Reg. Dong. 618—BOTH PHONES REACH ALL DEPTS.—Ind. A-1941

Women's Fall Weight Underwear

You will find a complete stock ready for your choosing. Today we mention weights that are suitable to wear right now.

Women's medium weight cotton union suits, high neck, long sleeves and ankle length, at, a suit, $1.00.

Women's medium weight lisle vests with high neck and long sleeves at, each, 50c.

Knit corset covers, the proper garment to wear now, prevents catching colds. Made with high neck and long sleeves, all sizes, at, each, 50c. Main floor.

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Thompson Belden & Co.

B.-9-16-09.

PEARY SUBMITS SOME PROOF

Says He Has Much More He Will Give in Due Time.

LYING IN WAIT FOR DR. COOK

Reticence He Declares to Be Due to Desire Not to Give Up Valuable Facts to His Rival.

BATTLE HARBOR, Sept. 16.—(Via Wireless to Cape Ray, N. F.)—Commander Robert E. Peary today talked further concerning his dash to the North pole. He dwelt particularly upon observations taken at the apex of the world and the movements of Harry Whitney, the American sportsman who has been described as the bearer of records substantiating Dr. Frederick A. Cook's claim to have reached the pole April 21, 1908.

"We took five observations prior to reaching the pole," Commander Peary said. "Two of them were made and worked out by the late Prof. Ross Marvin, who prepared duplicate records in each case and duly signed the duplicate certificates. To guard against accident I took one set of these papers and Prof. Marvin took the other.

Several Make Observations.

"When within 15 miles of the pole the third observation was made by Captain Bartlett, who also signed the records and certificates in duplicate, he retaining one set and I the other. The fourth and fifth observations were made by myself, the last being taken five miles from the pole proper."

"Were there more than one observation taken at the pole and by whom?" the explorer was asked.

"There were several observations," he replied. "And I took the all myself. They all agreed. You must understand that the pole is a theoretical point, without length, breadth or thickness. Its actual location depends on the accuracy of the instruments employed and the conditions under which the observations are taken.

"You have stated, Commander Peary, that a copy of your records and polar observations was wrapped in a piece of a silk American flag and deposited in an ice cavity at the pole; did any person witness this act?"

To this question Commander Peary declined to make any answer at present.

Continuing, Peary said Dr. Cook was soon expected to submit to an impartial tribunal or board of arbitration a revised and authentic signed statement of his alleged visit at the pole. It should be done inside of a couple of weeks, said Commander Peary, and when it was done, the commander declared, he was prepared to turn over to the board of arbitration, to the public and to the scientific bodies an array of testimony which would disprove Dr. Cook's claims forever.

About the "Gold Brick."

The explorer said he had stated in a private message to a friend that Dr. Cook had given the world a "gold brick." This message had been allowed to leak out and while he would have preferred a more elegant expression, he was willing now to let these words stand, because they were at least emphatic. The explorer said also that he would turn over to a competent tribunal and the public certified copies of his own observations made on his trip to the pole, with all other information bearing thereon. Peary does not care to exhibit these records at the present time, because the information contained therein if divulged in advance, might be of advantage to the Cook partisans.

It is rumored here that Commander Peary's brief will make sensational statements and that a portion of his document was prepared as long ago as the early months of 1908, when letters were received from Dr. Cook, in Greenland, giving notice that he intended to make a dash for the pole.

The Bubonic Plague

destroys fewer lives than stomach, liver and kidney diseases, for which Electric Bitters is the guaranteed remedy. 50c. Sold by Beaton Drug Co.

POSTAL BANKS ATTACKED

(Continued from First Page.)

discussion it was referred to a committee without action.

Comment was made by several of the bankers on the bank guaranty law and its effect in Oklahoma in direct contradiction to the praise of State Supervisor Young of Oklahoma at the meeting of the bank supervisors earlier in the week.

Election of Officers.

At the conclusion of the session of the savings banks section officers for the section for the coming year were elected as follows:

President, William R. Creere, secretary of the Cleveland Savings and Loan company; vice presidents, Edward L. Robinson, vice president of the Eutaw Savings bank of Baltimore, and Henry S. Henschen, Chicago; H. L. Remmell, Little Rock, Ark., and R. C. Stephenson, South Bend, Ind., members of the executive committee.

