### These New Fall Boots

now lay urgent claim to the attention of smartly dressed wo men-cool days have hastened the retirement of low shoes in favor of the new high models.

The much sought, short looking, appearance is very neatly effected in the new high toe, short vamp, button boot. Comes in dull, patent, suede or tan leather.

No detail of one's costume is more critically judged than the

footwear-the knowledge that one is faultlessly shod is easily attained by a selection from this comprehensive showing.

## Prices \$4 and \$5

# BERSON TOORNE Q

1518-1520 FARNAM STREET

tory of the movement for a tariff board late of January 1, 1912, for its taking efam to the proposition that we ought not for delaying its passage until after Deto have any revision of a schedule of the cember 1, when the tariff board could tariff without accurate information as to report. The date of taking effect was the operation and effect of the proposed changes, and further to show that in this Such care was not taken with the free view I have had in the past the hearty list bill or the cotton bill, both of which support not only of the regular, repub- were made to take effect January 1, 1912. licans, but also, and even with more emphasis, those who call themselves progressive republicans.

Second-1 also wish to point out that all republicans of whatever shade are committed to the maintenance of our protected industries to the point of retaining duties on imported articles which shall equal the differences in the cost of production at home and abroad.

Third-Except for the extra session called only to pass upon the reciprocity bill, the first time that the Sixty-second congress could consider and pass upon tariff schedules would be in December. and at that time its predecessor, by consent of both parties, had fixed as the proper time at which a full report as to the most objectionable schedule ought to here was the occasion for following it. be reported. With the money granted me If I had allowed the wool bill to become partisan, and with the same personnel as the statutory board would have had, to make a report not only upon wool, but tirsly lost and the policy cast to the

assisted in the support of the statutory and means had considered it carefully in added. One was an amendment cutting tariff board bill and had advocated such committee for a month or more, but the down the metal schedule by a sweeping a means of securing information in respect of the probable operation of the not this bill. It is changed in an of its was an amendment of the chemical proposed revision, the house at once be- rates and maerially changed to meet by schedule with a purported reduction ad gan to make a record for political purposes by passing three tariff bills, the committee at all, and the blending was the bill thrown together, so little attendone, as we said, with "blacksmith's too was paid to the consideration of it in the senate, especially in the chemical too upon which the effect of any of them upon the industries involved could be judged. Their investigations may have been sufficient to satisfy the considerace of a tariff-for-revenue man who believes of a tariff-for-revenue man who believes is different.

"The wool bill proposed a revenue duty pose of protecting the industries.

duty on the raw wool at all, a much more interfere with the administration of the of about 40 cents a pound, or \$4.60 g favorable arrangement to the manufactariff act. turers than in the present bill, and yet the years of the Wilson bill were years of disaster to the woolen manufacturers. sion of barbed wire fencing free, and then a duty, making the tax on the alcoho It may be that other causes than the all wire and other material which could from 8 to 10 cents a gallon, while the intariff contributed to the failure of woolen be used for fencing, and includes wire ternal-revenue tax on alcohol in this mills in the time of the Wilson bill, and rods and wire rope. To let in harbed wire country at \$1.10 per proof gallon, and the it may well be that conditions in the fencing alone would be unimportant to duty on it as an import is \$2.60 a gallon. does not need as much protection as ing clause is such that if it were to go cheap alcohol and the danger of evasion. then; but I had no adequate information, into law it would have a serious effect or the breaking down of the inte-nai and had been furnished none, upon which upon the metal schedule and would utform of protection upon which I was of duty some of the most highly wrought course I vetoed it. There was in the elected, and to which I am in honor articles under the metal schedule not passage of the bill, in the amendments, bound to square by official act and used by farmers at all. Then there is a and in the general treatment an indicapolicy. In the absence of such adequate clause admitting jute and cotton bagging tien that the support of the bill was information, and with the prospect of free, and materials from which made, based rather on a desire to make a securing it in three months, it became which would allow the common cotton political record in favor of lower duties my bounden duty to withhold my ap- cloth to come in free for any purpose, alproval of the bill. What was the necess though under the cotton schedule, even as the law. At least this is the only explanasity of such great haste in passing the proposed to be amended by this congress, tion that can be offered of the careless, purpose? The bill as it passed the house duty. The bill also puts boots and shoes provided to should go into effect January of all kinds on the free list. It did not 1. 1912. The bill as it passed the senate put on the free list, except some kinds of contained a similar provision. When the leather, the materials which went into bill went into conference, I am informed shoes. In other words, it put on the free siderable detail in order that my position

in order to show how fully committed I fect would furnish a strong argument iprodity agreement directed me to conthereupon changed to October 15, 1911.

