TELEPHONE 694. BEE, AUG. 16, 1905.

During July and August we close Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

Now They Must Go

All of our silk shirt waist suits, and all of silk Jacket suits will be sold at special prices Thursday. This grand special will open at 8 a. m., and continue until every suit is sold.

All of our $15.50 colored silk suits, $5.25.
All of our $16.50 colored silk suits, $5.50.
All of our $18 colored silk suits, $6.00
All of our $18.50 colored silk suits, $6.25.
All of our $20 colored silk suits, $6.70
All of our $21 colored silk suits, $7.00.
All of our $21.50 colored silk suits, $7.25.
All of our $27.50 colored silk suits, $9.25.
All of our $30 colored silk suits, $10.00.
All of our $40 colored silk suits, $13.50.
All of our $45 colored silk suits, $15.00.
All of our $50 colored silk suits, $16.70.

We have a fair line of sizes and colors in these silk suits, but not a large quantity, but this is a rare opportunity and we advise coming early.

N. B.—Make your selections with care as these silk suits will not be altered or exchanged.

Handsome New Kimona Silks Just Received

These handsome new kimona silk surpass the style and beauty of any other season, in all the new Japanese figures and oriental color effects, and best of all, prices that will delight you—50c, 75c, $1.00 a yard.

Watch for the Grand Clearing Sale of beautiful silks Saturday.

We are going to move. All remnants and broken lines of black and colored silk to go on sale Saturday, August 19. Make it a point to be here. See silks displayed in our Sixteenth street window.

Special Notice.

Saturday, August 19, will take place one of the greatest clearing sales of colored and black silk remnants, as well as many dress patterns of this season's most beautiful silks ever in the history of this store. See display in our Sixteenth street window. Hundreds to choose from.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Cor. 16th and Douglas.

these two questions are left by the article for each country to arrange with the celestial empire. Rusia will also have to settle a traffic arrangement with China as the two roads together will constitute the world's best highway from Europe to the Pacific, and upon the operation and co-operation of the two roads their future success will depend. It is suggested that it was this very question of consulting China which caused the postponement of the final acceptance of this article, but there is nothing substantial to support the suggestion. The question is complicated and it required all of the morning and the major portion of the afternoon session to come to the agreement "in principle."

It should be stated that the Chinese Eastern railroad has never been under the administration of the minister of ways and communications, Prince Hilkoff, but always under the control of a director nominated by the ministry of finance. The present director is M. Winzell.

Pressure on Japan.

There were persistent rumors about the hotel late that several powers, including the Washington government, are bringing pressure to bear upon Japan to forego "the cost of the war" and content itself with such other compensation as it can secure out of the railroad, the Russian property in Port Arthur and Dalny, and the cost of the maintenance of Russian prisoners in Japan, this only on the theory that Russia will eventually agree to cede Sakhalin, which is now potentially conquered territory. This is undoubtedly the line of ultimate compromise, if compromise there is to be.

The Associated Press can state authoritatively that neither the question of making Vladivostok an "open port" or the Amur river an international waterway, as some papers have stated, is included in the Japanese terms, which, as developments have demonstrated, were given correctly by the Associated Press the day they were submitted by Japan.

Will Insist on Interned Ships.

Japan will make a stiff fight for the possession of the interned Russian warships. Mr. Denison, the American legal adviser of the Japanese mission, spent most of the day in his office looking up the precedents on the subject. Japan is exceedingly anxious to obtain these ships and in its argument will quote several international precedents in support of its demands. One reason why the Japanese are so insistent upon this article is because of their intention not to apply the indemnity, in case one shall be obtained, to the increase of the navy. The indemnity will be used first in paying off financial obligations incurred during the war, the granting of pensions and the development of the Japanese educational system. To replace the losses to the fleet incurred in the war and to maintain the fleet up to a standard of strength and efficiency sufficient to defend its interests, Japan needs additional battleships and cruisers. If it obtains all of the Russian ships now interned in neutral harbors and succeeds in raising a number of those sunk in battle, it will be saved the necessity for the present of a large naval budget for new construction. The London government is strongly in favor of insistence upon this article, and Japan seems to have set its heart upon the surrender of the ships by Russia.

