheless, it is a fact that the Missouri river has ceased to be a navigated stream. All enterprises turn upon the question of profit and loss, and it has been found that the boats on this stream cannot compete with railroads profitably in carrying freight. It is believed that this is only a temporary condition. Before the advent of railroads freight charges were high enough to offset the risks and difficulties of navigation, and still yield a large profit. In future years, as navigation becomes more dense, river commerce probably will revive for local purposes.

Why Congress Should Aid.

"So far as measures of temporary relief go there is no doubt but that congress will grant the necessary funds to carry them into effect. The point where it hesitates is when asked to build great works designed to keep the river within fixed limits narrow enough to maintain an increased navigable depth by scour. To most engineers and people who take an unbiased view of the matter this attitude of congress appears to be well taken. At present the end will not justify the means. In time it may. The day will come when the value of reclaimed lands, added to the improvement of navigation, will justify it, but that time is not now.

"The second of the purposes of which aid is sought from congress—the protection of riparian property—introduces a live problem of the most pressing and important character to the people of the entire valley. Of all the rivers in this country, and probably of all in the world, the Missouri is the most destructive of property along its banks. The wholly alluvial character of its valley, coupled with a steep slope, causes it to be ever changing its channel, cutting into lands on either side and working destruction which individual effort is powerless to prevent. The destructive character of the great floods of the Mississippi has led congress to take up the systematic control of the stream. But these floods come only at long intervals, whereas the destruction caused by the Missouri river is continuous. On the Missouri the loss is going on year in and year out and is so common that it scarcely attracts attention. A man's property, the result of years of labor, may be washed away in a few weeks. It is doubtful if in any other part of the country there is more suffering from causes beyond individual control, or more pathetic examples of hardship from the operations of the forces of nature, than along the entire valley of the Missouri river. Property is in jeopardy everywhere, values are not what they should be, conveying is impeded and the proper development of this natural garden country is indefinitely delayed.

Remedy is Imperative.

"The situation is one that must be met sooner or later with some adequate remedy, and to question now is what shall the remedy be? It cannot be the private individual. Neither is it ordinarily practicable to do the work by combined effort. The agency to which this duty of protection naturally and rightfully belongs, is the only one that has the authority and resources to carry it out, is the general government. There is no duty pertaining to its public works that is more deeply grounded in justice than this.

"So far as the engineering problem is concerned it may be considered definitely solved and the question may be answered with an emphatic affirmative.

"If past experience has shown one thing

more clearly than another it is that the Missouri river can be more easily coaxed than driven; that it will follow a smooth, even bank which has been carefully ripraped better than it will yield to a bold obstacle thrust out bodily in the channel.

"The primary consideration from the people's point of view, but secondary with congress—the protection of riparian property—is not definitely recognized as a definite claim for help through the river and harbor bill. The primary consideration from the river and harbor point of view of commerce on the river is not satisfactory and probably not of sufficient weight to justify, in the mind of congress, extensive appropriations. The problem before this convention is how these two considerations can be made to work in harmony.

"In the first place, the reversion work is the most efficacious of any in improving the navigable channel, so that every mile of bank protected means a mile length of navigable channel improved.

"In the second place, the principle of protection involved does not give rise to violence to precedent—no, not so great as does the construction of levees at government expense along the Missouri.

"In these two facts ought to be found a key to the situation.

"The cost would be offset by these gains: First, full value of the lands directly saved from destruction; second, increase of value of lands assured of protection; third, the cumulative value of the protected property with the lapse of time; fourth, the benefits resulting from the aid to navigation.

Thanks to Chittenden.

The convention gave Captain Chittenden a vote of thanks for his service, which was accepted as the views of an expert speaking unofficially.

"The protection of the farms and towns from the ravages of this, the greatest of all streams, is clearly a national undertaking," said Chairman Clarke.

"The government owns the stream and we living along its shores are not permitted to touch it. The government should be asked to care for the contiguous land as it has done along the lower Mississippi. We ask not that the stream be made navigable, but that the richest valley in the world be made secure. A tenth part of the annual loss would insure this safety if the amount were rightly expended."

The burden of Dr. George L. Miller's address was deep waterways for transportation. He declared that a waterway stretching from New York to San Francisco is impracticable, and that even now there is a movement on foot in New York to accomplish this project.

"The men I am addressing will live to see this country networked with great waterways," said the doctor, "and the great rivers protected so they cannot do a dollar's worth of harm. I hold it a necessity that a great nation must have great waterways, thus affording the cheapest means of transportation on earth. There is rapidly approaching a time when the surplus products of this valley cannot be moved by rail with any degree of economy. Young men, do not forget that there is to be a national development of great waterways in your time that will surpass anything in history, and it will make you all rich if you stick with it."

Congress the Power.

