

KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

WE INVITE INSPECTION

WE URGE COMPARISON

Popular Silks-- Popular Prices

Foulards
We have a splendid assortment of the best quality plain and satin faced, in the most select designs and colorings, in dress lengths that are confined at \$1.00.

Also excellent value at 85c, 75c and 50c.

Pongee Silk
The real Shantung—\$1.00

Washable Taffeta \$1.00
The best grade 24-inch—new shades.

White Fancy Silks for Waists 75c
We are selling two pretty effects—hemstitched and fancy cords—actual value \$1.00 and \$1.25—at 75c and 85c.

We are Closing Out at 49c
The accumulated styles of fancy striped, plaid and broche silks, which is regardless of cost price.

Grenadine \$1.00
We are making special offers in 44-inch pure silk Grenadine—small effects and stripes.

Also at \$1.50 some exceptionally good styles in the highest quality of silk and finish.

Black Taffeta Silks
We sell every style of silk of reliable wearing qualities—27-inch, \$1.00—19-inch, 40c.

We are making a special offer at 69c Swiss Taffeta, thoroughly reliable, bright and pure dye.

Lyons Dress Silk—pure dye—\$1.35 "Bonnet."

Ready-to-Wear Skirts

that have the right model and hang. Etons that are made to fit and will be fitted correctly. Silk Skirts in all their daintiness at lowest quotations of the season.

Summer Skirts \$7.50
Unlined chertot, broadcloth, beige, vigeroux also—\$8.50, \$9, \$10 and \$12.

Linen and Pique Skirts \$3.00
Walking or shirt waist skirts—new cut, correct model.

We are selling some splendidly modeled skirts, in all kinds of reasonable cotton and linen goods, at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4.

Taffeta Silk Skirts \$20.00
Graduated tucked flounce, drop skirt, pleated ruffle, high grade, pure dye taffeta silk.

Then at \$25, \$28.50, \$40, and \$45 we offer some splendid bargains.

Peau De Soie Etons \$10.00
Allover tucking, white satin lined, exceedingly skillful tucking and tailoring. Also good selections at \$12, \$15 and \$20.

Etons of Cloth \$12.00 and \$15.00
Two special numbers, made up by best tailors—cheviots and worsteds of the highest grades.

Shirt Waists

We have always that which is best in fashions, and now in greater variety of models than ever, at popular prices.

New White Waists \$2.25
Fine lawn—sailor—double embroidery band edge—new collar and cuffs.

We are still selling a fine lawn, with plentiful fine tucking, at \$1.25.

New styles, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00 to \$5.75.

Grass Linen \$2.50
This is our leader in linen grass cloth—hemstitched tucks—very attractive good waist.

Bolero and sailors, with Arabian embroidery, \$3.50. New effects at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$3.25.

Ecru sheer linen silk embroidered waist, \$3.00.

Silk gingham \$4.00—hemstitched, tucked, new tints—blue, red, green, tan.

Chambray mercerized, \$3.00. Plain or polka dots, latest tones of red, blue, tan, gray, pink.

Excellent value in striped chambray at \$2.00.

We sell the best standard waists, "Giesha," "Derby," etc., \$2.00—new styles and colors.

Silk Waists
New tints—Louisene, Peau de Cygne and Taffeta Wash Silks.

Batiste Waists
Unlined sheer fine wool—all fashionable tones—\$3.25.

Albatross Waists
An attractive style and range of colors—at \$3.25.

Corsets of the Day

Moderate Prices
To Close 25c

Summer Corsets—our regular 50c corset.

\$1.00 Corsets for summer wear—linen batiste—erect form.

"Josephine" Girdle—pink, sky or white—light weight batiste... \$1.00

Suspender Skeleton Waists... 25c

"FASSO"—We are agents for the famous Fasso Corset.

Gloves That Are Seasonable

Suede Lisle at... 50c

Suede Lisle at... 75c

Misses' Silk Gloves 50c

The above fit—are made like kid gloves and very slightly

"Kayser's" Silk Gloves
Our assortment of Parasols embraces all the latest creations.

Muslin Under Clothing

that is inexpensive and of unusual merit.

White Petticoats \$1.00
Cut from \$1.50—fine muslin, India linen, deep flounce, five-inch lace trimmings.

White Petticoats \$2.00
Twenty-inch flounce, six rows tucking, deep embroidery ruffle.

Drawers 25c
Cluster tucks—good muslin—25c.

