The chief want in life is somebody who shall make os do the best we

Special Sale of Lace Curtains

Our annual Spring Sale of Lace Curtains commences Monday; March 20, at 8 A. M.

The same spirit that enters into all of our Special Sales will prevail in this great sale as well, The special prices advertised are genuine reductions. You probably have had some at the regular prices and will need a few pair more. Come Monday and share in the saving. Here are a few of the offerings.

Odd Lots of Curtains

Four Curtains, cable net, regular \$5.00 a pair, in this sale at \$4.79, for the lot of four curtains. Four Curtains, cable net, regular \$3.00 a pair, in this sale at \$4.20 for the lot

of four curtains. Two Curtains, Irish Point, regular \$7.00 a pair, in this sale at \$4.20 for the lot of two curtains. Six Curtains, cable net, regular \$3.00 a pair, in this sale at \$6.50 for the lot

of six curtains. Six Curtains, bobinet mesh, regular \$6.00 a pair, in this sale at \$6.29 for the lot of six curtains.

Four Curtains, cable net, regular \$4.00 a pair, in this sale at \$3.99 for the lot of four curtains. Three Curtains, cable net, regular \$3.00 a pair, in this sale at \$2.25 for the lot

Five Curtains, Nottingham, regular \$3.00 a pair, in this sale at \$3.98 for the lot of five enriains.

Five Curtains, Nottingham, regular \$2.50 a pair, in this sale at \$2.90 for the lot of five curtains. Six Curtains, Nottingham, regular \$1.50 a pair, in this sale at \$2.28 for the

lot of six curtains. Four Curtains, cable net, regular \$3.00 a"pair, at \$3.85 for the lot of four curtains. Six Curtains, bobinet mesh, regular \$6.00 a pair, at \$7.20 for the lot of six

curtains \$2.00 Ruffled Swiss Curtains at \$1.35 a pair.

\$1.85 Ruffled Bobinet Curtains at 98c a pair. \$3.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$2.00 a pair.

Ruffled Swiss Curtains at 45c, 55c, 70c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair. \$5.00 Robinet Mesh Lace Curtains at \$3.25 a pair.

\$4.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$2.75 a pair. And hundreds of other such bargains as these See our Douglas street windows and come early

Choice New Styles in Even Length Skirt

Not every tailor can make a perfect hanging skirt. Neither do you find perfect fitting skirts in every store. The garments sold by Thompson, Belden & Co. are absolutely correct in style, fabric and make. Even length Skirts in handsome black taffeta silk at \$15.75, \$18.00, \$20.00 and

Even length Skiris in handsome French voiles, elegant silk drop skirt, at \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$27.50. Even length Skirts in cloth, in all the latest designs, at \$6.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

Rain or Shine Coats

No more handsomer styles were ever shown than the Rain Coat of this sea Our styles are unique and pretty, the materials are the best. Prices for handsome coats, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00.

Silk Suits-Cloth Suits-Silk Shirts.

WAIST SUITS-Are here in a beautiful variety of styles.

Short Covert Coats.

We have already sold hundreds of the new chic Covert Coats. Every day we show something new. Prices, \$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

Ladies' Waists

Our stock of new Shirt Waists, consisting of all the very latest noveltles of the day, are now here. Every waist is new, clean and pretty. Prices from \$1.00

THOMPSON BELDEN & GU

V. M. C. A. Building. Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Streets.

ure adequate in its provisions to guarantee leaving no trace of his whereabouts. Every relief from existing conditions and had the effort is being made by the officers to apsupport of those members who are classed prehend him. as anti-reliroad men. Its defeat is looked should have been amended in one or two particulars. For instance, some had different ideas as to the composition of the ommission, but Senator Sheldon and his friends believed that in the main it was feat as a distinct railroad triumph.

Represents Himself as Land Buyer and Gains Confidence of Cashier, SIDNEY, Neb., March 18 .- (Special Teleand a bank draft for the balance. Shortly

Cured of Piles.

