

KOORYS RESUME HONEYMOON

Complaint of Grand Larceny Against Young Couple is Dismissed.

BRIDE'S BROTHER ADMITS HE WAS WRONG

McKaver Says Money He Accused Eltopers of Taking Was Deposited in Bank by His Business Partner.

Michael and Ollie Koory, husband and wife, have resumed their honeymoon. Interrupted by their arrest and confinement in the city jail, and the complaint filed against them, charging grand larceny, has been dismissed.

Two large trunks of dry goods which the married couple had taken with them when they were arrested by the police, were examined by McKaver Koory, but he was not sure that they had been stolen, but was almost certain that Michael and Ollie had bought them.

McKaver Koory was severely censured by the police for not filing the complaint against the parties and causing the officers the trouble of arresting them when he knew that they were not guilty. It is the belief of the police that McKaver Koory objected to the two marrying and took the money he did in order to have them arrested before the ceremony could be performed.

Bridal Couple Arrested. Michael Koory is 21 years of age and his bride is 20. They were married in Blair Friday afternoon by County Judge Marshall of Washington county, and were shortly after arrested at the farm of a Mr. Craven, near Blair, where they were at work. Detective Drusman brought them to Omaha Friday night and they spent the night in the city jail.

Before the case was dismissed against them, McKaver Koory had a talk with his sister. He was told by the police matron that the conviction of the couple would be carried on in English. He talked English for a few minutes and then began to talk Assyrian. Suddenly the girl caught her brother by the coat and shoved him from the room. She then told the officers that McKaver Koory had threatened to kill her for eloping. She informed the officers that while she made her home with him he frequently beat her and made her life miserable.

In discharging the prisoners Judge Berka made them a short speech, wishing them happiness and prosperity. The couple left the morning at the city jail awaiting the departure of a train to take them to Blair, where they will make their home.

RECORD BREAKING ROUNDUP

Deputy United States Marshal Has Some Quick Cowboy Work Done.

Distinct echoes of the crash made by Charles M. Chamberlain when he wrecked the Chamberlain banking house of Tecumseh, Neb., three weeks ago have just reached Omaha, in connection with the appointment of a receiver by the United States court to assume charge of and preserve for the creditors a ranch of cattle in western Nebraska, one of the few available assets remaining to the ruined institution.

When Banker Chamberlain made his exit from public identity late in August he took with him from the banking house at Tecumseh everything but the walls. But despite his desire to make a clean sweep, a bunch of cattle at large on the range was one valuable property which he could not carry along. So the herd was left as a tender morsel to serve as snatchgrab for eager creditors.

Of the creditors there were three accredited ones. The First National bank of Council Bluffs had a mortgage on the cattle; so did the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City; likewise the Omaha Cattle Loan company. The first of these three realized immediately that a squabble was coming and asked for the appointment of a receiver. On that motion, the court named one.

But there was more trouble to come. F. A. Buckman of Council Bluffs was the receiver appointed. When he reached the ranch in Custer county he was refused possession by the agent who was there in charge of the cattle for the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City.

So the next move was a writ of assistance, and this brought United States Marshal Mathews into the play. Deputy Marshal Pearson took the writ up to the ranch this week and spent Thursday and Friday giving the receiver possession.

A roundup was a final feature of the transfer. Deputy Pearson found, after he had driven fifteen miles northwest from Aulselmo to the ranch, that he was to give over to Mr. Buckman about 700 cattle, scattered over many thousands of acres. There was only one way to get them together and he wanted no time. A roundup is generally a long-drawn-out affair, but Pearson wished this one to be brief, so all the cowboys for miles around were gathered together and in eight hours 625 cattle were bunched and given to Buckman.

Pearson came back to Omaha yesterday and things will now remain in statu quo as regards that particular asset of the Chamberlain banking house until the three stipulants for possession by a receiver are adjudged. The cattle are worth near \$20,000.

SPAIN ASKS EXPLANATION

Alleges Native Filipino Judge Insulted Its Consul at Cebu.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The War department, at the instance of the State department is conducting an examination into the circumstances attending the reported ill treatment of the Spanish consul on the island of Cebu last summer. In some way the consul came before one of the judges, who was a native Filipino, and who, it is alleged, used his office to oppress and insult the consul. The matter was brought to the attention of the State department recently by a polite, but firm note from Señor Ojeda, the newly appointed Spanish minister, and unable to reply on account of its ignorance of facts, the State department was obliged to refer the complaint to the War department for investigation. If the complaint is found well grounded the State department will hasten to make proper amends for the action of the local officials.

