\$75.00 to \$165

NO LOTS ANY

HIGHER

Speaks in Rain

bareheaded in the rain

The president wore a raincoat and spoke

The crowd surged dangerously about on

of the street corners, several thousand per-

sons being involved in the struggling mass.

Matters assumed such a stage that Colonel

Joseph B. Hutchison, commander of the

Eighth regiment, National Guard of Penn-

sylvania, and the chief of Harrisburg's

police rode into the crowds and, with the

After the cheering that greeted the presi-

fent at the conclusion of his address had died away, Bishop Darlington of Harris burg invoked the divine benediction, bring

sarade, which included one brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, cadets from

the Carlisle Indian school and soldiers' or-

phans' schools, passed in review before the

After the parade the president and h

party were afforded an opportunity to in

pect the capitol. This was followed by a

luncheon at the executive mansion in honor

of the president, at which forty guests

Description of Building.

The new capitol of Pennsylvania, which

was dedicated today, is one of the most

beautiful and imposing buildings in the

United States, not only in its architecture

but also in its interior decorations and furnishings. Thus far the building and its

furnishings represent an expenditure of

Except for the hanging of the mural mintings by Edwin A. Abbey and Violet bakley and the setting of the statues of

George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, the apitol is practically complete. The building is Roman-Corinthian in its general design and is faced with Barre granite. It covers a trifle more than two acres of ground and stands on the site of the capi-

tol destroyed by fire in February, 1897. The capitol consists of a main building and two wings, the total length being 625

ect and the breadth 254 feet. The whole surmounted with a dome rising 202 feet

above the first floor. The most striking feature of the exterior ornamentation is the employment of thirty-two great granmoniliths, each weighing thirty-five

tons. The interior of the dome is decorated

in gold, cream and blue and at the top

ald of a squad of guardsmen, quieted the

people and complete order was restored.

ing the exercises to a close.

president.

were present.

about \$13,000,000.

PRESIDENT AT HARRISBURG

Rosse velt Delivers Address at Dedication of Pounsylvania's New Capitel.

GOVERNOR DEDICATES THE BUILDING

Desnehing Rain Unable to Curb Interest of People, Who Turn Out to See the Ceremony

(Continued from Pirst Page.)

coreign war. Our union is firmly established. But each generation has its special and serious difficulties; and we of this generation have to struggle with evils springing from the very material success of which we are so proud, from the very growth and prosperity of which, with justice, we boast. The extraordinary industrial changes of the last haif century have produced a totally new set of bonditions, under which new evils flourish; and for these new evils new remedies must be devised.

Some of these evils can be grappled with by private effort only; for we never can afford to forget that in the last analysis the chief factor is personal success, and indeed in national greatness, must be the sturdy, self-reliant character of the individual citizen. But many of these evils are of such a nature that no private effort can avail against them. These evils are of such a nature that no private effort can avail against them. These evils therefore, must be grappled with by government action must be exercised by the several states individually. In yet others it has become increasingly evident that no efficient state action is possible, and that we need through executive accidicial interpretation and construction of law, to increase the power of the federal government.

If we fail thus to increase it, we show

law, to increase the power of the rederal sovernment.

If we fail thus to increase it, we show our impotence and leave ourselves at the mercy of those ingenious legal advisers of the holders of vast corporate wealth, who, in the performance of what they regard as their duty, and to serve the ends of their dients, invoke the law at one time for the confounding of their rivals, and at another time strive for the nullification of the law, in order that they themselves may be left free to work their unbridled will on these same rivals, or on those who labor for them, or on the general public. In the exercise of their profession and in the service of their clients these astute lawyers strive to prevent the passage of efficient laws and strive to secure judicial determinations of those that pass which shall emaculate them. They do not invoke the constitution in order to compel the due observance of law shall; on the contrary, they are cease-lessly on the watch to cry out that the constitution is violated whenever any effort is made to invoke the aid of the national government, whether for the efficient supervision of great corporations, or for efficiently securing obedience to such a law as the mational eight-hour law and similar so-called "labor statutes."

