SHAW IN REPLY TO BRYAN

Secretary of the Treasury Explodes Some Fallacies of Doctrine.

KEYNOTE OF PEERLESS LEADER ANALYZED

New York Speech Taken Up Section by Section and Its Arguments Answered Logically and Conclusively.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 15.—This evening Secretary Shaw spoke before a large audience here. He said:

For some time it has been well-nigh universally conceded that the democratic standard-bearer for 1908 is as good as named. For months his every movement has been promptly chronicled, and the date of his return was widely advertised. No private citizen ever was given so cordial a welcome or ever received such an ovation as was accorded William Jennings Bryan, editor, farmer, and politician, at the city of New York on August 30, when the applause following his introduction at Madison Square Garden is reported to have continued for eight minutes by the watch. The speech which followed had been heralded and is now accepted as the key note, not only of the present congressional campaign, but of that larger campaign two years hence.

I did not have the pleasure of listening to the speech, but I have read it. I have read it twice. Yes, I have read it three times. I personally like Mr. Bryan. I admire his oratorical ability, and I enjoy sitting and watching the effect of his eloquence upon others. In his Madison Square Garden speech I easily recognized our friend of 1896 without a single subtraction and with several additions.

Still on Silver Issue.

He still favors bimetallism, which, in his vocabulary, means the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to 1 with gold. The use of both gold and silver in quantity sufficient to supply every public need—every demand—the parity and exchangeability of the latter amply safeguarded by wise and efficient legislation, does not satisfy the twice defeated candidate upon a paramount issue selected, yes, dictated, by himself.

After referring to the "unlooked for and unprecedented increase in the production of gold," to which he impliedly attributes our present prosperity, he uses this phrase, in which the present tense is noticeable: "We who favor bimetallism are satisfied with our victory." Thus he gives notice that should the production of gold suddenly decrease he will renew his efforts for the debasement of our currency, and again advocate the abandonment of every effort to maintain parity between the several forms of money coined or issued by the government. He will advocate again the coinage of both gold and silver unlimitedly and let them circulate according to their respective metallic values.

It is axiomatic that a coin which the government coins in unlimited quantity and without expense to the owner of the metal of which it is made will be worth exactly the same as the material consumed. This is true of gold coins, and free and unlimited coinage of any other metal would have the same effect on coins made therefrom. Bimetallism, as taught by Mr. Bryan, would ruin every business between the seas, and its effect on labor would be more baneful still.

Wants to Change Government.

Mr. Bryan was reported to have said on his return from a previous trip abroad that he had obtained one new idea during his journeyings. His recent search evidently has been more fruitful of results. He even boasts of having searched Japan and every other country visited by him for something to bring back for incorporation either into organic law or legislative enactment, or for introduction into the habits and customs of our people.

He thinks our constitution should be so amended as to convene congress soon after election in imitation of England.

He thinks the founders of the government made a mistake in placing the election of United States senators in a responsible oath-bound body, and that it should be transferred to an unfettered and unpunishable political convention. To accomplish this he would again amend the constitution.

He thinks still another provision of the organic law was ill-advisedly inserted by the fathers, and recommends a fourth amendment to the constitution removing its inhibition of direct taxation so as to grant congress greater latitude, in the collection of revenues, in imitation of several countries he has visited.

The fourth suggested amendment to the constitution relates to the abolition of the provision giving each state exclusive jurisdiction over its domestic corporations except such as engage in interstate commerce, while the modified form proposed by Mr. Bryan would permit the federal government to have concurrent jurisdiction whenever the state failed to properly supervise the creatures of its own statutes.

The fathers founded a republic—a representative government, but the returned orator speaks in praise of the modern trend towards democracy, a term slightly less forceful than community. I submit that there are more points of similitude between a monarchy like England and a representative government like the United States than there are between a representative government like this and a pure democracy.