Without a dissenting voice the nominating committee of the association named for president of the association Lewis E. Pierson, president of the Irving National Exchange bank of New York; for vice president, F. O. Watts, president of the First National bank of Nashville, Tenn. William Livingstone of Detroit, it is expected, will be chairman of the executive council.

At the meeting of the secretaries of the State Bank associations W. F. Keyser of Sedalia, Mo., was re-elected president; N. P. Gattiling of Lynchburg, Va., was elected first vice president and W. B. Hughes of Nebraska was elected second vice president.

The following members of the board of control were also elected: Andrew Smith, Indiana; J. M. DinWiddie, Iowa; W. W. Bowman, Kansas; W. C. McFadden, North Dakota, and W. J. Henry, New York.

The regular sessions of the convention will be resumed tomorrow and an address by James P. Forgan of Chicago is the principal event of the program.

Reward for Capture Paid.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—A present resident of Presho, in the person of J. H. Conley, has just received a part of the reward which was offered by the authorities of Madison county, Neb., for the arrest of Herman Bosche, who on May 1, 1907, shot and killed Frank Jarmer, a Norfolk, Neb., saloonkeeper. Conley, who then was a resident of that part of Nebraska, captured the murderer alone and unaided in the timber near the murderer's home, where he had taken refuge. A reward of $800 was offered—$100 by the county and $200 by the state—and part of this now has been paid to Conley, who expects the remainder in the near future.

A Charming Lunch

that appeals to the appetite—Crisp, Golden-Brown

Post Toasties

with fresh fruit, cream and sugar.

A nourishing summer dish that keeps the body cool and comfortable.

There's a flavor to be had only in **Post Toasties**, and

"The Memory Lingers"

Popular pkg. 10c.

Family size, 15c.

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

COURT REFORMS PROBLEM

President Taft Suggests Improvement in Administration of Justice.

WILL RECOMMEND COMMISSION

Bill to Be Drafted to Eliminate Law's Delay—Procedure of Federal Courts to Be Pattern for Others.

(Continued from First Page.)

employes in the dangerous position of railroading. I also said that I favored the adoption of legislation looking to a proper definition of the cases in which preliminary injunctions might issue without notice and defining the proper procedure in such matters.

Promises Not Forgotten.

"Now that the election has come and gone, I want to take this opportunity of saying that I have not forgotten my own promise or those of the platform, and I propose in the next session of congress to recommend the legislation on the subject of injunction which was promised in the republican platform, and to see whether by such legislation it is not possible to avoid a few cases of abuse that can be cited against the federal courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction.

"I do not think that the cause of unionism was greatly aided by the attempt to drag all organized labor into politics and to induce it to vote one way, but that does not prevent my placing a proper estimate upon the immense good for labor in general which its organization and its efforts to secure higher wages have accomplished.

"I know there is an element among employers of labor and investors of capital which is utterly opposed to the organization of labor. I cannot sympathize with this element in the slightest degree. I think it is a wise course for laborers to unite to defend their interests. It is a wise course for them to provide a fund by which, should occasion arise and strikes or lockouts follow, those who lose their places may be supported pending an adjustment of the difficulties. I think the employer who declines to deal with organized labor and to recognize it as a proper element in the settlement of wage controversies is behind the times. There is not the slightest doubt that if labor had remained unorganized wages would be very much lower. It is true that in the end they would probably be fixed by the law of supply and demand, but generally before this law manifests itself there is a period in which labor, if organized and acting together, can compel the employer promptly to recognize the change of conditions and advance wages to meet a rising market and an increase in profits, and on the other hand can delay the quick impulse of the employer facing a less prosperous future to decrease wages.

Higher Standard of Living.

"There is a higher standard of living among American laborers than in any country in the world and while there have doubtless been a good many other reasons for this, certainly the effect of the organization of labor has been to maintain a steady and high rate of wages, making such a standard of living possible.

"Nothing I have said or shall say, should be construed into an attitude of criticism against or unfriendliness to those working men who for any reason do not join unions. Their right to labor for such wages as they choose to accept is secured and any lawless invasion of that right cannot be commended. All advantages of trades unionism, great as they are, cannot weigh a feather in the scale against the right of any man lawfully seeking employment to work for whom and at what price he will. And I say this with all the emphasis possible even though the fact is that if I were a workingman I should probably deem it wise to join a union for the reasons given. The effect of organized labor upon such abuses as the employment of child labor, the exposure of laborers to undue risk in dangerous employments, the continuing of unjust rules of law excepting employers from liability for accidents to laborers, has been direct, immediate and useful, and such reforms in these matters as have taken place would probably be long delayed but for the energetic agitation of the questions by the representatives of organized labor. Of course, when organized labor permits itself to sympathize with violent methods, with breaches of the law, with boycotts and other methods of undue duress, it is not entitled to our sympathy. But it is not to be expected that such organizations shall be perfect, and that they may at times and in particular cases show deficiencies that ought to be corrected.

