

REDUCED RATES BRING JOY

Low Passenger Fares in West Insure Crowds, Say Corn Show Men.

WILL MAKE THE PEOPLE TRAVEL

Will Cut Large Figure in the Ultimate Success of the Third National Corn Exposition in Omaha.

Directors of the National Corn exposition are elated over their success in securing reduced passenger rates from all points west of the Missouri river for the exposition. The railroads had positively announced that there would be no rates to Omaha during the corn show from west of the river, although rates were granted from all points east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio river.

It is a well known fact that since special rates are given so sparingly by the railroads when they are given the people embrace them more than they used to. When the inducement for such a rate is a large educational exposition which means so much to the farmers the success of the exposition as far as attendance is concerned is assured.

It is very appropriate and a fine thing for the railroads to recognize the efforts of the corn exposition and also the great men who will be here to take part," said G. W. Watties, president of the National Corn exposition. "We feel now that the success of the exposition for this year and for future years is assured."

Work of Education. "In a general way the corn exposition fills a place in the work of education going on in the west better than any enterprise ever started in that it is purely educational along lines that are profitable to any man who attends and listens to the experts who are the principle speakers at the exposition.

Those who attended last year were able to coin the education they received into dollars and the program this year will be much better and the exhibits much more complete than last year. Every farmer in the state will find it profitable to avail himself of these rates to take this short college course."

"In making these reduced rates the railroads have done a great thing for the exposition," said Herman B. Peters, professor of the merchants. "A reduced rate always moves the people and all who attend the exposition will find it to their profit. I am somewhat of a farmer and I know that last year I learned several things which I was able to turn to my immediate advantage and I have heard hundreds of others express the same view. When you can show a farmer how he can increase his yield and how he may learn to live better, you are appealing to the two ideas which influence him most. Omaha will be called upon to entertain additional thousands because of these reduced rates."

JOHNSON PLEADS FOR WILLS

Tells Real Estate Exchange Every Man Should Leave a Testament.

"Not one man in 500 has an intelligent idea of who will get his property when he dies," said Daniel L. Johnson, in speaking before the Omaha Real Estate exchange on the subject of wills. "It is the desire of all men to leave something at death to those dependent upon them. To do this a will should be left setting forth the desires of the testator.

"In Nebraska 61 per cent of estates which are probated are intestate, and in Douglas county the proportion is 99 per cent. Every man should prepare his own will, he knows how he wants to dispose of his property, and he can name his own executors and the price to be paid them and can instruct them about his business. A man knows better how he wants to dispose of his property than the legislature does."

"The habit of disinheriting children is abominable and is in no countries except England and America. "When a man dies in Nebraska without leaving a will there is no proper power to fix the title of his real estate."

George P. Bernia, the first real estate man of Omaha now living, addressed the club, confining his remarks to reminiscences.

A Serious Breakdown results from chronic constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills cure headache, stomach, liver and bowel trouble. See for sale by Druggist Co.

NEW BIDS ARE BIG SAVING

Redevelopment Saves \$2,153 on Extension of Jones Street

A saving of \$2153 has been made for the city treasury by the re-advertising for bids to construct a continuation of the Jones street sewer, from Twentieth to Twenty-third street, through the grounds of the Omaha Gas company, along the railroad tracks. When the first bids were opened, September 12, the best bid totaled \$20,147.50, while at the second bidding, November 22, the best bid was \$18,994.50.

"A little delay, when things don't look just right, never hurts anyone," said City Engineer Craig. "We believed that the first bids were too high, and now our belief has been justified."

The Omaha Construction company was given the contract for the work.

Indescribable But Real--

the unique "toasty" flavor of Post Toasties

Our special process of "flaking" fresh, clean, selected White Corn retains all the rich food properties, and adds a new and distinct flavor. "The Memory Lingers" Pkgs. 10c and 15c. Sold by Grocers.

Some Things You Want to Know

The American Congress—The Earlier Congresses.