He then proceeds to advocate a different law for the wage earner and for the tenant. If my tenant threatens to cut down my shade trees or to injure me in any way wherein a suit for damages will not be an adequate remedy I can enjoin him. If my employe threatens to do the same thing, Mr. Bryan thinks he should be permitted to proceed and thereafter be given a trial by jury regardless of whether such a remedy would prove a remedy at all or not. That the injunction has been many times improperly invoked I have no doubt. Arrests have also been made, many times improperly, and criminal prosecutions have been begun in innumerable instances for the sole purpose of collecting debt. The fact remains, however, that Anglican jurisprudence is the best safeguard not only to property but also to personal and individual rights which the race has thus far evolved.

Railroads, Trusts and Tariff.

From the Turk, the Bulgarian, the Servian, the Hungarian and the Austrian he would bring back and incorporate into the settled policy of this country government ownership of trunk lines of railway. Some of us who will see elements of good in what the Fathers conceived and somewhat to preserve in our civilization as exemplified in the habits and customs of our people, and who are therefore styled conservatives, are disposed to congratulate ourselves that the great promulgator of innovations permits the institution of marriage to remain unassailed. Still Colonel Bryan gives notice that there are several other subjects to which he expects to address himself at an early date.

Of his speech four columns out of a total seven are devoted to trusts, in which term, in its comprehensive sense, he includes railroad abuses and even the protective tariff. Dismissing three and one-half columns of sympathy expressed for a corporation hen-ridden people and of anathemas hurled against predatory capital, and confining myself to the scant one-half column wherein he mentions rather than discusses measures of relief, I find this sentence: "We must not quarrel over remedies." He then suggests that something may be expected from the enforcement of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. While the effect of a criminal conviction, followed by imprisonment, is always wholesome, it is well for us who analyze the practicability of proposed remedies to remember that the civil provisions of the anti-trust law can be established and enforced by a mere preponderance of evidence, while no punishment for crime can be imposed until the essential facts constituting the crime are proven beyond a reasonable doubt as found and returned in the verdict of a jury. The difficulty in enforcing the Sherman act does not lie so much in applying its provisions after a case has been proven as in obtaining evidence sufficient to prove a case.

He then boldly states that the enforcement of existing laws is not sufficient, and adds, "The democratic party must be prepared to propose new and efficient legislation," and proceeds to suggest what has been often suggested before:

Regulation of Directors.

"It is worth while," he says, "to consider whether a blow may not be struck at trusts by a law making it illegal for the same person to act as director and officer of two corporations which deal with each other or are engaged in the same general business."

I suppose he means to say that if I should buy a portion of the wonderful iron ore beds of Alabama, or of the matchless marble deposits of Colorado, or of the coal measures of Wyoming, or of oil lands in Texas, and for their development should build a railroad, having promoted both enterprises, and having invested money in each, I should not be permitted to be a director in more than one. It is one thing to limit a common carrier to the particular line of business for which it was primarily organized, as is done in the rate bill enacted at the last session of congress, and quite another things to restrict what some understand to be the natural right of the individual to invest his money wherever he pleases, provided only he does not interfere with or restrict the rights and privileges of others, and then, having made the investment, to stand guard over it. Andrew Carnegie is quoted as advising one to put all his eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket. Colonel Bryan is the first, so far as I know, to advocate a law forbidding one to put eggs in two baskets and then watch both.

Thomas Jefferson, on whose teachings democrats once claimed their party to have been founded, incorporated into the declaration of independence the proposition that "the pursuit of happiness" is an inalienable right. Not until happiness is pursued in a way which interferes with the rights and happiness of another should such pursuit be restrained. Notwithstanding Mr. Bryan's statement, made in the same connection, that most corporations are conducting their affairs in a legitimate manner he would legislate against the many in the hope of preventing improper conduct on the part of a few. If he had one kicking colt I suppose he would hamstring his whole drove.

Pardon the suggestion that the eloquent traveler, having been for some years largely occupied in the discharge of other than executive, administrative, judicial, or even legislative functions, may have omitted carefully to study and analyze existing laws. If a person becomes a director in even one concern, say nothing of two, with intent to monopolize a product and control the price thereof to the prejudice of others engaged in the same line of business, he violates both the civil and the criminal provisions of the existing Sherman anti-trust law. Prohibiting a man from doing an innocent thing in an innocent way appears to me to be an unnecessarily drastic method of preventing an objectionable thing already prohibited by existing statutes and easily enforced when the essential facts can be proved.

