

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Each time the United States Government has officially tested the baking powders the report has shown Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder of superlative leavening strength, free from alum, absolutely pure and wholesome. This is gratifying, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is depended upon by millions of people to raise their daily bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—These Government inquiries also developed the fact that there are many mixtures upon the market made in imitation of baking powder, but containing alum or other caustic acid whose use in food is dangerous.

EUGENIE'S TASTE IN VOGUE

Modistes Go to Second Empire for the Summer Suggestions.

PARISIAN GOWNS OF VARIOUS SORTS

New Materials Enable the Reproduction of Rich Designs at Moderate Cost, but with Exquisite Effect.

Just how, or why, certain influences make themselves felt, and certain periods suggest the inspiration for given styles, it is difficult to say. That the great folk of the dreaming world devote much thought and time to their creations, that they search the records of history and study old-time portraits in search of ideas we know to be a fact. That certain parts of Paris shelter numberless artists who are perpetually creating designs to be submitted to Paquin, Francis and their confreres is a recognized truth, but by just what process we come to feel Director's influence at one season, Louis XIV or XV at another in past anding out, yet that one period at one time, another at another is responsible for the cut of our skirts, the effect of our trimmings or the shape of our sleeves we all know and accept. Just now Eugenie's influence is being somewhat felt. Living in the retirement of grief and sorrow as she is, the effect of her regime has been revived to a certain extent, and latest creations bring back memories of the time when France revelled in the Second Empire and Paris was gay with brilliant court life. Not that our gowns are to be replicas of those the beautiful empress inspired, not that we are to see exact copies of any one garment, but that, in spite of marked differences, hints of that time are to be found in richness of material, splendor of trimmings, sleeves, necks, and in the way of those flowing ones we find in portraits of 1830 or thereabouts, an occasional dignified court train and the like. So far I have seen only one gown that really reproduces the salient features of that gay court and it is doubtful if that model can succeed.

What the Solitary Gown is Like.
The material, a handsome taffeta is in a soft shade of pastel. The skirt is full and consists entirely of flounces, edged with inch-wide silk fringe, those at the lowest edge widest and each succeeding one narrower than the last. The corsage is in modified blouse style with a deep corselet. The skirt is finished with a ruffled gurgure, and is enriched by applique in flower design, executed of soft silks of rich coloring. The sleeves are snug, but are of unlined lace below the elbow and terminate in frills. As a reminiscence of the past, the skirt is finished with a row of small portraits, or daguerotypes, that show similar gowns, but they were taken and we prefer gowns modeled more nearly on the lines of the figure. We do not care to return either to the hoop skirt or its effect. We realize that flounces mean diminished height and that grace is best subserved when quite an opposite effect is achieved. But we are to see an effort in the direction of full skirts. Sleeves of imperious gowns do grow wider at the lower part; rich laces and embroideries are apparent on every side.

Since the time when Eugenie's beauty and taste made her realm the criterion for the civilized world we have learned many things and have added many materials to our list. At that time real laces only have been known. What imitations there may have been were hopeless bad. Today we are offered reproductions in cotton of Russian, Venetian, guipure Lierre and the like and are really beautiful and, without pretending to be what they are not, make it possible to make charming effects with little cost. At that time good color could be found in costly materials only. Today we have cotton and linen that are exquisite in tone and rival silk itself in design. We may, and we do, return to earlier days for a hundred hints, but each is apt to take some fresh form or combination under the deft fingers of present day workers, with the opportunity that present day materials allow.

Diaphanous Draperies in Vogue.
Thin, transparent and semi-transparent materials are having great vogue. Paquin is especially fond of net lace, crepes and the like and makes them with full skirts. A dainty creation in white crepe is trimmed