Judge E. M. Bartlett thought that if the proper facts and representations could be made to congress appropriations would be easy to protect and along the river may be obtained without great difficulty.

R. B. Windham of Plattsmouth, who had lived in a Missouri river town for thirty-six years, told what had been accomplished by the expenditure of \$30,000 at the mouth of the Platte fifteen years ago. He said it had resulted in the reclamation of sections of land in front of the city and had confined the channel in a permanent course for a considerable distance.

Applause met Mayor Caldwell's declaration that the matter of deep waterways should come later and that the convention was interested most in the protection of the river banks.

John R. Webster, who closed the morning session, showed by maps and described the encroachments and invasions of the river in the vicinity of Omaha.

Senator Millard said: "I have lived close to the Missouri river for many years and I know that it needs close attention. I have seen many farms and some towns go into the river. It is certain that something should be done to prevent these occurrences. A good riparian appropriation by congress is necessary to accomplish results. I would advise you to bring the matter before congress in extraordinary session, not that there is much probability that your memorial will be considered, but because it is well to get an early start. Anything that I can do to help gain river protection I will gladly contribute."

He was applauded when he entered the room and at the close of his speech.

Following are the resolutions adopted:

Petition to Congress.

Whereas, First—The Missouri river is one of the most important public highways of the United States, navigable for a greater distance than any other, flowing through one of the most fertile sections of the country, and Second—Said river has played a most important part as a transportation route in the development of the western country from the date of the Louisiana purchase to the present time, and

Third—The existence of this natural highway of commerce has heretofore exercised a powerful influence upon the growth of the nation, and the value of the property of the nation in this respect with the increase of commerce and will inevitably grow in importance in this respect with the increase of commerce.

Fourth—The river in its present physical condition is as navigable today as it has ever been, and is a very important thoroughfare of commerce and will inevitably grow in importance in this respect with the increase of commerce.

Fifth—The river by its action in continually cutting into its banks destroys agricultural lands, crops and other property to the value of millions of dollars annually and constitutes a perpetual menace to all

properties along its banks, robs them of a large part of their value, prevents new investments and retards the development of the entire country.

Sixth—The recent great flood in the lower Missouri valley, which destroyed many millions of dollars' worth of property demands that the Missouri river shall receive from the general government the same consideration as is given to the Mississippi river in the matter of controlling its great floods.

Therefore, Resolved, That the United States should conserve all its rights over the Missouri river as a navigable waterway and should foster the commerce of the stream by clearing its channel of snags and similar obstructions, dredging through its sandbars in low water and building works to increase its navigable depth.

Second—That the policy of the government heretofore adopted of systematically and permanently improving the Missouri river should be earnestly and vigorously pursued until the entire river has been brought under complete control.

Third—That in prosecuting this work it should be done at various localities along the river where the best results can be obtained and as far as possible with the least expenditure of money.

Fourth—That the government should take early measures to prevent, as far as possible, a repetition of the floods of 1902 along the lower Missouri valley, and

Fifth—That the public works already constructed along the river should be repaired and maintained and not be permitted to fall into decay, and

Sixth—That members of congress from the Missouri valley be asked to make a combined effort to secure liberal appropriations in the next river and harbor bill for carrying out the foregoing purposes.

Four States Represented.

The attendance was as follows: St. Louis, Mo., Mayor E. W. Caldwell, President L. L. Kellogg of Commercial club, Commissioner A. A. Wild of Commercial club, T. C. Shull, F. L. Eaton, president stock yards company; Captain H. M. Chittenden, U. S. A., engineer for Missouri river; Council Bluffs, Ia., Mayor D. W. Morgan, Colonel W. F. Baker, Dr. B. M. Webster; California Junction, Ia., W. A. Smith, P. J. Quist; Missouri Valley, Ia., J. S. Dewell; Glenwood, Ia., C. E. Dean; Onawa, Ia., Mitchell Vinceland.

Pierre, S. D., Charles E. DeLand; Columbia, Mo., C. B. Sebastian; Booneville, Mo., Samuel W. Raveland; Charles Meierhoffer; St. Joseph, Mo., Mayor C. J. Borden, Secretary F. W. Maxwell of Commercial club, O. W. Waller, J. W. Brockert, Charles W. Campbell, George F. Casey; Rockport, Mo., John D. Doff.

Omaha, H. T. Clarke, O. B. Williams, Dr. George L. Miller, E. M. Bartlett, E. J. Cornish, Rome Miller, John E. Utt, secretary Commercial club; E. J. Sullivan, John R. Webster, B. R. Ball, George G. Parmelee, Real Estate Exchange; Health Commissioner John D. Ralph, John C. Cowin, Senator J. H. Millard, South Omaha, H. M. Christie; Decatur, Neb., T. R. Ashley, J. B. Whittier, T. R. Gordon; Plattsmouth, Neb., R. B. Windham, F. J. Morgan, T. M. Patterson, C. C. Parmelee, H. N. Loney; Tekamah, Neb., M. R. Hopewell; North Platte, Neb., H. F. Kellner; Dakota City, Neb., W. H. Ryan, R. E. Evans.