After Suffering More Than Twenty-Five Years.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

Until about two years ago I had had plies for about thirty years, at times bleeding and very painful. I got a fifty-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure at the drug store and used it, and was entirely cured: got another box, in case I needed it, and as the piles did not return in six months, gave the remedy to a friend of mine who wanted the doctor to operate to cure him. My friend said he would use the 'pyramids, but he knew they would do him no good; out they cured him of piles of twenty-five years' standing. I am free from piles today, and have been since using Pyramid File Cure. I was captain in the civil

war." James Adams, Soldiers' Home, Cal. The majority of people labor under the impression that an operation is necessary in severe cases of piles, or hemorrholds, and are very skeptical regarding the remedist virtues of any medicinal compound. Testimony like the above should certainly have a tendency to dispel this impression. although it is odd that such a fallacy should prevail, and still more odd that so many people should think an operation effects a permanent cure, whereas the contrary is more often the case.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 1203 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mall the trial package in a plain wrapper. Thousands have been cured in this easy, painiess and inexpensive way, in the privacy of their home. No knife and its torture. No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for i



Odd Trousers Rain Coats There is something

about our ready-towear garments that makes them different from others.



ernor, attorney general and treasurer the afterwards Mr. Spanogle found out the commission. It was regarded as a meas- draft was not good, but the man had flown,

> The bill, perhaps, FARMERS FLOCK TO CORN SPECIAL No Stop Scheduled for One Place, but

> > Crowd Forces One.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 18 .- The Union

Pacific corn education special closed a a good measure, and they regard its de- three days' tour of Nebraska at Kearney this evening. The enthusiasm and interest manifested during the entire trip has been CASHES BAD DRAFT AT BANK | much greater than had been anticipated. even by the railroad officials. Fifteen counties were visited. The crowds at the fifty odd towns have at all times fully occupied the seating capacity arranged for gram.)-A fellow representing himself as them, and in many instances have been a land buyer dropped into the Bank of of such proportions as to require the man-Bridgeport vesterday and presented a let- agement to arrange overflow meetings. The ter purporting to show negotiations in eagerness of Nebraska farmers to hear which he was interested. He produced a the lectures was evidenced at one point draft for \$1,100 to Mark Spanogle, ex- today. Elba, at which no stop had been county attorney and cashler of the bank, scheduled. When the train reached that thing is in the growth of the country. In a long struggle." and had it cashed. He got \$350 in cash point nearly 500 farmers were gathered at its spreading out it brings new problems the depot, having anticipated the arrival and doesn't do away with any of the old of the "education special." The special was a trifle behind time, and, in order to not disappoint those whom it was known were waiting at other points, the management felt that it could not make an exception in this case and Conductor Kiger was instructed to start the train as soon as he had registered. Just as the special was pulling out of the little town a sturdy farmer pulled the bell cord and the train was "held up" until Profs. Bruner and Pugsiey had delivered a fifteen-minute address. At other towns equal interest was shown by the farmers who were gathered

> covered and over 6.000 farmers were benefited. The arrangements have been admirable, the audiences in each instance being well provided for. Today's tour covered nearly 300 miles and about thirty addresses were made. The largest audiences were at Scotla, Boelus,

during the trip About 1,000 miles were

Pleasanton and Ord. ST. PAUL. Neb. March 18 .- The third day of the Union Pacific's corn education special started out with the largest and most enthusiastic crowds thus far en countered. At Ord, where the special stopped for the night a demonstrative crowd of farmers were on hand early in the morning to hear of results obtained by the university men at the experiment

stations. At Elba a holdup occurred. The spe cial was not scheduled to stop for lectures at that point. It was necessary, however, to meet a train there, and a serious crowd of over 200 furmers insisted on hearing the glad news. As the special was leaving that station an enthusiast pulled the bell cord and Profs. Bruner and Humsley were compelled to give afteen-minute lectures before the train was permitted to proceed.