with broad bands of gold overlaid with a tracery of black, but is almost classic in its simplicity. The skirt is tucked at the upper portion to form a deep yoke and falls in soft folds to the floor. The bodice is full with sleeves and is simply tucked and finished with a lace-edged fichu or bertha. The sleeves terminating in bands of the gold are met by long gloves. A charming gown in transparent black crepe is enriched by perpendicular bands of black velvet ribbon and hung over blue silk brocade in flower effect. On the bodice are applique trimmings of silk embroidered flowers that harmonize with those of the brocade. An exquisite evening gown is pink in crepe so fine and delicate it is scarcely more than a film, but is woven with a shadowy floral design, which becomes a border at the lower edge of the skirt. Over it is a running graceful applique of Renaissance lace in deep cream with ruffles of the material applied to give a doming suggestion. At the edge are three tiny frills, each furnished with miniature ruche, that add to the lace and serve to protect the lace. The low bodice is smooth at the back, but opens to reveal a front of white chiffon and noches slightly over the belt, while finishing the low neck is a bertha of the ecru lace that falls in collar effect at the front. Still another "creation" is of deep cream Lierre lace and pink chiffon, pink being an indisputable favorite of the hour. The foundation skirt of taffeta is completely veiled with the chiffon. On it are three flounces of the lace, each with a ruche of chiffon, under the edge and falling over them is a tulle of the lace that fits with perfect snugness round the hips. The bodice is a bolero of lace over tucked chiffon with a front of pink velvet embroidered in gold and silver threads. At the neck of the half-bolero is a collar of lace that terminates in jabots at the front and the elbow sleeves are finished with a narrow white ribbon. Entre deux are freely used and all laces from the most delicate to the heavy Russian are seen. An exquisite gown in transparent black crepe de Chine has a skirt that is laid in fine plaits from waist to hem, but which is crossed by two belts of black Chantilly that are quite plain and through the meshes of which the white foundation can be seen. The bodice is laid in smooth plaits at the back, but blouses at the front, and includes horizontal insertions of lace to match the skirt.

Work for Needle Women.
Tucks and flounces appear in some form upon every other gown. The skirt yoke effect is much liked and is found both in tucks and formed by bands of lace or trimming. An exquisite white crepe cut on circular flounces that are edged with black guipure, and upon which are applique motifs of the lace. The waist is a blouse with bolero effect with a front of white chiffon and is finished with a frill like those upon the skirt. At the waist is a sash of four-inch narrow white ribbon and the same material makes the stock. The lace, being of the fine imitation sort, the gown is far from costly, yet the effect is an entirely satisfactory one. Cost and beauty are by no means synonymous terms, but in costumes are spoils of war. The esthetic point of view, by over-elaboration. Simplicity possesses an inherent charm and goes hand in hand with elegance. A really fascinating novelty in white goes far to show how absolutely that statement is true. The foundation material is crepe de Chine. The skirt consists of three flounces, narrower at the front and wider at the back, each of which is edged with a plain band of taffeta ribbon three inches in width, and each of which is arranged with tucks at the upper edge. The bodice takes the form of a blouse, with a tucked portion giving a surplice effect, and includes an unlined yoke of cream Cluny and elbow sleeves that terminate in Cluny frills. Berge and chiffon veiling are charmingly treated after the same manner in various colors as well as white, and neither one can be said to mean excessive cost.

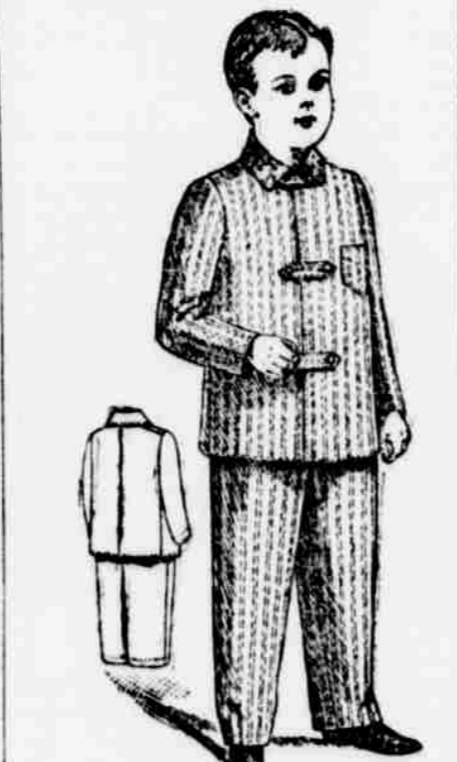
White Still Rules Choice.
White with a touch of brilliancy lent by Persian embroideries is a conspicuous favorite of the best designers, and daring bits of contrast make another feature of Paris gowns which cannot be overlooked. A rarely lovely white gown is of the almost ubiquitous crepe de Chine hung over soft-finished taffeta. The skirt is cut with a deep circular flounce finished only with a hem, and is headed by a group of fine hand-ruche tucks, while two more groups encircle the skirt above. The waist takes the blouse form that opens slightly to reveal a narrow front of tucked yellow silk. On the front edges of the blouse are appliques of exquisite Persian embroidery in the delicious "oldie" tones. At the waist is a deep corselet belt of white silk which