M. Witte has provisionally arranged to go with Baron Rosen to Magnolia on Sunday to spend the day with Baroness Rosen.

Japanese Are Hopeful.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—The Nichi Nichi tomorrow will say: "The continuance of the conference is indicative of a hopeful prospect for the conclusion of peace." The paper declares that if the Russians had rejected absolutely the questions of reimbusement and the cession of Sakhalin island, the Japanese would have withdrawn from the conference. These demands are equally as important as the Corean and Manchurian questions. Japan's victories have been realized by the vast sacrifice of money and blood without the prospect of Russia's compliance in the payment of war expenses and the transfer of Sakhalin island. There is no reason why the conference should not be continued.

The Nichi Nichi expresses the belief that the Russian delegates divulged the nature of the Japanese demands and suggests that the Japanese delegates abandon the plan of secrecy and keep their people informed as to the progress of the conference.

Fighting in Manchuria.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—An official report says:

Early on August 14, in the direction of Chantu, a Russian force, consisting of a battalion of infantry, two sections of cavalry, eight field guns and six machine guns, attacked our position at Erhshiplipa, eight miles north of Changtu, but was immediately repulsed. Our casualties amounted to one and the Russians lost thirty-five. Simultaneously three companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry attacked us eight miles northwest of Changtu. This attack was repulsed, and at 2:30 o'clock the Russians retreated northward, leaving their dead. The Russians also made a small attack on Wei Huan Paolen, which was repulsed.

OPINION OF A RUSSIAN WRITER

Fears that China Cannot Protect Railroads of Manchuria.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—Alexandre Briantchaninoff, correspondent of the St. Petersburg Slovo, writing on the questions involved in the surrender of the eastern Chinese railway, which is being considered by the peace conference today, and also regarding the general question of the restoration of Chinese sovereignty in the province, says:

Notwithstanding the secrecy so strictly observed regarding the discussion of the peace conference, it is now known that the second article discussed concerned the question of returning Manchuria to China and that the article has been agreed upon. So it is understood that Manchuria is going to be restored under the charming administration of China. For fear of Russia's enlargement it has been prevented from completing its work of civilization in that province, where it spent millions of Russian rubles, retaining in return only unpleasant memories, and now they say it is better to give Manchuria to nobody than to Russia, for to return Manchuria to China means to return that province to the state of barbarism. It is, however, asked, if even the railroad which cuts this province in three portions, and which should be an instrument of civilization and of development of its riches, will be abandoned to Chinese neglect. In regard to the Harbin-Liao Tung railway line, the institution of a Chinese administration can be understood, as this line has no strategic legitimate value except for China, but it is quite different with the line uniting Vladivostok to Russia, which it is impossible for the Muscovite empire, because of its strategic value to make dependent upon a Chinese administration. Technical researches have shown the enormous difficulty of uniting Vladivostok and Port Arthur with Europe around the Amur, so the civilized world welcomed the decision of Russia to build a railway through Manchuria. Russia made this immense effort, which, considering the policy of the open door, will be of great and equal advantage to the commerce of the whole world. It is, therefore just that Russia should have the material gauranty that that railway line should not run the least risk of being destroyed or cut by the brigands, or that it should suffer in case of a misunderstanding with China. The commerce of the world will gain very much if Japan should be entrusted with the guarding of the southern railway lige and Russia with the protection of the north line, mutually pledging themselves to the policy of the open door in the whole province.

DOCTORS FOR MEN

We will make a thorough and scientific examination of your ailment, an examination that will disclose your true physical condition, without a knowledge of which you are groping in the dark, and without a thorough understanding of which no physician or specialist should be allowed to treat you. All men, who are not what they should be, who are weak, nervous and debilitated from any cause, or who have contracted any private disease or secret habit of any kind, or who may at present be suffering from any poisonous discharges, will find it well worth their time to come to the Electro Medical Institute for consultation and examination, which has been established for the purpose of curing the terrible diseases and weaknesses that destroy men's mental and physical powers, making the duties and social obligations of life a hardship and the enjoyment of marital life and happiness impossible.

