We Close at 5 P. M. During July and August; Saturday at 9:30 P. M.

Comparison is the Key Note of the Great Black Silk Sale

Comparison will show. Get samples. Watch Haskell's silks at these special prices if you are for richness of fabric and refined beauty. Keep always in mind it is quality that counts in buying silks. Without the required quality they would be expensive at any price. We wish to call your attention to our very special number for Thursday's selling.

Haskell's $1.55 Superior Quality Taffeta Modene Thursday 87½c a yard. It is certainly remarkable value. It is only necessary for you to examine this particular taffeta to see at once wherein it is superior to any and all other taffetas, at anything near this price.

NOTE—Many others in Haskell's black Peau de Cygnes, taffetas included in this great sale. See goods displayed in Sixteenth street window.

"W. B." Erect Form Corsets

W. B. Erect Form Corsets are elastic, giving and yet made with every needed strength and durability.

They correct the false lines that your figure possesses and intensify natural grace. A splendid model for each sort of figure.

Prices upward from $1.00 a pair.

Remnants Sale of Choice Wash Goods Thursday.

Remnants that have accumulated during the last month sales. Remnants of Ginghams, Silk Mousselines, Lawns, Batistes, Tissues, Madras, in fact, wash goods of every description, in lengths from 2 to 10 yards. On sale Thursday at greatly reduced prices. Come early.

Women's Dressing Sacques on Sale Thursday at Just Half Price

All our women's dainty summer dressing sacques marked at half price for Thursday's sales. This is our way of making room for new goods to come.

50c for dressing sacques that sold regular at 85c and $1.00.

63c for dressing saques that sold regular at $1.25.

75c for dressing sacques that sold regular at $1.50.

88c for dressing sacques that sold regular at $1.75.

$1.00 for dressing sacques that sold regular at $2.00.

$1.13 for dressing sacques that sold regular at $2.25.

$1.25 for dressing sacques that sold regular at $2.50.

$1.38 for dressing sacques that sold regular at $2.75.

$1.50 for dressing sacques that sold regular at $3.00.

$2.00 for dressing sacques that sold regular at $4.00.

$3.00 for dressing sacques that sold regular at $6.00

VISIT THE REST ROOM THIRD FLOOR

THOMPSON BELDEN & CO.

VISIT THE REST ROOM THIRD FLOOR

Bee-8-12-8.

Bell Doug. 618—BOTH PHONES REACH ALL DEPTS.—Ind. A-1241

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Continued from Page 1.

ire management."—all these, he charges, "quickened the conscience of the people and brought on a moral awakening."

During all this time, I beg to remind you republican officials presided in the executive department, filled the cabinet, dominated the senate, controlled the house of representatives and occupied most of the federal judgships. Four years ago the republican platform boastfully declared that since 1860—with the exception of two years—the republican party had been in control of part or of all of the branches of the federal government; that for two years only was the democratic party in a position to either enact or repeal a law. Having drawn the salaries, having enjoyed the honors, having secured the prestige, let the republican party accept the responsibility!

Why were these "known abuses" permitted to develop? Why have they not been corrected? If existing laws are sufficient, why have they not been enforced? All of the executive machinery of the federal government is in the hands of the republican party. Are new laws necessary? Why have they not been enacted? With a republican president to recommend, with a republican senate and house to carry out his recommendations, we find the republican candidate plead for further time in which to do what should have been done long ago? Can Mr. Taft promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrong-doers than the present executive? Can he ask for a larger majority in the senate than his party now has? Does he need more republicans in the house of representatives or a speaker with more unlimited authority?

Tariff Reform.

The president's close friends have been promising for several years that he would attack the inequities of the tariff. We have had intimation that Mr. Taft was restive under the demands of the highly protected industries. And yet the influence of the manufacturers, who have for twenty-five years contributed to the republican campaign fund, and who in return have framed the tariff schedules, has been sufficient to prevent tariff reform. As the present campaign approached, both the president and Mr. Taft declared in favor of tariff revision, but set the date of the revision after the election. But the pressure brought to bear by the protected interests has been great enough to prevent any attempt at tariff reform before the election, and the reduction promised after the election is so hedged about with qualifying phrases, that no one can estimate with accuracy the sum total of tariff reform to be expected in case of republican success. If the past can be taken as a guide, the republican party will be so obligated by campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of protection, as to make that party powerless to bring to the country any material relief from the present tariff burdens.