NEELEY SUES FOR THE MONEY

War Department Will Not Give It Up Except on a Decree of Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Information has been received at the War department that C. F. W. Neeley has instituted proceedings in New York to recover the \$5,000 which was found upon him at the time of his arrest in Cuba. This money was in the possession of the Postoffice department,

but when Neeley was tried it was turned over to the War department as one of the exhibits in the case. It was sent to Cuba and returned to the United States and now is at the War department. It will not be given up except by a decree of court decision. It is understood that the Cuban government has given an intimation that the money should be turned over to its treasury to compensate it for the loss by Neeley, but the pardon of Neeley raises the interesting question whether or not that government has not forfeited all claim against Neeley for the money found in his possession when he was originally arrested.

EXPORTS SHOW FALLING OFF

Principal Shortage is in Grain and Provisions, with Increase in Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The total exports of the United States for the eight months ending August 31 were \$21,685,188, against \$20,329,341 for the same months last year. Imports were \$41,145,387, against \$37,856,738 last year. The total net exports were \$20,759,811, against \$25,673,585 last year. For this period the exports of breadstuffs from the United States amounted to \$108,094,576. For the same period in 1901 the total was \$192,560,604. The total exports of provisions are \$109,841,926, against \$124,877,173 for the same period of the year before. Cattle and hogs were sent abroad to the value of \$15,433,024, while in 1901 the total was \$24,718,408. The exports of cotton for the twelve months ending August 31 were 6,716,733 bales, valued at \$22,275,196, against 6,929,521 bales valued at \$21,816,422 for the twelve months ending August 31, 1901. The exports of mineral oils were valued at \$43,968,471, against \$45,998,177. Corn, wheat and all other articles of breadstuffs showed a heavy falling off, the result of the short crop. Corn, for instance, had been sent abroad for the eight months ending August 31, 1901, to the value of \$43,060,254, while for the eight months of this year the total is \$4,440,219.

AMERICANS BUY BY WHOLESALE

Prof. August Tells How Europe is Being Devastated of Art Treasures.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Prof. August of the Swiss National museum will discuss in his forthcoming annual report recent American influence upon the European market for antique objects, art, painting and sculpture. While American collectors formerly bought single objects, like their European rivals, the later American generation of American millionaires buys entire collections at once at prices utterly excluding European bidders.

Such buying, the director says, gives the purchaser a guarantee of the genuineness of the objects, since they were gathered by painstaking connoisseurs. Dr. August attributes this innovation to the rapid creation of American millionaires through the receipt of great trusts and refers to J. P. Morgan's purchase of \$200,000 of Manheim's famous collection of Majolica, Fayences, bronzes, etc., in Paris.

Such purchases, the director asserts, are an irreparable loss for Europe. He admits that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Carnegie and others will either open their collections to the public or give them outright to museums, adding:

Draws on Lesser League

Cleveland Americans Get Several Records from Three-I and May Retain Them Next Year.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—The Cleveland ball club has signed four new players who will finish the season with the American league. They are Louis Polchow, pitcher of Evansville, One Dornier, pitcher of Toledo, George Graham, pitcher and infielder of Rock Island, and Catcher George Tarsagie of Terre Haute. All the money from the Three-I league. Cleveland has also signed Fred Abbott, catcher for the Indians. If these minor league fulfill expectations they will be retained for next season.

Beat All-Round Athlete.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—Edward S. Merrill, under the colors of the Milwaukee Athletic club, won the first all-around championship meet of the Central association of the United States at the base ball park this afternoon. His nearest competitor was J. P. Reynolds of the Rodally Athletic association, with 100, the third place going to F. M. Smith, First Regiment Athletic association of Chicago, who scored 4,925.

Spectacular Golf Playing.