We treat men only and cure them quickly, safely and thoroughly. Every man suffering with any private disease—

Stricture, Varicocele, Emissions, Nervo-Sexual Debility, Impotency, Blood Poison (Syphilis), Rectal, Kidney and Urinary Diseases,

with any of their numerous and distressing symptoms, owes it to himself, his family, and especially to the future generations, to get cured promptly, safely and thoroughly.

CONSULTATION FREE. If you cannot call write for symptom blank. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1 only.

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SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE

Federal Control of Interstate Transactions Subject of Conference at Oyster Bay.

PRESIDENT FAVORS PASSAGE OF LAW

Question of Constitutionality of Such an Act Will Be Presented to the Supreme Court.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Federal supervision of insurance was this afternoon the subject of a conference at Sagamore Hill, so important that one of the participants, James M. Beck, formerly an assistant attorney general of the United States and now special counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, missing the regular train from Long Island city to Oyster Bay, chartered a special train in order to meet his engagement with the president.

The parties to the conference were the president, Senator Dryden of New Jersey, president of the Prudential Insurance company, and Mr. Beck.

Senator Dryden arrived at 12:20 this afternoon. Mr. Beck reached here fifteen minutes later and in time to join the president's luncheon party, which consisted of Ambassador Hengelmuller of Austria-Hungary, Senator Dryden, Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Robert Bridges of New York, an author and magazine writer, who is a personal friend of the president. The conference followed the luncheon.

View of the President.

The president for a considerable time, but especially since the disclosures made during the last few months regarding the operations of the Equitable Life Assurance society, has manifested a deep interest in the problem of national control of the insurance business. In his message to congress last December he said:

The business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people of the United States and is national, not local, in its application. It involves a multitude of transactions among the people of the different states and between American companies and foreign governments. I urge that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance.

Mr. Garfield's Opinion.

Several months ago at the president's request the subject of national supervisory control of insurance was investigated by Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations, when the conclusion was reached that under existing federal laws the insurance business could not be supervised by the bureau of corporations because in the light of the constitution and in view of certain decisions of the federal courts it was not regarded as interstate commerce. (

At the last session of congress Senator Dryden, who is recognized as an authority on life insurance, introduced a bill in the senate providing in brief for supervisory control of interstate insurance business by the bureau of corporations. It was along the lines of this measure that today's conference proceeded. The president is understood to be in favor of federal control of the insurance business if it can be brought about constitutionally. Whether it can be is the point yet to be determined. That the supreme court of the United States eventually will be called upon to pass upon the question there is little doubt.

Attitude of Insurance Companies.

At the conclusion of the conference Senator Dryden talked frankly. He said:

We discussed the whole subject of federal supervision of the insurance business, and our talk was very satisfactory. Personally I am heartily in favor of such supervision by the national government, because it would insure to companies doing business in several or in many states a well defined and well considered set of regulations and a definite policy.

I introduced in the senate at the last session a measure providing for supervisory control of interstate insurance by the bureau of corporations. I did so because I wanted to call out suggestions and to sound public opinion on the subject. I had the bill referred to the judiciary committee in order that it might be passed upon in its incipiency by the ablest lawyers in the senate. I expect to reintroduce the measure early in the next congress, perhaps in a slightly different form. The principle of the new measure, however, will be the same as that of the first bill.

Will Go to Supreme Court.

Mr. Beck expressed the belief that if the subject were brought fairly before the supreme court its decision would be in favor of federal control. He said:

The supreme court never has been called upon to pass upon a federal statute bearing on this subject. In the case of Paul against Virginia, a state law was involved. My judgment is that if congress should enact a law providing for federal control, it would be declared by the supreme court to be constitutional. I believe such a law would be enacted, and, of course, our first effort will be to obtain a decision regarding it by the United States supreme court.

While no announcement was made of the conclusion of the conference, if any were reached there was ample authority for the statement that President Roosevelt will discuss the question of insurance in his forthcoming message to congress in the light of developments in the last six months; that he will recommend the enactment of legislation providing for federal supervision of interstate insurance there is no room for doubt.