TRAIN WRECK NEAR COLERIDGE

Cars Leave Track and Mail Clerk is Injured When Floor Breaks. HARTINGTON, Neb., March 18 .- (Special of Coleridge about 8 o'clock last night. The passenger coaches and two freight cars and have more strength to do my house left the track, one car of cost rolling down work. a high embankment.

George Hinks, mail clerk, was hurt in the back by the front trucks of the combina- | soft that I was not able to do any work tion car breaking through the floor. The I weighted only 108 pounds. Nothing that I passengers and Mail Clerk Hinks were placed in a tox car which stayed on the track and brought to Hartington and later in the evening the baggage, mail and express cars were brought to Hartington. The wrecking train was immediately dispatched to the scene of the accident. The figure rounded out, my weight increased wreck is supposed to have been caused by

Marder and Suicide at Chicago. CHICAGO: March 18.—Frank Vekoun, a allor, after firing two shots through a closed door in an attempt to kill his wife it her home today. Shot and knied himself three Vekoun was insinjured. The man and his wife had separated some time ago and the suicide and attempted murder followed Vokoun's unsuccessful efforts to persuade his wife to return to him.

BEE, MARCH 10, 1905. BANQUET STUYVESANT FISH

Omaha Business Mer Meet the President of the Illinois Central.

FORMAL OPENING OF BRIDGE OCCASION

Hend of Great Railroad Touches of the Question of Congressional Regulation of Rail-

road Rates.

Omaha business men entertained President Stuyyesant Fish and other officials of the Illinois Central road yesterday on the occasion of the formal opening of the fine, new double drawbridge at East Omaha. Eighty-five men participated in the dinner and listened to an unusually good line of after-esting oratory. The dining rooms of the Commercial club had been thrown together and presented an inviting picture. The tables were embellished with julips and greenery and sparkled with glass and silver. The table where sat the guests carried a complete model of the East Omaha bridge. General Charles F. Manderson, toastmaster, sat at the head of the speakers' table, at which the guests were assembled On his right sat President Fish, and on his left John R. Webster, president of the bridge company. J. H. Van Brunt and Victor Bender of the Council Bluffs Commercial club and Hon. Smith McPherson. judge of the federal court for the southern district of lows, were also at this table, Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, W. S. Wright, president of the Commercial club; Luther Drake, George F. Bidwell, G. W. Holdrege and F. W. Judson, chairman of the executive committee of the Commercial club. were the Omaha contingent. With President Fish were Second Vice President J. Hanrahan, W. E. Keeppers, general freight agent of the road; I. G. Rawn, general manager, and J. A. L. Waddell, the engineer of the bridge

Introduces the Oratory. It was not until 9:19 o'clock that General

the mental stimulants, "If it were not for the wise legislation, he began, "which gave land grants for the building of the railroads the great state of Nebraska and the transmississippi country would not be developed as it is now. As I recall it, the Illinois Central 1 ad was the first to receive land grants, and Daniel Webster, among others, opposed it, saying the country which it was meant to reach in southern Illinois was utterly unfit for a place of residence for white men. You know what has been said of the country from which Nebraska was formed. No man worthy of any great place comes to it a part through good fortune. He may be born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but that makes little difference in the end. I know of Mr. Fish that he started at the bottom, as a clerk in headquarters, was found fitted for the work and advanced to vice president, and then to president, which office he has held for twenty years. Let us drink to the head of this great system."

President Fish Replies.

The toast was drunk standing and then President Fish arose and answered to the subject, "The Occasion."

"General Manderson and Gentlemen of the Commercial Club: I want to thank you gentlemen for your much too flattering words. It is always a pleasure for a railroad man to get acquainted with his public. It is always a pleasure when he feels they have got to know him so that they understand his difficulties and he can learn their needs. The trouble between cause they do not understand each other It was said of Franklin Pierce that he of plenty." was a great mon in New Hampshire, but when they spread him out over the whole United States he spread out awfully thin. So it is with our road; its first charter allowed for 700 miles of road in Illinois, and

"I have not failed to note since my arrival this morning that on questions of rates there is not an absolute harmony between Council Bluffs and Omnha Besides these cities there are some other stations in the country served by the Illinois Central. The trouble is we cannot give our road is spread over-many states and our burden is too large to carry. The great Mr. Gould refused to sign it, but did after ones.

