We close at 5 p. m. during July and August excepting Saturdays at 9:30

July Clearing Sale
of Muslin Underwear

Many new lines have been added for Thursday's selling. Every garment is of substantial quality, even those at the very lowest prices. Every garment is cut amply full, thoroughly well made and neatly finished. Come Thursday and share in this great sale. All goods spread out on tables ready for quick choosing. Second floor.

La Greque Combination Corset Cover and Skirt.

$3.00 Combination Suits, reduced, each.....$2.25
$4.00 Combination Suits, reduced, each.....$3.00
$5.00 Combination Suits, reduced, each.....$3.75
$6.00 Combination Suits, reduced, each.....$4.50
$7.00 Combination Suits, reduced, each.....$5.25
$8.00 Combination Suits, reduced, each.....$6.00

Special Sale of Fine Corset Covers.

$1.00 Corset Covers reduced to, each.....75c
$1.50 Corset Covers reduced to, each.....$1.15
$1.75 Corset Covers reduced to, each.....$1.25
$2.25 Corset Covers reduced to, each.....$1.63
$3.00 Corset Covers reduced to, each.....$2.39
$4.00 Corset Covers reduced to, each.....$2.79
$5.00 Corset Covers reduced to, each.....$3.75
$6.00 Corset Covers reduced to, each.....$4.00

Extra Values in Drawers Thursday at 50c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 a Pair.

See Our Sixteenth St. Window for great special sale of beautiful Silks.

$1.50 Drawers, reduced to, each.....$1.15
$1.75 Drawers, reduced to, each.....$1.29
$2.25 Drawers, reduced to, each.....$1.69
$3.00 Drawers, reduced to, each.....$2.39
$4.00 Drawers, reduced to, each.....$2.79
$5.00 Drawers, reduced to, each.....$3.75
$6.00 Drawers, reduced to, each.....$4.50

See Friday's paper for opening announcement of our great Semi-Annual Clearing Sale of Waists.

Special Clearing Sale of Wash Goods.

Every day brings new and interesting bargains.
Thursday we will sell 25c and 30c Real Irish Dimities in beautiful printed designs, at, yard.15c
10c fine Batistes, at, per yard, 5c.
25c real Imported Scotch Ginghams, yard, 10c.
50c Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, at, per yard, 25c.

"W. B. Corsets."

When in the store, do not fail to stop at our corset department and examine the "W. B. Corsets." The best dressed woman is the one who pays the greatest attention to her corseting. No matter how expensive the gown, no matter what time, trouble and sacrifice have been required to make it fit the form, the fact remains that no costume appears to best advantage unless it is fitted over the corset exactly adapted to the needs of the wearer. Expert fitters always in attendance. Prices from $1.00 to $3.00.

The Outfitting of a Baby

Can always be accomplished here at a distinct saving of time and money over what the same thing would cost elsewhere, or if made at home. We employ salespeople who are qualified to give assistance and advice to those who do not feel entire confidence in these matters.

Infant's Layettes, complete, $9.95 to $25.00.
Complete line of infant's hand-made dresses, plain or fancy prices from $1.50 to $5.00 each.
Hand-made skirts, $1.00 to $15.00, each.
Flannel skirts, plain or embroidered, 50c to $6.50 each.
Embroidered cashmere kimonos and jackets for infants, $1.50 to $5.00 each.
Infant's long coats in silk or wool, $3.00 to $16.50 each.
All toilet articles for infants sold in this complete department.
Come in and look them over, we are always pleased to show goods.

We sell McCall Patterns — THOMPSON BELDEN & CO. — Visit Rest Room, Third Floor

TELEPHONE 618 REACHES ALL DEPARTMENTS

merce act relating to the publishing and filing of rates is quoted and the opinion continues:

"There are 169 assignments of error, taking up sixty-seven pages of printed record. In view of the conclusion, however, to which we have come it is unnecessary to review many of these assignments—the ones reviewed covering all propositions of law that we deem essential to the guidance of the district court in the event of a second trial. Comprehensively stated, the assignments of error which we shall review relate:

Three Questions of Law.