The First congress assembled in the City hall in New York on March 4, 1789. The constitution had been ratified by eleven states, although only ten had chosen presidential electors. New York came into the new union after the presidential election and congress met first in that state. The First congress at the beginning treated North Carolina and Rhode Island as foreign nations, but before the two years were ended all of the thirteen states were under the wing of the constitution and had representatives and senators in congress. The duty of the First congress was to make a compromise measure, supporting the demand for the "outrageously" high tax of six cents a gallon on spirits, but opposing the paper schedule. Such was the gist of the first day's debate in the annals of the American congress. It appears that the lawmakers have not developed great originality in argument since that time, although notions of state have expanded in the ratio of the growth of the country. When the first congress was quarreling over a tariff of light or heavy spirits, the question would have happened if some one had appeared to predict the rates of the present day, when spirits are subjected to a tariff duty of \$2.25 a gallon in addition to an internal revenue tax of \$1.97. Can one imagine the consternation?

The First congress had no political party divisions. The question of whether or not the constitution should be ratified had divided the people into federalists and anti-federalists. The federalists were victorious, and none but members of that faction were sent to congress, the opposition being opposed to having a congress at all. But by the time the second congress was selected there was a division, the people naturally separating into two sections, one led and inspired by Thomas Jefferson and his disciples, the other inspired and led by Alexander Hamilton and his deeds. The Jeffersonian party took the name of anti-federalists, although it was not the party formerly known by that title. Eventually this name was changed to democratic-republican, and finally, the name was changed to the party from the National-Republicans, the popular name became "Democrat." But it was not until after the civil war that the party officially dropped the designation of "Democratic-Republican."

The first congress was made up of an aristocratic element which "represented" the people. The voice of the common people was not considered as being of great weight. The house of representatives was the important body, the best men being selected for that branch of the legislature which most resembled the commons in England. The senate was made up, for the most part, of respectable mediocrities, and senators entertained the notion that nothing was expected of them except to ratify the ordinary actions of the house, and to interfere only in cases where threatened the liberties of the people or the constitution. The senate exercised much more power under its franchise of executive rights than it now does. The president made appointments literally "with the advice and consent of the senate." All sessions of the senate, both executive and legislative, were secret. In the third congress the legislative sessions of the senate were made open, unless otherwise ordered. The executive sessions have always been closed, and this circumstance has led to the common error of referring to all secret sessions as "executive sessions." Even now the senate sometimes holds secret legislative sessions.

President Washington came to the senate chamber and actually discussed executive matters—appointments and treaties—with that body. As there were only twenty-six senators when every one was present, it was more practicable than it would be now that there are ninety-two members of the upper house. The president usually visited the senate at least twice a week and he always made a speech. He discussed legislative as well as executive matters, and delivered in person the views of the executive, such as are now transmitted by message.

The house at first selected its committees by ballot, but in 1790 it invested this power in the speaker—the beginning of the development of the power of the speaker-ship and the present system. In the second congress Jonathan Trumbull was made speaker. During his term the birth of the political parties took place, and in the third congress the anti-federalists defeated him and elected Muhlenberg by a small margin over Theodore Sedgwick of Massachusetts, the federalist choice. In the fourth congress the anti-federalists had a small majority, but there was a split in the party—the first of a long line—and the federalists succeeded in electing the speaker, Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey. Dayton was re-elected for the fifth congress.

In the sixth congress the federalist majority elected Theodore Sedgwick speaker. He was a violent partisan and an implacable foe of democracy. He cast the deciding vote which placed the sedition law on the statute books and thereby struck the blow which forever lost control of congress to that social and political aristocracy which he loved so well. He was the center of the first great congressional battle.

By Frederic J. Haskin: Tomorrow—The American Congress—The Revolution of 1801

Roberts, Charles A. Goss, Ralph W. Breckenridge and John G. Cortelyou. All of the signers to the original note are yet living except Bishop Newman and John G. Cortelyou.

Burglars Put in Industrious Night

Make Several Ante-Thanksgiving Calls and Meet with Fairly Good Results.

Burglars broke into the office of the Wooden Package company at Twenty-seventh and Martha streets, Tuesday night and rifled the safe, securing only \$5.60 for their trouble. The outer door of the safe was left unlocked and the inner door was broken with a sledge hammer.