GREAT RIVER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—By playing machine-like golf in a consistent manner that earned international fame for Walter J. Travis, Fred Hunter Oakes, the 19-year-old champion of Princeton university, added new laurels to old Nassau by defeating J. J. Alison of Yale in the thirty-six-hole final for the Westbrook cup. Reynolds won the thirty-first hole by 4 up and 8 par. On the last hole played he astonished the gallery by holing a twenty-five-foot putt.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Meyer Dines of 116 North Eleventh street had William Scruggs arrested early last evening, charging him with using the door of his room and taking \$10.35 which was there. Scruggs was held to answer to daylight and was committed to the city jail.

Andrew Anderson, John Rogner, Fred Doran, Pete McDermott, Carl Lindquist, Arthur Ritter and Fred Alower were arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for throwing the bomb in connection with the vacant ground between the concert tent and the Omaha News company. The prisoners are all about 20 years old and are white boys.

At 5:32 o'clock yesterday afternoon a new gasoline stove in store at 47 South Fifth street, occupied by the Pantorium, started a fire, but was prevented from doing any damage to the building and contents. Messrs. Guy Liggett and Frank A. Robinson, however, were slightly burned.

Joe Anderson, 54 years old and unmarried, broke two ribs on the right side yesterday morning by a fall from a stepladder at the saloon of Fred Londen, Twentieth and Cassilar streets. He was taken to the police station and his injuries attended to, and was later removed to St. Joseph's hospital in a private car. Anderson is a native of the state and has been in the employ of the iron spiked area railing.

William M. Farthing, a farmer living eight miles northeast of Council Bluffs, was driven down to the police station last night by three boys who found him sleeping peacefully, running into things and over others in a drunken condition in the serious accident. The farmer did not know where he was or where he lived and fell out of the wagon once, but was not hurt.

The police are still in the dark as to the whereabouts of the murderer Olsen. He may have escaped or his dead body may be lying in some barnyard near the city. The department will issue circulars giving description of the man, with two photographs, and asking that any one finding a body be held for identification. Chief Donahue will probably ask the governor for the customary \$250 reward.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. R. C. Holbrook of Calgary, B. C., is stopping at the Millard. N. B. Persinger of Central City, Neb., is making a man out of a horse in a school, accompanied by Charles E. Stuart of Schoolcraft, Mich.

FUR GARMENTS COST MORE

Winter Wraps Advance in Price from Twenty to Thirty Per Cent.

COSTLY SKINS ARE SCARCE IN MARKET

Furriers Tell of Kinds and Qualities Used and Why It Has Been Necessary to Put Up the Figures.

Those persons who find it necessary to replenish their stock of fur garments this season will find that compared with previous years the price has advanced considerably. The fur trade of the country is changing. It has been many years since the buffalo overcoat of the frontiersman was a common article and the furs of other large wild animals are following in the path laid out by the beaver. The hide, however, be no scarcity of furs, for as the wild furs become scarcer the hides of domestic animals are drawn upon to supply the deficiency and some of these newer furs possess desirable qualities not found in the ones formerly in use.

When asked what would be the most expensive fur coat the answer of the majority of people would be the sealskin coat, but there are at least two coats which are worn to some extent more expensive than the sealskin. The most expensive coat which could be made would be that of the silver fox. These animals are natives of North America, close to the Arctic circle. The skins as taken from the animals sell for \$50 to \$200, the higher price being more often paid than the lower, while \$400 has been paid for a particularly good specimen. It would probably require the skins of eight foxes to make a coat, so it will be seen that exclusive of manufacture the coat would cost approximately \$1,500. The coat which would probably be the most expensive of these which are worn to greater or less extent is made of the fur known as "bread tail" to the trade. It is the fur of the unborn Persian lamb, carefully dyed to an intense black. A coat of such material costs about \$400. There is but one worn in Omaha so far as the dealers know and the owner of that coat is not looked upon with envy by those who know the value of furs, as it is not durable.

Seal the Standard. The sealskin is the standard, in spite of the more expensive furs. There has been a marked advance in the price of sealskins, not due so much to a decreased supply as to an increased demand. A sealskin jacket which last year sold for \$200 commands \$250.

While there has been no appreciable decrease in the supply of sealskins this year, the dealers look forward to the day when the supply is to fall and already they are casting about for a substitute. The closest imitation to the skin of the seal and one which is generally in use under the trade name of "near seal," is the skin of the hare. This skin is trimmed and pulled, dyed and dressed so that to the untrained eye at first appearance it would pass for sealskin. It sells much lower and is said to be almost as durable.

