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The mistake of 1896 repeated, two vice presidential candidates on the ticket with one for president, an anomaly in political history. By the time this proposed conference committee could set new light may come to the party and a new man may be found to nominate.

Taylor Carries the Convention.
The strongest speech of the convention was that of Howard R. Taylor, city prosecutor of Chicago under Carter Harrison, who voiced the instruction of the Illinois state convention in favor of a nomination. Senator Allen was seen to wince under his forceful declaration with two feet of the senators face that the reason "they did not want to nominate Towne, who was a short second only to Bryan and who would die for Bryan, who because he too truthfully represents the principles of the Chicago platform." He declared that the opposition of leading democrats to Towne, the "managing democrats," was due to a desire to make concessions to the democrats of the east, who would consent to swallow Bryan if only concessions were made on the vice presidency.

After that speech there was no longer any question as to the result and it was apparent that the Bryan plan of conducting the populist party to its own ruin was defeated. The debate consumed all of the afternoon and evening until 11 o'clock before a vote was taken on the proposition to refer the vice presidential nomination to a committee, when the convention which had unanimously and enthusiastically nominated Bryan for president by a vote of 192 to 288 to follow his cherished plan for the selection of his running mate. In the Nebraska delegation there were twelve votes against that plan to thirty-two for it.

The plan of Washburn, Massachusetts, to select five names as the Massachusetts convention also voted down unanimously and other modifications of the plan to prevent a nomination followed the same dismal fate. Senator Allen in the morning endeavoring to get in a motion, to nominate Towne by acclamation and being declared out of order until they were all disposed of, when the nomination followed.

During the afternoon preliminary sessions Mrs. Bigelow of Lincoln spoke of five minutes in the organization of women's Bryan clubs.

Towne Feels Sanguine.
CHICAGO, May 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne, who has been here since last Saturday, left tonight for his home in Duluth, Minn. Mr. Towne talked freely regarding his prospects of nomination for the vice presidency by the democrats, even if the populists nominated him at Sioux Falls.

"I will accept the nomination if I am named by the populists," said Mr. Towne, "and I will accept the nomination if I am named by the democrats, but if the party to make the nomination. The democrats must broaden their policy this year and make it possible for thousands of republicans who desire to vote for Bryan to do so. Mr. Bryan must receive the votes he polled in 1896 and also many others who must come from the republican party and the gold democratic adherents. I believe I can carry Michigan and Minnesota, my home state. The democratic state convention of Michigan endorsed me for the nomination and the people have manifested their friendliness for me in many other ways."

DELEGATES WILD OVER BRYAN

Scene Leading Up to and Following Nomination—Then a Fight Over Second Place.
SIOUX FALLS, May 10.—The delegates to the populist national convention were not all present in congregating at the wigwam for the hour set for convening this morning. Many of them had found either the work in their committee assignments or the gossip incident to the convention too absorbing for them to get to bed early, and many remained abroad until the early hours of the morning, as a consequence they were slow in reaching the big tent today and most of those who did reach there in time looked quite sleepy-eyed and drowsy. Those of this class were not long, however, in rising to the demand of the occasion. The day began with the presentation of the reports of committees, and from the first these were such as to demand earnest attention from all present.

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reported the name of Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado for permanent chairman, T. H. Curran of Kansas, Leo Vincent of Colorado and E. M. Deisher of Pennsylvania as permanent secretaries. Mr. Patterson's name was greeted with great applause, which expanded into vociferous cheering as he came to the front of the platform.

In accepting the position of permanent chairman, Patterson commenced by stating that he would so far as was in his power rule the convention with justice to all. He then briefly sketched the history of the populist party and the causes which led up to its organization.

Patterson Addresses Convention.
"The school of Hamilton, the school of doubt of the ability of the people to govern themselves," continued Mr. Patterson, "has completely dominated the councils of both the democratic and republican parties. The people's party was constituted to restore the landmarks of our fathers, to take up the struggle where the democratic party had left off, to prove that these people are capable of self-government and laws should be made for the people, by the people and protect the rights which the mere existence of the individual can confer on him."

The speaker gave a short history of the financial legislation of congress during the last administration of President Cleveland and that of President McKinley. He then gave a history of the early successes of the people's party and went on: "To check the approach of the people's party throughout the whole south the democrats of that section incorporated into their own creed the populists' doctrine and embodied in their platform of 1896 the cardinal principles of the populist platform of nearly four years ago."

"The democratic party of 1896 nominated Mr. Bryan and later the people's party nominated Mr. Bryan," he had said, "but they never broadened their policy to include the avowed candidate of another party, I say no. The people's party would have been false to all its avowed principles had it nominated any other man than Mr. Bryan. We never broadened our policy to include any other man."