Reform of Courts Needed.

"Our friends of the great unions at times complain of our courts, more perhaps because of the decisions in injunction cases than for anything else. I have already referred to this particular phase of litigation in which they have an interest, but when the subject of courts is mentioned it suggests to me a larger chance for complaint in which all citizens are interested and have a right to be heard.

"There is no subject upon which I feel so deeply as upon the necessity for reform in the administration of both civil and criminal law. To sum it all up in one phrase, the difficulty in both is undue delay. It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administrators to bring criminals to justice. I am sure that this failure is not due to corruption of officials. It is not due to their neglect or laziness, though of course there may be both in some cases; but it is chiefly due to the system against which it is impossible for an earnest prosecutor and an efficient judge to struggle. We inherited such system of criminal prosecutions and the constitutional provisions for the protection of the accused in his trial from England and its laws. We inherited from it the jury trial. All these limitations and the jury system still are maintained in England, but they have not interfered with an effective prosecution of criminals and their punishment. There has not been undue delay in English criminal courts. In this country we have greatly altered the relation of the judge to the jury. In England the judge controls the trial, controls the lawyers, keeps them to relevant and proper argument, aids the jury in its consideration of the facts, not by direction but by suggestion, and the lawyers in the conduct of the cases are made to feel that they have an obligation not only to their clients, but also to the court and to the public at large not to abuse their office in such a way as unduly to lengthen the trial and unduly to direct the attention of the court and the jury away from the real facts at issue.

Criminal Trials in England.

"A murder case in England will be disposed of in a day or two days that here will take three weeks or a month and no one can say, after an examination of the records in England, that the rights of the defendant have not been preserved and that justice has not been done.

"It is true that in England they have enlarged the procedure to the point of allowing an appeal from a judgment in a criminal case to a court of appeals, but this appeal is usually taken and allowed only on a few questions easily considered by the court above and promptly decided. Counsel are not permitted to mouse through the record to find errors that in the trial seemed of little account but that are developed into great injustices in the court of appeal.

"This is another defect of our procedure. No criminal is content with a judgment of the court below and well may he not be because the record of reversals is so great as to encourage it in every case and to hang important judgments in appellate proceedings some times for years. I don't know when the reforms are to be brought about in this country.

More Power for Judges.

"Until our people shall become fully aware and in some concrete way be made to suffer from the escape of criminals from just judgment in this country the system may continue. One of the methods by which it could be remedied in some degree is to give judges more power in the trial of criminal cases and enable them to aid the jury in its consideration of facts and to exercise more control over the arguments that counsel see fit to advance and especially judges who are elected ought not to be mistrusted by the people. A judge holds a great office and the man who holds it should exercise great power and he ought to be allowed to exercise that in a trial by jury.

"Then it is undoubtedly true that in England lawyers in the conduct of their cases feel much more and respect much more their obligation to assist the court in administering justice and restrain themselves from adopting desperate and extreme methods, for which American lawyers are even applauded. The trial here is a game in which the advantage is with the criminal and if he wins, he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public.

Litigation Too Expensive.

"But reform in our criminal procedure is not the only reform that we ought to have in our courts. On the civil side of the courts there is undue delay and this always works for the benefit of the man with the longest purse. The employment of lawyers and the payment of costs all become more expensive as the litigation is extended. It used to be thought that a system by which cases involving small amounts could be carried to the supreme court through two or three courts of intermediate appeal was a perfect system, because it gave the poor man the same right to go to the supreme court as a rich man. Nothing is further from the truth. What the poor man needs is a prompt decision of his case and by limiting the appeals in cases involving small amounts of money so that there shall be a final decision in the lower court, an opportunity is given to the poor litigant to secure a judgment in time to enjoy it and not after he has exhausted all his resources in litigation to the supreme court.

Lawyer Made Law.