A few years ago the republican leaders in the house of representatives were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the endorsement of the president, but the senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the dominant party to secure remedial legislation upon this subject.

For ten years the Interstate Commerce commission has been asking for an enlargement of its powers, that it might prevent rebates and discriminations, but a republican senate and a republican house of representatives were unmoved by its entreaties. In 1900 the republican national convention was urged to endorse the demand for railway legislation, but its platform was silent on the subject. Even in 1904, the convention gave no pledge to remedy these abuses. When the president finally asked for legislation, he drew his inspiration from three democratic national platforms and he received more cordial support from the democrats than from the republicans. The republicans in the senate deliberately defeated several amendments offered by Senator LaFollette and supported by the democrats—amendments embodying legislation asked by the Interstate Commerce commission. One of these amendments authorized the ascertainment of the value of railroads. This amendment was not only defeated by the senate, but it was overwhelmingly rejected by the recent republican national convention, and the republican candidate has sought to rescue his party from the disastrous results of this act by expressing himself, in a qualified way, in favor of ascertaining the value of the railroads.

Over-Issue of Stocks and Bonds.

Mr. Taft complains of the overissue of stocks and bonds of railroads, "for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating the control of the railroads under one management," and the complaint is well founded. But, with a president to point out the evil, and a republican congress to correct it, we find nothing done for the protection of the public. Why? My honorable opponent has, by his confession, relieved me of the necessity of furnishing proof; he admits the condition and he cannot avoid the logical conclusion that must be drawn from the admission. There is no doubt whatever that a large majority of the voters of the republican party recognize the deplorable situation which Mr. Taft describes; they recognize that the masses have had but little influence upon legislation or upon the administration of the government, and they are beginning to understand the cause. For a generation the republican party has drawn its campaign funds from the beneficiaries of special legislation. Privileges have been pledged and granted in return for money contributed to debauch elections. What can be expected when official authority is turned over to the representatives of those who first furnish the sinews of war and then reimburse themselves out of the pockets of the taxpayers?

So long as the republican party remains in power it is powerless to regenerate itself. It can not attack wrong-doing in high places without disgracing many of its prominent members, and it, therefore, uses opiates instead of the surgeon's knife. Its malefactors construe each republican victory as an endorsement of their conduct and threaten the party with defeat if they are interfered with. Not until that party passes through a period of fasting in the wilderness, will the republican leaders learn to study public questions from the standpoint of the masses. Just as with individuals, "the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches choke the truth," so in politics, when party leaders serve far away from home and are not in contact with the voters, continued party success blinds their eyes to the needs of the people and makes them deaf to the cry of distress.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

An effort has been made to secure legislation requiring publicity as to campaign contributions and expenditures; but the republican leaders, even in the face of an indignant public, refused to consent to a law which would compel honesty in elections. When the matter was brought up in the recent republican national convention, the plank was repudiated by a vote of 880 to 94. Here, too, Mr. Taft has been driven to apologize for his convention and to declare himself in favor of a publicity law; and yet, if you will read what he says upon this subject, you will find that his promise falls far short of the requirements of the situation. He says:

"If I am elected president, I shall urge upon congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring the filing, in a federal office, of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of congress."

I shall not embarrass him by asking him upon what he bases his hope of success; it is certainly not on any encouragement he has received from republican leaders. It is sufficient to say that if his hopes were realized—if, in spite of the adverse action of his convention, he should succeed in securing the enactment of the very law which he favors, it would give but partial relief. He has read the democratic platform; not only his language, but his evident alarm, indicates that he has read it carefully. He even had before him the action of the democratic national committee in interpreting and applying that platform; and yet, he fails to say that he favors the publication of the contributions before the election. Of course, it satisfies a natural curiosity to find out how an election has been purchased, even when the knowledge comes too late to be of service, but why should the people be kept in darkness until the election is past? Why should the locking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?

Election a Public Affair.