Populist Principles Dominant.
Rounds of applause greeted the speaker's denunciation of imperialism and the heavy increase in the standing army following the "ways of conquest" and his comparison of the republican, democratic and populist platforms brought many of the delegates to their feet. "So dominant has the spirit of populism become in the democratic party," said the speaker, "that that party does not talk issue with a single principle advanced in the Omaha or St. Louis platforms. The republican party takes issue with every vital question that is in the populist platform."

Mr. Patterson then entered upon an extensive eulogy of Mr. Bryan as a man, a statesman and a soldier during the Spanish-American war. A long cascade of applause greeted the chairman as he sat down.

"The next in order of business is the report on rules and order of business," announced Chairman Patterson.

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next thing in the convention," said he, "is the presentation of the names of candidates for the nomination for the office of president of the United States."

Then, without pausing or calling for any roll of states, he went on: "I have the pleasure of introducing Senator Allen of Nebraska."

Allen's Eulogy of Bryan.
"He embodies in his political convictions, in his life, all that is good in an American citizen, all that is pure and loyal, all that the most exalted, a philosopher, a patriot without a peer, either in this or any other continent. Fearless, bold, determined, thoroughly devoted to the interests of the great mass of his countrymen, who would make and will make a name for himself in the exalted office of president of these United States. Since the result of the election in 1896 was known to the American people, among the fusion forces of the United States there has been but one name connected with the office and with the nomination at this time. He is the embodiment of all that opposes plutocracy, that opposes greed, that opposes the exercise of criminal power in public life. He is in my judgment the most American citizen of the age. I think he is, as an orator, as a statesman, as a leader, as a man, the equal of Webster and Clay, if not their superior. He was a Nebraskan, but belongs now to the world. Without further discussion, without further description of this man, I present to this convention this hero, statesman and orator, William Jennings Bryan."

The announcement of Mr. Bryan's name was the signal for another enthusiastic outburst. The Minnesota delegation hoisted a large star, having the portrait of Bryan in the center and the convention cheered again, more vigorously than ever before. His voice could be heard Chairman Patterson announced:

"I have the pleasure to introduce General James B. Weaver of Iowa."

Another outburst of cheers rang out as the veteran from Iowa came forward to second the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He spoke, in part, as follows:

Weaver Seconds the Nomination.
"I had the honor to present at St. Louis the name of the distinguished gentleman who has just been mentioned, as General William Jennings Bryan, to the convention here today that there has never been a moment from that day to this that I have regretted, or any populist in America has regretted, that he was the choice of that convention. The great country has produced but three great civic names—Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and William J. Bryan. The delegates in this convention are disciples of the first, many of them are followers of the third, Mr. Bryan is peculiarly a representative of American civilization. It is with peculiar satisfaction and with the most unselfish purpose that I arise before you to second the nomination of William Jennings Bryan as president of the United States."

Jerry Simpson was then announced amid vigorous applause. It was enough, he said, to say of Mr. Bryan that he had been elected and shouldered the burden of the democratic party and that he had also captured the people's party as well. Bryan, he declared, represented the struggle for human rights and he wanted the populists to stand by him and do all in their power to elect him, thus taking the first step toward restoring the country to its old-time glory.

G. F. Washburn of Massachusetts added his testimony in behalf of Bryan. He said: "I rise to second the nomination of William J. Bryan because I believe in the spirit of many millions of free American people. He has the wisdom of Jefferson, the heroism of Jackson and the magnetism of Lincoln. The hope of the nation rests in that personality and I trust that he will be nominated by a vast majority of the people."

The chair recognized "Cyclone" Davis of Texas and a shout went up as the tall form of Davis loomed up on his way to the platform. Davis announced that at other conventions he had been a political opponent of Bryan, but that he had now changed his mind and believed that in him lay the hopes of the nation and the only man who can "throttle the oppressors of the people."

Talk by "Cyclone" Davis.
"We have Bryan back down our way," said the speaker, "and that is no small feat. Next fall a Bryan club of 250,000 majority. We are with him heart and soul and we give him not only our love and admiration but the hot blossom of a noble surrender for the good of the American people. McKinley has been called a Napoleon of republican politics and perhaps the title is not inappropriate, for we all know that Napoleon made a dash into the Orient and it did not pan out very well."

Chairman Patterson, "is, according to the rules adopted at this meeting regarding the nomination of a vice president."

Fight Over Second Place.
Instantly there was confusion. The one point upon which the convention could expect a fight was before it, and there were loud cries for Pettigrew, but the chair recognized E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts, who stated that the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate by ballot. There were numerous shouts from the body of the convention and Senator Butler of North Carolina made a scolding speech from the platform. Washburn of Massachusetts moved an amendment to the motion of Brown that five names be selected as men acceptable to the people's party and that a committee be sent with these names to confer with the democrats and silver republicans at Kansas City on July 4.

The candidate name selected at that conference should be nominee of the people's party for vice president.