Talks of Rate Problem

"I shall not try to discuss what congress is trying to do to regulate rates, but will try to call your attention to the wisdom or unwisdom of legislation. The constitution of the United States was first made for political problems, but they found they couldn't so on, so they made the constitution for commercial purposes and left to congress the control of the foreign commerce and the commerce of the states. There is probably a division among you on the question of free trade, but all of you must admit the commercial growth of the country is due to the absolute freedom of interstate commerce which we enjoyed until 1887. Then congress did not restrict the railroads, but regulated them, was given to a formal visit to the bridge as it had a right to do. We went on prosperously until the present. Now it is proposed to let some man in Washington fix the rates. Let us apply this to other businesses. Say if congress should try to regulate the price of grain or of live stock,

THE SIMPLE LIFE Ways That Are Pleasant and Paths That Are Peace.

It is the simple life that gives length of days, serenity of mind and body and tranquillity of soul.

Simple hopes and ambitions, bounded by the desire to do good to one's neighbors simple pleasures, habits, food and drink. Men die long before their time because they try to crowd too much into their experiences-they climb too high and full too hard. A wise woman writes of the good that a simple diet has done her:

"I have been using Grape-Nuts for about six months. I began rather sparingly, uniii I acquired such a liking for it that for the last three months I have depended upon it almost entirely for my diet, eating nothing else whatever but Grape-Nuts for Telegram.).-The evening train was partly breakfast and supper, and I believe I could wrecked two and one-half miles northwest | eat it for dinner with fruit and be satisfied without other food, and feel much bette

> "When I began the use of Grape-Nuts was thin and weak, my muscles were so ate did me any good. I was going down bill rapidly, was nervous and miserable with no ambition for anything. My condition improved rapidly after I began to eat Grape-Nuts food. It made me feel like s new woman; my muscles got solid, my to 126 pounds in a few weeks, my nerves grew steady and my mind better and clearer. My friends tell me they haven't seen me look so well for years.

"I consider Grape-Nuts the best food on the market, and shall never go back to meats and white bread again." Name There's a reason. Look in each pkg. for the little book,

you would say it was interfering with pri vate business. Take banks that are absolutely chartered by the government, what would you say if the government tried to regulate the amount of interest and other matters? It would not work. They have tried it in Europe. They tried to find out what an article cost so as to fix a just price, but did not go into the market and find out what it would sell for. When our aws were made we were sufficiently advanced to know that the price of a commodity could not be fixed by the statutes. but must be regulated by the law of supply

and demand. " I beseech you to think when it is pro posed to leave the control of rates to a small body of men in Washington, far from the horizon of Omaha business, how will affect your industries. Let us get together on this thing without heat. Before a step is taken let us discuss this in all the phases through the press and elsewhere before anything is done. This is the occasion' I think and it will be worthy If we act for the best effect on the greatest number of people among the 80,000,000 of the United States.

W. S. Wright's Views.

President W. S. Wright of the Commer cial club said: "Omaha appreciates that the interests of commercial Omaha and the The success of one is the success of the other. The developmen of the country closely follows the develop ment of the railroads. The railroad business cannot be a success without this being reflected in the real estate and commercial conditions of the city. Business mer feel they are better served and treated now and would rather leave the rate business to men who have given their lives to its study than to put it on a political basis in the hands of a political body at a distance from Omaha, when it is not fa millar with the conditions here."