An election is a public affair. The people, exercising the right to select their officials and to decide upon the policies to be pursued, proceed to their several polling places on election day and register their will. What excuse can be given for secrecy as to the influences at work? If a man, pecuniarily interested in "concentrating the control of the railroads in one management," subscribes a large sum to aid in carrying the election, why should his part in this be concealed until he has put the officials under obligation to him? If a trust magnate contributes $100,000 to elect political friends to office, with a view to preventing hostile legislation, why should that fact be concealed until his friends are securely seated in their official positions?

This is not a new question; it is a question which has been agitated—a question which the republican leaders fully understand—a question which the republican candidate has studied, and yet he refuses to declare himself in favor of the legislation absolutely necessary, namely, legislation requiring publication before the election.

How can the people hope to rule, if they are not able to learn until after the election what the predatory interests are doing? The democratic party meets the issue honestly and courageously. It says:

"We pledge the democartic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund, and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication, before election, of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum."

The democratic national committee immediately proceeded to interpret and apply this plank, announces that no contributions would be received from corporations, that no individual would be allowed to contribute more than $10,000, and that all contributions above $100 would be made public before the election—those received before October 15 to be made public on or before that day, those received afterward to be made public on the day when received, and no such contributions to be accepted within three days of the election. The expenditures are to be published after the election. Here is a plan which is complete and effective.

Popular Election of Senators.

Next to the corrupt use of money, the present method of electing United States senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For 100 years after the adoption of the constitution, the demand for the popular election of senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through congressional action. In the Fifty-second congress, however, a resolution was reported from a house committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment, and this resolution passed the house of representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the Fifty-third congress a similar resolution was reported to, an adopted by, the house of representatives. Both the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses were democratic. The republicans gained control of the house as a result of the election of 1894 and in the Fifty-fourth congress the proposition died in committee. As time went on, however, the sentiment grew among the people, until it forced a republican congress to follow the example set by the democrats, and then another and another republican congress acted favorably. State after state has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change in the constitution which will put the election of senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but no republican national convention has been willing to champion the cause of the people on this subject. The subject was ignored by the republican national convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904, and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, for the recent republican national convention, by a vote of 886 to 114, rejected the plank endorsing the popular election of senators—and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own state voting for the plank.

In his notification speech, the republican candidate, speaking of the election of senators by the people, says: "Personally, I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question." What is necessary to make this a party question? When the democratic convention endorses a proposition by a unanimous vote, and the republican convention rejects the proposition by a vote of seven to one, does it not become an issue between the parties? Mr. Taft can not remove the question from the arena of politics by expressing a personal inclination toward the democratic position. For several years he has been connected with the administration. What has he ever said or done to bring this question before the public? What enthusiasm has he shown in the reformation of the senate? What influence could he exert in behalf of a reform which his party has openly and notoriously condemned in its convention, and to which he is attached only by a belated expression of personal inclination?

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the senate. The president may personally incline toward a reform; the house may consent to it; but as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The president may heed a popular demand; the house may yield to public opinion; but as long as the senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the federal legislature? Through a democratic victory, and through a democratic victory only, can the people secure the popular election of senators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the democratic party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected to the presidency, those who are elected upon the ticket with me will be, like myself, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, and ask, among other things for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

House Rules Despotic.

The third instrumentality employed to defeat the will of the people is found in the rules of the house of representatives. Our platform points out that the house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution, to be the popular branch of our government, responsive to the public will," and adds:

"The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of the members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations, and powers of legislation.

"We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members."

This arraignment is fully justified. The reform republicans in the house of representatives, when in the minority in their own party, are as helpless to obtain a hearing or to secure a vote upon a measure as are the democrats. In the recent session of the present congress, there was a considerable element in the republican party favorable to remedial legislation; but a few leaders, in control of the organization, despotically suppressed these members, and thus forced a real majority in the house to submit to a well organized minority. The republican national convention, instead of rebuking this attack upon popular government, eulogized congress and nominated as the republican candidate for vice president one of the men who shared in the responsibility for the coercion of the house. Our party demands that "the house of representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the speaker," and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the house of representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation."

"Shall the people rule?" They can not do so unless they can control the house of representatives, and through their representatives in the house, give expression to their purposes and their desires. The republican party is committed to the methods now in vogue in the house of representatives; the democratic party is pledged to such a revision of the rules as will bring the popular branch of the federal government into harmony with the ideas of those who framed our constitution and founded our government.

Other Issues Will Be Discussed Later.