License for Corporations.

Mr. Bryan then reverts to the democratic platform of 1900, and announces "as a still more far-reaching remedy" a law requiring corporations to take out a federal license before engaging in interstate commerce, and adds that "this remedy is simple and easily applied." He further says:

"It is far easier to prevent a monopoly than to watch it and punish it, and this prevention can be accomplished in a practical way by refusing a license to any corporation which controls more than a certain proportion of the total product; this proportion to be arbitrarily fixed at a point which will give free operation to competition."

Thus he has found a remedy which he asserts is "simple and easily applied," and one that will "accomplish the prevention of monopoly." He spurns the thought of controlling, curbing or restraining the evil, but proposes by a single enactment absolutely to exterminate the last suggestion of ravage on the part of predatory capital. Will his panacea stand analysis? Let us see.

Some years ago my attention was called to what was then at least supposed to be the Salt trust. Whether I was rightly informed or not affects in no degree the value of the alleged conditions as an illustration. I was told that a corporation of large capitalization had contracted for the entire output of all the salt works of Michigan, and of all the salt works of New York, and of all the salt works of every other state.

I assume that if a corporation thus owning or controlling an entire product should make application for a federal license under Mr. Bryan's sure-cure law it would be promptly denied. If refused a license, of course, it could not engage in interstate commerce, and could not thereafter ship salt to Tennessee. But the people of Tennessee would still need salt. What would you do? What could you do? Let me suggest that possibly Jones or some other one could be induced to buy a carload or so deliverable at one of the warehouses of the trust situated at some one of the salt works. Jones, of course, could ship salt to Tennessee, for no individual can be discriminated against simply because he buys salt of a trust. The result would be that the people of Tennessee would get the same salt with this difference, slight though it might be, of an additional profit to Jones. The danger would be that Jones, being the only man with a carload of salt in the state, might turn predatory capitalist himself and demand an unusually large profit. This danger would be increased if he should secure an exclusive contract from the trust. Let us hope for the best.

Possibility of Monopoly.

Two or three years ago I started at 5 o'clock one morning from Deadwood, S. D., went thirty miles by train and walked eight to see a tin mine. It was said to be the only workable deposit of tin ever discovered in the United States. If this is true, then one corporation controls the entire output of tin in the United States, and would of course be denied a federal license under Mr. Bryan's sure-cure-law, engage in interstate commerce. Equally embarrassed would be every other new industry, whether it be the production of newly discovered metal like tin or nickel or the growth of some new fruit or cereal, or the manufacture of some newly patented device. "I would license such a concern," says Mr. Bryan, "to any corporation which controls more than a certain proportion of the total product." Some corporation is quite certain to control for a time the entire product of every new industry.

Colonel Bryan's panacea may sound well in a democratic platform, but at first blush it does not appear quite so inviting as a part of the statute law of the land.

Before the remedy afforded by a federal license can be applied either by refusal to grant or by cancellation after it has been granted, it manifestly will be found necessary to establish the fact by competent evidence that the concern actually controls or is seeking to control such portion of a commodity, whatever it may be, as will permit it at least to influence if not dictate the price. Under our jurisprudence no law can be passed that does not require the establishment of certain facts as a prerequisite to its enforcement. The Sherman anti-trust law has seldom, if ever, been inadequate when there has been evidence sufficient to prove the monopolistic character of the methods employed by corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Finding it difficult to obtain the necessary proof to make the existing anti-trust law in all cases effective, the republican party created the Bureau of Corporations, for which, I regret to observe, Mr. Bryan has no word of praise, but which has been found very efficient in securing evidence with which to establish the facts on which to apply the law.

Colonel Bryan's comparison between the present effective prohibition of the transmission of lottery tickets through the mails, or by express or freight, with proposed legislation prohibiting the transportation of trust-produced merchandise, appears to me to have been ill-considered. It ought not to be necessary to cite to an intelligent audience the fact that a lottery ticket shows on its face what it is, while it requires evidence to show that a can of meat or a box of cigars or a barrel of oil was produced by a monopoly.

Management of Railroads.