"First, to the view adopted by the trial court carried out in its rulings in admission and exclusion of evidence, and embodied in its charge to the jury that a shipper can be convicted of accepting a concession from the lawful published rate, even though it is not shown as bearing on the matter of intent that the shippers, at the time of accepting such concession, knew what the lawful published rae actually was.

"Secondly, to the view adopted by the trial court that the number of offenses is the number of carloads of property transported, irrespective of whether each carload, the whole or the part only of a single transaction resulting in a shipment, and

"Third, whether in the imposition of the fine named, the trial court abused the discretion vested in the court.

"We shall take up these subjects in the order stated, the first being whether the shipper can, without error, be convicted of accepting a reduction of the lawful published rate, even though it is not shown as bearing on the matter of intent, that the shipper, at the time of accepting such concession, knew what the lawful published rate actually was—in view of the law that is embodied in the charge and carried out in the ruling excluding certain proferred testimony, including that of one Edward Bogardus, who being in absolute charge of the traffic affairs of the plaintiff in error during the period covered by the transactions, offered to testify that during that period he did not know anything about an 18 cent rate over the Alton railroad; that his attention had never been called to any such rate by any person or by the examination of any document; and that it was his understanding and belief, based on what he was told by one Hollands, tariff clerk for the Alton railroad, that the rate over the Alton road was 6 cents and that such rates had been filed with the Interstate Commerce commission.

Thought Low Rate Was Official.

"Hollands, who was called by the government, had previously testified that he had no recollection of telling Bogardus that the 6 cents rate (a commodity rate) had been filed with the Interstate Commerce commission. But answering on his voir dire, the jury being excused, Hollands further stated that he regarded 6 cents per hundred pounds as the official rate between Whiting and East St. Louis; that he regarded a certain application sheet, which covered Whiting at Chicago rates, and the sheet for Chicago, taken together, as showing a 6 cents commodity rate; that whenever he spoke of the rate on this commodity between Whiting and East St. Louis he had in mind those papers and that if he had been asked by Bogardus or anybody else whether there was a rate between Whiting and East St. Louis he would have answered that there was and that it was filed and such a rate was 6 cents; when evidence thus proferred was excluded by the court, for the sole reason that as a matter of fact, as the court (not the jury) found to be, the application sheet containing this 6-cent commodity rate had not been filed with the Interstate Commerce commission. Had the court found as a fact that the sheet had been so filed, or submitting that question to the jury, had the jury found that that sheet had been so filed, the 6-cent rate given to Bogardus admittedly would have been the lawful published rate."

Same Rate by Competing Line.

The court relates that Bogardus was offered as a witness to prove that a tariff describing a rate of 6½ cents from Whiting to East St. Louis was issued by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad company, a competing line, October 9, 1905, and filed with the Interstate Commerce commission two days later; that such tariff sheet was among the tariff files in possession of the plaintiff in error; and that the latter during the period named shipped thereunder a large number of cars of petroleum and products at said rate; and that such rate was equivalent to the shipper of the rate of 6 cents over the Alton, owing to a quarter of a cent terminal charges, all of which evidence was excluded as was also the offer of the tariff sheet itself, produced from the files of the Interstate Commerce commission, and an emendment thereto filed in April 1908.

The opinion here quoted Judge Landis' charge to the jury, in which the district judge declared that to show that the defendant accepted a concession knowingly it was not necessary to establish that the defendant had actual knowledge of the lawful rate.

Interest Must Be Shown.