shows similar embroidery at the back, but is plain and narrower at the front. The sleeves are in bishop shape, but tucked until they are left free to form puffs at the wrists, where they are held by Persian bands, below which fall soft frills of cream lace. A dainty pink gown recently arrived has touches of bright cherry here and there. An old rose pongee, in a basket shade, includes bits of deep rich red. A blue gown from Perdox shows touches of violet; yet all these contrasts are so perfectly managed, each shade is touched with such care and such unflinching sense of color that in each instance the result is a delight. Crude selection less than a perfect knowledge of the law that governs contrasts and harmonies would mean certain failure, but, handled by experts, such unusual effects become chic in the extreme. Sleeves make a conspicuous feature of all the finer gowns. In this respect, it is to be found the greatest medium of mid-century influence. The tendency is to broaden out at the wrists and to become more elaborate. Many models show no intention of the sort, and many include only the small puff at the wrist, but the genuine flowing sleeve has appeared. It remains for time to show whether it has come to remain or will have a brief stay. A quaint example is snug at the upper portion and moderately flaring at the wrists, but is slashed to the elbow to allow the undersleeve of chiffon and lace to fall through. Another is decidedly broad and flowing at its entire length, being held by straps of graduated length, and is worn over a complete full sleeve of chiffon that terminates in lace frills that fall over the hand. MARY LAMB.

The correct number of "THE DOTS" is a list of prize winners will be published in The Sunday Bee, May 5.

Fashions for the Season

Hints by Mary Lamb.



3801 Boy's Pajamas, 6 to 14 years.

Boy's Pajamas, No. 3801.—Every mother knows the advantage to be found in a sleeping garment that means protection from chill and exposure when the coverings are tossed aside by restless children, as well as a little possess the added merit of being manly, and therefore desirable from the boy's point of view. The model shown is made of striped cheviot, blue and white, but Madras, pongee and similar materials are used for warm weather, while Scotch and French flannel and flannellets are admirable for cooler nights. The trousers are cut simply and drawn up at the waist by means of tapes inserted at the upper edge. The coat has a seam down the entire back and is shapely and well fitting at the same time that it is easy and comfortable. At the left side is a patch pocket that is eminently convenient and the neck is finished with a soft turnover collar. As illustrated the closing is accomplished by means of pointed straps, of which buttonholes are worked, and pearl buttons, but Brandenburgs of washable cord can be substituted if preferred. To cut these pajamas for a boy of 8 years of age 5 yards of material 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 3½ yards 32 inches wide will be required. The pattern 3801 is cut in sizes for boys of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age. For the accommodation of the Bazaar readers these patterns, which usually retail from 25 to 50 cents, will be furnished at a nominal price, 10 cents, which covers all expense. In order to get any pattern enclosed 10 cents, give number and name of pattern wanted and full measure. Allow about ten days from date of your letter before beginning to look for the pattern. Address Pattern Department, Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.

NEW DUTIES COME TO MULLEN

Enlargement of Business Makes Another Traveling Agent.

Official announcement has been made of the appointment of Ed P. Mullen to the position of traveling freight agent of the Union Pacific, with headquarters in Omaha. Mr. Mullen will cover the state of Nebraska. Frank Thompson, who has been traveling through Nebraska, will be transferred to Wyoming. The appointment of Mr. Mullen to this position gives his many friends in Omaha genuine pleasure. Mr. Mullen has been in the railroad business all of his life and his experience justifies the belief that he will be successful in his new position. For many years Mr. Mullen was chief clerk in the auditing department of the Burlington, having resigned that position a month ago. While his railroad experience heretofore has been altogether in the auditing department, he possesses qualities that insure for him success in the traffic department. Mr. Mullen's appointment increases the number of traveling freight agents of the Union Pacific who make their headquarters in Omaha to three. The opening of a new territory in Wyoming, which will be covered by Mr. Thompson, is the result of increasing business in that section and a desire on the part of the Union Pacific freight officials to be represented in that section by a traveling man who can devote his entire attention to the state.