The returned champion of a new civilization then reverts to railroad abuses, and recommends that all trunk lines be acquired and managed by public officials, and local lines by the several states. "In those states where the people are ripe for the change," he says, "the local lines can be purchased or new lines built at once." He frankly admits that the American people may not be ready for government ownership of trunk lines and state ownership of local lines, but he thinks both necessary and inevitable. He is not sure that a majority of his own party yet favors such a revolutionary measure, and he thus holds out to his political associates the hope that he may consent that the platform on which he is so soon to make his third campaign shall be silent on that subject. He does not intimate, however, that he will consent to be himself silent on the subject after the convention adjourns and certainly not during his term of office, if he should be elected. Having received popular endorsement at the polls, even though his known views were suppressed as much as possible, he sees the possibility of so teaching the people from his thus enlarged forum during his first term that he can win a second term on the main issue.

Several prominent political associates of Mr. Bryan have expressed regret at what they call the premature announcement of the issue. Instead of courageously attacking what many of them admit is a most vicious heresy, un-American and utterly incompatible with constitutional representative government, they content themselves with mild regrets that the one man who for ten years has been able to dictate the paramount issue of his party and its platform should anticipate the party trend by this early pronouncement. They say the party is not yet ready. Not yet? When will it be? Mr. Bryan does not seem to me to be far in advance of his party. The platform adopted at the democratic state convention in New York in 1902 declared in favor of government ownership and operation of anthracite coal mines. The whole question may as well be fought out now as at a later date when perchance financial depression and widespread suffering may distract the public mind and prevent the expression of deliberate judgment on the subject. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." That the issue must soon be met everyone who has studied the evolution of political sentiment within the democratic party has for several years recognized. For one I accept the challenge.

Danger Very Remote.

In his zeal to criticise recent legislation Colonel Bryan points out a possible danger applicable, however, to the new order of things which he recommends quite as much as to the rate bill against which he directs it.

"If an appointive board has the power," he says, "to fix rates and can by the exercise of that power increase or decrease by hundreds of millions of dollars the annual revenues of the railroads, will not the railroads feel that they have a large pecuniary interest in the election of a president friendly to the railroads?" If he were wholly frank, he might have said, and with great force, "if an appointive board, removable by the executive, can fix rates, and by the exercise of that power increase or decrease by hundreds of millions of dollars the revenues of the railroads, and can also increase or decrease, to the limit of judicial forbearance, the rates to be paid by each and every community between the seas may not the executive who is both ambitious and unscrupulous, by the exercise of that imperialistic power, perpetuate himself in office to the day of his death, and then in effect bequeath to whom he will?" Possibly it was in part to prevent a contingency like this, when, perchance, some man of the type I have described, shall be elected president, a somewhat liberal court review was provided for in the rate bill.

Unless Colonel Bryan's fears that some chief executive may abuse the discretion lodged with him under the rate bill are groundless, then what might we not fear should the nearly ten thousand officials and nearly a million operatives of trunk lines of road be made subject to executive appointment or placed under civil service, subject to executive removal for captious cause, or retention regardless of inefficiency?

Nor is this the sole objection. Not long ago the directors of a trunk line of railroad held their annual meeting. It finished its business at a single session, but before it adjourned, it had appropriated $10,000,000 for extending its lines, increasing its rolling stock, and bettering its tracks and terminal facilities. How long would it take congress to appropriate $10,000,000 for a single road touching only six states when every state from Maine to Oregon and from Montana to the Gulf was asking equal appropriations for the improvement of their facilities.

Influence of Local Interests.

Say all we please against the influence of local interests, but the fact remains that no appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors, however imperative, can be passed that does not widely scatter its bounty so as to include a few non-navigable streams and some other unnecessary improvements. No public building bill can be passed for the erection of a custom house, public store or postoffice, though its construction will save the government in rent an amount in excess of the interest on the cost, that does not also provide for a few postoffices in democratic and republican districts alike, where the cost of maintenance after erection exceeds the rental now paid for adequate quarters, and where the erection of a public building is an absolute waste of money. River and harbor bills and public building bills are nonpartisan measures. The opposition says much in platform and more from the stump in favor of economy, but when it comes to appropriation there is remarkable bipartisan unanimity of opinion from every district likely to be rewarded. Knowing as I do that public revenues come very largely from the wealthy and well-to-do, and that expenditures for rivers and harbors and public buildings go almost entirely to labor, I do not wish this to be understood as the registration of an objection to the policy of internal improvements. I admit them to be against the teachings of Jefferson, and in the face of the early teachings of the democratic party. But on the policy of centralization as well as on most other questions the party of Jefferson has wandered far.

