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Bee, Oct. 31, 1900.



The Thompson, Belden & Co.'s Cloak Dept

has become a landmark in Omaha for choice goods—selling as we do only the best garments and up-to-date styles—we have become recognized authorities on correctness in women's ready-to-wear attire.

Beautiful Black Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts.

These dressy garments have become a necessity for the wardrobe of every lady. At all times we have some handsome new styles.

These dressy garments have become a necessity for the wardrobe of every lady. At all times we have some handsome new styles.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR POSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

TASK LIES WITH CITY CLERK

Ballots for School Board Printed Under Municipal auspices.

REPUBLICAN COURSE IS FULLY ENDORSED

Judge Dickinson Sees no Reason for Altering Old Custom Never Before Questioned Upon Application of Fusionists.

After all the vexation inflicted upon County Clerk Haverly as to the printing of the ballots for the school board ticket, the work is taken entirely off his hands by the decision of Judge Dickinson and placed with the city clerk.

That was the only question presented in the controversy, but as the city clerk was the proper person and as the certificate of the republican nominations had been filed with him in ample time, this decision also left the republican candidates to go upon the official ballots as the regularly nominated candidates of that party, instead of as candidates by petition.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 108 N. 5th St., Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

FREE SCHOLARSHIP VOTING COUPON. CUT IT OUT—VOTE IT.

Help some deserving boy or girl get a practical education FREE.

Cut This Out. Deposit at Box office or mail to "FREE SCHOLARSHIP DEPARTMENT," Omaha, Neb.

GIVEN STABLE GOVERNMENT

Administration Bringing Order Out of Chaos in the Philippines.

White Filipinos Will Be Preferred There Are Openings in Official Life for Hundreds of Capable Americans.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) MANILA, P. I., Sept. 29.—The enactment yesterday by the civil commission of "An act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," as prepared by President Taft, has ended the Philippine people's long and bitter struggle with the army.

The amount of money realized from the disposition of the property of the hospital organization was \$64,293.30, and the amount of the 12,431 claims allowed against this fund was \$25,746.33. Checks ranging in value from cents to \$15 were mailed all of the claimants whose claims were allowed, but claims to the amount of \$5,559.35 have not been presented to the receivers for payment and that amount of money was ordered by Judge Sanborn to be deposited in the treasury of the court, to be paid to the claimants, as they appear, by the clerk of the United States district court in this city.

No fees or allowance were asked by the receivers, their counsel or the special master for their services in administering and distributing this fund and none were allowed, but the entire fund was distributed to the contributors after deducting the actual necessary expenses, hire of clerks and printing. No objection was made to the report of the receivers and their course was commended by Judge Sanborn.

There will doubtless be established civil service co-operative stores, where members of the service may buy provisions, groceries and other needs of living to the same financial advantage that army officers now buy of the army commissary, and the course of time will probably see the construction of a government housing quarters—a collection of good dwelling houses in some cool suburb convenient to the city, the rentals of which would be reasonable. Such measures will greatly tend to make the service attractive to the class of men the government requires.

Considerable details and the framing of rules and regulations for the service are left to the civil service board provided for in the act. Much depends upon the ability and good judgment of this board, the members of which all positions similar to the civil service commissioners in the United States, and the selection of the civil service commission in this respect are to be commended and give promise of a fulfillment of the high standard set by the act.

Section 12 gives the civil service board ample power to discharge any employee whom they find to be holding a position in the service in violation of the provisions of the act or the rules of the board; and section 13 provides that religious or political affiliations shall in no way influence the examinations or appointments of applicants. Section 17 sets forth that no officer or employee of the service shall be eligible to any political fund and section 13 provides for the punishment of all persons making such solicitation.

Examinations for admittance to the service will be held in Manila, Iloilo and Cebu for the purpose of filling the vacancies under the auspices and control of the federal civil service commission, who already possess the required men and machinery to hold these examinations in all of the larger cities.