THROUGH PASSES TO WESTWARD.

Train Rates Induce Thousands to Seek New Homes.
The business which the colonist rates brought into Omaha yesterday was beyond anything the roads have had to deal with for some time. All of the trains ran in sections and were heavily loaded. Scenes around the depots were busy ones, and passenger men affirmed the prediction that an army of fully 2,500 would pass through the city today on the low rates, this week being the last opportunity to take advantage of them.

The correct number of "THE DOTS" is a list of prize winners will be published in The Sunday Bee, May 5.

You Can Buy a Brick—

From any merchant in Omaha—but you can't buy the Drexel shoe values anywhere else but at Drexel's—Our shincy shoes for misses are like the auditorium bricks—everybody wants to wear them—These shincy shoes are in every size, style and width—The new patent ideal kid with plain, or dull kid or cloth tops in button or lace shoes for \$1.75 to \$3.00—You should see these shoes if for no other reason than to see how well the new things are for 1901—Ask to see our foot-form genuine velvet—child's sizes \$1.75, misses' sizes \$2.25—You get your money back if you want it.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Catalogue Sent Free for the Asking, Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1418 FARNAM STREET.

"Kranich And Bach" Pianos—

In this age, when many candidates for honors present in loud and glowing terms their claim for recognition it is pleasant to find an institution like "Kranich and Bach," whose dignified and honored past emphasizes their modest attitude in the present—There is just one reason why the "Kranich and Bach" piano is the equal of any instrument manufactured—that is because the manufacturers made it so—it is now conceded and recognized that Kranich and Bach hold first place as makers of artistic pianos—in tone, action, beauty and, last but not least, art in making rich and rare veneers, the "Kranich and Bach" products hold place among the pianos of today at once unique and exalted.

A. HOSPE

Music and Art. 1513-1515 Douglas. We do artistic tuning.

CAUSTIC ABOUT CANTEEN

Clergymen and Army Officers Handle Each Other Ungloved.

POST COMMANDER ASKS FOR DENIALS

Wants Dr. Parkhurst to Publish Dismissal Charges Reported in Newspapers—Secret Investigation Has Dismal Ending.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The committee of clergymen appointed by the Ministers' association of Chicago to investigate the effect of the abolition of the army canteen at Fort Sheridan, paid a secret visit to the post today and ran into a hornet's nest. The reports of the people living near the post have been to the effect that the number of intemperate soldiers in the vicinity of the post has been materially increased since the abolition of the canteen, and the ministers went to the post to investigate for themselves. The members of the committee were: Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of the Anti-Saloon league, Rev. A. R. Thain of Oak Park, representing the Congregationalists, Rev. S. R. Dexter, representing the Baptists, Rev. J. S. Hughes, representing the Christian church.

Besides these gentlemen, former Chief of Police Barratt of Evanston and Rev. Dr. Wright, president of the Presbyterian preachers, were in the party. Colonel Van Horne greeted the visitors affably and ordered the call to be sounded, summoning the officers of the fort to the place. Dr. Parkhurst opened by stating the cause that had brought the party to the fort. He said the committee represented 250,000 church people, who were glad the canteen feature of the army had been done away with.

Colonel Van Horne arose and took from his pocket newspaper clipping in which it was said that Dr. Parkhurst had accused army officers of receiving champagne and other liquors, without any bills attached. "First of all," said the colonel, "I mean to ask Dr. Parkhurst whether he made this charge against the army officers." "I did not," replied Dr. Parkhurst. "Will you deny it over your signature in the paper that published it?" "No," said Dr. Parkhurst, "I will not do that. I never write to the newspapers. I always get the word of it."