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat, is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses, I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for whether we consider the tariff question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the labor question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find that the real question involved in each is, whether the government shall remain a mere business asset of ever seeking corporations or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

If the voters are satisfied with the record of the republican party and with its management of public affairs we can not reasonably ask for a change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the government; if they feel that great combinations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of government to secure an unfair share of the wealth they produce, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the republican party and in favor of the democratic party; for our party has risked defeat—aye, suffered defeat—in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public and to bring about that very awakening to which Mr. Taft has referred.

Only those are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and the democratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, the democratic party has taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism. Causing the progress of the nation, not by the happiness of wealth or refinement of a few, but "by the prosperity and advancement of the average man," the democratic party charges the republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies and the only bulwark of private monopoly. The democratic party affirms that in this campaign it is the only party having a prospect of success which stands for justice in government and for equality in the division of the fruits of industry.

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and purchased immunity with their political influence, to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the livery of Heaven" to conceal their evil purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the government creates corporations, it must retain the power to regulate and to control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the cooperation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combinations of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure.

Not Revolution but Reformation.

The democratic party seeks not revolution but reformation, and I need hardly remind the student of history that cures are mildest when applied at once; that remedies increase in severity as their application is postponed. Blood poisoning may be stopped by the loss of a finger today; it may cost an arm tomorrow or a life the next day. So poison in the body politic can not be removed too soon, for the evils produced by it increase with the lapse of time. That there are abuses which need to be remedied, even the republican candidate admits; that his party is unable to remedy them, has been fully demonstrated during the last ten years. I have such confidence in the intelligence as well as the patriotism of the people, that I can not doubt their readiness to accept the reasonable reforms which our party proposes, rather than permit the continued growth of existing abuses to hurry the country on to remedies more radical and more drastic.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors "such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society."

Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society, so far as governments can, a return commensurate with individual merit.

There is a divine law of rewards. When the Creator gave us the earth, with its fruitful soil, the sunshine with its warmth, and the rains with their moisture, He proclaimed, as clearly as if His voice had thundered from the clouds, "Go work, and according to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward." Only where might has overthrown, cunning undermined or government suspended this law, has a different law prevailed. To conform the government to this law ought to be the ambition of the statesman; and no party can have a higher mission than to make it a reality wherever governments can legitimately operate.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the American people, I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stimulus to great and persistent effort, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

Scalded by Steam

or scorched by a fire; apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Cures Piles too, and the worst sores. Guaranteed 25c. Beaton Drug Co.

TWO HURT IN AUTO WRECK

Wheel Breaks Rounding Curve and Car Drops Down Embankment.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Aug. 12.—J. Montgomery Sears, a member of one of the most prominent families of Boston, was probably fatally injured, and George Saunders, his chaffeur, was severely hurt in an automobile accident on the Apponaug road, about five miles from here early today.

The car was being driven at about sixty miles an hour. At the point where the accident occurred there is a sharp curve, and one of the front wheels of the machine broke and dropped over an embankment.

Another automobile containing A. Albert Sack, jr., and Charles Webster of Providence, happened to be in the vicinity and hearing the crash and groans of the men, they rushed to the scene and found Sears and Saunders unconscious on the ground with their automobile in flames. They took the injured men to the Norwood house, thence in an ambulance to the Rhode Island hospital in this city.

ENDS LIFE IN JAIL CELL

New York Prisoner Held on Murder Charge Hangs Himself with Suspenders.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—During the change of guards in the early morning shift today, William Schneski, held on a charge of murder, committed suicide in his cell in the Raymond street jail in Brooklyn, by hanging himself from the bars by his suspenders. The man had protested his innocence of the crime charged against him, but of late he seemingly gave up hope. He watched his chance to end his life, and when the keeper left the corridor for a few moments Schenski swiftly carried out well laid plans to commit suicide. He tied his suspenders to the bar above the door leading into his cell, climbed up on a stool, placed the other end of his suspenders around his neck and jumped off. He was still breathing when found by the keeper a short time afterwards, but died before a surgeon arrived.

LINCOLN EDITOR IS DEAD

Gustav Ebmeyer, at Head of German Freie Presse at Capital Passes Away.