At this phase of the case the opinion of the court of appeals declares:

"In this interpretation of the interstate commerce law, so far as it relates to shippers, we cannot concur. The cases cited by the government, such as those requiring liquor sellers at their peril to know whether the person to whom drink is sold is a minor or within the prohibition of the act or not, are not controlling, nor very persuasive. The interstate commerce act was intended to promote, not to restrain trade and commerce—to secure fair dealings in commerce through uniformity, not to put obstructions in the way of commerce. Surely, the farmer who brings his produce to town to be shipped to the city markets or the small merchant shipping to the country or the householder who ships his furniture were not meant by the interstate commerce law to be guilty of having accepted a concession merely because they took the word of the carrier or his agent as to what the rate was. In this respect the shipper and the carrier stand on different ground. The carrier is required by a separate provision of the law to establish and publish rates and is forbidden to charge or collect from the shipper a rate greater or less than such established and published rate. But is the ordinary shipper, under any reasonable view of the situation to which the law relates, thus bound—bound at his peril under the law intended to promote commerce to cipher out before he can safely put anything that he has into commerce all the confusing papers and figures that generally make up a tariff sheet? Plainly not, it seems to us."

Knowledge of Rate is Essential.

In support of this contention the court cites "first Bishop new criminal law, section 286."

"Though it is true that large shippers like the plaintiff in error do not usually take the word of a carrier as to what the rate is, but examine for themselves the tariff sheet and have all the knowledge that is necessary to an intelligent examination from which it might easily follow that professions of ignorance on the part of such shippers would stand on a different plane from the ordinary shipper, it does not, on that account follow, that the ultimate question of intent is not the same whether the shipper be a large one or a small one; for the law is the same for all shippers and the duty devolving on the government is the same, viz: That before conviction there must be proof of all the facts upon which the shippers offense is predicted.

"This view of what is essential to constitute the offense makes it plain that the trial court was in error, as a matter of law in the application to the case of the shipper as a matter of principle that the trial court applied in this case. And this error is made all the plainer, lifting it from what otherwise might be considered a mere technical error to the level of a real substantial error, when the exact nature of the so-called tariffs published and filed, relied upon by the government as the lawful rate, are scrutinized; and when the rate that the trial court deciphered out of these papers, is compared with admitted rates on other roads for the same product, and with the admitted rates on the same road for a like product.

Tariff by Circumlocution.

"The tariffs sheet relied upon as the lawful published rate filed with the Interstate Commerce commission is tariff sheet No. 24 of the Chicago & St. Louis Traffic association and the first thing to be noted is that this tariff sheet makes no reference by name to petroleum or the products of petroleum. On the face of that tariff sheet no 18 cent rate for petroleum or the products of petroleum appears. The 18 cent rate was only arrived at by a process of circumlocution; that is to say on the face of these tariff sheets there was found a printed line 'governed by Illinois classification, except as noted herein;' thereby turning to a classification adopted by the railroad and warehouse commission of Illinois, September 7, 1899, it was found that petroleum and its products were set down in the fifth class; and then turning back to tariff sheet No. 24 it was found that the rate set down for the fifth class was 18 cents per 100 pounds. And so out of this process of reference and cross reference the lawful published rate was evolved by the trial court to be 18 cents, not because it so appeared on the face of the tariff sheets, but because by reference to other sheets—sheets fixing, not rates, but classifications, and that not by the Interstate Commerce commission or the carrier, but the Illinois Railway commisison—it could be so figured out."

Room for Disagreement.

The court remarks the number of nice judicial questions raised in the case and declares that the court is not prepared to say that tariff sheet No. 24 really fixed the rate on petroleum and its products at 18 cents. "The most we can say," the opinion reads, "is that the question is one upon which judges, after full discussion, might very reasonably disagree."

"The error of the trial court in taking away from the plaintiff in error its rights to submit to the jury the whole question of whether it had knowledge of the tariff sheet from which it is said to have accepted concessions and therefore with intent to violate the law—whether the rate paid was not paid in the honest belief that it was the lawful rate—is an error that raises into one of solid substance."

Taking up the question as to whether each shipment constituted a separate offense by which interpretation of the law, Judge Landis imposed the largest fine in history on the Standard Oil company, the court has this to say:

Agreement Not a Crime.