Best muslin—tucked ruffle—superior work.

Drawers 50c
Fine cambric—lace trimmed—flounced and lace inserted.

Corset Covers 25c
Cambric—good quality—empire and lace trimmed.

Corset Covers 50c
Very dainty long cloth—tucked front—embroidery trimmed.

Night Gowns \$1.00
Nainsook chemise gown—decollate—short sleeves—hemstitching and tucking—ruffle and yoke.

Night Gowns \$1.25
Tucked and hemstitched yoke—cambric good quality—embroidery ruffle.

Wash Goods

June is the greatest month of the calendar for Wash Goods, we have prepared for it by keeping our stock complete. Smart dressers choose the exclusive effects that are found here, and here only.

10c yard
Rijo Lawns, in lace stripe effects, with folded designs, suitable for street wear and cheap enough for wrappers—10c yard.

12c yard
All our 25c, 35c and 50c Pique, in figured and solid colors, with open work stripes, 12c yard.

15c yard
All our figured Scotch Battis, open work stripes, Rowan, Queen, Battis and Flower Scotch Dimities—hundreds of pieces—25c yard.

18c yard
36-inch Sheer Chambray—plain pink and blue—these are the best washing fabrics known—one yard wide and 18c yard.

25c yard
All the embroidered Pineapple Tissues, in embroidered stripes, figures and dots, also best make of Irish Dimities, 25c yard.

35c yard
Shirt Waist Linen and Lace Striped Tissues, good styles and good fast colors, 35c yard.

50c yard
Satin Striped Crepes and Solid Color Costume Linen, 50c yard.

75c yard
Beautiful figured Mouseline de Soie, exclusive patterns and very handsome styles, 75c yard.

Just received a shipment of Sheer Linen Batiste at 25c, 30c and 35c yard.

White Goods
are already in great demand for graduation and bridesmaid costumes. Our prices are the lowest.

Sheer Persian Lawn, 22 inches wide, at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c yard.

Silk Mull, 22 inches wide, in pure white or cream, special price 45c yard.

Wash Chiffon, 48 inches wide, at 35c, 40c, 50c, 70c and 80c yard.

Opera Batiste, 48 inches wide, at 50c, 65c, 75c and 80c yard.

French Organdie, 68 inches wide, at 65c, 75c, 80c and \$1.00 yard.

Linen Dept. Specials
Full Beached Irish Table Linen, 66 in. wide, worth 75c, at 55c yard.

24x48-inch Hemmed Bath Towels on sale at 25c each.

Imitation Marseilles Bed Spreads made from best crochet cotton yarn, \$1.50 each.

Dinner Napkins, worth \$3.00 and \$3.25 dozen, in one-half dozen lots, 95c.

Latest Novelties in Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Black Silk Chantilly Lace Galoons—very effective designs—at 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c a yard.

White, cream and ecru Novelty Lace Galoons—in all the popular styles, at 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c a yard.

White, cream and ecru Novelty All-Over Laces—Point Paris, Arabian, Mecklenburg—cut-out effects, etc.—at 45c, 60c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard.

44-inch French Chiffons—black, white and colors—special, 45c yard.

Fine Tinsel Mouseline de Soie and Liberty Gauze—in white, cream, ecru and black.

Lace Border Wash Veils—at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Cheville Dotted Chiffon Veiling—very fashionable—in all colors.

Chiffon Dotted Tuxedo Net Veilings—very latest novelties—at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c a yard.

Linen Batiste Embroideries,
Edges, Insertions, Galoons and Allovers to match.

Fine Nainsook and Swiss Insertions—very pretty open designs—at 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c and 25c a yard.

Fine Nainsook and Swiss Beadings—at 6c, 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c and 20c a yard.

Fine Nainsook and Swiss Tuckings—at 7c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 a yard.

Fine Nainsook and Swiss Embroidered All-Over—very large variety—at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 a yard.

Fine Imported Gauze Fines—dainty hand painted, special, and lace trimmed effects—at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

Ladies' Leather Chiffon Bags—black and colors—at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.75 each.

Ladies' Cut Steel Beaded Chiffon—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each.

Ladies' Combination Pocketbooks and Fancy Coin Purse—latest leathers and latest shades—at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

The New Arabella Leather Belts—in black and colors.

The New Alexandra Tucked and Embroidered Collars—at 15c, 20c, 25c and 50c each.