ROBBERY A FAMILY FAILING

Two Brothers and Sister Under Arrest at One Time for Separate Offenses.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—While Alfred Berger, in charge of a carnival, was waiting for a train today for Monmouth, Ill., where Berger is accused of robbing a bank, the prisoner's only sister, Hattie Berger, was being taken by detectives to Milwaukee, where the police declare three charges of burglary have been made against her. A brother, Gus Berger, is also under arrest.

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For its wonderful cures—Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. It cures or no pay. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

On Clark's alley last evening the Armorels won two games from the Colts. Score:

ARMORERS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Gilchrist	157	123	212	502
Potter	152	173	159	484
Bogels	172	172	184	528
Schneider	179	156	190	525
Denman	191	195	161	547
Totals	801	828	916	2,545

COLTS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Sherwood	150	178	181	509
Neale	155	173	157	485
Hughes	174	182	182	538
Reed, A. C.	122	167	148	437
Welty	181	139	152	472
Totals	884	840	800	2,424

Last night on the Western alley the Lentz & Williams team won two out of three from Black's Kats. Score:

LENTZ & WILLIAMS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Bartch	153	142	177	472
Henry	155	170	140	465
Scogels	172	172	184	528
Elmore	112	134	141	387
Zisman	166	166	160	502
Totals	758	825	788	2,371

BLACK'S KATS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
London	151	157	146	454
Hart	155	155	159	469
Bush	172	149	172	493
Brison	146	167	165	478
Totals	724	648	702	2,074

Mormon Church Purchases Landmark.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 5.—The Mormon church has purchased for \$4,000 the old jail at Carthage, Ill., in which Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob in the early history of the state.

SCROFULA A DISEASE WE INHERIT.

Scrofula manifests itself in many ways. Swelling of the glands of the neck and throat, Catarrh, weak eyes, white swelling, offensive sores and abscesses, skin eruptions, loss of strength and weakness in muscles and joints.

It is a miserable disease and traceable in almost every instance to some family blood taint. Scrofula is bred in the bone, is transmitted from parent to child, the seeds are planted in infancy and unless the blood is purged and purified and every atom of the taint removed Scrofula is sure to develop at some period in your life.

No remedy equals S. S. S. as a cure for Scrofula. It cleanses and builds up the deteriorated blood, makes it rich and pure and under the tonic effects of this great Blood Remedy, the general health improves, the digestive organs are strengthened, and there is a gradual but sure return to health.

The deposit of tubercular matter in the joints and glands is carried off as soon as the blood is restored to a normal condition, and the sores, eruptions, and other symptoms of Scrofula disappear.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable and harmless; an ideal blood purifier and tonic that removes all blood taint and builds up weak constitutions. Our physicians will advise without charge, all who write us about their case. Book mailed free.

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...NEW... St. Louis-Hot Springs Service

Iron Mountain Route AND Little Rock and Hot Springs Western R. R.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 8th, the Iron Mountain Route will inaugurate its solid through fast train service between St. Louis and Hot Springs, Arkansas, via Benton. The departing and arriving time at St. Louis and Hot Springs will be as follows:

Leave 8:20 p. m. St. Louis Arrive 7:35 a. m. Arrive 8 a. m. Hot Springs Leave 7:30 p. m.

Thos. F. Godfrey, Pass. and Ticket Agent, Omaha.
H. C. Townsend, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

GOVERNOR TO DECIDE FATE

Supreme Court of Wyoming Refuses New Trial for Tom Horn.

MUCH DOUBT AS TO HIS GUILT

Complicated Case is Now in Hands of Governor, Who May Decide to Save Life of Noted Scout.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 5.—(Special.)—The state supreme court yesterday sent to mandate in the Tom Horn murder case back to the district court and Horn was officially notified by an official of the court of the death penalty. The order read as follows:

It is ordered that a certified copy of this order be transmitted to the clerk of the district court for Laramie county, and that a certified copy of the same, together with a certified copy of the official order of said district court entering judgment and pronouncing sentence upon the said Tom Horn, be by the clerk of the district court, delivered to the sheriff of Laramie county, which shall be his sufficient warrant for the execution of the said sentence and judgment.

This order is preceded by the findings of the supreme court on the motion of Horn for a new trial and fixing the date of his execution November 20.

Developments in Celebrated Case.