The most durable of all the skins, and one which really repays the purchase price in utility, is the skin of the otter. An otter coat costs one-half the price of a similar sealskin garment. It is undyed and for that reason more durable. It will, with ordinary usage, last a lifetime and there are cases where particularly good skins have been handed down for several generations, requiring but slight renewals to be perfect, for with good skins there is little change in style.

If one is looking for the most expensive fur they would probably think of some animal who must be sought in the ever-frozen north, but they would not find it there, as it is worn by the chinchilla, among the rocks on the heights of the Andes mountains in Chili and Peru. It is a small animal, somewhat after the style of the chipmunk, a gray animal striped with white. The fur is softer than any known manufacture of man, and when dressed is about six inches wide by a foot long, the coat portions, squaring about four by eight inches. These skins sell from \$2 to \$14 apiece, depending upon the size and quality. They are used to trim collars and cuffs, one hide being required for each cuff and several for a collar. The fur is far from durable and is one of the great expenses of the stomach, for good shape, as it must be renewed frequently every season.

Ermines Much Higher.

If one is looking for the fur which has advanced the most in price in the last year they would probably strike it the first time, as it is that of the ermine. A year ago ermine skins sold as low as 40 and 50 cents each, today the nominal price is \$1 for the skin as it comes from the animal, with little to be found. The coronation of the king of England took all of the available fur of this animal in the market and those who could wear the royal fur now find it practically impossible to secure it. The most popular of the wild furs of the country today is that of the red fox, although red fox fur is hardly known to the wearer of fur garments and is decidedly out of style. But the fur of the blue fox is very much worn. So far as known there never was a blue fox on earth in its proper season, but the dyers have at last succeeded in blending the fur of the red fox so that it appears as blue, and it has caught the popular fancy. The cross fur sells at very much the same price as does also the gray fox. The hides of coyotes and wolves are treated now in the same manner and there has been a considerable advance in those furs in their natural state. But fur of the beaver is the best all around fur to be found for it can be made to parade under more disguises than any other and it is a dependable fur in every respect. A good green fur today will bring about \$1.50 on the market, and when it has left the hand of the dresser will command almost any price, depending upon the treatment it has received. This fur is known to the trade as brown marten, and as such is worn by all persons who wear furs at all.

Price for All Furs.

Everything is fish that comes to the furrier's net and the common civet cat, with its mottled coat is purchased freely, but not at the price commanded by its larger cousin, the skunk. These cat skins sell at 15 cents each in natural state, but are not wanted dressed. They are not used at all in the United States as it is impossible to remove the white hair from the brown, but can be done with the skunk. In Europe there is a demand for them, but they cannot be shipped in dressed, and for that reason the undressed skin alone is worth any price.

The most of the coats worn in this part of the country are from imported furs from domestic animals, the furs of the Persian sheep and antrachan. There has been a slight advance in the price of these furs, but the percentage is not so high as the advance on wild furs.

One of the scarcer furs is that of the beaver. It will in a short time be a memory unless some plan is devised by which they can be in a measure domesticated. A few years ago it was one of the most common of the Nebraska furs, and there are still specimens of the work of these industrious animals to be found along the banks of the Weeping Water and other creeks in the eastern part of the state. As late as 1876 there was quite a large catch of beaver on the Weeping Water, but they have all been caught and a ruin of a deserted town is all that remains to show that they were there. The beaver is used for making collarettes and small articles of fur, very few heavier coats being seen.

Because of the return to fashion of the long bonnets the skins of the bear, opossum and raccoon have advanced considerably in price and are in active demand. Bearskin forms the tails so much seen upon these bonnets, which are otherwise generally made of the brown marten, the raccoon and the opossum.

Very few skins are made up in their natural colors and a naturalist who would endeavor to classify the skins in a furrier's stock would be in danger of losing his mind. Animals which are never black here have a jetty coat. The red animals become blue or purple, the white ones mottled and the black ones spotted. The marten is completely sink the identity of the former wearer. Perhaps this is as well as the names adopted by the trade lead a degree of gentility to the wearer which would not follow the furs uniformly known by the names of the animal which produced them.