The desk of Miss Florence Alden of the Young Women's Christian Association building was robbed by a young man who gained entrance through a window. Miss Alden's handbag, containing \$5 in money, a watch, a pair of nose glasses and some keys were taken. The thief was seen as he was disappearing, but a very meager description of him was secured.

Tuesday afternoon the room of Dollie Jones at 1325 Davenport street was entered and \$2 was taken.

Watches—FRENZEL—15th and Dodge.

PAID IN FULL, CHURCH IS FREE Mortgage Note Returned to First Methodist Canceled After Seven Years.

The mortgage note given by the trustees of the First Methodist church for \$6,000, on February 14, 1891, to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, has been returned to the trustees of the church, stamped, "paid in full." The final payment of \$4,000 was made November 22.

The signers of the note were: Erasmus A. Benson, president; Frank W. Hills, secretary and bishop; P. Newman, John H. McConnell, Erasmus Young, Albert Y. Austin, Thomas O. Eichengraber, James W. Marnack, Charles F. Harrison, John B. Carmichael, Paulina A. Foss, William B.

SUTPHEN-JOSLYN SUIT NOW

Former's Fight for Letter's Castle Before Judge Troup Soon.

CHILDREN WERE DISPOSSESSED

So Rules Court—Sutphen Submits Testimony to Show Old Action for Title to Joslyn Was a Friendly Suit.

The deposition of Charles Dewitt Sutphen, now filed in the suit to gain possession of the George A. Joslyn "castle," is full of testimony that the previous law suit, whereby Joslyn many years ago secured title to the tract on which the house stands, was a "friendly" affair, arranged by Mr. Joslyn, himself, and that the children of Charles Sutphen were in ignorance of the proceedings.

It is asserted by counsel for these children, Clinton Joy Sutphen and Gladys E. Kiplinger, that their interests were totally unprotected and that the old judgment should be set aside for this, among other reasons.

The suit will probably come up before Judge Troup next week and a good deal of preliminary steps in it have been accomplished. Judge Troup, in settling Joslyn's demurrer, has ruled that the children were unlawfully dispossessed of their interest in the tract and it now remains to be determined whether by shall award the land back to them. The palatial residence of Mr. Joslyn would go with the land.

Not Sure of Getting Deed. "I told Joslyn, reads the Sutphen deposition, "that I did not know that I could get him a deed for it. I told him the property had been willed to me by my mother-to-me and my heirs—and I did not know whether I could give title, but if I could I would. He said he thought it could be fixed up."

"Joslyn next," says Sutphen, "proposed a friendly lawsuit." He had given Sutphen \$1,000 on the purchase and refused to pay any more of the first payment of \$15,000 until the title was made good. So it was arranged that Sutphen should sue him. Joslyn attended to the matter of the attorneys and Sutphen testifies that he did not even know the day when the case was on in court.

The testimony follows that the children were then quite young were not represented so far as Sutphen knows, and the fact that they were not represented when Attorney Beckett spoke of the deed to death between Omaha and Krug park and his connection with the case thus ceased.

Iowa Courts May Go After Mabray

State Jurisdiction Possible, Since Federal Prosecution Has Been Postponed Till March.

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Just when the federal cases against Mabray and his eighty-nine alleged confederates will be tried in Omaha is not determined. Only about a dozen of the indicted parties have yet been brought under arrest or given bond, and the government is not disposed to begin the trial of the cases here until enough of the group is gathered to make the trials interesting.

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Leader of Japanese Commissioners Suffering from Attack of Asthma.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Nov. 24.—Baron Elichi Shibusawa, heading the party of Japanese commercial commissioners, who was taken quite ill in San Diego yesterday, was improved when the special train bearing the party reached here. The baron has been suffering from an attack of asthma.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

John S. Little of Omaha, for fifteen years connected with the Northwestern department office of the Aetna Insurance company, has been appointed adjutant for the Commercial Union company of London for Nebraska and South Dakota.