"I am a lawyer and admire my profession, but I must admit that we have had too many lawyers in legislating on legal procedure and they have been prone to think that litigants were made for the purpose of furnishing business to courts and lawyers and not courts and lawyers for the benefit of the people and litigants. More than this, I am bound to say that in the matter of reducing the cost of litigation and, indeed, the time of it, congress and the federal courts have not set a good example. Probably under the constitution it is impossible in the federal courts to unite suits at law and cases in equity in one form of action, as has been done in the codes of the states, but it certainly is possible to introduce a simpler form of procedure both in suits in law and suits in equity.

"This last form of procedure—that is, equity—has been entirely in the control of the courts and especially the supreme court and yet in years no real reform has taken place in that regard and the procedure is just about as clumsy, just about as expensive, just about as likely to produce delay as it was thirty or forty years ago. The fact that no reform has been instituted may perhaps be due to the circumstances that our judges have been overloaded with work in the supreme court and thus opportunity has not been seized for the reform. But I conceive that the situation is now ripe for the appointment of a commission by congress to take up the question of laws delays in federal courts and to report a system which shall not only secure quick and cheap justice to the litigants in the federal courts, but shall offer a model to the legislators and courts of the states by the use of which they can themselves institute reforms.

No Fees for Officials.

"I would abolish altogether the system of payment of court officers by fees. The fee system may be properly continued for the reimbursement of the public treasury by litigants specially interested, but the fees ought to be reduced to the lowest point and the motive for increasing the expense of litigation that arises from the payment of the compensation out of fees to court officers should be removed. I do not think that the delays in justice are due to any niggardliness on the part of the public in appropriating money to meet the expenses of administration. The evil lies deeper in the system which I have referred to only in a most summary way.

"Of all the questions that are before the American people I regard no one as important as this, to-wit: The improvement of the administration of justice. We must make it so that the poor man will have as nearly as possible an equal opportunity in litigation as the rich man, and under present conditions, ashamed as we may be of it, this is not the fact.

Praise for Chicago.

"And now, my friends, I have subjected you to a rather solemn piece of a rather solemn subject. I always like to visit Chicago, because it is in a sense the center of the country. Much more than Boston is it the hub about which many people and many interests revolve. In making up the personnel of my cabinet and my administration I have been surprised to find how many admirable men you have in your community, and I must apologize for the drain which I have made upon your resources by calling to Washington and foreign countries at least a half dozen of your most prominent and able citizens. In doing so I had to ask them all to make personal sacrifices in the matter of compensation and to gather their reward from disinterested desire to serve the public and a patriotic willingness to put their abilities at the disposition of the country.

Era of Prosperity Coming.

"We are entering now upon an era of prosperity which I hope will be long continued. We have just passed a tariff bill which has ended for the time the disturbance of business that always arises from the consideration and agitation over such a bill and there is nothing now to prevent the application of all the capital and all the factories which have been suspended for the last one or two years by a lack of confidence and a waiting for such settlement to the expansion of business and the further development of the resources of this country. But this prospect of prosperity must not blind us to the necessity for carrying out certain great reforms advocated by Mr. Roosevelt, recommended in the republican party platform which I believe are needed to prevent a return to the abuses which all men recognize the evil of in our previous business methods and the management of our great corporations. I expect to consider these questions more at length at another stage in my journey as I do also the character of the tariff bill which has been adopted and which has been subjected to much criticism, but tonight I feel that I have wearied you far beyond any claim I have had to your attentions."

MENU FOR THE TAFT DINNER.

Martini Cocktail.
Cassape National.
Strained Gumbo Soup en Tasse.
Celery. Olives. Radishes.
Salted Nuts.
Timbales of White Fish.
Chateau Yquem.
Croustade of Chicken a la King.
Sorbet au Grape Fruit.
Ayala 1900.
Breast of English Grouse a la Bonne Femme.
Salad a la Princess.
Ice Cream, Nebraska.
Coffee.
Baby Creme de Menthe.
Cigarettes.
Cigars.
Omaha Club, September 20, 1909.

GLAVIS DISMISSED BY WIRE

Chief of Field Division of the Land Office at Seattle is Let Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—L. H. Glavis, chief of the field division of the general land office, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash., today was dismissed from the service by telegraph by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. A. Christinsens of the field division of the land office at Portland, Ore., has been placed in temporary charge of the Seattle division.