Irregularities in Print Shop.

Assistant Secretary Charles J. Keep of the Treasury department, chairman of what is known as the Keep commission appointed by the president a few months ago to make a general investigation into the organization, personnel, correspondence, methods of purchase of supplies and of keeping accounts of the various government departments in Washington, came to Oyster Bay to present the report and findings of his committee in the recent investigation of the proposed purchase of typesetting machines for the government printing office. The Keep commission consists of five members, Mr. Keep, chairman; James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations; Assistant Secretary Lawrence O. Murray of the Department of Labor and Commerce; Frank H. Hitchcock, assistant postmaster general, and Gifford Pinchot of the bureau of forestry. Soon after the creation of the commission the government printer, General Palmer, proposed to enter into a contract to purchase seventy-two Lanston typesetting machines for use in the government printing office. Spirited competition had been aroused between the Lanston and the Mergenthaler companies for the contract. Charges of unfair dealing were made by the latter company and its officials carried their complaints direct to President Roosevelt. He ordered the Lanston contract held up pending an investigation and directed the Keep commission to make a rigid inquiry into the letting of the contract. The conclusions of the commission were laid before the president by Chairman Keep today and were approved by him.

Further than to say that the president had approved the findings of the commission and that whatever announcement may be made concerning the report must come from the president, Mr. Keep declined to discuss the matter. It is known, however, that the commission developed an unfortunate condition of affairs in the printing office, a condition not necessarily dishonest, but detrimental to the interests of the government. No statement is authorized regarding the committee's recommendation as to the contract for the machines.

Austrian Ambassador Calls.

Baron Hengelmuller, the ambassador to the United States from Austria-Hungary, discussed with the president several matters pending between America and his own government, among them being a matter relating to immigration.

Late this afternoon Charles F. McKenna of Pittsburg one of the United States judges in Porto Rico, who is in the United States on a leave of absence, called on the president to pay his respects before returning to Porto Rico. He expects to leave for San Juan in ten days or two weeks.

FOR DUAL TARIFF

(Continued from First Page.)

gave a brief history of the attempt of the wool growers to secure a hearing before the senate committee in 1903 and stated that the failure of that committee to secure a hearing and a general reduction of the tariff on wool had resulted in the total destruction of the wool growing industry.

S. H. Cowan of Texas declared that if the gentlemen of the convention were not willing to surrender politics in the interests of commerce they might better have stayed away.

Officers Elected.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session permanent officers for the conference were recommended as follows:

Permanent chairman, Hon. S. B. Packard, Iowa; first vice chairman, William C. Maybury, Michigan; second vice chairman, I. T. Prior, Texas; third vice chairman, Andrew G. Webster, Massachusetts; secretary, W. R. Corwine, New York; assistant secretary, Frederick Larrabee, Iowa.

In assuming the gavel as permanent chairman, Mr. Packard addressed the conference. He said in part:

The farmers of this country have no sympathy for the tariff as the means of forcing concessions in foreign markets. Heretofore when tariff laws have been made the farmer, unorganized, has not been represented, so now, when he finds the outlet for his surplus in danger, he demands that some of those high margins put into the Dingley schedules for trading purposes be used for the purposes intended. He is not going to tolerate the suggestion of any more tariff war than we have already had. This business of heroism in sacrificing one's wife's relations does not please him highly when he considers himself the relation.

After an address by Senator Cullom, Chairman Packard announced the committee on resolutions, among the members being: W. A. Harris, Kansas; Frank J. Hagenbarth, Idaho; William Larrabee, Iowa; Murdo MacKenzie, Colorado; Marion Sampson, Texas; Charles P. Senter, Missouri; Conrad Kohrs, Montana.

Address by Mr. Foss.