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The answer is in your condition. Sick kidneys, congested by a cold or some other unseen cause, slacken their filtering work. Uric acid circulates freely

with the blood, attacking brain, nerves, muscles, joints and vital organs. Head-aches, dizzy spells, neuralgia, heart palpitation, poor circulation, bloating, failing eyesight, rheumatism, stomach troubles, gravel, stone in the kidney or fatal Bright's disease.

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Prince told the court that he was "drunk and did not know what I was doing." M. J. Sullivan, into whom Prince pumped several shots in the Antikoff saloon November 1, was in court and told Judge Sutton the man seemed sober. Prince is said to be wanted in Kansas City for several highway robberies and his chances of being in prison for a long time to come are all together excellent. The date of sentencing him is not announced.

Another party pleaded guilty to Judge Sutton and, like Prince, intoxication was the best excuse they could think of. These were William E. Lockwood and Neil Jensen, who broke into the pawnshop of Sam Kaplan and secured \$90 worth of plunder. County Attorney English questioned Lockwood, who remembered a good many details of the robbery, and this caused the best excuse they could think of.

THANKSGIVING FOR OMAHA (Continued from First Page.)

expense of the company. It is the usual custom of the Deere company in Moline and in Omaha to remember their employees in this way each year.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES BUSY

Headquarters in City Hall Helps to Make Holiday for Some.

Associated Charities headquarters in the city hall is a busy place, preceding the Thanksgiving feast.

"Our greatly increased business is not to be taken as an evidence of growing poverty," said Miss Jontz, general secretary. "It is rather the result of having everything along that line centered in this office. I should say that the business of the office has tripled, at least, over last year."

The efforts of the Associated Charities having now become systematized, the calls for help have naturally increased, but not all of these calls are for charity.

"People have begun to realize that we are equipped to aid them in many ways besides the mere giving of aid," says Miss Jontz. "They come for advice, for legal aid if their troubles are great, and many business men have gotten into the habit of enlisting our service in cases that come to their notice. Only this morning one business man called us up to say he would issue orders on grocery and butcher shops for the purpose of making Thanksgiving day a happy occasion for parties not in position to help themselves in that way. All he wants to know is that his philanthropy shall be worthily bestowed. Our records are, of course, valuable in supplying just the information he wants. In other cases we have been able to bring into touch with certain needy people the Sunday school classes of some of our churches, and in that way a great many people will be helped without coming directly in contact with this office."

Miss Jontz also wants business men generally to know that they will be supplied with cards to give to worthy people who may need aid, which can be brought to headquarters and the cases thus receive prompt attention, in a methodical manner.

NEW YORK MAN WILL TALK OF ANCIENT TABERNACLE OF JEWS. W. E. Stevens of New York will speak at the Young Men's Christian association

THE FOREST OF SKYSCRAPERS IN NEW YORK

Many of the Newer Hotels on the List, Among Them the St. Regis

A considerable part of New York's fame is due to its "skyscrapers." These towering structures are the constant wonder of all travelers arriving at New York, by sea or rail. Only a few years ago two hundred feet was considered a great height for one of New York's steel edifices, now six hundred feet has been passed by at least two of them, and seven hundred feet is being approached. Recent statistics show that New York possesses some sixty skyscrapers of a height exceeding two hundred feet. These sixty buildings, if laid flat, end to end, would reach a distance of about 15,000 feet, nearly three miles. Among these lofty buildings are a number of New York's newest and most modern hotels, of which the Hotel St. Regis, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St., is one. Though it must be admitted that the St. Regis cannot be reckoned among the tallest. The chief distinction of the St. Regis, however, is not in its height, but in its character as a hotel. Designed and built to be, and now recognized as "America's finest hotel," it bases its claims upon the patronage of the cultured and discriminating, and on the exceptional quality of its equipment and service. Its cuisine is fully equal to the very best restaurants of London and Paris, while the charges are no higher than those of other first-class hotels. In respect to its room rates, rooms can be obtained there as low as \$2 and \$4 a day for a large, handsomely furnished single room; \$5 a day for the same with private bath; or \$6 for two people; and \$12 a day and up for a splendid suite, consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., PROPRIETORS.

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