> Schedule K is Too High. Schedule K had been in force so long nd its percentages were so high in many respects that I had not hesitated in times past to say that it ought to be reduced, and to explain how it came not to be reduced in the Payne bill as it ught to have been. But it is one thing to know that a schedule of this sort is oo high, and it is a very different thing n such a complicated schedule to know upon what items the reductions should e made and how great the reductions ought to be. If the principle to which I am committed, and to which the party is committed in the strong terms of the resolutions, which I have quoted above,

a law, the progress made in public

opinion toward a better method of re-

Democrats Play Politics. Some defense is made of the bill on the form in which it passed the house, except that certain amendments were wool bill, the free list bill and the cotin any reduction, however great, of ex. the circumstances, for ninety days ufactures." An amendment was introisting duties, but for one pledged as I meerly to secure accurate information? duced in order to make certain that in

> science in signing the bill. Free List Bill Misleading.

of 30 per cent upon raw wool instead of "The free-list bill was called the "farm-11 cents a pound, a reduction of con- ers' free list," for the purpose of giving already in the custom house, upon which siderably more than 50 per cent of the an impression that it was passed to com- duty had not been paid. The calculations present duty, and an average duty of 50 pensate the farmers for some sort of by which the specific duties in the chemper cent on woolen cloth and manufac- injury supposed to be done by the Cana- ical schedule were transmitted into ad tures. This was avowedly a tariff for dian reciprocity treaty. This reason was valorem rates and then reduced 25 per revenue and was not drawn for the pur-finally repudiated by the leader of the cent were exceedingly faulty. The senator It democracy on the floor of the house of who propostd the reductions said that passed the house and went to the senate representatives, and is certainly not true, he had secured the services of a statistiwhere an insurgent republican senator There was nothing in the Canadian reci- cian at the Treasury department, who proposed a substitute in which the duty procity bill that required any compensa- had done the work as he told him to on wool of the first class was fixed at tion to the farmers, for in a very short do it, and that was all he knew 40 per cent, and of a second class, or period after actual operation it will ap- about it. carpet wools, at 10 per cent, and the pear that they, as well as everybody else, average percentage on the woolen manu- have been improved in condition by our factures was made @ per cent ad valorem. larger trade with Canada. But the bill It was claimed by its author to be a was framed and came to me in a form protection bill. It was never submitted calculated to mislead as to its effect. In protection bill. It was never submitted calculated to mislead as to its effect. In to a committee, no evidence was ever the first clause all agricultural impleto a committee, no evidence the tire that the list and it was evolved ments were declared to be free, and a the list. It has eighty-five items, and of from the independent investigation of a great many were named. These same these sixty-six have specific duties. It single senator. A majority of the insur- implements were named in the Payne affects many millions of imports. Nevgents and the democrats in the senate bill, and were made free in that bill from ertheless, the bill went through, and it compromised on a bill which made the any country which permitted our agri-went back to the house and was submittax on raw wool, first class; 35 per cent; cultural implements to enter it without ted to two days examination by the ways second class, 10 per cent, and the average duty. This opened to England the mar- and means committee of that body. ket of the United States for agricultural against the vote of nearly all of the regu- implements. As a matter of fact, the that permitted no amendments whatever lar republicans and some insurgent re- price of agricultural implements in Amer- I had the bill examined by experts, esiar republicans and some insurgent republicans, passed the senate and was sent to conference, where a bill was agreed upon in which the duty was 25 department, to the American farmers than per cent on raw wool, and an average of 45 per cent on woolens. This bill had the one country that exports agricultural for of raising the duty on carpet implements to any great extent, and so of 49 per cent on woolens. This but the one country that expense agreed the articles the reduction was the effect of raising the duty on carpet implements to any great extent, and so greatly more than the proposed 25 per cent, reaching in some cases 75 and 190 wools, as fixed in the senate, is per cent. Successful is the competition agricultural cent, reaching in some cases to and its and as fixed in the house, 9 per cent. In this country of American agricultural per cent, and on other articles, instead of the being a decrease, there was an increase There was nothing in the record in either the house or senate from which I could clause, therefore, of the free-list bill of-bill was supposed to be a concession to obtain any information as to the effect fers no boon to the farmers at all, alof this bill upon the wool and woolen though apparently drawn for the purpose to be intended to cheapen the bleaching. of this bill upon the wood and the bill except industry of this country. I submit that of inducing them to think so. It does the history of its making shows no contain some very general words at the principle whatever in the bill except close of the specially mentioned articles of the bill as amended was that instead a compromise between two opposing which by interpretation might be made to principles for the purpose of passing the include 150 different articles used on the 25 per cent, it increased it 40 per cent. bill, without any indication as to its farm, but used in other vocations also. But even a more serious defect in the effect on the indestry to which it applies. And these articles—the hammers, the bill was in those changes affecting the tools, the cutlery, and the machinery of alcolholic compounds contained in four or "This bill reduced the duty on woolens various kinds—are now dutiable under five items, in respect to which in the "This bill reduced the duty on woolens to an average of & per cent, with a duty the metal system. To admit them under Payne bill and in all previous tariff bills, on the raw-material wool of 39 per cent. this clause would be to destroy entirely The Wilson bill, passed in 1894, has re- the symmetry of the metal schedule and duced the duty to 50 per cent, with no produce such a confusion as seriously to