Charles A. Dickson on "The Missouri Valley and Its Railroads," said: "Sloux City has every reason to join Omaha on this oc casion. Sioux City remembers the Illinois Central road gave it the benefit of the river rate. The history of the development of transportation of the country has yet to be written. Frederick the Great, who killed thousands, fills libraries, while singularly little is known of the men who built Manderson, as toastmaster, arose to lead up this country. William H. Osborne built the program from the physical delights to the Illinois Central to the gulf and little or nothing is known of him. Makers of histories should arrange their books so the heads of the children will not be filled with fighters, but with men who have conferred life on the country. In place of statues of Peter the Great at Washington should be statues of Watts, Fulton and

many other similar men.' Designer Talks of Bridge. J. A. Waddell spoke on "Some Facts About the Bridge," Mr. Waddell wore the order of knighthood conferred on him by the mikado for his work in teaching the Japanese to build bridges. "The cost of temporary and part permanent bridge had to be estimated in one-half hour. It was placed at \$450,000. Pile plers had never been attempted in the river be fore. The company was given three days to raise \$250,000 if it was to get the \$750;-000 necessary from eastern capitalists. The bridge is the only one in the world with and heaviest in the country. The old piles by water jet in from three to five minutes. They were put in for eight years

Victor E. Bender, "A Voice from Across the River," said: "Council Bluffs always expects its sons to tell the story of how Abraham Lincoln stood on the bluffs and pointed out the spot for the end of the war whoop at that time. Council Bluffs the carriers and public usually comes be- into the American desert. The three cities welcome the Illinois Central to the plains

Visit to the Bridge. John R. Webster spoke on "The History of the Bridge." "It is a history of tribulation. The bridge was built by Omaha men, the company organized in 1889, the it was an easy thing to meet its difficulties charter granted in 1891, the first bridge finished in 1893. Then the tracks ended in the Nicholas street swamps and the hard times appeared to have ruined the venture. At Philadelphia it was decided to tear it down, but Mr. Welsh gave \$750,000 more. Stickney of the Great Western spent a month here planning, but could not get the money. In 1890 President Fish sole attention to one single point. The promised to buy the bridge if a contract were furnished with the Missouri Pacific.

G. M. Hitchcock, in place of J. M. Dickinson, on "Shifting Borders," said: "Nothing has a fixed boundary-all business and other conditions have changed; been revolutionized. So railroad men should not treat men who have new propositions as States senator to succeed Francis M. altogether beyond the pale. People have made up their minds to settle once for all these rate questions. No injury will be done the railroads by this regulation. United States attorney for the western disbut new factors have entered the business. Seventy-five years ago congress controlled ommerce and the highways. It is a matter of regret to some that it abdicated its he was a candidate for governor and in right when the railroads came. No restriction of railroads was intended, but the prevention of partiality on the public

History of the Bridge. The afternoon before the Omaha dinner The Illinois Central furnished a train for

Omaha men, leaving the Union station at 3 o'clock. A second train from Council Bluffs met this at the bridge. Light refreshments were served on the trains and large parties of sightseers and interested parties went out to view the great double track steel draw bridge. The draws were to have been swung out, but the motors were burned out and nothing could be done. A shower of rain came up at the moment of arrival of the trains, so that the inspection of the bridge was cut short. Few of those who went out had any previous dea of the magnitude of the new engineering work.

CORDOVA GIVEN FOUR YEARS Unfrocked New Jersey Minister is Sent to Prison on Two

Charges.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 18. F. Cordova, the unfrocked minister, who twice eloped with Julius Bowne of South River and who was convicted of abandoning his wife and three children and assaulting his wife, today was sentenced to serve four years in prison. As soon as sentence was pronounced

Cordova's counsel filed an application for a writ of error, which will act as a stay until a decision has been given in the supreme court in either June, or November.

PRESIDENT IS NOW AT HOME Returns from Trip to New York This Morning and Crowd Greets Him.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- President and Mrs. Roosevelt reached Washington from New York today at 7:20 a. m. They were met at the Pennsylvania station by their carriage and driven directly to the White

House. The trip from New York was without ments and white bread again." Name noteworthy incident. Notwithstanding the given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. was greeted by a considerable crowd at the station as he left the train. There was, however, no demonstration.