Eugene N. Foss of Boston was then introduced and addressed the convention:

On the working out of a practical scheme of reciprocity, the country will need the interest, the influence, and the co-operation of the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the financier, the shipper, the miner, the wage earner, the professional or salaried class as well as the counsel of the specialist, the colonial administrator, and the wise diplomat of the order of the lamented John Hay. All these interests should be effectively reported to the committee or commission to be charged with the duty of the institution of an economic system, which shall be permanent and flexible. "Such a commission as this would command public confidence and the support of all parties. Congress would hesitate to ignore the findings of such a body, supported by the intelligent interests and approval of the country. There might be disagreements and modifications by congress which would be wholly proper; but if the spirit of the legislation recommended by the commission were violated or its beneficent purpose destroyed, the president in his inevitable veto would know that he had the country back of him.

Let us not deceive ourselves regarding the German situation. It is not Germany alone with which we have to deal, but all Europe, but all the civilized world. Germany is only the leader. I believe, broadly speaking, that the peace and prosperity of the twentieth century is dependent, in great degree, upon the wisdom and skill with which our statesmen meet the situation with which we are now confronted. In the direction of the greatest breadth and liberality lies the guaranty of universal peace.

Mr. Howes of Boston moved that A. H. Sanders, ex-Senator Harris and W. E. Skinner of the committee on arrangements be a committee to prepare and report to the conference at its meeting tomorrow a list of names of those to form a permanent national committee on better trade relations with foreign countries and to actively promote the objects for which the conference had been called. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions without any discussion and the conference then adjourned to reconvene at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

TROUBLE FOR JUDGE TUCKER

(Continued from First Page.)

Conger's visit to Oyster Bay is, therefore, awaited with considerable interest. Ambassador Conger stated today it was not his intention to re-enter Iowa politics.

Postal Matters.

Rural routes ordered established October 16: Nebraska—Wolbach, Greeley county, route 1; population, 475; houses, 105. Iowa—Deep River, Poweshiek county, route 3; population, 39; houses, 8.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Barnston, route 1; Michael J. Moran, carrier; Lulu M. Moran, substitute. Gibbon, route 3; Lewis A. Wight, carrier; Minnie F. Wight, substitute. Iowa—Portsmouth, route 1; Giles S. Bendon, carrier; Peter Dages, substitute. Waterloo, route 1; William C. Dix, carrier; Mary M. Dix, substitute. South Dakota—Parkston, route 4; Frank E. Church, carrier; Roscoe B. Kinyon, substitute.

Complete rural free delivery service has been ordered established in the following Nebraska counties October 16: Lancaster county, total number of routes, 34; Saline county, total number of routes, 27.

Live Stock Show.

WISNER, Neb., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The third annual fine stock show opened this morning with a magnificent collection of blooded stock from the most noted Cuming county herds. This is the third exhibition of this kind held in this county and great interest is being manifested. Cuming county is forging rapidly to the front as a producer of fine stock, especially in the lines of cattle and swine.

Issues Vain Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Consul General Lay at Canton, China, has cabled the State department that the viceroy of that province has issued a proclamation warning the people not to intimidate any persons who desire to purchase American goods and not to commit any acts of violence. So far it does not appear that the proclamation has had any effect.

Emperor Greets King.

ISCHL, Austria, Aug. 16.—Emperor Francis Joseph spent an hour with King Edward today, after which the king started for Marienbad.

Nature's Way Followed in making Pre-digested Grape-Nuts The delicious food.

GAINING ON YELLOW JACK

Effect of Work of Marine Hospital Service Becomes Apparent.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF NEW FOCI

Landlords Are Fined for Refusing to Obey Orders of Health Officers—Dr. Berry is Improving.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Following is the official record to 6 p. m.:

New cases	66
Total cases to date	1,146
Deaths	4
Total deaths to date	176
New disease centers	19
Total disease centers	248
Cases under treatment	414

No material change in the situation is looked for in the immediate future. The small number of deaths indicate the type of the disease is not as malignant as at first supposed. The death rate is about 11 per cent.

There were no prominent people among the new cases, but the majority of them are among the people of comfortable circumstances. Only six of the new disease centers are above Canal street.

The campaign against yellow fever has now resolved itself into dry routine and today brought little in the way of new developments. The fact that the deaths have not risen is considered an important sign and this with the decrease of foci and the gradual perfection of the system under which the federal authorities are battling to prevent a rapid multiplication of cases was considered by Dr. White today to be sufficient to warrant him in saying that the situation was bright and the outlook hopeful. In 1878 at this time deaths were occurring at the rate of from twenty to forty a day, with very much smaller population.