The doctrine they preach would make the constitution merely the shield of incompetence and the excuse for governmental paralysis; they treat it as a justification for refusing to attempt the remedy of evil, instead of as the source of vital power necessary for the existence of a mighty and ever growing nation.

Pride in Pennsylvania.

Strong nationalist though I am, and firm overnment.
If we fail thus to increase it, we show

though my belief is that there must be a floral government to deal most the man and firm of this kind.

Through your legislature you have abol-shed passes; you have placed the offices of the secretary of the commonwealth and he insurance commissioner upon an honorlicitation or receiving of political Isseesements by city einployee; you have by law
protected the state treasury from depredation and conserved the public moneys for
use only in the public interest; you have
e law for the protection of the elective
franchise made tampering with the ballot boxes and the casting of illegal votes
so difficult as in all probability to be unprofitable; you have provided a primary
election law which guarantees to the voters free expression in the selection of
candidates for office, you have by law
regulated and improved the civil service
systems of your greatest cities; and,
finally, you have passed a law containing
a provision which I most carnestly hope
will in substance be embodied in a law
by congress at the coming session—a provision prohibiting the officers of any corporation from making a contribution of
the money of that corporation to any candidate or any political committee for the
payment of any election expenses whatever.

Epoch in History.



merely for your state, but for all our states. I do not recall any other state legislature which, in a similar length of time, has to its credit such a body of admirable legislation. Let me, however, most earnestly urge that your legislature continue this record of public service by enacting one or two additional laws. One subject which every good citizen should have at heart above almost all others is the matter of child labor. Everywhere the great growth of modern industrialism has been accompanied by abuses in connection with the employment of labor which have necessitated a complete change in the attitude of the state toward labor.

This is above all true in connection with the employment of child labor. In Pennsylvania you have made a beginning, but only a beginning, in proper legislation and administration, on this subject; the law must if necessary be strengthened, and it must be rigorously enforced. The national government can do but little in the matter of child labor, though I earnestly hope that that little will be permitted to be done by congress. The great bulk of the work, however, must be left to the state legislatures would act as drastically and yet as wisely on this subject of child labor as Pennsylvania

and if our state legislatures would act
as drastically and yet as wisely on this
subject of child labor as Pennsylvania
has acted within the present year as regards the subjects I have enumerated
above, the gain would be literally incalculable; and one of the most vital needs
of modern American life would at last be
adequately real.

Justice James Wilson's Example. So much for the state. Now for the nation; and here I can not do better than base my theory of governmental action upon the words and deeds of one of Pennthe conritution merely the shield of incompetence and the excuse for governmental paralysis; they treat it as a justification for refusing to attempt the remedy of evil, instead of as the source of vital power necessary for the existence of a mighty and ever growing nation.

Strong nationalist though I am, and firm though my belief is that there must be a wide extension of the power of the national government to deal with questions of this kind. I freely admit that as regards many matters of first rate importance we must rely purely upon the states for the betterment of present conditions. The several states must do their duty or our cities and states must do their duty or our cities and states must do their duty or our cities and states must do their duty or our cities and states must do their duty or our cities unless it was followed by a close and permanent union of the state; and in the constitutional convention, and in securing the adoption of the constitution and expounding what it meant, he rendered as a member of the Continental congress. Through your legislature you have aboiting the more and more it is now being adequately appreciated; and I congratulate your state upon the fact that wilson's body is to be taken away from where it now rests and brought back to life, as it should, in Pennsylvania soil. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the men who saw that the revolution, in which he had saw that the revolution, and in securing the adoption of the constitution and expounding what it meant, he rendered as a member of the Continental congress.

Through your legislature you have aboiting the more of the Union which justified our independence.

ficiency, but to the existence of this na-tion), that an inherent power rested in the nation, outside of the enumerated powers conferred upon it by the consti-tution, in all cases where the object in-volved was beyond the power of the sev-

franchise made tampering with the ballot boxes and the casting of illegal votes so difficult as in all probability to be unprofitable; you have provided a primary election law which guarantees to the voters free expression in the selection of candidates for office, you have by law regulated and improved the civil service systems of your greatest cities; and finally, you have passed a law containing a provision which I most carnestly hope will in substance be embodied in a law by congress at the coming session—a provision prohibiting the officers of any corporation from making a contribution of the money of that corporation to any candidate or any political committee for the payment of any election expenses whatever.