Barbed Wire Section Too Wide. woolen business have changed so that it producers, but the framing of the amend. The opportunities for the introduction of could say that the bill presented to me terly destroy the principle which was foi- chemical schedule. I need hardly elabwas in accord with the republican pist- lowed in its framing and would make free orate. The bill was impossible and of bill at an extra session called for another cotton cloth is to pay a certain amount of inartificial and altogether unsatisfactory

moderate protective tariff.

Ment and Flour. Finally, the free list has two clauses affecting meat and flour. As they went brough the house they put meat on the free list and flour on the free list. In put on limiting the operation of these two clauses to imports from those countries with which we have a reciprocal relation and which admit certain agricultural products of ours free. The limitation made Canada the only country which would be affected by the provisions of the clause. Now, in our negotiations with Canada for reciprocity we attempted o secure free meat and free flour. Canada would not consent to this because she feared the effect of our competition with her meat and flour. This showed hat importations of meat and flour from Canada without duty would not have any effect to lower the price in this country of either in normal times. But this free list bill was giving to Canada something for nothing. This congress at the close of the act approving the Canadian rectinue negotiations and expand its terms, of free meat and free flour to secure concessions from Canada. Thus the bill was so loosely drawn, it was drawn on such wrong principle and with so little information and it purported to do so had no hesitation in vetoing it.

Cotton Bill Not Protection.

This bill differed from the others in being a bill for which the democrats alone, and not the insurgent republicans, house on the report of the ways and ing of any evidence of persons interested in the manufacture or anyone else; it had completely changed the method of classifying cottons, classifying them accordby the threads of the piece and the specific duty upon the square yard, as in the present bill. This was a most important change and it had been adopted after an informal communication in writing with the bureau of standards and after an adverse report by the treasury experts. The bill was adopted avowedly as a free trade bill by the house. It An act to reduce duties on cotton manam to maintain a tariff high enough to I thought not. Indeed, I could find no the cotton and chemical schedules there enable existing industries to live, the case argument which would satisfy my con- must be a reduction of all rates to not more than 30 per cent ad valorem, but it was so placed in the act that by its language it could only apply to goods

Why Williams Objected.

"Senator Williams, a democratic member of the committee on finance of the senate, objected to this method of adopt-

in order to prevent the use of these items to import alcohol at a small duty, compensatory duties had been imposed gallon. Under the provisions of the new bill, those alcoholic compounds and arti-"Another clause provides for the admis- cles containing alcohol would come in at

For Reduction with Protection. "I have gone into this matter at conthat the suggestion was made that the list the finished product and continued with respect to these bills and the general

character of the three bills.