France on Anglo-German Agreement. PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Politique Coloniale makes the following announcement: "The French ambassador to Great Britain (M. Paul Cambon) has received instructions to reply to the Anglo-American agreement that France adheres to the principles of the integrity of the Chinese empire, the 'open door,' and that with regard to article 3, she reserves the right to act in such a manner as to safeguard her interests."

Cotton Shipping Records Broken. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Eight steamships were ordered to leave here today for Liverpool, Barcelona, Genoa and Hamburg, with 76,767 square bales of cotton and 4,421 round bales. This is the largest amount of cotton ever cleared from one port in one day. These vessels will also carry large quantities of wheat, corn and cotton products, etc.

Results at Lakeside. CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Lakeside feature was the meeting of Robert Waddell, Benckart and Al Brown. Waddell was the favorite at 6 to 5. Waddell won easily by four lengths. Benckart was second, Al Brown third. First race, five and one-half furlongs; Danbury, 1 to 2; second, Scarlat 2-3/4; third, Alex. 3-1/2; fourth, Time 1:14 1/2. Second race, five and one-half furlongs; Tatyana, Floranth, Woodcock, Joe Collins, Audie, Babunia and Clara also ran.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs; Robert Waddell, 104 (Alexander), 6 to 5; Benckart, 63 (Weber), 5 to 1; second, Al Brown, 10 (Davis), 10 to 1; third, Time 1:11 3/4. Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs; Robert Waddell, 104 (Alexander), 6 to 5; Benckart, 63 (Weber), 5 to 1; second, Al Brown, 10 (Davis), 10 to 1; third, Time 1:11 3/4. Fifth race, one and one-half furlongs; Scarlat, 100 (Alexander), even, won; C. Fisher, 62 (Tally), 12 to 1; second, Myra, 10 (Weber), 8 to 1; third, Time 1:54 1/2. Sixth race, one mile; Faise Lead, 107 (C. Nib), 1 to 1; second, Scarlat 2-3/4, 104 (Alexander), 10 to 1; third, Time 1:42 1/2. Seventh race, one mile; Faise Lead, 107 (C. Nib), 1 to 1; second, Scarlat 2-3/4, 104 (Alexander), 10 to 1; third, Time 1:42 1/2. Eighth race, one mile; Faise Lead, 107 (C. Nib), 1 to 1; second, Scarlat 2-3/4, 104 (Alexander), 10 to 1; third, Time 1:42 1/2.

HOSPITAL AFFAIRS SETTLED

Receiver Deems Union Pacific Institution Present Their Final Report and Are Discharged.

The affairs of the hospital fund of the Union Pacific railroad have finally been wound up and at 8 P. M. yesterday Judge Sanborn made an order discharging the receivers, the only condition precedent to the discharge being the paying into the registry of the court the remainder of the fund which has not been distributed and the placing of their report on file for the time prescribed by the rules of the court.

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BOY KILLED IN THE YARDS

Twelve-Year-Old Son of Fireman Kelly Gored to Pieces by Box Cars.

Claude Kelly, 12-year-old son of James Kelly, a Union Pacific passenger fireman residing at 1424 Pierce street, was run over by a string of box cars and instantly killed about 4:30 p. m. Wednesday on the Union Pacific tracks under the viaduct at Tenth and Leavenworth streets.

The boy came from the yard where he was employed, and he was on his way to his home at 1424 Pierce street, when he was run over by a string of box cars pulled by Union Pacific switch engine No. 1159. The members of the crew, comprising Foreman E. J. O'Connell, Engineer William Flood of 1622 1/2 street, Fireman Wilkinson, Brakeman U. G. Birge and T. J. Callaghan, were interviewed and each declared positively that he knew nothing of the accident until he was informed by the police that the boy had been run over by the box cars.

The body was removed to the morgue by the coroner. The boy's father was at Grand Island Wednesday night and will return to the city at 6 o'clock this morning.

DEATH RECORD.

Major Mortimer A. Higley, CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 31.—(Special.)