The summary removal of Mr. Glavis was in accordance with authority given Secretary Ballinger in a letter to him from President Taft, who, in directing the dismissal, vindicated Secretary Ballinger and other officials of the Interior department of the charges brought against them by Glavis in connection with the so-called Cunningham group of coal land cases in Alaska. No explanation was offered for the dismissal of Glavis, it having been stated at the department early in the day that the formal order in the case probably would be issued in a day or two.

Incident is Closed.

With the removal of Glavis the long pending controversy is now regarded as a closed incident so far as officials of the Interior department are concerned.

Secretary Ballinger, who is suffering with an attack of bronchitis, was not at his office today, but it was stated for him that he would have no further comment to make upon the case. Commissioner Dennett of the federal land office expressed himself as highly gratified over the decision of the president vindicating the department officials, and declared that it was the natural conclusion to be drawn from the matter.

Glavis Refuses to Talk.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 16.—L. H. Glavis, chief of the field division of the general land office, with headquarters at Seattle, whose dismissal has been approved by President Taft after an investigation of charges against Secretary Ballinger, today said:

"The rule which prohibits me from discussing this matter is as much in force today as it was when you first asked me for a statement of the work of this office regarding the Alaska coal cases."

He maintained that he could give no statement at least until his connection with the land office ends. He said he had received no telegraphic information regarding the president's letter to Secretary Ballinger.

Statement by Coal Claimants.

H. C. Heney, who is interested in Cunningham coal land claims, said:

"When Judge Ballinger left the office of land commissioner we consulted with him as a lawyer regarding the coal cases. There was nothing wrong about that. When he went into the cabinet he was not asked to have any further dealings with the men interested in the coal lands. We were notified that he would have no further relations with those interested in the properties."

C. J. Smith, another of the coal land claimants, said:

"Judge Ballinger's record was absolutely clean in the Alaska coal land cases. Those in possession of the facts know this and never feared that the charges against him would carry weight."

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Forecast of the weather for Friday and Saturday:

For Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming—Fair Friday and Saturday, warmer Friday.

For Iowa, Missouri—Fair. Friday and Saturday, warmer Saturday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	66
6 a. m.	64
7 a. m.	65
8 a. m.	69
9 a. m.	64
10 a. m.	68
11 a. m.	72
12 m.	75
1 p. m.	76
2 p. m.	78
3 p. m.	79
4 p. m.	81
5 p. m.	78
6 p. m.	77
7 p. m.	75
8 p. m.	73
9 p. m.	71

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Sept. 16.—Official record of temperature and precipitation, compared with the corresponding period of the last three years:

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Maximum temperature	81	86	91	88
Minimum temperature	54	65	72	67
Mean temperature	68	76	82	78
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	1.50

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and compared with the last two years:

Normal temperature	66
Excess for the day	2
Total deficiency since March 1, 1909	.135
Normal precipitation	.11 inch
Deficiency for the day	.11 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	23.55 inches
Deficiency since March 1, 1909	.16 inch
Deficiency for cor. period 1908	1.97 inch
Deficiency for cor. period 1907	6.42 inches

HOTELS.

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Near Famous Central Park

Absolutely Fireproof

Adjoining Carnegie Hall, near the Art Institute, and within five minutes walk of the leading theatres and shopping district; the location is ideal. A rare attention to details that lend to the home atmosphere is responsible for our many enthusiastic patrons.

The Wellington's delightful lounging rooms, handsome dining rooms and English grill room will appeal to your sense of the appropriate.

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Rooms and Bath for $1.50 up.
EUROPEAN PLAN
No better rooms, cuisine or service can be had at double our prices.
Let us prove it to you.
M. A. SHAW, Mgr.

SANDWICHES

We have made a reputation on meaty, juicy, delicious Sandwiches. One is a Meal.
BOSTON LUNCH
ALWAYS OPEN.
1613 Farnam St. 1406 Douglas St.

Paxton Hotel
Cafe and Grill
OPEN EVENINGS
Beginning September 6th, we will remain open from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.

Extraordinary Plume Bargains

Direct from the manufacturers. Biggest plume offer ever made. A magnificent richly French curled, genuine ostrich plume, extra wide and very full head, 15 in. long, $2; 17 in. long, $2.95; 16 in. long, $3.95; 10 in. long, $7. Willow plumes, 16 in. long, $8; 18 in. long, $12. Extra heavy, brilliant, full wilow, made of extra heavy male stock. All plumes, French curled and Willow plumes come in black, white, brown, navy, old rose, emerald, light blue and gray. We guarantee our plumes to be the finest manufactured and better than you can buy elsewhere at the price. When ordering state color you want. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Address M. Brill, 792 3d St., 3d floor, Milwaukee, Wis.