its injustice must appeal to every one. the tariff wherever it can be done and central office in the Johnson county vil The fact is that under the Dingley bill still give a living measure of protection mported shoes were taxed 25 per cent ad to those industries of the country that alorem, while in the Payne bill the duty need it. But I insist that we have reached was reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per now a point in the history of tariff mak cent, the duty on hides was reduced from ing who everyone ought to realize that is per cent to nothing, and the duty on the tariff should not be changed and bush leather was reduced to 5 per cent. No ness disturbed, except upon information evidence was taken as to what effect this which shall enable us to pass bills that outting of shoes on the free list would will disturb it least. Our whole business have on the very highly important shoe system rests upon the protective tariff industry of the country, and as it violated basis. The real hope of man who are it the first principles of justice in a tariff. favor of lowering duties is to pursue the namely, of putting the finished product policy of securing accurate information on the free list and taxing the materials, to keep the tariff rates down as low as it did not and could not commend itself to possible consistent with the life of the one who was pledged to the support of a business protected. The natural operation of the turiff under those condition and American ingenuity is to continue t reduce the cost of production, and that ! itself will secure, if we adhere to the policy, a reduction of the tariff rates from time to time; but to cut them now the senate, however, an amendment was 'with blacksmith's tools,' is to invite in the next two or four years, a revulsion of feeling, and then a recurrence of higher rates and the old system of high tariffs. This I would deprecate, and so far as I the request of the department of jun can with the powers given me by the tice. Attorney General Major mailed to constitution, I propose to stop such a Washington today a copy of his statemovement and to secure a reduction in ment, brief and argument in the state's accordance with the principles of the ouster suit against the International republican platform, and on information Harvester company. The company has accurate and impartial. If that policy is been found guilty of violating the Misot approved by the electorate, then, of sourt anti-trust law by a commissioner ourse, those of us who are now in office who heard the evidence and the case must give way to men who will carry was submitted to the supreme court las out a different policy; but while we are April. n office our position ought clearly to be inderstood. We follow this policy not mly because we are pledged to it, but because we believe it right, because we believe that a full discussion and a clear perception on the part of the people will convince them ultimately to approve and general. "The harvester company was adopt it.

## MAN NOT KIMMEL

(Continued from First Page.)

many things which it did not do, that cured his liberty after being confined for five years in the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., Mrs. Kimmel thinks may account "Finally the cotten bill came to me. for his poor memory in other details. "But," she added, "we cannot let that cover up all the defects in his claim that he is my son. I don't see the slightest were responsible, it had passed the resemblance, and while he remembered lots of things about Niles, still he is means committee made without the tak- deficient in trying to recall exact details of the family history. His physical characteristics are all opposed to his claims. I am anxious to recognize him if he is my son, but I regard it as esing to the threads in the yarn instead of sential to protect myself against imposture.

People in Arkansas City, Kan., and in after leaving Niles, sent her telegrams father's estate. and letters today advising her not to ac cent "Kimmel" as her son

#### NEW LINES IN MAIL DIVISION

(Continued from First Page.)

Council Bluffs and Kansas City. Council Bluffs and Kansas City Denver and Amarillo. Denver and Colorado Springs. Denver and Grand Junction. Denver and La Junta. Denver and Leadville. Denver and Steamboat Springs. Denver and Silver Plume. Durango and Farmington. Glenwood Springs and Aspen. Greeley and Denver. Kansas City and Grand Island. LaJunta and Albuquerque. Lincoin and Manhattan. Lyons and Denver. Montrose and Ouray. North Platte and Denver. forth Platte and Denver Omaha and Colorado Springs.
Omaha and Kansas City.
Omaha and McFarland.
Pueblo and Creede.
Pueblo and Trinidad. Prosser and Concordia. Ridgeway and Durango. St. Joseph and Nelson.

Somerset and Delta.
Transfer clerks at Albuquerque, N. M.;
sJunts, Colo.; Pueblo, Colo. Termina.
L. P. O. at Denver, Colo. Electric Lines. Express pounch and electric lines: Brighton and Boulder. Basalt and Aspen. Blanca and Jaroso. Griggsdale and Greeley. Samfield and Greeley. Sarbondale and Red Stone. Carbondale and Red Stone,
Cardiff and Gulch.
Colorado Springs and Manitou.
Colorado Springs and Pueblo.
Como and Alma.
Crested Butte and Gunnison.
Cripple Creek and Canon City.
Daceno and Sand Creek Junction.
Denver and Golden. Denver and Golden.
Denver and Golden.
Denver and mail stations.
lith and Lumberton,
reka and Silverton.
Forks Creek and Central City.

Forks Creek and Central City.
Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction.
Greeley and Milliken.
Holly and Swink.
Junction and Sunlight.
Koehler Junction and Koehler.
Lafayette and Louisville Junction.
Limon and Denver.
Loveland and Longmont.
Military Junction and Fort Logan.
Pagosa Springs and Pagosa Junction.
Penrose and Beaver.
Primo and Segunda. Primo and Segunda. Raton and Ute Park. Red Stone and Marble. Red Stone and Marble.

Santa Fe and Lamy.