"The grist of the offense is the acceptance of a concession irrespective of whether the property involved was carloads, trainloads or pounds. Has a shipper fully and finally accepted a concession when he has done nothing more than to agree with the carrier that less than the published and and filed rates shall be paid for the transportation of his property? Is is not necessary that the transaction be closed by actual payment of the lower rate? In the rebate the shipper paid in the first instance the full rate to the carrier and afterwards received back a part. Manifestly the offense of accepting a rebate has not been commited until the shipper has taken back a part of the first money whereby his property has been transported at less than the lawful rate. Proof that he agreed to accept a return of a part of the full rate—stopping there—would not support an indictment for accepting a rebate. Such an agreement is not binding; and at anytime before its completion the shipper may repent and insist upon the carrier keeping the whole amount. The concession differs from the rebate only in this that in the concession the shipper instead of paying the full rate and receiving back a part, merely settles for the difference. The result is the same—the property is transported for the same amount less than the lawful rate. And, there is no basis in the statutes for holding that in the case of accepting a concession the transaction is consummated, and the door of repentance is closed, at any moment earlier than in the case of accepting a rebate. So proof that a shipper has agreed to accept a concession, stopping there, * * * will not support an indictment for accepting a concession when intended wrong becomes an accomplished fact.

Number of Offenses.

"The number of offenses in the present case should have been ascertained in accordance with these principles. The measure adopted by the trial court was wholly arbitrary—had no basis in any intention or fixed rule discoverable in the statutes. And no other way of measuring the numbering of offenses seems to have been given a thought either by the government or by the trial court.

As to whether Judge Landis in imposing the monumental fine abused the discretion vested in the court, the court opines: "Briefly stated, the reason of the trial court for imposing this sentence was because after conviction and before sentence it was brought out that the capital stock of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the defendant before the court was principal owned by the New Jersey corporation, a corporation not before the court, the trial court adding, (upon no evidence, to be found in the record and upon no information specifically referred to) that in concessions, of the character for which the defendant before the court had been indicted, tried and convicted, the New Jersey corporation was not a "virgin" offender.

Abuse of Discretion.

"Is a sentence such as this * * sound? Can a court without abuse of judicial discretion wipe out all the property of the defendant before the court and all the assets to which its creditors look, in an effort to reach and punish a party that it is not before the court—a party * * * that is not even indicted? Can an American judge without abuse of judicial discretion, condemn anyone who has not had his day in court?

"That, to our mind, is strange doctrine in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. * * * Can that rightfully be done here on no other basis than that judge's personal belief that the party marked by him for punishment deserves punishment? If so it is because the man who happens to be the judge is above the law."

Judge Landis, when seen later, declined to make any comment on the decision.

History of the Case.

The decision was on the appeal of the Standard Oil company of Indiana from the verdict rendered April 15, 1907, by which the company was found guilty of accepting rebates, and was later fined by Judge Landis of the United States district court $29,240,000, the maximum under the counts of the indictment.

The specific charge against the company was that it had accepted rebates on shipments of oil in carload lots from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., over the Chicago & Alton railroad. Evidence was adduced at the trial showing that the company received rates one-third as large as other shippers were obliged to pay. It was contended by the counsel for the oil company that the rate was not secret, but the jury found otherwise.

During the trial counsel for the oil company refused to give information called for by Judge Landis after he had taken the case under advisement. The court thereupon issued subpoenaes for the officials of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, among them John D. Rockefeller. These officials appeared in court on July 6, 1907, and were personally examined by Judge Landis.

Case to Be Retried.

News of the decision spread like a prairie fire through the federal building. United States District Attorney Edwin Sims held a hurried conference with his assistants, who had aided him in the prosecution, after which he said:

"All I can say now is that what has happened was not expected. However, we shall make the best of it. Undoubtedly there will be an early retrial of the case."

John S. Miller, Alfred D. Eddy, Moritz Rosenthal and Chauncey Martyn, who did the active work in defense of the corporation, were very happy.

"We are free to confess that the decision "although it is nothing more than we expected, is gratifying to us," said Mr. Miller, pected."