Epoch is History.

It is surely not too much to say that this body of substantive legislation marks an epoch in the history of the practical betterment of political conditions, not

blanks between the limits of possible state jurisdiction and the limits of actual national jursdiction over the control of the great business corporations. It is the narrow construction of the powers of the national government which in our democracy has proved the chief means of limiting the national power to cut out abuses and which is now the chief bulwark of those great moneyed interests which oppose and dread any attempt to piace them under efficient governmental control.

Many legislative actions and many judicial decisions which I am confident time will show to have been erroneous and a damage to the country would have been avoided if our legislators and jurists had approached the matter of enacting and construing the laws of the land in the spirit of your great Pennsylvanian, Justice Wilson—in the spirit of Marshall and of Washington. Such decisions put us at a great disadvantage in the battle for industrial order as against the present industrial chaos. If we interpret the constitution in narrow instead of broad fashion, if we forsalie the principles of Washington, Marshall, Wilson and Hamilton, we as a people will render ourselves impotent to deal with any abuses which may be committed by the men who have accumulated the enormous fortunes of today, and who use three formen who have accumulated the enormous fortunes of today, and who use these for-tunes in still vaster corporate form in busi-

The legislative or judicial actions and de-cisions of which I complain, be it remem-bered, do not really leave to the states power to deal with corporate wealth in business. Actual experience has shown that the states are wholly powerless to deal with this subject, and any action or decision that deprives the nation of the power to deal with it, simply results in leaving the corporations absolutely free to work without any effective supervision whatever, and such a course is fraught with unfold danger to the future of our whole system of government, and, indeed, to our whole civilization.

What the Nation Must Do.

What the Nation Must Do.

All honest men must abhor and reprobate any effort to excite hostility to men of wealth as such. We should do all we can to encourage thrift and business energy, to put a premium upon the conduct of the man who honestly earns his livelihood and more than his livelihood, and who honestly uses the money he has earned. But it is our clear duty to see, in the interest of the people, that there is adequate supervision and control over the business use of the swollen fortunes of today, and also wisely to determine the conditions upon which these fortunes are to be transmitted and the percentage that they shall pay to the government whose protecting arm alone enables them to exist. Only the nation can do this work. To relegate it to the states is a farce, and is simply another way of saying that it shall not be done at all. Under a wise and far-seeing interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution I maintain that the national government should have complete power to deal with all of this wealth which in any way goes into the commerce between the states—and practically all of it that is employed in the great corporations does thus go in. The national legislators should most way goes into the commerce between the states—and practically all of it that is employed in the great corporations does thus go in. The national legislators should most scrupulously avoid any demagogic legislation about the business use of this wealth and should realize that it would be better to have no legislation at all than legislation couched either in a vindictive spirit of hatred toward men of wealth or else drawn with the recklessness of impracticable visionaries. But, on the other hand, it shall and must ultimately be understood that the United States government, on behalf of the people of the United States, has and is to exercise the power of supervision and control over the business use of this wealth—in the first place, over all the work of the common carriers of the nation, and in the next place over the work of all the great corporations which directly or indirectly do any interstate business whatever—and this includes almost all of the great corporations.

less unless it was followed by a close and permanent union of the state; and in the constitutional convention, and in securing the adoption of the constitution and expounding what it meant, he rendered as services even greater than he rendered as services even greater than he rendered as twhich declared our independence; for it was the success of the makers and preservers of the Union which justified our independence.