"But it is due to you that you deny it, if you did not say it." "I deny it here before you gentlemen," said Dr. Parkhurst, "but I will not go further." "Wants Court-Martial Statistics." Dr. Parkhurst then made a request that the reports of court-martial cases be furnished, in order to show whether the abolition of the canteen on February 2 had increased the amount of drunkenness. Colonel Van Horne agreed to this, but on account of the time required to get the figures it was agreed that the report should be forwarded to the committee in Chicago. Colonel Van Horne stated, however, that these statistics might be misleading, as many of the men who had violated the rules were new recruits and were not court-martialed, being offenders for the first time.

This assertion prompted Captain Ely to make a statement regarding his experience with the canteen. Dr. Parkhurst listened. "Do you refuse to accept my word?" asked Captain Ely.

"No," answered Dr. Parkhurst, "not so far as your own experience goes, but I do not believe you know all about it." "Then you are the first man I ever saw," returned the captain, "who takes the word of a man on the street, unknown even by name, and refuses to accept the word of an officer in the regular army. When you say so you insult the officers of the army."

Dr. Parkhurst thought differently. "I see," said Colonel Van Horne, "that you are perfectly blind, Dr. Parkhurst, to anything we can say to you. I will insist you are unfair. You are cocked and primed and blind. You came here with your mind made up." Captain Morrow made an address favoring the canteen and Colonel Van Horne said that 80 per cent of army officers believed it to be the lesser of two evils.

"You do believe it to be an evil then?" asked Dr. Parkhurst. "Liquor may be an evil," returned the colonel, "but which is the greater—the abolition of the canteen, was made without anybody knowing anything about the matter. I will have to say that you do not know much about it yourself."

"You are cocked and primed," repeated Colonel Van Horne. "All our talk will

Hint to old Folks.

Old age, like disease, brings infirmities; and with the advancing years come the wasted muscles, the falling strength, the wrinkled visage and uncertain step. In old age the vitality is lowered, the heart beats with a feebler pulse and the blood moves through the body at a sluggish pace. The digestion is easily deranged, the nervous forces are weakened and the resistive powers are greatly reduced. It is then that tonics and strengtheners are gratefully received by the failing body; and when the tonic is combined with a nerve-food and vitalizing principle such as DR. MILES' NERVINE contains, the results are peculiarly happy.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nervine for sleeplessness and nervousness, and have always found it an excellent remedy. My father, who is now in his 90th year was so nervous some years ago that he could hardly feed himself. He was in very bad shape, but by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine the nervous trouble was overcome, and he has not been troubled in that way since." E. B. BARKER, Deansboro, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Quiets the irritation, rests the tired brain, stimulates the digestion and puts new life and energy into the entire system. You will feel better if you buy a bottle to-day.

Sold by druggists on a guarantee. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

never convince you, because you came here intending not to be convinced." "You are blind," said Colonel Van Horne. "When asked directly whether he would admit that the canteen had not been a detriment to the army if it should be shown that conditions have not improved, since the abolition of the canteen, Dr. Parkhurst replied with a positive "No," declaring that those whom he represented objected to "having a saloon run by the army." "If you want to get at the facts in the case, leaving out the editorial questions involved," said Captain Morrow, "I would suggest that you get before you about twenty of the privates and question them regarding the canteen—asking them whether they would consider themselves better off with or without it." The question of doing this was not settled.

Lieutenant Rose, recently from the Philippines, whose he was for a time the officer in charge of the post-exercise, or canteen, said that before the canteen was established in the Philippines the soldiers drank, since a deadly concoction. After the coming of the canteen, drunkenness fell off 90 per cent. Captain Vattmaa addressed the committee arguing in favor of the canteen as the less of two evils.

"Why is it then," said Dr. Parkhurst, "that General Otis told me he was well satisfied with the abolition of the canteen?" "General Otis does not know the inside workings of the post," replied Colonel Van Horne.

After several hours of temperance argument, the committee withdrew, having accomplished little.

NEW RAILROAD PROMISED

Arrangements Completed for Atkinson and Niobrara River Line.

Financial arrangements for the building of the Atkinson and Niobrara River railroad are being closed in this city. P. D. McMahon of Charter Oak, Ia., president of the company, was here in consultation with T. A. Harris, vice president, and A. O. Perry, a director and originator of the plan which is now being developed.