Following closely the decision of the United States court of appeals today reversing the decision of Judge Landis in the Standard Oil case, the Daily News today says:

"Bankers who have close affiliations with the Standard Oil company state that that organization will soon announce an increase in the capital stock of $100,000,000 by $500,000,000, making a total capital stock of $600,000,000."

There will be added from the earnings for the fiscal year about $40,000,000 to the organization surplus. It was given out that the large increase in capital is a diplomatic move in order that the dividends may not look so large.

Bonaparte Favors Retrial.

LENOX, Mass., July 22.—On being told today of the decision in the United States court of appeals in the Standard Oil case Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte said:

"A suit of such importance certainly ought to be submitted for final decision to the supreme court of the United States. But since the court of appeals has decided this cannot now be done."

On being asked if the case would again be tried Mr. Bonaparte replied:

"I should be much surprised if it is not, but I really cannot discuss this matter fruitfully until I have seen the opinion."

Bryan Makes No Comment.

FAIRVIEW, LINCOLN, Neb., July 22.—Not in some time has news of such importance reached here as that containing the announcement from Chicago that the fine of $29,000,000 imposed upon the Standard Oil company by Judge Kenesaw Landis had been set aside by the appellate court. William J. Bryan, when appraised of the decision seemed astonished and was eager to know the grounds upon which it was based. He would not, however, permit himself to be drawn into a discussion of the case.

Kemper, Hemphill & Buckingham, all kinds plating. 'Phone Douglas 78.

DEATH RECORD.

Henry Nestor.

Henry Nestor, a former Omahan, died in Denver, Colo., July 17. The funeral was held privately from his residence, 3539 West Twenty-third avenue, Denver, Monday. He came to Omaha in 1870 and was formerly of the firm of Subbendorf & Nestor, Eleventh and Douglas. Later he was secretary and treasurer of the Nebraska Carbonic-acid Gas company. He moved to Denver August 1, 1905. He has one son living in Omaha, Henry M. Nestor, 1236 Park Wild avenue. His wife survives him in Denver. Philip Nestor and Misses Emma and Felicitas Nestor are the other daughters. He had many friends in this city.

Oldest Resident of Gage County.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Francis King, probably the oldest resident in Gage county, died at his home in Filley, today, aged 96 years. He came from England to America eighty-four years ago and had lived in Gage county for thirty-one years. He is survived by his son, C. W. King of this city.

Rev. B. C. Tillett.

BOONE, Ia., July 22.—(Special Telegram.) A message received from Craig, Neb., this morning announces the death of Rev. B. C. Tillett, formerly a prominent minister here. Death was due to appendicitis, from which he had been ill five days. The body will be brought here for burial.

Charles Holt.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 22.—Charles Holt, veteran editor, died last night, aged 81 years. Mr. Holt worked on the New York Tribune under Horace Greeley and on the Albany Journal under Thurlow Weed.

FINE DAY FOR THE OLYMPICS

Resulting Attendance Larger Than Any Time Since Saturday.

SEMI-FINALS IN BROAD JUMP

Irons of Chicago, Kelly of Michigan and Brecker of Canada Qualify for the Finals in This Event.

LONDON, July 22.—This is the first really fine day since the opening of the Olympic games and the officials at the Stadium looked for an attendance exceeding that of any previous day except Saturday. The fine weather today is particularly fortunate, as the final in the 100-meter dash, in which the public takes the greatest interest, is on the program. It should be a great contest, as every man who qualified for the final is an exceedingly fine sprinter. Those who qualified are R. E. Walker, South Africa; R. Kerr, Canada and J. A. Rector and N. J. Cartmell, America.

The experts are wary about attempting to pick the winner of this event, although most of them predict that it will be either Rector or Kerr.

Another final which is to be run off today is in the 400-meter hurdle race, in which Hillman and Bacon of the Americaa team have opposed to them Burton and Tremeer, of the United Kingdom.

Running Broad Jump First.