He believed in the people with the faith of Abraham Lincoln, and coupled with his faith in the people he had what most of the men to in his generation believed in the people did not have; that is, the courage to recognize the fact that faith in the people did not have; that is, the courage to recognize the fact that faith in the people amounted to nothing unless the representatives of the people assembled together in the national government were given full and complete power towork on behalf of the people. He deviced to the courage to recognize the fact that faith in the people did not have; that is, the courage to recognize the fact that faith in the people amounted to nothing unless the representatives of the people assembled together in the national government was begun. Events have moved fast during the last five years and it is curious to look back at the extreme bitterness which not merely the spokesmen and representatives of organized wealth, but many most excellent conservative people then felt as to the action of Mr. Knox's of the greatest financiers of this country were certain that Mr. Knox's Northern Securities suit, if won, would plunge us into the worst panic we had ever seen. They denounced as incitement to anarchy, as an apology for socialism, the advocacy of policies that either have now become law or are in fair way of beto anarchy, as an apology for socialism, the advocacy of policies that either have now become law or are in fair way of becoming law; and yet these same policies, so far from representing either anarchy or socialism, were in reality the antidotes to anarchy, the antidotes to socialism. To exercise a constantly increasing and constantly more efficient supervision and constantly more efficient supervision and con-

exercise a constantly increasing and con-stantly more efficient supervision and con-trol over the great common carriers of the country prevents all necessity for seriously considering such a project as the govern-ment ownership of railroads—a policy which would be evil in its results from every standpoint.

A similar extension of the national power to eversee and secure correct behavior in the management of all great corporations engaged in interstate business will in similar fashion render far more stable the present system by doing away with those grave abuses which are not only evil in themselves, but are also evil because they furnish an excuse for activators to infame grave abuses which are not only evil in themselves, but are also evil because they furnish an excuse for agitators to infiame well-meaning people against all forms of property, and to commit the country to schemes of wild, would-be remedy which would work infinitely more harm than the disease itself. The government ought not to conduct the business of the country; but it ought to regulate it so that it shall be conducted in the interest of the public.

Perhaps the best justification of the course which in the national government we have been pursuing ir, the past few years, and which we intend steadily and progresively to pursue in the future, is that it is condemned with almose equal rancor alike by the reactionaries—the Bourbons—on one side, and by the wild aposiles of unrest on the other. The reactionary is bitterly angry because we have deprived him of that portion of his power which he misuses to the public hurt; the agitator is angered for various reasons, including among others the fact that by remedying the abuses we have deprived him of the fucrum of real grievance, which alone renders the lever of irrational agitation formidable.

We have actually accomplished much.

midable.

We have actually accomplished much. But we have not accomplished all, nor anything like all, that we feel must be accomplished. We shall not halt; we shall steadily follow the path we have marked out, executing the laws we have succeeded in putting upon the statute books with absolute impartiality as between man and man, and unresting in our endeavor to strengthen and supplement these by further laws which shall enable us in more efficient and more summary fashion to achieve the ends we have in view.

Construction Work by Congress.

Construction Work by Congress.

During the last few years congress has had to deal with such vitally important questions as providing for the building of the Panama canal, inaugurating the vast system of national irrigation in the states of the great plains and the Rocky mountains, providing for a Pacific cable, and so forth. Yet in addition to these tasks, some of which are of stupendous importance, congress has taken giant strides along the path of government regulation and control of corporations; the interstate commerce law has been made effective in radical and far-reaching fashion, rebates have been stopped, a pure food law has been passed, proper supervision of the meat packing business provided, and the bureau of corporations established—a bureau which has aiready done great good, and which can and should be given a constantly increasing functional power.

The work of legislation has been amore important than the work done by the Department of Justice in executing the laws, not only against corporations and individuals who have broken the anti-trust or interstate commerce law, but against those who have been en-Construction Work by Congress.