All but two miles of the grade for the road from Atkinson across the Niobrara river, where it is to be located, in the town of Perry, is completed, and it is expected that the trains will be running by July 4.

This road is to be a narrow gauge, extending from a junction with the Elkhorn road at Atkinson up into Boyd county, one of the richest agricultural counties in the state, lying between the Niobrara and the Missouri rivers. North of that county are the rich agricultural lands of South Dakota.

The road as now projected is twenty-five miles in length. The rolling stock is said to be ordered and will be ready for service

as soon as the line is completed. Mr. Perry says he expects to have the road in operation by July 1. "We have about completed the financing of the road," he said. "The bonds are being purchased by bankers in Iowa, Illinois and Omaha. Practically all of them have been subscribed. We will have traffic arrangements with the Elkhorn and will transfer all of our business to that road at Atkinson. As for our headquarters, they are still in Omaha, but when the road is completed they will be established at Perry, the northern terminus. As yet there is no town of Perry, just the land which we own. When the road is completed we will hold a general auction and start the town."

This road was projected some time ago and the grade was raised two years ago. A hitch came in the proceedings about the time, the intention evidently being to sell the road, probably to the Elkhorn, a plan which evidently did not carry. A short time ago it was rumored that new hands had been applied to the proceedings and that the road would be built. The result is seen in the meeting here today and the announcement that was made.

This narrow gauge road will run almost straight north through the center of Boyd county. It will serve the same purpose as the projected Elkhorn extension and will make that territory directly tributary to Omaha, with close transportation facilities.

Although nothing could be learned from the officials on that point, it is stated in an authoritative quarter that there is a strong probability that the new line will eventually be extended north into South Dakota, tapping the agricultural lands which now are tributary to the Elkhorn in the Black Hills and the Northwestern and Milwaukee by a ninety-mile drive to the east. These routes are circuitous, while the new line would be almost an air line to Omaha.

BURT ON TOUR OF INSPECTION.

President of the Union Pacific Starts on Trip to the Westward.

President Horace G. Burt left for the west yesterday in a private car, accompanied by Mrs. Burt and a friend from Chicago, who has been visiting at the Burt residence for several days. Frank S. Lusk, now residing in Wyoming, was to be one of the party, but missed connections with the train. Mr. Burt is making an inspection trip of the Union Pacific lines and connections. He left on the second section of the Overland Limited and Mr. Lusk did not get away until the departure of No. 101, thirty minutes later.

Don't Fool With Your Eyes



Headache Caused by Eye Strain. Many persons whose heads are constantly aching have no idea what relief scientific fitted glasses will give them.

THE H. J. PENFOLD CO. LEADING SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS. 1408 FARNAM ST. Opp. Paxton Hotel.

The TOILET IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT POND'S EXTRACT

RELIEVES CHAFING, ITCHING OR IRRITATION. COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN. AFTER SHAVING. Cleanses, soothes and heals the skin. Pond's Extract, which easily scours and often contains "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

Will You Do It—

We are anxious to extend you a cordial invitation to come and look us over—up one side and down the other—if you like, because everything under this roof is here for your benefit. Now that fly time is here we want to sell you screen doors, 98c up—adjustable screens for windows, fit any window—screen wire, 1½c a foot—wire netting for screens, 7c square foot—Ball bearing lawnmowers—the really good kind—\$3.75 to \$12.50—lawn hose, every foot guaranteed, 5c, 10c and 12c—and the Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators—nothing better made.

A. C. Raymer

1514 Farnam St.

Big Assortment—Big Values—

We are talking about our \$2.50 and \$3.00 hats now—in sizes, styles and values we can show you more for the money than you will find elsewhere—the assortment is complete—the styles the latest—the values unquestioned—We also carry an exceptional line of boys and youths hats at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 in all the latest styles and colors—The old reliable Stetson and Dunlaps are the hats made famous in Omaha by

FREDERICK

The Hatter, The Leading Hat Man of the West. 120 SOUTH FIFTEENTH ST.



GRAIN-O THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Some people can't drink coffee; everybody can drink Grain-O. It looks and tastes like coffee, but it is made from pure grains. No coffee in it. Grain-O is cheaper than coffee; costs about one-quarter as much. All grocers; 10c and 25c.