LINCOLN, Aug. 12.—Gustav Adolf Ebmeyer, chief editor of the Lincoln Freie Presse, died this morning at his home. Mr. Ebmeyer came to Lincoln in 1906 from the Milwaukee Germania. Educated in the universities of Tuebingen, Goettingen and Berlin, Mr. Ebmeyer came to America in 1883. After ten years at Rochester, N. Y., he was for five years a professor in the evangelical college at Elmhurst, Ill. He became editor of the Chicago Freie Presse in 1890.

WYOMING ASSESSMENT FINISHED

Board Hears Complaints and Fixes Valuation About as in 1907.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—The State Board of Equalization is hearing complaints from representatives of the railroad, telegraph and telephone companies operating in the state, who complain that the assessed valuation of their property is too high, and ask for a reduction, because of the hard times, etc., and that while the railroads are assessed on all of their property, many owners of private property escape assessment altogether.

At the conclusion of the hearing the board made its assessment for 1908, making the valuations practically the same as in 1907. The equalization follows:

Union Pacific, main line, $14,400 per mile; Union Pacific-Hermosa cut-off, $4,800 per mile; Union Pacific-Superior line, $4,800 per mile; Oregon Short Line, $12,000 per mile; Wyoming & Western, $4,800 per mile; Cheyenne & Burlington, $5,040 per mile; Nebraska, Wyoming & Western, $4,000 per mile; Grand Island & Northern Wyoming, $6,560 per mile; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $5,750 per mile; Big Horn Development company, $4,800 per mile; Chicago & Northwestern, $5,920 per mile; Colorado & Southern, $5,920 per mile; Colorado & Wyoming, $4,800 per mile; Wyoming & Missouri River, $1,600 per mile; Central Coal and Coke Co., $1,600 per mile; Laramie, Hahn's Peak & Pacific, $1,500 per mile; Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron company, $4,800 per mile; Burlington-Kirby extension, $4,800 per mile; Saratoga & Encampment, $1,500 per mile.

All telephone companies were equalized at $15 per mile, except the Rocky Mountain Bell company, which was placed at $65 per mile for the first wire; additional copper, $30 per mile; additional wire, $7 per mile.

It was pointed out that while the railroads paid taxes on all property, the valuation was away below what it should be, and thus the corporations have for years been paying letss than they should.

HOW BRYAN HEARS THE NEWS

(Continued from First Page.)

will be elected by the biggest majority ever given a candidate in Nebraska."

"Do you intend to withdraw from the race?" he was asked.

"Me! When the bell rings, I'm in to stay and I never fly the track. The only way they can get me off is to defeat me."

"I was for Shallenberger," said a man in the crowd, after Dahlman left, "but Dahlman talks mighty confident." And the man went away undecided whether to be for Mayor Jim or not.

The fact that Dahlman has been advertised the country otver as Bryan's most intimate palitical friend and closest admirer made the Omaha mayor overshadow his competitors, and on every hand men asked that he be pointed out to them. The mayor certainly made a hit and Bryan's friends did not attempt to counteract it.

How the Jacks Feel.

So emphatic was the hit made by Dahlman that a Jacksonian who was a witness to it said this: "If Dahlman is nominated I will organize a Sheldon club."

Mayor Brown and his local committee worked hard and faithfully to make the arrangements for the notification complete, but some of them will have to pay dearly for their mistakes. Long before the hour for the arrival of the notification committee, men and women began to appear at the State house with cards which entitled them to seats on the platform. Rapidly the seats were being filled. Then came along the wife of a very prominent Lincoln democrat, accompanied by a woman friend. She was without a ticket of admission.

"You cannot get in, madam," the polite doorkeeper said.

"But I must get in. My husband is a prominent democrat here and I am entitled to a seat."

Again she was refused and again she began to tell who she was. Finally she threw this bomb at the doorkeeper:

"There are a whole lot of republican women on that platform and their husbands will never vote for Bryan." And she proceeded to name them.

Ed Friend, who is the whole works in affairs of this kind, had been called to assist the doorkeeper. When this bomb was exploded at him he ran.

"I don't take the responsibility for keeping them out," he remarked as he slid.

The women didn't get in and what she said was true.

Mayor Brown and P. H. Hall, vice chairman of the national committee, tried to accommodate all the newspaper men and a whole lot of others. But some one permitted favorites to get in the press stand and the great unterrified had to stand out in the hot sun for two hours without hearing a word or seeing a sight.