Startling developments in the Horn case occur with such startling rapidity that it is difficult to keep closely in touch with the situation. It is a game for a life, and the participants are playing their strongest cards from day to day. In the meantime Horn is lying in his narrow cell in the county jail anxiously awaiting the action of the governor on his last appeal, which action will either send him to the penitentiary for life or to the gallows. Horn sees no one and no one calls to see him. His attorneys have not talked with him for more than a week, for whenever he desires to communicate with them he writes a letter and it is passed out by the jailer, the replies being returned in the same manner. Everything, therefore, is scrutinized by Sheriff Smalley or his efficient deputies.

Young Woman Arrested.

One of the latest moves of the prosecution, and following closely upon the arrest of Miss Gwendolene Myrtle Kimmel, is the securing of affidavits which in almost every case will break down or cast doubt upon the affidavits of Horn's friends and others which were drawn for the purpose of influencing the governor. Miss Kimmel's affidavit will be discredited with some of her own letters written to the prosecution and during the trial of Horn. One of these communications makes the startling statement that if Horn could not be convicted without her assistance she would come, but if a conviction was certain without her she would rather remain in Missouri.

Governor Will Hear Argument.

This written evidence will be produced in a few days and submitted to Governor Chittenden.

The governor has advised the prosecution that he will postpone the date of hearing its arguments against Horn's appeal, if

necessary, and as Prosecuting Attorney Stoll will not return from Laramie before Thursday, and as the hour originally set for the hearing was 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the governor will doubtless set an hour on Saturday or Monday for the meeting. This will give the prosecution time in which to prepare its evidence.

It is stated by one in authority that Ollie Whitman will be prosecuted for perjury and many of the others whose affidavits are now in the hands of the governor will be prosecuted if their statements can be disproved.

SPECULATOR GETS A VERDICT

Sees for Money Lost in a Deal on the Chicago Board of Trade.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—A jury in the county circuit court today gave Oscar E. Green a verdict for \$48,000 damages.

He sued to recover money lost on the Chicago Board of Trade and an important precedent is established which may enable all future losers in this form of transactions to recover.

The defense claimed that there was a bona fide sale of grain, while the plaintiff argued that only options were purchased.

EVENTS ON RUNNING TRACKS

Stewards at Aqueduct Will Investigate Recent Work of Lord Budge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The stewards of the meeting at Aqueduct today took up the sheets on Lord Budge and are investigating the sudden improvement in form of that horse. Lord Budge started yesterday and was badly beaten. Today he was beating the best horses in the country from 10 to 1 to 4 to 1, and won by six lengths. Results:

First race, handicap, seven furlongs: Forward won, Monokanta second, Nine Spot third. Time, 1:39.3.

Second race, handicap, one mile and one furlong: Lord Budge won, Brigand second, Babot third. Time, 1:57.

Third race, selling, one mile: Garnish won, Longspur second, Champlain third. Time, 1:42.4.

Fourth race, Roanly handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth: Wild Thyme won, Alumnus second, Forham third. Time, 1:49.4.

Fifth race, handicap, six furlongs: Beddams won, Erbe won, Trepan second. The Captain third. Time, 1:36.4.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Results:

First race, six furlongs: Miss Gollyghy won, Pritchett second, Pritchett third. Time, 1:27.4.

Second race, six furlongs: Rainland won, Oudon second, Ben Akins third. Time, 1:35.4.

Third race, one mile and one-sixteenth: Judge Hines won, Reservation second, Venser third. Time, 1:54. Only three starters.

Fourth race, six furlongs: Orlee won, Jack Ratlin second, Ben Howard third. Time, 1:37.4.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs: Lida won, Mollie second, Eleatza third. Time, 1:32.

Sixth race, one mile: Mammelle won, Aracheu second, Sallor's Dream third. Time, 1:40.4.

Accused Man is Acquitted.

LIBERTY, Mo., Nov. 5.—Joseph Gaume of Kansas City, who has been on trial here for shooting Thomas H. Stack on the night of July 23 at Excelsior Springs, Mo., has been acquitted. Stack was shot while walking along the street with Gaume's wife. Gaume is a real estate broker and Stack is a traveling man.

Made Her Young Again

HAIR-HEALTH always brings back the natural and beautiful color of youth to gray, faded or bleached hair. Gives new life and growth to thin hair. Prevents dandruff and baldness. No need of dye, but a hair food, and positively restores gray hair to its youthful color. A beautiful hair dressing which in almost every case will break down or cast doubt upon the affidavits of Horn's friends and others which were drawn for the purpose of influencing the governor. Miss Kimmel's affidavit will be discredited with some of her own letters written to the prosecution and during the trial of Horn. One of these communications makes the startling statement that if Horn could not be convicted without her assistance she would come, but if a conviction was certain without her she would rather remain in Missouri.

HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH

"Find out how to get your hair back to its natural color and growth. I am delighted with the result. My hair was gray and thin