Sapinero and Lake City.

Sheridan Juection and Mt. Morrison.

Silverton and Durango.

Sunset and Ward.

Teas Creek and WestCliffe.

Trinidad and Cokedale.

Tdinidad and Terclo.

Wellington and Fort Collins.

Yankee and Raton.

Railway postoffice lines:

Railway postoffice lines: From the Tenth Division. Newell and Whitewood. Express pouch lines—Belle Fourche and Express pouch lines—Belle liaddin. Deadwood and Lead. Pluma and Lead. Rapid City and Mystic. Spearfish and Englewood.

New Postal Banks. The following postal savings banks will be established on October 27 in Nebraska: Mitchell, Orleans, Ogallalia, Milford. Arlington, Davenport, Sutton, Pawnee

#### Negro at Sterling Asks Protection

City, Friend, Valentine.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 21 .- (Special Telegram.)-A man giving his name as W. M. Singleton and who said that he was a colored man, called at the governor's office up from Sterling yesterday over the long distance telephone and notified Chief Clerk Flegenbaum, who was the only man on duty, that he feared violence from a mob at that place. The negro asserted that he had done nothing to deserve the hatred of the people of the Johnson county town. He declared that he is a scavenger and that he has been trying to pursue the even tenor of his way and get work in his

Clerk Fiegenbaum told the man that he had better call on the local marshal, but this the negro declined to do, saying that that official entertained radical feelings against him. The governor's representative replied that he would call the sheriff at Tecumseh, and if that official would not protect him then to call the govern-

or's office. As the negro hung up the receiver at his end of the line he is said to have declared that before going through all that red tape he might be hanging to any of

the tax on raw materials. This would be treatment of the tariff may be under- a score of telephone poles which he had scours no STRIKEBREAKERS

#### VOTERS AGAINST RECIPROCITY AT CANADIAN POLLS

(Continued from First Page.)

73 majority, with one place still to be Minister of Customs Patterson, who assisted Fielding in making the reciprocit

#### Missouri Will Not Drop Case Against Harvester Combine

agreement, was defeated in Brant.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 21 -- At

"The proposed reorganisation of the International Harvester company, to conform to recent interpretations of the Sherman anti-trust law will not affect the Missouri case," said the attorney organized in the same manner as the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and its organization cannot stand in the face of the decision of the supreme court of the United States in that case,

"The ouster suit was brought under the common law and the Missouri antitrust law which are broader than the

#### Young Kinney Gets Estate After Fight Lasting for Years

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.-The long fight of Dwight Kinney for the estate of his father, the late Dwight Kinney, Br. ended today when Judge J. G. O'Connell of the common pleas court declared the younger Kinney was compos mentis and directed the Provident Savings Bank and Trust company, as guardian, to pay St. Louis, where Mrs. Kimmel's son lived over to him \$200,000, his share of his

The young man who is 24 years of age, comes into his own after years of litigation, in which he was induced to declare himself an imbecile in open court. On the death of the senior Kinney in St. Louis, young Kinney, through proceedings brought in the Hamailton county probate court by the widow, was ucclared an imbecile. He was placed in a sanitarium near Detroit, but escaped and eloped with Lucile Thomkins, a Detroit society girl.

After his marriage it was feared that as he had by his consent been declared an imbecile, his legal status would nullify the marriage and an appeal was taken from the probate court to common pleas court.

"Died of Pacumonia" is never written of those who cure coughs colds with Dr. King's covery. Guaranteed. 50c and \$1.00. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Another Advance in Whisky. PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 21.—An advance of 5 cents per gallon for finished goods in whisky caused by the high price of corn was announced here today.

HAIR ALL CAME OUT Steps Being Taken to Dispel Story of Boys' Organization.

KEPT "SHINE" PRICES DOWN

During Iowa State Pair Members Offered to Open Bootblack Parlors and Shine Shoes for Five Cents.

break the bootblacks' strike were

taken today by the local scout commis-

sion and it was also considered advisable

to publish broadcast the new boy scout

show absolutely no justification for the

reports which have been circulated

through the press of the country that the

by scouts were used as strikebreakers.

The story grew out of the fact that the

ime of the state fair the Greek boot-

blacks proposed to raise the price of

shines to 10 cents and the boy scouts

offered to open up places and break the

price to 5 cents. Because of a story that

the scouts had become strikebrenkers

the labor unions threatened to put them

lown Suffragettes Busy.