Renounces Free Silver.

When Mr. Bryan began to speak the sun came out hot and bright. Chairman Mack promptly raised an umbrella and stood with it over them both. This was when the photographers were getting busy. Mr. Bryan very gently pushed the umbrella back and thus helped the picture men get a good likeness of him.

Mr. Bryan received a feeble cheer during his speech when he renounced free silver at 16 to 1, government ownership and his various paramount issues such as imperialism and a few others. His renunciation came in that part of his speech when in endorsing the Denver platform he said:

"It contains all the remedial legislation we can hope to secure in the next four years."

In telling how well satisfied he was with the platform Mr. Bryan did not say it was prepared at Fairview.

When he began to discuss the publicity plank several persons got up and left, one of them remarking:

"That makes me tired when we have been unable to get an accounting of that $15,000 sent out here from Wall street during the campaign of 1904. That money Tom Allen, Mr. Bryan's brother-in-law, admitted he received."

When he talked of the harmony of the Denver convention a half dozen voices said very audibly:

"Guffey."

When he told about Taft adding to the republican platform, he took a poke at the republican leaders who he said prepared it and then said the republican candidate would have to depend upon those leaders to secure legislation.

He never mentioned Roger Sullivan, "Pingy" Connors or Tim Murphy, the democratic leaders upon whom he will have to depend to get legislation.

Parade Well Managed.

The parade in which Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern rode to the state house was rather late in starting, but it was well managed by Colonel Westervelt, the Burlington right-of-way man in Lincoln. First there came Chief Cooper in front of a bunch of cadets. Then ten minutes later came the escort on horseback and in this bunch were republicans who leaned themselves for the occasion. Then came the carriages. It might have been a funeral procession so quiet were the people who lined the sidewalks along the route.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Bryan and Congressman Clayton held a reception in the corridor of the state house. While the crowd was large and variously estimated, there were by actual count 3,330 men, women and children who passed through the corridor and shook the hand of the candidate. Mrs. Sheldon, wife of Governor Sheldon, was the last, and she was escorted by Mayor Brown.

Governor Sheldon, who sat on the platform, was the recipient of many compliments. Mrs. Bryan came on the platform with Mrs. Sheldon and had considerable difficulty getting a seat.

Business Houses Decorated.

Though most of the business houses here are owned by republicans, they were decorated with flags or red, white and blue streamers. Bryan pictures were in evidence in many windows, as were a lot of Taft pictures. Yet many visiting democrats kicked. A representative of a very prominent democratic concern said he intended to go away and "knock" on the Lincoln people.

Otoe county sent up a delegation sufficiently large to fill a motor car. This car was sent all over town and posted in front of it was this inscription:

"Otoe for Bryan."

Platte county badges were in evidence and Senator Byrne was at its head.

A. C. Shallenberger and G. Washington Berge did a lot of campaigning among the visitors, as did Harry Eicharty, who gave away composite picture cards of Bryan and Washington. His own announcement was on the back of it. E. A. Garrett, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Judge Grimison, out for the same job, hopped around right lively. Lee Herdman, who loves Bryan democracy about like Dr. Miller does, was also here, but he was not conspicuous on the platform. Representative Jones of Polk county, candidate for congress, and Charles F. Gilbert, out for the same office, ran over each other soliciting votes. W. H. Thompson was also here.

The notification was a disappointment.

The Parade.

In the first carriage were Mayor F. W. Brown, Governor George L. Sheldon, Dr. P. L. Hall and J. E. Miller, and the second carriage was occupied by the state, congressional, county and city chairman of the democratic party, all being members of the local committee of arrangements.

William J. Bryan, John W. Kern, Henry D. Clayton, chairman of the notification committee, and Norman E. Mack, chairman of the national committee, were in the third carriage. The committeemen were in the ten following carriages, the states ranking in alphabetical order.

Fourth carriage, committee on notification from Massachusetts, Hon. G. Humphrey O'Sullivan, secretary; Alaska, Hon. H. W. Mellen; Arkansas, Hon. Gustave Jones; Arizona, Hon. W. A. Forbes.