New styles Hot Weather Neckwear in endless variety—at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Ladies' Hemstitched Sheer Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—48 and 54 inch hem—special, 15c—worth 25c each.

Ladies' Hemstitched Fine Embroidered Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs—special, 25c—worth 30c to 35c each.

Cor. Farnam & Fifteenth Streets

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NEBRASKA BANKS PROSPER

Secretary of State Board Reviews Their Growth.

SUGGESTS SOME IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

Governor Savage Appoints Delegates to Transmississippi Congress—Two New Incorporations for Omaha.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, June 1.—(Special.)—An annual report soon to be issued by the secretary of the State Banking Board will make a gratifying showing of the condition and growth of Nebraska state banking institutions. The document is now in the hands of the printer and copies of it will be ready for distribution within the next two weeks.

One interesting feature of the report is a compilation of deposits in banks for several years past. This table shows that the deposits in all banks in 1896 amounted to \$10,577,337, while last year they amounted to over \$25,000,000.

Following is a statement of the deposits in incorporated, private and savings banks including the institutions placed in hands of receivers:

Year	Deposits in Banks Placed in Hands of Receivers	Total Deposits in All Banks
1893	\$1,367,116	\$4,949,476.14
1894	652,175.79	17,208,476.14
1895	1,377,282.25	18,074,822.42
1896	1,246,775.50	24,286,775.50
1897	1,158,888.81	10,227,527.50
1898	144,507.74	15,902,942.39
1899	1,329,996	18,255,942.39
1900	1,529,996	21,696,111.12
1901	1,986,622.37	25,682,733.49

Favors New Banking Law.
Secretary Royce makes the following comment:

"In former years my predecessor has called attention to the unsatisfactory results obtained by the present methods of winding up the affairs of banks when placed in the hands of receivers. Under the present banking act a bank going into the hands of the receiver practically goes from under the control and out of the jurisdiction of the State Banking board and substitutes it from the inspection of state bank examiners. There has been a bill introduced in the legislature making it the duties of receivers of state banks to make to the State Banking board detailed reports of the affairs of such bank at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the board. I am heartily in accord with this law, and I believe that it will be a great protection to depositors of failed banks.

"The secretary in his report for 1899 called attention to a decision of the supreme court affecting private banks owned by an individual. This decision denies to an individual engaged in the banking business as a private banker the right to set aside any portion of his capital as bank capital upon which depositors or other creditors of his bank would be entitled to a prior lien. Although it must be admitted that the private banks rank among the best and strongest banking institutions of the state, yet the board can hardly realize the difficulty under the decision in the supervision of the class of banks referred to.

"In view of the dangerous tendency among many of the banks of the state to invest too heavily in real estate securities, and inasmuch as the law is silent upon this question, and realizing the difficulty and time necessarily involved in realizing on such securities in the event of forced collections, especially in time of money stringency, I would recommend that, by

the authority vested in your honorable board under section 26 of the banking act, a ruling be made limiting the amount that may be loaned upon such securities to a reasonable per cent of the paid-up capital.

To Make Directors Subscribers.
"I would recommend such an amendment to the state banking act as will make it compulsory for anyone, before becoming a director of a state bank, to be a subscriber to its capital stock to such an amount that the board of directors will demand the careful investigation and supervision of the affairs of the institution that should be exercised by its board of directors. I would also recommend that the principal officers be chosen from the members of the board of directors. The law should fix the minimum number of directors to be maintained by an incorporated bank.

"Upon compliance with section 26 of the banking act a bank may loan to its officers and employes the same as to any other person. This is a privilege that I fear is too often abused and offers too many inducements for the use of the bank's funds for outside speculation by the officers of the bank, many times diverting their attention from the affairs of the bank to outside business adventures—a practice from which, as a rule, a bank must ultimately suffer—and I would recommend that the law be so amended as to place closer restrictions upon such loans, limiting the amount to be loaned to such officers and employes.

Matter of Loans.
"Section 27 of the banking act reads as follows: 'No individual, firm or corporation transacting a banking business in this state shall loan to any single corporation, firm or individual, including in such loan all loans made to the several members or shareholders of such firm or corporation, more than 20 per centum of the paid-up capital of such bank and no case shall the total liabilities of the several shareholders of an incorporated bank to such bank exceed 50 per cent of the paid-up capital of said bank, but the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values and the discount of commercial paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed.'