VALLEY BRIDGE IS ORDERED. County Board Acts on Long Anticipated Project to Span the Platte. Twenty years agitation came to an end yesterday, when the county board of Harrison, Ostrom and Connelly precinct, ordered Bridge Contractor Robert Z. Drake to proceed with the construction of the Platte river bridge near Valley. The cost at contract price is to be \$13,744,577. To this is added grading estimated at \$90,000, which at 15 cents per yard adds \$90,000. The bridge will be 2,592 feet long and the people of Valley are to pay \$5,000 of the cost, leaving Douglas county to pay \$3,744,577, without the grading cost.

For a long time Douglas county has been hanging back on this bridge proposition, hoping to get Saunders county to pay for half of it. The "halves" of a bridge are supposed to extend not from its center, but from the center of the channel of the stream. The channel in the Saunders side is but 872 feet wide, according to the county surveyor's map, so that Saunders county would have had to pay but a total of \$1,780. This is \$3,220 less than Valley is ready to pay, so that the Douglas county board argues that it is saving this latter amount.

Contractor Drake was allowed the remainder due on old work, minus the \$1,800 that the examining engineers recently reported as in excess of the proper charge for construction of the present bridge. Engineers Edquist, R. B. Howell and Scott King were each allowed \$100 for their services. Arrangements were made for the construction of a reviewing stand in front of the court house grounds opposite the site erected by the municipality for President Roosevelt. The commissioners accepted an invitation to join in the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of Palacky lodge, Bohemian Benevolent society, at Turner hall on South Thirteenth street, September 23 at 2:30 p. m. The commissioners think they have turned the trick on the Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime company at the latter's expense. The board voted to advertise for bids for seventy-five cars of soft coal for the county store and for twenty-five cars of steam coal. When the matter of hard coal came up Connolly arose with a most expansive and exultant smile to remind the board that its contract with the Omaha company, which is for hard coal at \$9 per ton, does not, in his opinion, expire until the year 1910, October 1, and that therefore the board may order what it wishes at that price before that date, while the general public is asked \$13 per ton. He reminded the board also that the Omaha company had once successfully taken the board into court to prevent it to accept the \$9 bid instead of a slightly higher one by another company, and that now the company would have to stand by its contract. The board decided to act on Connolly's suggestion.

CHRONIC STOMACH TROUBLE.

The Real Reason Why It is So Seldom Permanently Cured.

Dyspepsia is a world-wide known disease—in America, Europe, Asia—yes, all over the globe people are suffering with persistent and severe stomach and bowel diseases. Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulence and other stomach difficulties can be cured positively and permanently, and the afflicted of the present generation will realize while reading these few lines why this dreaded national disease is being stamped out.

Dyspepsia is a word used for all kinds of stomach trouble. It may be indigestion, heartburn, gastritis, ulceration, dilatation or catarrh of the stomach, the symptoms of which are a heavy, distressed feeling after eating, bloating, pain, coated tongue, head-ache, ruffling, gas, constipation, etc.

During the first stages of stomach trouble the minor symptoms, like a heavy, distressed feeling, burning sensation, bloated feeling, etc., are in evidence. To subdue this condition the ordinary remedies, like purgatives and many artificial digesters, including the many soda and other medicines, are resorted to. These are relief medicines. The sufferer takes them from time to time, and as months and years go by other graver symptoms appear, like severe pain, continual bloating, rumbling of gases, nausea, soreness in stomach, etc. Then the sufferer is compelled to diet, he loses flesh, gets nervous, sleeplessness sets in and gradually he becomes a wreck.

The class of medicines above mentioned relieve the symptoms of the trouble by aiding digestion or neutralizing an acid condition, but THEY DO NOT CURE THE CAUSE, and this is the real reason why there is so much chronic stomach trouble today. What must be done is to restore the mucous membranes of the stomach to a healthy and normal condition by subduing the local inflammation, destroying the unhealthy mucus and in fact curing the entire inner lining of the stomach. Pepsin and such artificial digesters, soda and the different alkalis cannot accomplish this. The new treatment, NAU'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, will absolutely cure the worst kind of stomach trouble, no matter of how long standing or how weak the stomach is. It gradually restores the stomach to a healthy and healthy and normal condition. It has cured hundreds and hundreds who were disgusted and disappointed with physicians' treatments, washing of the stomach and all kinds of medicines, and as Dr. G. B. Whitford of Butte, Mont., says: "It is an infallible cure for chronic stomach trouble if properly persisted in."