The sports this morning began with running broad jump, which event will also reach its final today and which is going on at the same time as the semi-final of the 200-meter flat race. The Americans were rather unlucky in the draw in the latter event, having but one man, Hamilton, in the first heat, who is opposed to Kerr, Canada; Radocay, Hungary, and Guttormsen, Norway, while in the second heat no less than three Americans, Sherman, Cartmell and Huff, were drawn against Laaftman, Sweden. Again in the third heat there was but one American drawn against Reed, George and Hurdsfield of the United Kingdom, while in the fourth heat Hawkins and Roche, United Kingdom, compete with Halfait, France. The draw was even worse for the United Kingdom team than for the Americans, as they had their five men bunched in the last two heats.

In the semi-finals of the 400-meter flat and other events in which there is great interest, Merriam and Carpenter, America, meet Davies and Young, United Kingdom, in the first heat, while in the second, Prout, America, meets Halswelle, the English champion as well as Montague and Nichols of the United Kingdom. Taylor and Ramey are drawn in the third heat against H. H. Ryle, the Cambridge sprinter, and Halfait of France. White, Atlee and Robbins, America, are in the fourth heat with Sebert, Canada.

Kerr Wins By a Foot.

The semi-finals of the 200-meter flat race furnished four as exciting heats as have been witnessed at the Stadium since the games opened. In the first heat, Kerr, Canada, won by a foot from William F. Hamilton, Chicago Athleic association. The Canadian, who had the post, made a fast start, and coming up the stretch he had a lead of a yard over the heavily built American. Although Hamilton is not such a graceful runner as Kerr, he was seen to be making good headway and the galleries stood up to witness the closest finish of the Olympic. The judges decided that Kerr had won by a foot, but to the spectators it looked as though even less space divided the two runners.

The Americans had the second heat to themselves, and N. J. Cartmell, University of Pennsylvania, was the winner.

Cloughen, Irish-American Athletic club, won the third heat handily, disposing of George Reid and Hurdsfield, United Kingdom.

There were no American runners in the fourth heat, which was won by Hawkins, United Kingdom.

All the medals in the running broad jump will cross the Atlantic, F. C. Irons, Chicago Athletic association; Daniel J. Kelly, Irish-American Athletic club, and Bicker, Canada, qualifying for the finals. The preliminary contests were notable for Irons' jump of 24 feet 5 inches, which establishes a new Olympic record. The fight for second place between Kelly and Bricker will be very close, Kelly in the preliminaries having beaten the Canadian by a quarter of an inch. E. T. Cocke, Cornell university; John J. Brennan, Marquette university, and Frank Mount Pleasant, Carlisle Indian school, each went over 22 feet, while S. H. Beliah, Stanford university, Cal., was under this distance.

Another American to distinguish himself this morning was G. S. Dole, Yale university, who won his bouts in both the first and second rounds of the featherweight to 133 pounds wrestling. This gives him a place in the semi-finals.

Summary of Broad Jump.

In the first section of the running broad jump at the Stadium this morning, Cooke, America, was first with a jump of 22 feet 10½ inches; Bellah, America, second, 21 feet 8½ inches; Halics, Hungary, third, 21 feet 6½ inches; Bleaden, United Kingdom, fourth, 21 feet 1½ inches.

In the second section Kelly, America, covered 23 feet 3 ¾ inches; beating Ahearne and Belerby, the United Kingdom's best man. John J. Brennan, Marquette university, was second, with 22 feet 6½ inches; Weinstein, Germany, third, 22 feet 2¾ inches; Ahearne, fourth, 22 feet ¾ inch, and Bellerby, fifth, 21 feet 1¾ inch.

In the third section, Irons, America, jumped 24 feet 5 inches, beating the Olympic record. Mount Pleasant, the Carlisle school Indian athlete was second to Irons with a jump of 22 feet 4½ inches. Williams United Kingdom, third, 21 feet 10 inches.

In the fourth section Murray, United Kingdom, was first with 22 feet ¼ inch; Lukeman, Canada, second with 21 feet 7½ inches, and Watt, United Kingdom, third, 21 feet ¾ inch. There were no Americans in this section.