Major Mortimer A. Higley, one of the pioneer residents of Cedar Rapids and a man who has been prominent in the city for forty years with the business, educational and social life of the city, died yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, after a long illness, at the age of 62 years.

The deceased was born in Hartford, Conn., April 10, 1838. His parents were George and Marion. He was 18 years old when he came to Cedar Rapids. After living here a few years Mr. Higley went to Waverly and then to Woodson county, Kansas. He returned to Cedar Rapids in 1858 and this city has ever since been his home. He was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers, enlisting in Company A, Fifteenth Iowa volunteers. He was commissioned first lieutenant on October 28, 1861. In February, 1862, he was promoted to the position of quartermaster of the Fifth Iowa regiment.

General Daniel McClure, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—General Daniel McClure, U. S. A., retired, died tonight of pneumonia. He was a West Point graduate, but resigned from the army and took a prominent part in politics in Indiana before the civil war. Later he returned to the army, serving as a major under President Buchanan. He served on the staff of Generals Halleck, Pope, Hancock and Schofield. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon, at Indianapolis.

Sarah Ann Garis, RECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 31.—(Special.) Miss Sarah Ann Garis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Garis, died at the family home here yesterday of heart failure, aged 21 years. She had been ill for several days. Her funeral was held at 10 o'clock this afternoon conducted by Rev. A. B. Whitmer of the Methodist church.

L. G. McCabe, CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—L. G. McCabe, brother of Bishop C. McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal church, died today at the family residence in Evanston, aged 63.

Director of Standard Oil. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The death of A. M. McGregor, director of the Standard Oil Company, was announced here today.

FOOD SAVED.

Doctor Knew the Value of Grape-Nuts.

A breakfast food that a baby can handle is a pretty safe proposition for grown people with weak stomachs. Dr. Wm. Hall, 156 State St., Boston, has tried Grape-Nuts food in his own case, as a result of which he says: "I have been relieved from the distressing torments of indigestion caused by the non-assimilation of starchy foods, and since making Grape-Nuts a part of my dietary, I have had no trouble, and find my power of concentration markedly increased."

"I have frequently prescribed Grape-Nuts food in my practice, with most excellent results. The notes of one case I enclose herewith. July 10th, '99, called to see me—B—two years and three months old; found the child ill-nourished, with natural gas, which was relieved by enlargement of the abdomen, furred tongue, constant vomiting, and diarrhoea; in short, a typical case of rachitis. The child weighed fourteen pounds and was daily losing flesh."

"Inquiring into the dietary, I found oat meal, macaroni, rice, white bread, and milk had formed the chief articles of food, and lately all had been rejected. I at once stopped all other foods and placed her on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which was retained on the stomach from the first. On the 17th of my next visit, July 17, I found the child bright and cheerful, vomiting all stopped, stools formed and natural in appearance, weight 14 1/2 pounds. From then on the child thrived, and in three weeks from the next three months, the child made a regular and hearty gain, gaining from eight to ten ounces each week. She is now quite recovered. In my opinion, this girl has been saved from an early grave by the use of Grape-Nuts food."

FOLLOWS BY BRYAN NO FURTHER

Rev. John Albert Williams Decides to Support President McKinley.

Rev. John Albert Williams, pastor of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, has decided to support the Bryan forces and will vote for McKinley. Four years ago Rev. Mr. Williams supported Bryan and until within the last few days he expected to support him again. He has been honored by the local federalists with a nomination for the school board and has otherwise taken a prominent part in the campaign.

He has always been a great admirer of Mr. Bryan, but I don't like the gang he trains with. Tillman of South Carolina and Jones of Arkansas have never been favorites of mine and when Bryan embraced Tammany and Croker I concluded that I was not in a good company."

Until four years ago Rev. Williams had always voted the republican ticket. At that time he felt that some change in the money system was needed and his personal admiration for the silver leader caused him to cast his lot with the advocates of the 16 to 1 issue.