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The appropriation for the public building in Chicago was signed by Grover Cleveland, and about sixty days ago I made final settlement and signed the draft for the last payment, and was then able to answer public criticism because the work had progressed so slowly with record proof that it had been about as expeditiously built as most structures of its character erected by the government.

Harlem river, extending from the Hudson to the East river, eight miles in length, was dredged by the government to a depth of fifteen feet in seventeen years.

Now note a few instances of private enterprise. In 1904 the Pennsylvania railroad began the construction of twin tunnels through the mud beneath Hudson river, and four tunnels extending thence under the city of New York and beneath East river to Long Island City, and now at the end of two years feels confident that its fifteen miles of nineteen-foot waterproof tunnel will be completed and in use within the contract period of four years.

John B. McDonald began work on the subways of New York in March, 1900, and had nine miles with double track and stations in operation in four years and seven months.

Government in Business.

These instances illustrate the natural, the necessary and inevitable differences between private enterprise and government work, and might be multiplied definitely.

I do not know that I can explain the reasons why these differences must and always exist better than to recite a very commonplace experience. I received a telegram some days ago from the cashier of a little bank in which I am interested. It read: "I am offered forty-two fifty an acre for your East Boyer land. What shall I do?" I answered, "You know better than I. Do as you think best." To this he replied: "I think the land is well sold." These telegrams were not even preserved. But if I had been acting for the government I would have had the land advertised for sale; I would have sent a commission to examine and appraise it; I would have had not less than two subordinate officers of the department go through all the papers and submit their recommendations; I would then have rendered final decision, but I would have been careful to preserve a complete record of everything lest on some unhappy day after my retirement, and perhaps after my demise, an investigating committee, appointed per chance by an adverse congress, would make inquiry, and failing to find positive proof of honesty would make a report filled with suggestions of doubt and that would be quite enough to brand my name with shame. My subordinates take the same precaution and safeguard their reputations with an equal amount of red tape whenever they sell an old horse or wornout piece of furniture, under Mr. Bryan's sure-cure-law, engage in interstate commerce. Equally embarrassed would be every other new industry, whether it be the production of newly discovered metal like tin or nickel or the growth of some new fruit or cereal, or the manufacture of some newly patented device. "I would license such a concern," says Mr. Bryan, "to any corporation which controls more than a certain proportion of the total product." Some corporation is quite certain to control for a time the entire product of every new industry.

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The appropriation for the public building in Chicago was signed by Grover Cleveland, and about sixty days ago I made final settlement and signed the draft for the last payment, and was then able to answer public criticism because the work had progressed so slowly with record proof that it had been about as expeditiously built as most structures of its character erected by the government.

Harlem river, extending from the Hudson to the East river, eight miles in length, was dredged by the government to a depth of fifteen feet in seventeen years.

Now note a few instances of private enterprise. In 1904 the Pennsylvania railroad began the construction of twin tunnels through the mud beneath Hudson river, and four tunnels extending thence under the city of New York and beneath East river to Long Island City, and now at the end of two years feels confident that its fifteen miles of nineteen-foot waterproof tunnel will be completed and in use within the contract period of four years.

John B. McDonald began work on the subways of New York in March, 1900, and had nine miles with double track and stations in operation in four years and seven months.

Government in Business.

These instances illustrate the natural, the necessary and inevitable differences between private enterprise and government work, and might be multiplied definitely.