Fifth carriage: California, Hon. Charles Edelman; Colorado, Hon. Elmer F. Beckwith; Connecticut, Hon. Harry C. Ney; Hawaii, Hon. Allen Herbert.

Sixth carriage: Delaware, Hon. Peter J. Ford; District of oClumbia, Hon. Sam De Nedry; Florida, Hon. W. S. Jennings; Georgia, Hon. Crawford Wheatley.

Seventh carriage: Illinois, Hon. Edward F. Dunne; Iowa, Hon. J. O'Malley; Indiana, Hon. Harry McCarty; Idaho, Hon. Harry L. Day.

Eighth carriage: Kentucky, Hon. W. R. Haldeman; Kansas, Hon. Charles M. Sawyer; Louisiana, Hon. John Puiston; Maryland, Hon. S. S. Fields.

Ninth carriage; Massachusetts, Hon. A. C. Drinkwater; Maine, Hon. Frank Morse; Minnesota, Hon. J. W. Pulsey; Michigan, Hon. John Winship.

Tenth carriage: oMntana, Hon. W. B. George; Missouri, Hon. J. W. Ferris; Mississippi, Hon. J. R. Wynee; Nebraska, Hon. John H. Moorehead.

Eleventh carriage: New York, Hon. Lewis Nixon; New Jersey, Hon. Robert Davis; New Hampshire, Judge Hutchins; Nevada, Hon. Charles R. Evans.

Twelfth carriage: North Dakota, Hon. Frank Lish; North Carolina, Hon. Edward J. Hale; New Mexico, Hon. John Morrow; Oklahoma, Hon. D. M. Haley.

Thirteenth carriage, Oregon, Hon. L. M. Travis; Ohio, Hon. T. S. Arnold; Pennsylvania, Hon. Dewitt C. Dewitt; Rhode Island, Hon. P. H. Keane.

Fourteenth carriage, South Carolina, Hon. T. B. Brantley; South Dakota, Hon. S. M. Seilbach; Tennessee, Hon. D. J. McKeeler; Texas, Hon. William Masterson.

Fifteenth carriage, Utah, Hon. P. H. Fitzgerald; Vermont, Hon. James Burk; Virginia, Hon. J. R. Taylor; West Virginia, Hon. C. M. Osserton.

Sixteenth carriage, Washington, Hon. George F. Christensen; Wisconsin, Hon. Byron Barwig; Wyoming, Hon. W. H. Holliday; Porto Rico, Hon. D. Collao.

The horsemen were: Dr. E. B. Finney, C. H. Morril, Lendy Clark, H. T. Folsom, Frank Rawlings, W. T. Barstow, Charles O. Whedon, O. W. Palm, F. J. Kinney, P. James Cosgrave, Charles T. Knapp, Fred W. Shepard, W. F. Frampton, Harry Hall, Sam Melick, A. F. Burke, H. H. Wilson, C. E. Haney, C. M. Herrick, Colanel E. R. Sizer, Dr. E. Arthur Carr, Dr. H. J. Lehnhoff, Stanley C. Wicks, George P. Ayres, W. G. Rickard.

IS YOUNG HUBBY IN OMAHA?

Son of Chicago Preacher Who Left Girl-Wife Said to Be in This City.

Andrew Warren Holden of Chicago, son of the Rev. Charles Horace Holden, pastor of the Humboldt Baptist church of that city, who is accused of deserting his girl wife and child because of his father's objections, is supposed to be in Omaha, but no trace of him can be found. He was said to be visiting here at the home of Miss Valentine, 1808 California street, but Miss Jessie Valentine and her mother, Mrs. William Valentine, deny all knowledge of the runaway husband.

In a story printed Wednesday morning in a Chicago newspaper it is related how Warren Holden and Ethel Jones were married four years ago when he was only 17 years of age. The young man's father objected so strongly to the marriage and took such radical means to separate the couple that his congregation in the Humboldt church was divided into factions and he was finally forced to resign and take a charge at Martin's Ferry, O. Warren Holden is supposed to have come to Archer, Neb., from where he wrote to his wife in Chicago asking her to get a divorce and telling her that he would be for a short time at the home of Miss Valentine in Omaha. They had one child, a little girl, 2 years old.

The girl wife in Chicago who is not yet 20 years of age, declares that she does not want a divorce and believes that if her husband's father would not interfere their family could be reunited.