The removal of the cause of the trouble cannot be accomplished in a day or two, but the continual contact of a medicine like Nau's Dyspepsia Cure will eventually remove the cause and restore the stomach to a normal condition, so that it will take care of any food that is eaten. If a remedy can cure cases of from ten to thirty years' standing it certainly must have more than the usual merit.

Regular physicians all over the United States are prescribing this remedy. Should anyone wish further information, he can address FRANK NAU, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

Price, \$1.00 a bottle, six bottles for \$5.00; express prepaid. For sale at first-class druggists. Should be kept in stock, instruct him to obtain it for you or send us direct.

Great September Sale

An unparalleled offering in Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc. Don't miss this opportunity of the year—money saving values that need no talk to affirm them as genuine bargains.

CASH or CREDIT

WE WILL CHARGE IT IF YOU WISH

- Odd Dresser—made of selected oak—highly finished in golden—has French plate mirror—worth \$12.00—September sale price **6.90**
- Folding Bed—golden oak—full size—equipped with steel spring and heavy supports—new patterns—worth \$13.50—September **11.50**
- Extension Table—made of oak and finished in golden—large top, highly polished—worth \$12.50—September sale price **6.90**
- 54 inches by 34 yards Lace Curtains—button-hole edge—new patterns—worth \$4.00—September sale price **1.98**
- Rockers—choice of finishes—solid oak or imitation mahogany—cane seat—fancy and plain patterns, worth \$4.50, September sale **1.98**
- Dining Room Chair—wood seat—highly polished, full size seat and back—worth \$1.50—September sale price **89c**
- Brussels Rug—in a lot of new patterns just received—September sale price **11.50**
- Art Squares—in choice patterns and colorings—September sale price **3.98**
- All Wool Ingrains—this season's newest designs, worth 75c, September sale price **49c**
- Brussels Carpets in beautiful floral and set effects and choice colorings—September sale price **79c**
- Velvets and Axminsters and other weaves—in handsome designs—worth \$1.50, September sale price **98c**
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- Velvets and Axminsters and other weaves—in handsome designs—worth \$1.50, September sale price **98c**
- Cotton Blankets—large size dark gray, worth \$1.00, September sale price **59c**
- Mixed Wool Blankets—gray, worth \$2.00—September sale price **1.19**
- All Wool Blanket—extra size, assorted, colors—worth \$4, September sale price **2.25**
- \$1.00 Comforts, September sale price **59c**
- \$2.00 Comforts, September sale price **1.25**
- The Estate Oak is the finest soft coal heating stove on the market—guaranteed to burn fire 48 hours with ONE charge of soft coal—price range upward from **11.50**
- No. 8 Cook Stove—made of smooth casting, nicely trimmed—hood cooker—worth \$15, September **9.90**
- State Estate Steel Range—made of heavy steel plates—closely riveted—guaranteed a perfect burner—worth \$40, September sale price **29.50**

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Write for Our New Special Catalogue of Iron Beds, Extension Tables and Folding Beds

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Cloaks, Suits and Millinery

Fall Business in Full Blast Our exhibit this fall in our Cloak and Suit Department far surpasses any previous year. The past fortnight has been a very busy time for us. New goods arriving daily—and such immense varieties of styles we are positive of pleasing the most fastidious buyers.

Ladies' Walking Suits

in Norfolk effects, made from black and white, blue and white and brown and white materials so much in demand this season—handsomely trimmed—and our exclusive designs. The skirts are either in box, pleated or kilted effect—our prices range from

\$12.50 to \$25

Monte Carlo Coats

In these popular coats we are showing an immense variety of styles nowhere else to be found in the city. We have them in the medium weight for early fall wear—in taffeta, peau de soie and light weight cloths—handsomely trimmed with lace or passementine—lined or unlined—our prices range from

\$12.50 to \$35

Thousands of New Walking Skirts

In all the new effects of materials and makes—prices ranging from

\$3.98 to \$15.00