Dr. White continued today his tactful work of removing all obstacles to the smooth operation of the campaign. He is reluctant to invoke the law against recalcitrant citizens or physicians until all other measures have been exhausted.

Organizing Inspection Service.

Prof. A. L. Metz of Tulane university was today put in full charge of the organization of the inspection service. Under his direction squads will inspect all houses to see that cisterns have been screened and sanitary conditions enforced. When the squads have been fully organized and drilled they will be turned over to the surgeons in each of the wards. In response to its inquiry the state oyster commission, in session today, received a letter from President Souchon of the State Board of Health promising his co-operation in the work of removing obstacles to the opening of the oyster season on September 1.

Dr. John Guiteras spent the day inspecting conditions generally in the fever districts. He expects while here to devote much of his time to the emergency hospital in a study of the cases taken there for treatment. Dr. Guiteras said that New Orleans ought to establish a permanent yellow fever hospital as ought every city exposed to the importation of yellow fever. That has already been decided on here and a modern institution will be erected as soon as the present visitation is over.

It was said today that while Dr. Berry of the marine hospital service, who is in the Touro infirmary, has not yet fully entered the stage of convalescence, he is doing well and there is confidence felt in his recovery.

Landlords Are Fined.

The first of the affidavits made against citizens who failed to screen their cisterns came up for trial before Recorder Fogarty today. The accused were prominent landlords. They made what would ordinarily be taken as good excuses, but Judge Fogarty said that in a crisis like this they would not go in his court. The judge fined the accused $25 or thirty days. A bunch of between eighty and ninety citizens is to answer similar charges tomorrow.

The citizens' committee today issued its formal appeal for additional funds.

PEAVEY TELLS OF REBATES

(Continued from First Page.)

"and that virtually amounted to a boycott. This 'word' is always passed at the district meetings and has the effect of shutting out the irregulars altogether.

Bonanza Farmer Disciplined.

"At St. Edward P. D. Smith owned 10,000 acres of land and built an elevator not only to handle his own grain, but also what he could buy. At first Smith would not listen to overtures from the line companies, telling me to 'go plum to h—l.' A boosting of prices and scarcity of cars forced him into line, but he was allowed to handle 50,000 bushels of his owr crop without penalty.

"At Madison J. B. Hume was a lumber, grain and coal dealer of long standing and high financial credit. He was getting about all the grain and, being a Scotchman, stood stoutly for his rights as an independent buyer. The railroad freight agents had to be called in and a coercive district meeting held before Hume was tamed, but finally, when another local firm butted into the field, he was shown the right path. To the end he refused to pay a money penalty, giving instead full cars of grain to even up receipts with his competitors."

Like instances were given of campaigns against local buyers at Humphrey, Fullerton and a dozen other places. All contests ended practically the same—in the local buyers having to "knuckle down" or go out of business.

"The only persons we could not control," said the witness, "were the farmers. They would go where they pleased and sell to whom they pleased, but we got our share of the grain in the end."

In answer to a question touching his experience as a grain buyer at Beatrice, Mr. Peavey said:

"Beatrice is the one point in the state that never has had an agreement." But he told of several experiences in the country contiguous to Beatrice which indicated that agreements have crept up pretty close to that town.

Worrall Produces Documents.

Thomas D. Worrall occupied the stand all morning and part of the afternoon in giving testimony as to his knowledge of the formation of a grain trust to regulate prices and divide the grain business of Nebraska.

Mr. Worrall had with him a handbag, which seemed to contain about everything in the way of documentary evidence of the existence of the trust that Attorney General Brown could call for. It was a regular conjurer's bag, in fact, and Worrall says that, like "dad's dinner pail" of the song, the bottom will not be reached until everybody is satisfied.