There is one thing passing strange in this story. The Chicago paper contains the name of the Valentines and their address as 1808 California street, Omaha, and yet the Valentines profess utter ignorance of the persons and incidents.

"We never heard of such a thing or such people," said Miss Valentine.

HILL OUT AGAINST STRIKERS

Northern Pacific Magnate Said to Be Helping the Canadian Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 12.—Another large party of mechanics arrived today for work in the Canadian Pacific shops. At North Bay yesterday eleven strike-breakers deserted. Meetings of citizens are being held at several centers, the consensus of opinion being that the government should interfere to end the strike. The company is expecting mechanics in large numbers from Great Britain next week.

It is freely stated here that J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway is lending his active support to the company in this strike.

YARMOUTH DECREE ABSOLUTE

Countess Expects to Resume Maiden Name, Thaw, Following Complete Divorce.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The decree granted February 5 by Sir Birrell Barner, president of the divorce court, to the countess of Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg, nullifying her marriage to the earl of Yarmouth, has been made an absolute divorce by the court, the necessary six months having elapsed.

The case is described on the records as "Yarmouth, otherwise Thaw, against Yarmouth." This leads to the presumption that the countess contemplates resuming her maiden name.

FIFTY AUTOS ARE DESTROYED

Garage in Chicago Burns, Causing Property Loss of Half Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—More than fifty automobiles and taxicabs were destroyed today in a fire which consumed a one story brick building at 1710-1718 Indiana avenue occupied by C. A. Coey & Co., as a garage. The fire started with an explosion and spread so rapidly that the building was almost entirely destroyed before the arrival of the firemen. The total loss was estimated at nearly $600,000.

Timely Advice.

Never leave home on a journey at this season of the year without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, is good advice for young and old. No one can tell when it may be required. It cannot be obtained on board the cars or steamships. Buy it before leaving home For sale by all druggists

OPEN TO THE ARMY VETERANS

Battle Mountain Sanitarium Misunderstood by Many.

CAPTAIN PALMER THROWS LIGHT

Explains the Advantages of the Institution Built by Government for Its Brave Defenders in Wars.

"I wish it were possible to impress upon the minds of the veterans of the civil war that are suffering from rheumatism, kidney and other organic troubles, the value of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs, which has been built for their benefit," said Captain H. E. Palmer. "There are many old veterans upon which the infirmities of age are creeping that ought to go up there for a course of treatment. It costs them nothing.

"Since the sanitarium was opened about May 1, 1907, 531 veterans have been treated. Of this number forty-seven have been cured, 261 benefited, ninety-seven not benefited and twenty-six died. The average age of the Mexican and civil war veterans cared for was 66 years; the average age of those serving in the Spanish-American war was 35 years, or the general average age of those treated 61 years.

"The Battle Mountain sanitarium is not by any means a poor house and infirmary or an alms house. Veterans should not think it to be such an institution. It has been built and created for their benefit and any soldier suffering from an ailment that will yield to treatment will be welcomed there. If he is unable to pay his transportation it will be furnished him. The course of treatment runs from thirty days to one year. All that is required to secure admission is an honorable discharge from the army. This should be sent to Colonel E. T. West, governor and surgeon in charge of the Battle Mountain sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

"The pension certificate should also accompany the application and the applicant will then be furnished with the form of application necessary to secure admission to the sanitarium. When he is admitted his pension will be drawn for him through the treasurer of the sanitarium. Not a particle of the pension money is touched for his treatment, board or clothing. He can have it sent to his family if he so desires. Or it will be retained for him at the home until he leaves the institution. He can draw from it as he needs the money. Clothing, food and treatment are furnished him free. The limit of pension entitling pensioners to admission to the sanitarium is $30 per month."

George H. Payne, president of the Payne Investment company of Omaha, who has recently returned from a vacation visit to Hot Springs, S. D., visited the Battle Mountain sanitarium while there. He said of the institution: "It is one of the grandest and most thoroughly equipped sanitariums in the country. I cannot see why the old soldiers do not take advantage of the privilege of going there. As a health resort it is unsurpassed."

The venerable Samuel Burns, pioneer of Omaha, has just returned from Hot Springs and while there visited the Battle Mountain sanitarium.

"It is the grandest and most beautiful sanitarium in the country," he says