"I would recommend that this section be amended in so far as it relates to the discount of commercial paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same," so as not to apply to officers, directors, stockholders or employes of the bank, in order that the law may be construed to include in the liability of stockholders and especially officers, directors and employes liabilities of every kind; as well as as indorsers, guarantors, etc., as liabilities as principals.

Nebraskans at Cripple Creek.
Governor Savage today named the following delegates to represent Nebraska at the twelfth session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress, to be held in Cripple Creek July 16 to 20: Charles Cornell of Valentine, E. P. Kirkendall of Omaha, E. Meyers of Newport, E. J. Burkett, Frank M. Bilsh, J. C. Seacrest, H. A. Sawyer and Herman Dieks, all of Lincoln; J. S. Blanchard and W. J. C. Kenyon of South Omaha and B. Frank Neal of South Omaha.

The territory within the jurisdiction of the congress comprises the states of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wyoming and Washington and the territories of Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska and the newly-acquired possessions of Hawaii and the Philippine archipelago.

Transmississippi Trade.
While it is the object of the congress to encourage growth and the thorough development of every state and territory represented, to work in harmony for such national legislation as is calculated to promote the interests of the people, to increase reciprocal trade between the states and territories, to discuss matters of special interest and the international relations which will bring about desired results, it is also within the province to take cognizance of the great trade questions affecting the commercial relations between the Transmississippi states and the possessions of 19,000,000 people and the international relations with the neighbors of the far east. All these matters will be germane for discussion, but the executive committee has laid emphasis on a special program, embracing the following questions of immediate interest: Governmental duties of mines, rivers, waterways and harbors, Nicaragua canal, semi-arid region irrigation, Pacific cable, merchant marine, St. Louis World's fair, trade with the Orient, consular service, statehood, railroad transportation, preservation of forests, beet sugar and rice cultivation, trade with Mexico, exports and imports, encouragement of home manufactures, good roads and drainage, oil fields, irrigation, relation of the live stock interests to the forest reserves and matters pertaining to the postal service.

BRYAN ON SUPREME COURT

Editor of Commere Attacks the Instalar Decisions.

DECLARES REPUBLIC IS UNDERMINED

Very Foundations Shaken, Says the Lincoln Critic, and Discrimination Introduced in Violation of Constitutional Equal Rights.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, June 1.—(Special Telegram.)—W. J. Bryan tonight gave out a sensational criticism of the opinions of the United States supreme court in the Porto Rican cases. The statement begins with the following: "By a vote of five to four the supreme court has declared President McKinley emperor of Porto Rico, and according to the press dispatches, the emperor has gladly and gratefully accepted the title and authority thus conferred upon him by the highest judicial tribunal of the land."

"As the last issue of the Commoner was going to press, Justice Brown began reading the opinion of the court in the Delima case and as the decision was against the government in that case it was at first thought that the inhabitants of Porto Rico had been brought under the protection of the constitution. But those who were encouraged to believe that the constitution had caught up with the flag were doomed to disappointment. In the Downes case, decided immediately afterward, a majority of the court, composed of Justices Brown, Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna, held that the congress could deal with Porto Rico (and the same logic applies to the Philippines) without regard to the limitations of the constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Harlan, Peckham and Brewer dissented in strong and vigorous language, but the opinion of the majority—even a majority of one—stands until it is reversed.

"This is one of the most important decisions, if not the most important, ever rendered by the court; it not only declares that congress is greater than the constitution which created it—the creature greater than the creator—but it denies the necessity for a written constitution. The position taken by the court is defended, or rather excused, by reasoning which, if followed out, will destroy constitutional liberty in the United States."

"Every reason given by Justice Brown could be used with even more force to support a decision nullifying all limitations placed by the constitution on congress when dealing with the citizens of the several states. If the Porto Ricans can trust the wisdom and justice of a congress which they do not elect and cannot remove, why do the people of the United States need a constitution to protect them from a congress which they do elect and can remove?"

Assails Foundation of Republic.
"The decision in effect declares that the people are not the source of power, it denies 'taxation without representation' and denies that governments derive 'their just powers from the consent of the governed.' It assails the foundation of the republic and does so on the ground of expediency.

"The dissenting opinions bristle with precedents and burn with patriotism; they ought to awaken conscientious republicans to a realization of the meaning of imperialism. This decision, like the Dred Scott decision, raises a political issue which must be settled by the people. The supreme court has joined with the president and congress in an attempt to change the form of our

government, but there yet remains an appeal to the people.