"I have always been more of a republican than anything else, but I have been influenced somewhat by the arguments that were presented against imperialism. I am now convinced that the administration is pursuing a wise course in the Philippines, and believe that the republican party will deal justly with the Filipinos," said Rev. Williams. "As to all the rantings of the democratic orators concerning the consent of the governed, that has had no effect upon me or any other colored man, because we know that our race is allowed no voice in any of the southern states."

"If all that is said against Hanna were true and even if he bosses every movement of the republican party I feel that he and his party are far superior to Croker and the Bryan followers who have whipped the line. I don't know of anybody who would not prefer to Croker and I regret that Mr. Bryan has joined the Tammany ring. Men who admitted him when he stood alone and fought his own battle four years ago cannot support him now, because he has allied himself with such a corrupt gang."

Third Ward Voters Rally. Dr. G. W. Bryant, a colored orator from Baltimore, Md., was the principal speaker at an open-air meeting, Twelfth and Capitol avenue, Wednesday evening, and several hundred colored voters of the Third ward stood out in the cold to hear his eloquent address. His remarks largely related to the part taken by the colored race in this and other campaigns and gave some good, common-sense advice, pointing out the fact that where the republican party has befriended the black man in the past the democratic party has reviled and debased him.

"They tell me there are 400 negroes in Omaha who are going to vote the fusion ticket. Is that so?" he asked. (Cries of "No, no.") "Well, I hope not. I give the colored race credit for having sense enough to know their friends from their enemies."

William A. Minor was chairman of the meeting. The other speakers were Victor B. Walker and J. C. Hubbard. Music was furnished by a brass band and the Marian quartet.

NOME IN A TANGLE OF LAW

Why Nobody Can Gain Wealth from the Rich Gold-Bearing Region.

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 2.—Sensational reasons for the sudden and general exodus from the Nome gold fields have recently been sent to and printed in the newspapers of this country. Most of them have been the output of men who do not understand the true conditions here, having gone thither with the expectation of picking up gold nuggets like clam shells on the strand or sweeping the metal into outcrops as a household sweep does from a floor. They have been disappointed. Unit, themselves, for the rigors of the gold mining life, they have returned after a short and unprofitable stay at Nome, pessimists and alarmists. They are now saying that Nome is a huge hoax; that there is no gold there. They tell wild tales of lawlessness, disease and starvation. According to them, Nome is a hell on earth, and the only man who is able to leave or make ready to leave.

These reports are not true. Nome is the most orderly mining camp in existence. There have been but two deaths by violence in its history. Deaths from any other cause are rare. No epidemic has ever taken hold of the city. The general health of the community is wonderful. Doctors have to take up other lines of business as side issues in order to support themselves, and the few undertakers sit all day twirling their thumbs and waiting to get business. As for starvation, there is enough food in Nome now to last the city for three years. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that there is as much gold in Nome as the original prospectors supposed. Yet in spite of gold waiting to be brought to light, Nome is poverty stricken. With the precious metal under its very feet it stands bound and helpless. One word is explanatory of the whole thing, a word which causes the resident to rise and curse luxuriantly—litigation.

What is Troubling Nome. Instead of being lawless, Nome is suffering from a surfeit of law. There is a tangle in the recording office that may be unraveled in a year or may never be unraveled. It seems highly probable from the present outlook that before some of the disputes are settled the bones of the disputants will be charcoal. At the best, it will not be possible to get a clear title to a claim in the Nome district for a year from this writing. This condition of affairs is due to a process of land-grabbing, repeated and repeated again, unprecedented in the history of mining. When rich gold finds were reported from Nome miners hurried in over the ice last winter, anticipating the natural gas which was to be the first. They early came staked the entire district where they thought there was a possibility of gold being found. Back from the beach for four miles inland the eager prospectors staked. Often they didn't have time to get to the ground, so they staked out the snow. One man staked out a pond, supposing that the snow beneath his feet rested on solid ground instead of frozen water. The law plainly states that, in order to locate a claim, a man must have made a bona fide discovery of gold. It is simple enough for a miner to say that he has discovered gold in a certain spot, but by no means as simple to prove that he has. Therefore the early comers went eagerly ahead staking out and recording until the recording clerks sent back a civilization for eyeglasses and hair restoratives.