the laws, not only against corporations and individuals who have broken the anti-trust or interstate commerce law, but against those who have been engaged in land frauds. Scores of suits, civil and criminal, have been successfully undertaken against offenders of all kinds—many of them against the most formidable and wealthy combinations have been dissolved, in some the combinations have been imposed, in several cases the chief offenders have been imposed. It behooves us Americans to look ahead and plan out the right kind of a civilization, as that which we intend to develop from these wonderful new conditions of yast industrial growth. It must not be it shall not be, the civilization of a mere plutocracy, a banking house. Wall-street-syndicate civilization; nor yet can there be submission to chass hatred, to rancor, brutality and mob violence, for that would mean the end of all civilization. Increased powers are susceptible of abuse as well as use. Never before have the opportunities for selfishness been so great, nor the results of selfishness of appalling; for in communities where everything is organised on a merely selfish commercial basis, such selfishness, if unchecked, may transform the great forces of the new epoch

Greenshields & Everest Company 521 W. Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, And WILLIAM ARND, 130 S. Main St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

> Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, which expended the money for furnishings, though he was a member of the board by virtue of his office, Mr. Berry was the first, to publicly criticise the expenditures and

HOME PLACE ADDITION

COUNCIL BLUFFS

Special Sale-New Addition-Saturday, Oct. 6, '06

The location is sightly and desirable; more tha 200,000 people live within easy reach of the street car line

The wage-earners of Omaha are within 8 minutes ride or 15 minutes walk across the Douglas street bridge;

If you want to make a home or an investment, money spent in this locality is well placed.

PERFECT TITLE

FREE ABSTRACTS

No Taxes Until 1908

How To Reach the Place Take Omaha and Council Bluffs Car, get off at 34th Street, walk 21/2 blocks north, and you are on the lots.

Free Transportation A special car will leave 14th and Douglas Streets at 2:00 upon Saturday, October 6. Free transportation to all those getting on the car bearing the banner.

Greenshields @ Everest Company Lot Sale

We Will Build Houses on These Lots and Sell Them on Payments

\$100 Down and \$10.00 Per Month

Remember the day, Saturday next. Salesmen on the addition all day; a special force Saturday afternoon.

WARRANTY DEEDS

No lots with equal advantage to be had in the United Staes at such low prices.

in reply in which they justified the cost of furnishing the capitol. The state treasurer alleged there were "gross overcharges" in the purchase of the furniture and other furnishings.

individual citizen, in conscience and character, until he grows to abhor corruption and greed and tyranny and brutality and to prize justice and fair dealing.

The men who are to do the work of the new epoch must be trained so as to have a sturdy self-respect, a power of sturdy insistence on their own rights, and with it a proud and generous recognition of their duties, a sense of honorable obligation to their fellows, which will bind them, as by bands of steel, to refrain in their daily work at home or in their business from doing aught to any man which cannot be blazoned under the noon day sun. COUNT WITTE IS IN PARIS

Constitutional Government of Native Land. PARIS, Oct. 4.-Count and Countess

Vitte arrived yesterday from Germany. The count, who has considerably improved n health, attended a theater last night is presence attracting much attention. He said he had absolutely no connection with he direction of affairs in Russia, but was following the developments with the keenst interest.

"The empire," he said, "is passing through a great crisis, but although I am

doned hope of seeing eventually evolved a suited to the needs of the country. Count Witte added that he did not desire to reply to the attacks or criticisms of

they come from men of the stamp of M Schwanebach," the comptroller of the em

BISHOP FACES PROSECUTION in Political Situation in

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The papal nuncio, Monsignor Rinaldin, called on Minister of Justice Romanones today to expiain that the vatican authorities were not participating in the campaign of protestation undertaken by the Spanish prelates against the acts of the government. The vatican the nuncio said, was not exercising any pressure in the domain of politics.

In official circles the opinion is unani mous that criminal action must be begun against the bishop of Tuy, whose second pastoral letter attacking the government's actions is alleged to incite religious war LA GRANJA, Spain, Oct. 4 .- The cabinet net today under the presidency of King

of Tuy, as the result of his pastoral letters attacking the government. Spanish Parliament will be opened Octo-

Bankon at Copenhagene

\$1.00 DOWN

Then \$1.00 per

Week Until Paid

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 4.-King Olaf of Norway arrived here today. was their first official visit abroad since the king's coronation and he was accorded a magnificent reception by the inhabitants. A crowd of 100,000 persons, including many Norwegian-Americans, lined the from the railroad stations to the palace.