General Weaver of Iowa offered as a substitute for the motion of Brown and the amendment of Washburn that it was the sense of the convention that no nomination be made at the present time. He desired that a committee of one man from each state should proceed to Kansas City for conference, and that if no man acceptable to the people's party was selected, the convention should adjourn until the next year.

Jerry Simpson offered a substitute to the amendment of General Weaver, providing that, if no man was agreed upon at the Kansas City conference, the national committee should select a nominee. The party convention and the argument over amendments, substitutes, amendments to amendments and the committee became tangled up in a maze of parliamentary proceedings. Brown of Massachusetts offered to withdraw in favor of the Simpson amendment, but a vote, but a point of order was raised that the motion had made the subject of debate and could not be withdrawn. The point of order was sustained.

Butler Very Determined.
Senator Butler then moved to proceed to the nomination of vice president, "if the original motion is not sustained, the original motion is still before the convention."

"The original motion is before the house," said Chairman Patterson.

"Then," said Senator Butler, "I hope that the convention will never put it behind it."

The senator, however, but determined against postponing action and waiting on the decision of the democratic party, argued earnestly for the nomination of a candidate for vice president.

"The people's party is sacrificed," said Butler, "then reform dies." (Cries of "No, not for one man.")

"We must not crucify the party under the mistaken idea that this is the best way to elect William J. Bryan. The name of Bryan is the only name that will carry us on to New England and pursue a man on the ticket like Sewall, the battle is lost right here." (Cries of "No.")

Senator Allen was then recognized to speak against the proposition to nominate.

delegates he yelled: "I defy you! I defy you to put me out!" Pale with passion he again turned toward Chairman Patterson and pointing his finger at him cried: "You are trying to gratify a petty spite originating in a party conference."

Amid cries of "Put him out!" "Shut up!" and "Shame on you!" Mr. Kelly returned to his delegation, every member of which was standing on his feet.

During all the uproar Chairman Patterson pushed and apparently nervous kept pounding with his gavel in a vain effort to restore order. Finally the excited delegates quieted somewhat for a moment.

Patterson's Explanation.
"The chair desires to make an explanation," said Chairman Patterson. "I have honestly endeavored to let the convention hear from both sides in succession."

"I deny that as a falsehood," broke in Mr. Kelly, and again the convention became a perfect pandemonium. Several excited delegates stripped off their coats ready for business, while a gray-haired, but brawny delegate, ran toward Mr. Kelly. He was, however, stopped before he reached him.

"It was the purpose of the chairman, as stated, to give both sides an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Kelly concluded I will recognize him, not because he is Mr. Kelly, but because he represents our best, the state of South Dakota. The gentleman is trying to intimidate the chair, and I assure him that I will not be intimidated."

Mr. Kelly, surrounded by several members of the South Dakota delegation, was on his feet again by this time and attempted to speak but a chorus of "Take your seat" and "Oh, shut up" greeted him and after a minute he sat down and the convention gradually came to order.

The uproar at this moment became so great that the chairman could not be heard, renewed cries of "Put him out!" coming from the delegates. As soon as he could be heard, Chairman Patterson continued:

"After Mr. Kelly concluded I will recognize him, not because he is Mr. Kelly, but because he represents our best, the state of South Dakota. The gentleman is trying to intimidate the chair, and I assure him that I will not be intimidated."

Mr. Kelly resumed: "While I deeply regret what has happened I cannot find it in my heart to apologize, especially as I have several times during the day risen to a point of order and have been persistently ignored. I have been all day denied my simple, plain rights as a delegate. Personally I do not care to make a speech to this convention. Mr. Kelly asked to do so by the South Dakota delegation, which has done me the honor to make me its chairman."

Mr. Kelly then turned to the pending question and urged that a nomination be made at once, telling the convention that he was in constant touch with the dignity of the party to refrain from making it.

Mr. Kelly was given an ovation by his fellow delegates as soon as he took his seat. They thumped him on the back and shook him, thus taking the time until his coat was nearly torn from him.

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PLATFORM OF THE FUSIONISTS
Money Act, Philippine War and Porto Rico Bill Denounced—Symphony for Boers.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 10.—It was 3:15 before Simpson arrived with the platform and as he was hurried from much speaking the report was turned over to Committee-man Gillette of Iowa, who read the platform as follows:

The populist party of the United States, in convention assembled, contemplating the support of the wide extension of its principles in all directions, does hereby affirm its adherence to the fundamental forms and calls upon all who desire to incorporate and imperialistic power to unite with it in bringing the government back to the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

It extends to its allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom assurances of its loyalty to the principles which and unite the allied forces and the promise of honest and hearty cooperation in every effort for their success. To the people of the United States we offer the present platform as the expression of our unalterable convictions.

Money Act is Denounced.
Resolved, That we denounce the act of March 16, 1899, as the culmination of a long series of compromises to deprive the people of their constitutional rights over the money of the nation and delegate to a gigantic money trust the control of the purse and hence of the people. We denounce the act.

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