By the time the first lot of claim-stakers had got their claims comfortably recorded along came a second installment. Now, there must be four stakes to a claim, placed in the proper relative position. When the snow melted and shifted the stakes came down and toppled over or were carried away. Thereupon the newcomers joyously jumped the claims of their predecessors and applied for recording clerks with a new batch of records. In many cases, it is alleged, the later comers unostentatiously removed such stakes as were found still rigidly upholding their rights and substituted their own. The end was that every square yard of earth was encumbered with conflicting claims. Men armed with picks and shovels went forth to work and encountered one another squarely. There was a fine prospect of a heavy decrease in the local population and the undertakers began to cheer up and take some interest in affairs, when the government, with its soldiers, stepped in and said:

"This shall all be settled in due time and by law. Meantime you disputants will have to wait. Go down to the beach and catch fish." Early in Nome's career there was more to be done on the beach than to catch fish. Gold was to be found there. It was the "free beach" upon which any man might hunt the precious and glittering particles. But a lawyer put an end to all that. He picked out what he considered the richest spot on the beach, staked it off and recorded it. There was a general protest. The lawyer argued that he had the same right to the beach as he would have to the bed of any creek that he had staked out. Nobody wanted to hear the end of his argument. People didn't want to take a chance that he might be wrong. They rushed to the beach and staked with such enthusiasm that presently there wasn't a foot in five miles that wasn't claimed. Most of the claims were recorded by more than one person, some by as many as five. The government stepped in again and ordered all work stopped on claims in dispute. Then it was time to go fishing. Some claims were put into the hands of a receiver, who took all the output until such time as the litigation should be decided, then permitting the claim to be productive in the interim.

Useless Ocean Dredges. Many strange dreams in the way of machinery purporting to be dredges were brought to Nome by people in a hurry to dig up wealth from the ocean's bottom. Some never worked at all, and still stand on the beach, melancholy monuments of failure. Others encountered a storm and crumpled up into widespread wreckage. There was one dredge, fashioned particularly for working the beach some distance under water. It stood on four legs, fitted with rollers, which the inventor assumed would make it as easy to handle as a pump cart. It had a weight, however, for when its endless chain of shovels was set up together with the machinery it could not be moved. That dredge represented a loss of \$50,000 to its owner. In all, hundreds of thousands of dollars' loss is represented by the various dredges which lie on the beach, wrecked or high, dry and useless. Some of them were found to be impracticable from the first; others could not stand the stress of the beating seas. Should these be rebuilt or reconstructed in practicable shape it is doubtful whether the harvest of gold could reap from the sandy bottom of the ocean would be rich enough to pay for the expense of working them.

Nothing for Late Comers. To this town, tangled in litigation, and to the beach, covered with wreckage, tangible and implied, came the fortune seekers from the States and the foreign lands, full of expectations. The effect upon them was disheartening. When they found every thing within twenty-five miles staked out and no chance even to make an attempt at gold getting, they said, "Oh!" or "Ah!" or "By Jove!" or "Fancy!" or "Damn!" or "Damn!" according to their nationalities and tastes, and looked about for a place to settle. Even that was hard to find. Many of them returned to the steamer without even unpacking their things. Some few pluckily took their inexperience out into the world, and were met by the same old gold of some value. Those that returned took back accounts of a fearful condition of affairs which existed only in their disappointed imaginations.

For one class of arrivals there was work to do, and that was the food, mostly canned, the gentlemen alone have thus far found Nome an El Dorado. When litigation began it is said that there were only two lawyers in the place. Naturally, there was a grand rush for them. They took all cases that came in and reached for more. When they had time to do a little reckoning they found that in about half the cases they had been retained on both sides. Then they got together and "swapped off." There are now lawyers now, but they are all busy twelve hours a day.