Earthquake Recorded in Germany GOETTINGEN, Prussia, Oct. 4.-The sets nograph at the observatory here teday registered a powerful carthquake 14.000 miles distant from this town. The vibrations lasted two hours.

Correct quality goods, lowest prices. Hubermann, jeweler, cor. 13th and Douglas. Snow at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. L.—The first snow-storm of the season prevailed here today. The temperature had fallen nearly forty degrees in the past twelve hours.

MOVING OUT VERY FAST, SALES INCREASING DAILY

Marvelous Business Done at the Great Bankrupt Sale During the Past Two Days

PEOPLE HERE FROM ALL SECTIONS TO SECURE THESE GREAT BARGAINS

The PERFIELD PIANO CO'S Salesrooms 1611 Farnam St., Thronged With Buyers

Such a Radical Cut in Prices Was Never Attempted Before on High Grade Pianos

r Every Piano in this Fine Stock Must be Sold Regardless of Value or Price-Open Evenings During Sale--Easy Terms Given.

For the benefit of those who do not clearly understand just what we are doing, and why we are doing it, permit us to explain.

This stock of Planes is the very best that the market affords—such well known the pand act quickly, as this sale is for a few days only. They are moving out fast—why wait until the stock is picked over. Call this evening and picked over. This is not a scheme to any payments. Open evenings.

Remember the Place

1611 FARNAM STREET

Democrats Sweep Georgia. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4.—For state offices the regular democratic state ticket made a clean sweep in yesterday's state election. Alfonso and approved the decision of the STRONG AND LUSTY AT 76

The Honorable Moritz Ellinger, who has been prominent in literature and politics in New York City for the past fifty years, pays tribute to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, the great family medicine and renewer of youth.

Mr. Ellinger was born October 17th, 1830, at Firth, Bavaria. He now holds the responsible position of interpreter in the Surrogate's Court of New York City, and was Coroner of City of New York for 6 years.

"After over fifty years of active life, engaged in the various official positions I have filled in the civic, literary, sociological, fraternal and political organizations with which I have been connected, and the various civil positions I have occupied, during all of which time I always found myself mentally bright and physically active, I noticed to my deep regret that with advancing years I was becoming weaker and unable to perform many of the duties which required even a moderate degree of physical exertion.

"I had frequently noticed the announcements of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey which appear in the columns of the press, and naturally viewed them, as many casual readers do, as a well advertised nostrum no different from many other similar patent medicines offered to the public and paid no attention to them.

"Some time ago at the suggestion of a valued friend, who based his representations of the hygienic value of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey upon his own personal experience, although skeptical to the externe. I concluded to test it, and it affords me pleasure to tell you that I have been greatly benefited by its use. I mut that have filled in the civic, literary, sociologi-

me pleasure to tell you that I have been greatly benefited by its use. I find that not only is it an excellent tonic and stimulant, but a valuable invigorant of the system and tends to promote longevity, and feeling rejuvinated, I can truly say with Shakespeare:

"Though I look old, yet am I strong and lasts."

lusty: for in my youth I never did apply hot and rebellious liquors to my blood; and did not with unbashful forehead woo the means of weakness and debility; therefore my age is a lusty winter, frosty but kindly." Mortiz Ellinger, 108 W. 141st

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is an absolutely pure, gentic and invigorating stimulant and ton ic. It builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives pows to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces, it makes digestion perfect and enables you to get from the food you can the nourishment it contains. It is invaluable for overworked from delicate women and sickly children, as it is a food already digested. It strengthens the system, it is a promoter of good hesith and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong. Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey contains no fusel oil and is the only whiskey that is recognized as medicine. This is a guarantee.

Sold by all druggists and grocers, or direct, in scaled bottles only, never in bulk. Price \$1.00. Insist on the genuine, see that the "Old Chemist" trade-mark is on the label. Heware of refilled bottles and spurious malt whiskey substitutes offered for sale by unreliable dealers. They are positively harmful and will not cure. Medical booklet and doctor's advice free. Duffy Mait Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.