I do not know that I can explain the reasons why these differences must and always exist better than to recite a very commonplace experience. I received a telegram some days ago from the cashier of a little bank in which I am interested. It read: "I am offered forty-two fifty an acre for your East Boyer land. What shall I do?" I answered, "You know better than I. Do as you think best." To this he replied: "I think the land is well sold." These telegrams were not even preserved. But if I had been acting for the government I would have had the land advertised for sale; I would have sent a commission to examine and appraise it; I would have had not less than two subordinate officers of the department go through all the papers and submit their recommendations; I would then have rendered final decision, but I would have been careful to preserve a complete record of everything lest on some unhappy day after my retirement, and perhaps after my demise, an investigating committee, appointed per chance by an adverse congress, would make inquiry, and failing to find positive proof of honesty would make a report filled with suggestions of doubt and that would be quite enough to brand my name with shame. My subordinates take the same precaution and safeguard their reputations with an equal amount of red tape whenever they sell an old horse or wornout piece of furniture, under Mr. Bryan's sure-cure-law, engage in interstate commerce. Equally embarrassed would be every other new industry, whether it be the production of newly discovered metal like tin or nickel or the growth of some new fruit or cereal, or the manufacture of some newly patented device. "I would license such a concern," says Mr. Bryan, "to any corporation which controls more than a certain proportion of the total product." Some corporation is quite certain to control for a time the entire product of every new industry.

Colonel Bryan's panacea may sound well in a democratic platform, but at first blush it does not appear quite so inviting as a part of the statute law of the land.

Before the remedy afforded by a federal license can be applied either by refusal to grant or by cancellation after it has been granted, it manifestly will be found necessary to establish the fact by competent evidence that the concern actually controls or is seeking to control such portion of a commodity, whatever it may be, as will permit it at least to influence if not dictate the price. Under our jurisprudence no law can be passed that does not require the establishment of certain facts as a prerequisite to its enforcement. The Sherman anti-trust law has seldom, if ever, been inadequate when there has been evidence sufficient to prove the monopolistic character of the methods employed by corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Finding it difficult to obtain the necessary proof to make the existing anti-trust law in all cases effective, the republican party created the Bureau of Corporations, for which, I regret to observe, Mr. Bryan has no word of praise, but which has been found very efficient in securing evidence with which to establish the facts on which to apply the law.

Colonel Bryan's comparison between the present effective prohibition of the transmission of lottery tickets through the mails, or by express or freight, with proposed legislation prohibiting the transportation of trust-produced merchandise, appears to me to have been ill-considered. It ought not to be necessary to cite to an intelligent audience the fact that a lottery ticket shows on its face what it is, while it requires evidence to show that a can of meat or a box of cigars or a barrel of oil was produced by a monopoly.

Management of Railroads.

The returned champion of a new civilization then reverts to railroad abuses, and recommends that all trunk lines be acquired and managed by public officials, and local lines by the several states. "In those states where the people are ripe for the change," he says, "the local lines can be purchased or new lines built at once." He frankly admits that the American people may not be ready for government ownership of trunk lines and state ownership of local lines, but he thinks both necessary and inevitable. He is not sure that a majority of his own party yet favors such a revolutionary measure, and he thus holds out to his political associates the hope that he may consent that the platform on which he is so soon to make his third campaign shall be silent on that subject. He does

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Grip and

COLDS

Dr. Humphrey's "Seventy-seven" differs from other Cold cures—because it cures by going direct to the sick spot, without disturbing the rest of the system. No poison, no drugging, no danger to the heart, the kidneys or the lungs—a complete cure—no hanging on of nasty Catarrh or hacking Cough.

"Seventy-seven" is put up in a Small Vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket.

At Druggists, 25 cents or mailed.
Doctor's Book mailed free.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

CURES COLDS QUICKLY.

Prevents LaGrippe.

This changeable weather is dangerous—makes it so easy to catch colds—leads to La Grippe and Pneumonia.

Don't neglect a cold, no matter how slight it may be. When you feel one coming on go to your druggist and get a box of Bromo Lax and take it according to directions. It will break up the cold quickly, leaving no bad effects like the quinine cold cures, because there is no quinine or any of its injurious compounds in Bromo Lax.

Your druggist positively guarantees to return your money if Bromo Lax fails.

Be sure you get the genuine Bromo Lax. See that the words "Contains no Quinine," are on each box, and also see that the box is orange colored. Your druggist sells Bromo Lax at 25c the box.