Mr. Worrall first dug out of the bag a duplicate of the first agreement he entered into, "after long and prayerful consideration." The duplicate was typewritten and Mr. Worrall said that when entered into it was not signed; was a sort of gentlemen's agreement. This was at Agnew in 1896. Later on he produced a roster of the membership of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, showing regulars and irregulars, who were "good and in harmony," as Worrall said, and who were not. He also brought out p s cards and a map of the thirteen districts into which the state of Nebraska was divided "for the good of the trade."

Produces Original Map.

"This is the original map," said the witness. "It was drawn up in the private office of the Omaha Elevator company one night in October, 1902. It was a big job and there was lots of rag chewing over it before we got it right. Some of the men present were at first a little scary about going into it, but we finally got together on these lines."

In concluding his tale of the efforts of himself and others of the governing committee, the methods and diplomacy used to accomplish the object in view, he said:

"We used to present to the disturbers the fact that we were aiming to enable them to make more money with less work. Where we succeeded and where harmony and true brotherly feeling and understanding was established there was no competition."

How They Fixed Things.

"Where two or more buyers would not talk to each other when they met, where they would not sit on each other's doorstep and visit, we knew there was disturbance and aimed by every means in our power to have it fixed. Sometimes we succeeded and sometimes we did not."

Mr. Worrall told how the association, through himself and some other members, had paid one man $1,700 more than his plant was worth to "allay a disturbance" by getting him out of the field.

Of the groups of counties forming districts, he said they were gotten up for convenience and so that only the men in any given group need be called to a meeting when a disturbance arose; that is, when some obstreperous person violated the card price.

Mr. Worrall told of one momentous meeting of the association following the legislative session of 1902.

"We decided that we must keep the farmers' organizations out of the field, by one means or another, as circumstances demanded; at some places by underbidding and at others by agreements with the railroads.

How It Was Worked.

"If a bunch of them made application for a site on the right-of-way the railroad officials would postpone the action for, say, sixty days. Then the decision would be further put off three months to see if we could not discourage them. When the matter had come to a showdown we would resort to any scheme of diplomacy that seemed to fit the case. Always the object was to block the game."

All the attorneys seemed to understand just what this meant. A quiet smile went around the table and Mr. Worrall continued to smoke and smile in a retrospective way himself.

In answer to questions specific as to names, the witness gave a long list of companies and individuals who made the price cards for the different districts. These were located in Omaha and at many other points throughout the state. This was following 1902, when centralization was effected in the lead pipe fashion.

Worrall went over the matter of division of grain and how this was brought about by the man who had more than his share lowering his price until the others caught up on quantity, when he would again get in the game.

Witness said all the real business was done at the district meetings, which were always executive.

OUTPUT OF PACKING HOUSES

Number of Hogs Marketed Less Than at the Same Season Last Year.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Price Current says: There is a continuance of rather moderate marketing of hogs and the movement for the week shows some shortage in the comparison for last year. Total western packing was 340,000, compared with 340,000 the preceding week and 385,000 last week. Since March 1 the total is 10,615,000, against 9,585,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

	1905.	1904.
Chicago	2,490,000	2,295,000
Kansas City	1,290,000	1,175,000
Omaha	1,085,000	1,035,000
St. Louis	770,000	760,000
St. Joseph	842,000	635,000
Indianapolis	520,000	553,000
Milwaukee	333,000	321,000
Cincinnati	265,000	238,000
Ottumwa	241,000	271,000
Cedar Rapids	216,000	194,000
Sioux City	462,000	185,000
St. Paul	292,000	370,000
Cleveland	265,000	270,000

Would Divide Custer County.

ANSLEY, Neb., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—A meeting of all the parties favorable to the division of Custer county into four counties met at Ansley Monday. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held and lines were drawn on which the effort will be made to divide the county. The opinion prevailed that the county will be divided, as many who were formerly against division are now working for division. The county in which Sargent will probably be the county seat is to be named Oyma, the county in which Callaway will be located will be named Arbor and the county in which Merna and Anselmo are located will be named Noble.

Badly Injured by Fall.

An unidentified man fell in the street at Thirteenth and Howard streets last night at midnight, struck his head on the curbing and sustained dangerous injuries. A cut about three inches long on the back of his head was dressed at the police station by Surgeons Langdon and Cox. The man is evidently a laborer, but there was nothing on his person that would serve to identify him. At an early hour this morning he was still unconscious and may die. Officer Morrison first discovered him lying in the gutter in a pool of blood and sent him to the station.

Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam

Is a prompt and absolutely sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, flux, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, etc. It has been the leading summer complaint remedy for 59 years.

All Druggists Sell It.

HOME

Loans are a specialty with "The Conservative." Our rate of interest was reduced July 1st last, and we allow the repayment of $100.00 of the principal at any time without notice, interest ceasing at once upon the amount so repaid.

Building Loans are our specialty. If interested in securing your own home, call and see us. Money always on hand.

Office 205 South 16th Street.

ROW OVER CHINESE QUESTION

Exclusion of Celestials Threatens to Divide Transmississippi Congress.

FIGHT WILL COME UP IN COMMITTEE

Oregon Executive Says Any Relaxation in Enforcement of Law Will Flood Coast with Coolies.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 16.—Unless indications fail the sessions of the Transmississippi congress, which assembled here today, will be rent in twain before the congress is twenty-four hours old. Utterly antagonistic views are held by the delegations representing California and other western states and those representing Oregon and Washington on the subject of Chinese immigration. This fact first became manifest during Governor Chamberlain's address. The Oregon executive had hardly finished the perfunctory welcome to the congress when he launched an emphatic dictum to the effect that while the commerce with China is valuable the influx of Chinese coolies into the Pacific coast states is too high a price to pay for it, and this, he said in effect, would be the result if the exclusion laws were not administered with the utmost stringency.

Though not so emphatic in his declarations, Governor Mead expressed similiar views on the subject.

Governor Pardee of California in responding for his state displayed an evident desire to evade an allusion to the subject of immigration.

The fight probably will be initiated before the committee on resolutions, where it is almost a foregone conclusion that the sentiment of the different sections of the coast will be presented in resolutions committing the congress to one side of the contention or the other.

Governor Chamberlain welcomed the delegates on behalf of Oregon. Governor Albert E. Mead of Washington followed.

The welcoming address of United States Senator Charles W. Fulton was followed by that of Henry M. Cake, president of the local Commercial club. W. D. Wheelwright then spoke in behalf of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Governor George C. Pardee of California, who delivered the response on behalf of California, was accorded an ovation. Responses were also made by Hon. John W. Noble, first vice president of the congress; L. B. Prince of New Mexico, and Hon. John E. Frost of Kansas.

The conference adjourned until tomorrow to give the committee on credentials and resolutions an opportunity to meet.

Marsh Under Bond.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—George L. Marsh, who is said to be wanted in Chicago for murder, in police court today was ordered comitted without bail on a charge of being a fugitive from justice, to which he pleaded not guilty, and hearing was ordered for Saturday, August 19. He was also charged with a statutory offense, pleaded not guilty and on this was held for hearing on the same date in $500 bonds.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

FURIFIES as it Cures. Accept no other. No doubt it will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 57 years, and is so harmless we taste it to ensure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend Gouraud's Cream" as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

HAND SAPOLIO

It ensures an enjoyable, invigorating bath; makes every pore respond, removes dead skin,

ENERGIZES THE WHOLE BODY

starts the circulation, and leaves a glow equal to a Turkish bath.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS

CAMP MEETING

8th and Bancroft Streets

ELDER A. T. ROBINSON

of Lincoln, will preach this (Thursday night at 8 o'clock, answering the question, "When, Where, How, and By Whom Was the Sabbath Changed from the Seventh to the First Day of the Week?"

SONG SERVICE AT 7:45.

Public Invited.

THE COOLEST PLACE TO EAT IS THE CALUMET

AMUSEMENTS.

KRUG Prices—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Sun. Mat. 10c, 25c, 50c. Wednesday and Saturday Mat. all Seats 25c. TONIGHT 8:15. The Great Metropolitan Melodrama A HUMAN SLAVE. Theater cooled by iced air and electric fans. SUNDAY—THE FLAMING ARROW.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE PAYNE'S FIRE WORKS, At W. O. W. Carnival at Courtland Beach, Every Night This Week.