Special at Lunch Counter in Basem't 20c Plate Dinner

Courtney's

OMAHA'S PURE FOOD CENTER.

Omaha's Most Convenient and Pleasant Restaurant is located on our 2d floor.

Fish Department

1,000-lbs. Baby Halibut, per lb.	12¢
500-lbs. Fresh Smelts, per lb.	16¢
200-lbs. Fresh Eel, per lb.	20¢
500-lbs. Yellow Perch, per lb.	10¢
800-lbs. Fresh Dressed Buffalo, per lb.	10¢
500-lbs. Fresh Herring, per lb.	10¢

Also a full line of strictly fresh caught croppies, black bass, white fish, lake trout, brook trout, pike, pickerel, live lobsters, blue points, etc.

Seal shipt oysters—No ice, no water, just oysters.

F. O. E. VISITORS

Don't go home without seeing the Tel-Electric—the most wonderful of all Player Pianos.

Free Recitals all of this week.

Remember you are most welcome.

Third Floor. Piano Department.

THE BENNETT COMPANY.

Swimmin' season is over.

Got to get on some clothes. Weather says so.

Ought to get some new attire. Your self-respect says so.

Ought to have that attire made to your measure. Your best judgment says so.

Best to get it made H-E-R-E. Your best self-interest dictates that.

Suits and Overcoats to Order, $25.00 to $45.00.

Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

MacCarthy-Wilson Tailoring Co.
304-306 South 16th.
Near 16th and Farnam.

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TRIUMPH BOTTLED BEER
Brewed from the finest western barley malt. Imported Bohemian Hops and sparkling artesian water. Aged from four to six months in glass enameled tanks. We guarantee its purity, healthfulness and delicious mellow flavor
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Oriental Scientific Massage

Acute attacks of indigestion, headache, rheumatism, lumbago, etc., relieved by two treatments. All chronic constitutional diseases treated successfully.
For full information, call office
405 Bee Building. Phone Doug. 863.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELKS' STAG SOCIAL

Friday Evening, September 7th an informal Stag Social will be given in honor of visiting brothers at the club rooms 15th and Farnam Streets. All Elks are requested to attend.

BOYD'S THEATER
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Tues. Mat.
JOHN E. YOUNG
In THE MUSICAL SUCCESS
"LO"
COMING—IN DREAMLAND

BASE BALL
OMAHA vs. DES MOINES
VINTON STREET PARK
September 17—Two Games.
First Game Called at 2 P. M.
Friday AFTERNOON—LADIES DAY

By Acclamation, the Eagles' Choice.
BURWOOD
THE BUCKLE OF OMAHA'S AMUSEMENT BELT
The Brightest Spot of All—JEFFERSON De ANGELIS and Company of 60 in
All Week
THE BEAUTY SPOT
Original New York cast—Prize Beauty Chorus.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.
Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22—"The Great John Ganton.

Orpheum PHONES DOUG.494 IND.A1494
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
Eagles Week Matinee Every Day 2:15
Every Night 8:15—Jos. Hart's Futurity Winner," Permane Bros., Three Leightons, Montgomery and Healey Sisters, Ferrell Bros., Lew Wells, Vittoria and Georgietta and the Kinodrome showing Alaskan-Yukon Exposition.
Prices—10c, 25c, 50c.

KRUG THEATER
—PRICES—
15c, 25c, 50c, 75c
EAGLES' WEEK—SPECIAL TONIGHT.
The Sunny Side of Broadway
Next Sunday—THE BLIND ORGANIST.

BOYD'S Theater TONIGHT
Mary Queen of Scots
250—LOCAL TALENT—250
Sixteenth century costumes, music, impersonations, dialogue, talking, etc.

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BRECKENRIDGE STOCK CO.
IN
REPERTOIRE OF PLAYS
Admission ..... 10c And 20c
Commencing Sunday, "My Friend from Arkansas."
Eagles' Week—Change of Play Nightly.

EAGLE CARNIVAL
Big State Fair Shows; Free Attractions, Benefit Benson Aerie 1825. Ride out and Visit the Prize Boosters of Eagledom. Event of Convention Week.
KRUG PARK BALL GROUNDS.
September 12-18.