We Are Sole Agents for the Famous

Orient Elastic Felt Mattress

Here is the finest felt mattress ever produced, sanitary, vermin-proof, non-absorbent, will never mat or get lumpy and never needs making over. It is not stuffed, but is built up from loose, flaky sheets of finest cotton fibre and compressed to the right thickness, covered with ticking of special quality, evenly tufted and bound. Guaranteed equal to any $15 mattress on the market—our special price.. **9.50**

Thirty Days Free Trial and Money Refunded If Not Entirely Satisfactory

We will sell this mattress on the exceptional terms of—

$1 Cash and $1 Per Month

This is an opportunity for everyone to secure this splendid mattress.

SEPTEMBER FURNITURE SALE

Chiffoniers—(Exactly like cut). Made of solid oak, has 5 roomy drawers and bevel plate mirrors; are neatly carved and the cabinet work is of the finest quality. Sept. Furniture sale price only..... **8.75**

Terms, $1.00 Cash, 50c Per Week.

Pedestal Extension Tables—(Exactly like cut). Finished in the latest quartered oak effect; large 42-inch top, square pedestal base of a new, massive design; extend to six feet. September Furniture Sale price.... **14.50**

Terms, $1.50 Cash, 50c Per Week.

We sell goods out of town on easy payments and pay freight 200 miles. Write for our special catalogues of Kitchen Cabinets, Steel Ranges, Soft Coal Heaters and Base Burners.

Tiger Brussels Rugs—9x12 size, of an exceptional good quality and every one a choice design. We have made a very low price during this great September Furniture Sale. Price..... **16.50**

Terms, $1.50 Cash and 50c Per Week.

Carpets and Draperies

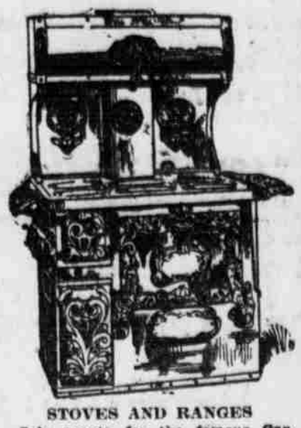
Ingrain Carpets, extra good values and attractive designs. September sale price, per yard..... **29c**

Brussels Carpets, of the very latest and stylish patterns, regular $1 values, Sept. Sale price.... **75c**

Art Reversible Rugs, size 9x7-6, large assortments in beautiful new patterns. Sept. Sale price.... **2.98**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, $2.50 values, September Sale price..... **1.25**

Rope Portieres, for double doors, $2.25 values, September Sale price..... **1.49**



STOVES AND RANGES

Sole agents for the famous **Garland** line. Also agents for **Estate Oak Heaters, Model Oak Heaters, Star Estate Steel Ranges** and many other standard lines. Largest Stove Department in the city. We can save you money, time and worry on your stove purchase.

Our Special Steel Ranges, made of cold rolled steel, asbestos lined, duplex grates, nickel trimmed. During this September Sale we offer a six-hole Special Steel Range, including high warming closet, with large 16-inch oven, at the extremely low price of..... **25.00**

Terms, $2.50 Cash, 50c Per Week.

Home Coral Base Burners—(Exactly like cut). Made of the very best of selected cast gray iron, heavy nickeled trimmings, airtight magazine and guaranteed fire pot of good size. We consider it the best low priced base burner on the market today and it will give perfect satisfaction. Special price during September sale..... **19.75**

Terms, $1.75 Cash, 50c Per Week.

No. 8 Stoves, guaranteed bakers, regular values, September Sale price..... **9.50**

Terms, 50c Per Week.

Rival Oak Heaters, good size, $9.00 value, September Sale price..... **5.90**

OUR EASY CREDIT TERMS

$25 worth, $2.50 Cash, $2 per month
$50 worth, $5.00 cash, $4 per month
$75 worth, $7.50 cash, $6 per month
$100 worth, $10 cash, $8 per month
Larger Bills in Proportion.

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LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
16TH & FARNAM STREETS. OMAHA.
THE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE AND CARPET CO. Est. 1887.

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