In the fifth section, Bricker, Canada, was first, 23 feet 3 inches. There were no Americans competing.

Irons Makes New Record.

In the final of the running broad jump, F. C. Irons, Chicago Athletic club, did 24 feet 6½ inches, which is a new Olympic record.

In the first heat of the semi-finals of the 200-meter flat race, Kerr, Canada, beat Hamilton, America, by the barest margin, only a foot, the judges said. Time: 0:22⅘.

Cartmell, America, won the second heat, with Sherman and Huff, America, second and third. Time: 0:22⅘.

The third heat went to Cloughen, America, in 0:22⅘.

Hawkins, United Kingdom, defeated his teammate Roche, in the fourth heat, by a yard in 0:22⅘. No American was drawn in this heat.

The final in the 400-meter hurdle race was won by C. J. Bacon, Irish-American Athletic club. Harry L. Hillman, New York Athletic club, was second, and Tremeer, United Kingdom, was third. The time of the winner was 0:55.

Dole Wins Wrestling Match.

G. S. Dole, Yale university, won the final in the catch-as-catch-can wrestling, defeating Slim, England.

In the first bout in the wrestling match for featherweights up to 133 pounds, Dole, America, defeated Cockings, United Kingdom, on points.

In the second bout, catch-as-catch-can, Dole, America, beat Webster, United Kingdom.

In the semi-final of the catch-as-catch-can Dole threw McKie, United Kingdom.

STOCKMEN ARE PERPLEXED

Waiting to See How Railroads Will Apply Commission Rule.

Local stockmen are perplexed as to the effect of the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission, ordering a readjustment of the feeding in transit rates so that Iowa feeders may stop western stock to feed the same as Nebraska feeders may now do.

All the Nebraska railroads have a tariff now in effect, and has been effective for a long time, which provides that when stock originates in a certain territory it may be stopped at intermediate points in Nebraska to fatten, with an additional charge of 7 cents per hundred above the through rate to market. This gives an opportunity to stop range cattle in Nebraska to put the finishing touches on them with Nebraska corn. This privilege is accorded to practically all the territory west of the Missouri river.

The Iowa shippers have not enjoyed this rate, but if a feeder wished to stop range cattle at his station in Iowa to fatten them he had to pay the local rate from Omaha and then when he shipped on to Chicago he had to pay the local rate to Chicago. The shippers claimed this was equivalent to discrimination and appealed to the Interstate Commerce commission for a rate similar to that enjoyed by the Nebraska shippers.

The commission has ordered this rate, but just how it will be put in effect by the railroads remains to be seen. On the way it is put into effect it is admitted depends the harm or good it will do to the Omaha market.

When the commission ordered a readjustment of material rates from the south through Lincoln the railroads responded by raising the Omaha rate to meet the Lincoln rate and it is feared some such readjustment might be effected in this case. Until it is seen how the adjustment is made it cannot be known just how the Omaha market will be affected.

Kemper, Hemphill & Buckingham, anything of metal made good as new.

CATTLE FEEDING IN TRANSIT

Ruling that Railroads Must Extend This Privilege to Points East of Missouri River.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Interstate Commece commission in a decision holds that the practice of bringing cattle from western Nebraska and stopping them off en route to be fattened before being sent on to market at the through rate discriminates against Iowa points. The case in point was the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company and fifteen other carriers, and it appeared that the feeding in transit privileges extended by the tariff of defendants in territories west of the Missouri river is not permitted at Iowa points. The commission held that this results in unlawful discrimination against the Iowa points and the complainant and that the grouping should be revised.

FORTUNE IN RAG PICKING

Lucrative Field of Occupation is Offered Ambitious Young Men in This Line.

On every pound of common cotton rags a man can gather in the city of Omaha he can make a profit of $.0135 or 1 cent and 35-100. As the average carload is between 20,000 and 40,000 pounds he would have to pick only a carload a month to make about $400 a month and that's $5,000 a year.