Heavy Storms in Texas.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 31.—There was a heavy rainfall all night all over Texas last night and tonight, and much damage has been done to open cotton. Property was also damaged to some extent at different places by wind and lightning. At Crowley and Santa Fe railroad tracks, causing the wreck of a special carrying vice President Barr and General Manager Folk. Engineer Cross and Fireman Cummings were badly injured. A high wind did much damage at Smithville to both business houses and residences. The 10-year-old child of Baker Baker was killed by the wrecking of Baker's residence.

Woodward Gets Mahan's Place. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Naval Constructor Joseph H. Woodward has assumed the duties of principal assistant to Chief Naval Constructor Richard H. Mahan, the Navy department, succeeding the post vacated by the transfer to Mare Island of Constructor Mahan.

Dr. McGrew, 215 S. 14th Street. \$5.00 A MONTH. DR. MCGREW

DR. MCGREW (at age 63.) THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL FORMS OF EAR, EYE AND DISORDERS OF MEN ONLY. 20 years' experience. 15 years in Omaha.

VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE. A PAINFUL CURABLE AFFECTION IN A FEW DAYS—without cutting, pain or loss of time. THE QUICKEST AND MOST NATURAL CURE. Has just been discovered. CHARGES LOW.

SYPHILIS in all stages and conditions cured and every trace of the disease is thoroughly eliminated from the blood. No "BREAKING OUT" on the skin or face or any external appearance of the disease whatever. A treatment that is more successful and far more satisfactory than the "Hot Sulphur" treatment and at less than HALF THE COST. A cure that is guaranteed to be permanent. WEAKNESS of young and middle-aged men. Headache, Nervous Debility, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Loss of Vision and Hearing, Pain in the Back, Forgetfulness, Habitual Nausea, OVER 20,000 CASES CURED.

STRICTURE and intractable new treatment. Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, etc., cured with a new CURES GUARANTEED.

CHARLES LOW. Consultation free. Treatment by mail. Medicines sent everywhere free from gaze of breakage, ready for use. OMAHA, NEB. Office over 215 South 14th St. Between Farnam and Douglas Sts., OMAHA, NEB.

AMUSEMENTS. Omaha Press Club Benefit Entertainment Friday Afternoon, Nov. 2.

The Season's Society Event. 10-BIG ACTS-10. Look at the List of Entertainers. Harry Davenport, Comedian. William Riley Hatch, Comedian. Mme. Dollie Rathbun-Chesley, Soprano. P. Richards, Caricaturist. Orpheus Jubilee Singers, Condit and Morey, In An Equivocal Sketch. Marena and Martella, Comedy Acrobats. Masseny and Hobleman, Vocalists. Claudius Harri Hartell, Baritone.

Prologue, Kingaroon Dance and Cake Walk from "The Burgomaster." Tickets, \$1.00. "YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY."

BOYD'S TONIGHT—ALL WEEK MATINEE SATURDAY. The comic opera hit of the season. "THE BURGOMASTER."

PRICES—50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. Coming—FROHMANN'S "WHITE HORSE" TAVERN—Sunday, Matinee, Monday, Tuesday, Special Matinee Tuesday afternoon (election day).

The Temple Male Quartette Company will open the Y. M. C. A. Course at Boyd's Theatre, Thursday Night, November 8th.

Reserved Seats on sale at the Association Building, Saturday, November 3d, at 8 A. M. Prices, 50 cents and 75 cents.

ORPHHEUM TONIGHT 8:15 THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR AND AN ALL STAR COMPANY. BIG SOUVENIR MATINEE SATURDAY. Beautiful picture "The Girl with the Auburn Hair" given to every lady present. Next Week—Jennie Harriett Davis.

Miaco's Trocadero. The New Palace of Burlesque. Night Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. MATINEE TO-DAY—10 and 2 o'clock. HARRY MORRIS "TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY MAIDS." A great big city show. Smoke if you like. Next week—The Vagabond Burlesquers. Election returns read from stage—special wire.