The suffrage women of Iowa are pre

paring to make war on those legisla-

frage legislation, but who expect to be

tors who are unfavorable toward suf-

candidates for legislative office before

The members of the executive commit

tee of the state association who are hold

ing secret meetings in Des Moines this

week are quietly laying the political wires

to defeat a tthe primaries all such leg-

Key to the Situation-Dee Advertising.

that offers the highest value and

the most beautiful designs to

those who seek that above the or-

dinary is the kind sold at the Ed-

holm store. A most extensive va-

riety is offered here for your in-

spection-offered at the lowest

Don't Merely Buy-Invest.

Albert Edholm

JEWELER,

HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Marquette Hotel

18th and Washington Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

400 Rooms. \$1.00 and \$1.50, with bath \$2.00 to \$2.50. A Hotel for your Mother, Wife and Sister.

T. H. CLANCY, Pres.

Sixteenth and Harney

under the ban-

the primaries next June.

islative candidates.

Silver-

ware

consistent prices.

manual scout movement, which

Mother Says, "I Don't Think Any-thing Else Would Have Cured (From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 21 -- Steps to Him Except Cuticura." dispel the widely circulated report that the boy scouts of Des Moines were used

HEAD WAS SCALY

and Baby's Face Broke Out in Red

Bumps. Spread on Hands and

Arms. Got Worse All the Time.



him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but he got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. He began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he was sound and well, and never had any breaking out of any kind. His hair came out in little curis all over uis head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura. "I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores and have never known them to fall to cure what I put them on. Cuticura Soap is the best treat I have ever used for tolict purposes." (Signed) Mrs. F. E. Harmon, R. F. D. 2 Atoka, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910. Cuticura soap and Ointment sold throughout the worth. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 16B, Boston, for a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book on the skin.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD. Mas. Wisslow's Southing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE SELECTIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARREGA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for 'Mra. Winnlow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other bind. Twenty five cents a bottle.



Evening and Sunday Bee delivered to your home for 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.



Wonder-Tale OF THE Wonder-West

OMAHA LAND SHOW Thousands of exhibits, nodel farms, farm ma-hine demonstration, mo-ion pictures, lectures, etc. BANDS AND BROWS See the West—the land here money grows— nder one roof. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

#### Base Ball OMAHA vs. TOPEKA Sept. 21-22-23 at Rourke Park

Friday, Sept. 22—Ladies' Day Games Called 3:45 Cars Leave 15th and Farnam 3:30

Orpheum poug, 494 Ind. A-1494 ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
Matinee every day 2:16. Every night 8:15
This week: Tom Nawn & Co.; Clark and
Bergman; Ine Three Vagrants; Rousby's
Scenic Review; McCormack and Wallace;
Charles and Anna Glocker; Holmes,
Wells and Finley; Kinodrome; Orpheum
Concert Orchastra. Concert Orchestra.

Prices: Night, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Matinee, cest seats, 25c, except Molidays, Saturday and Sunday.

BRANDEIS THEATER Tonight, 25c, 50c and 75c. Saturday Matinee, Any Seat, 25c THE LIGHT ETERNAL With Eugenie Blair & Co. 35 Monday, at Reduced Prices EUMAN HEARTS.

A MERICAN THEATE R Mats. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Proces 10c and 25c. MISS EVA LANG

and the Woodward Stock Co. THE STUBBORNESS OF GERALDINE NEXT WHEE-The Fourth Estate. "OMAKA'S FUN CENTER."

Gayety Daily Mat., 15-25-500

Eves., 15-25-50-75e

Those Sleepwalkers, The MIDNIGHT MAIDENS EXTRAVAGANEA AND VAUDEVILLE

Clever stunts by Ward & Raymond, Billy Simmons, Irish-American Trio, Reded & Hilton Big Chorus of Pretty Somnambu-Ladies' Dime Matinee Every Week Day.

KRUG Mat. Today, 280 No Higher Today 2:30-Fonight 8:30. THE GIRL FROM RENO VIOLETTE DUBETTE

DANCE LE ESTRANGE.

Chambers School of Dancing 2424 Parnam St. Reopens, Season 1911-12 beginners, Monday e

Adult beginners,

pt. 35th.

Assembly Wednesday evening, Sept. 27.
Children, Saturday 2:30 p. m., Sept. 30.
High School, Saturday 8 p. m., Sept. 30.
New open for listing pupils.
Telephone Douglas 1871.



Fall Suits and Overcoats

to Order \$20



Dittalan Shoe