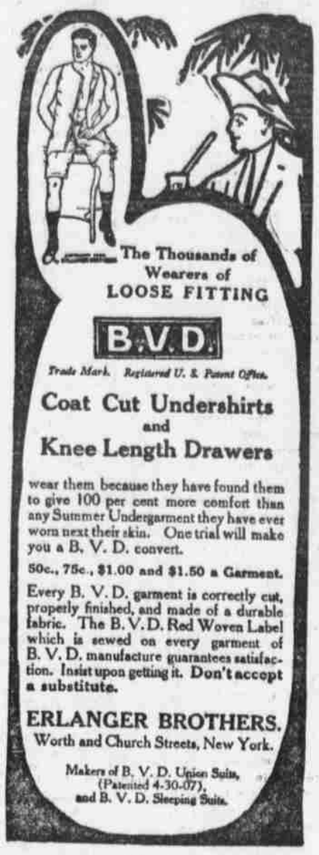
Aaron Ferer of 812 Douglas street is one of the men who are getting rich on the above terms in Omaha and he is now being sued by the Byrne-Hammer Dry Goods company in an effort to extract some of his profits from his purse. It seems that Mr. Ferer, at the request of the Byrne-Hammer company, consented to sign a contract whereby he was to buy of the dry goods concern all of the pickings, sweepings and other rags with technical names which they were able to scrape together. The Byrne-Hammer employes, however, being given to the noon lunch habit and disdainful of their employer's welfare, littered the rags with refuse. Mr. Ferer took the rags in bales for over a year without examining them, when at last he did, intending to sell them to a paper mill at 3½ cents a pound, making thereby a profit of $400 a carload, he found them unfit for use. He is now fighting in the county court to prevent the factory from forcing him to accept its cast-off clothing according to his contract.

Hail Does Great Damage.

YANKTON, S. D., July 22.—(Special.)—A severe hail storm visited a section just north of the city Monday night and did thousands of dollars worth of damage to the growing crops. Oats were laid flat and threshed out on the ground and many cornfields were ruined. At the state hospital the damage was serious. A great many windows were broken, but the main loss will be through the twenty acre garden, from which all vegetables for the patients was derived. This garden is now an utter wreck. Mayor Tom Reedy, who has a fine farm east of the hospital, lost forty acres of oats and forty acres of corn. H. Dunham, Chris and Theodore Anderson, Gray Brothers, William Hox Gurney Seed company, were among the losers by the hail, which came down in great rough chunks in places. At the hospital the ice came down so thickly as to cover the lawns completely.

Darrich for Congress.

MONTICELLO, Ind., July 22.—William Darrich of Kentland was nominated for congress this afternoon by the democrats of the Tenth district. The resolutions endorsed Bryan and Kern.



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AMUSEMENTS.

AIR DOME 18th and Douglas Sts.
Tonight—All Week
HILLMAN'S IDEAL STOCK CO.
In the Five-Act Drama
RICHELIEU
SPECIALTIES BETWEEN ACTS.
Curtain at 8:30 Prompt.
Prices 10c and 20c.

BOYD'S THEATER
Tonight and All Week—Matinees Thursday and Saturday—THE WOODWARD STOCK CO. in
A STRANGER IN TOWN.
Next Week—Owing to favorable weather Manager Woodward has decided to extend the engagement of his company one week longer, presenting "POLLY PRIMROSE."

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor
State President of the Georgia W. C. T. U. will speak Friday afternoon, July 24th, at the
BELLEVUE CHAUTAUQUA

Red Men's Carnival
ALL THIS WEEK.
Free Attractions Afternoon and Night—Free on the Streets.

THURSDAY EVENING AT BELLEVUE CHAUTAUQUA

GOVERNOR FOLK
OF MISSOURI.

GREEN'S BAND
CONCERT AT 7:30.

Admission 25c. Interurban cars from 24th and N Streets direct to the grounds, every twenty minutes. The Governor's Speech will begin at 8:15 P. M.

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A full Blue or Black Serge Suit—with extra trousers of same or striped material..... $25
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