"The election of 1890 did not decide this question, for the republicans denied that they favored imperialism, but they can deny it no longer. They must now admit their repudiation of the constitution, as well as the Declaration of Independence.

"In order to fully understand these opinions it must be known that in ruling that the Dingley tariff raises costs and not prevail against Porto Rico, the court did not act on the theory that the constitution followed the flag during any of these periods under consideration.

"This ruling was made because, in the opinion of the court, a law enacted for the purpose of levying tariff duties against a foreign country could not be applied in levying tariff duties against a country that was not 'foreign.'

"In other words, if immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty, congress had enacted a law levying the Dingley rates, specially against Porto Rico, those rates would have prevailed.

"Turning his batteries on the reasoning of the court, Mr. Bryan continues: "In the court's opinion the legality of any tariff rates between Porto Rico and the United States simply waited upon a formal act of congress establishing those rates as applying to Porto Rico.

Makes Congress Territorial Dictator.
"The logic of this opinion as it applies to the right of congress to levy tariff customs would make it possible for congress to levy tariff duties on articles coming from any territory of the United States.

"With respect to our new possessions, the decision is an unfair one, because it denies to them equal trade privileges with other portions of the United States whose sovereignty has been established over them, and the purpose of the constitution in providing for equal trade privileges was that no section subject to United States sovereignty should ever become the victim of discrimination. This principle is in line with every foundation principle of this government.

"Every reason given by Justice Brown could be used with even more force to support a decision nullifying all limitations placed by the constitution on congress when dealing with the citizens of the several states. If the Porto Ricans can trust the wisdom and justice of a congress which they do not elect and cannot remove, why do the people of the United States need a constitution to protect them from a congress which they do elect and can remove?"

Empire on Constitution's Ruins.
Mr. Bryan next charges the court with attempting to "erect an empire on the ruins of the constitution," and declares in outspoken terms that the decision was based on expediency. Turning again to the reasoning of the court, he says: "It is an amazing bit of logic for a dignified justice of the highest court in this land to contend that a fear that congress might abuse the unlimited power given it by the supreme court should be quelled by the reflection that 'the same may be said of its powers under the constitution as well as outside of it.' One of the extraordinary features of the supreme court's decision delivered by Justice Brown

is the attempt to assure the people that the safeguard of a written constitution can be destroyed without danger. This argument is of such a remarkable character that it deserves to be posted in every American scrapbook.

Follows Great Britain.
Mr. Bryan closes with the following: "To what a glorious field for inspection this justice of the supreme court has invited the American people. Under this opinion we are about to embark on Great Britain's colonial policy, and to reassure ourselves, to quiet our conscience, we have but to look at the history of Great Britain toward its outlying possessions since the American revolution—an inspiring spectacle indeed.

"We may look at South Africa, where Great Britain's unrestrained possession of power has destroyed two promising republics and has drenched the soil with the blood of patriots; we may look at India, whose people have been dying by starvation for years; at Australia, where on several occasions the bounty and generosity of the American people have been necessary in the sovereignty of Great Britain, from death by starvation."

The above selections are the main paragraphs of an article of 3,000 words which Bryan will print in his paper next week in large boldface type, under the caption "Empire McKimley."

Adopted Son Contest Will.
An exciting legal contest, involving sensational charges, is promised over the will of Mrs. Mary A. Bentley, who died Sunday at her home in this city.

Mrs. Bentley lived many years in Pawnee county and when she adopted a baby boy, eight years ago the family removed to Lincoln. The adopted son married several years ago and two years ago was divorced. A week before she died Mrs. Bentley executed a will, distributing her property among charitable institutions and relatives, but leaving the adopted son only \$500. Formal notice of a contest has been filed by the adopted son.

Suit Over Bank Failure.
Judge Holmes listened to arguments this morning on a motion for a new trial of the Gener-Yates case, which grows out of the failure of the Capital National bank. Particular stress was laid by H. F. Rose, attorney for the plaintiff, on the assignment of error that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the verdict. That the court erred in instructing the jury that Gener's reliance must have been upon the statement and the statement alone and not upon the ability of the managers and upon the fact that the bank had been paying large dividends, and that it also erred in telling the jury that the second allegation was unsupported by evidence, when the truth of it had been admitted by the defense and no evidence was necessary. Mr. Rose insisted that this production of the