WARNER ELECTED SENATOR

Kansas City Man is Chosen by Republicans of Missouri.

DEADLOCK IS BROKEN ON LAST DAY

Balloting Preceding the Election is Marked with Noise and Excitement by Friends of Demoeratie Candidate.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 18.-In

cenes of the wildest disorder Major Willlam Warner, republican, of Kansas City was today elected United States senato Missouri to succeed Francis Marion Cockrell, whose term expired March and who had occupied the office since 1874 The election of Major Warner ended the deadlock in the legislature which began when the first joint ballot was taken on January 8. Today's joint session was the forty-fifth and the elective ballot was the sixty-seventh. From the beginning the democrats steadily voted for their caucus nominee, Cockrell, while the majority of the republicans voted for Thomas K. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, chairman of the state central committee and caucus nomince. Strong opposition was made by Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, forme republican national committeeman, and hi adherents refused to leave him. This resulted in the splitting of the republican vote and over a score of candidates were named in the different joint ballots taken Caucuses were held, the matter was discussed in conferences and every effort was made to stem the tide for the caucus cominec. Niedringhaus, but while he held his ground he did not gain. On March 7 the name of Major Warner

was introduced among the various candidates and he received two votes. Thereafter his name appeared from time to time, but he received only a scattering vote. By concurrent resolution the time for sine die adjournment of the legislature was fixed at 3 o'clock today. It seemed apparent that unless some very decided change should take place by running a new candidate who would draw a republican majority of voters, either Missouri would b without a senator to fill Senator Cockrell's vacancy or at the last moment the republicans would join forces with the democrats and re-elect Mr. Cockrell. Efforts were made in a joint session last night to break the deadlock and elect L. F. Parker, but after continued balloting there was no result. When the final joint session was convened today the tense situation drew almost the population of Jefferson City to the capitol and interest was at fever heat. The house chamber was with difficulty kept cleared that business might proceed, but the corridors were jammed and the capitol grounds were thronged.

Seven Ballots Taken. Seven ballots were taken to decide the deadlock. Two days ago Warner received a total of four votes on three joint ballots. Last night his vote crept up steadily until It reached sixty-eight. When the ballottwo draws. The new draw is the longest ing opened today Warner, Niedringhaus and Cockrell were the principal contestwere seventy feet long and were driven ants, with a small vote for Kerens and a scattering vote for Peck. Parker and Bartholdt. On the second ballot the supportand at the end of twelve years were in good ers of Kerens returned to him and remained until the end, Cockrell's vote was undin inished and remained so throughout, and Warner had advanced by drawing

from Niedringhaus. Little change was made during the next four ballots, while the democrats clam-Union Pacific road. Omaha was only a ored for adjournment and the republicans endeavored to fight through to a successful is a cornucopia of railroad terminals, but result. The wildest disorder prevailed the good things leak through the little end and time and again proceedings were brought to a standstill by the turn In the midst of this, after the sixth bal-

lot had been taken, R. C. Kerens advanced to the rostrum, and in a few words urged that if it was the desire of the assembly to elect Warner that he be elected. This was practically a withdrawal of Kerens' name and solved the deadlock. For a time nothing could be done, as the wild clamor drowned out everything else and Kerens' name was checred to the echo. Finally some semblance of order was restored and the seventh ballot was taken, resulting in the Kerens supporters going to Warner and he was elected, fifteen minutes before the fixed time for adjournment. The vote on the final ballot stood: Warner, 91; Cockrell, 83; Niedringhaus, 1.

By the time the vote had been announced and the different candidates cheered, the fifteen minutes had expired and at 3 o'clock the Forty-third general assembly adjourned

Sketch of New Senator. KANSAS CITY, March 18 .- Major William Warner, who was today elected United Cockrell, has practiced law in Kansas City since 1865 and is one of the leading members of the bar in the southwest. He is trict of Missouri.

He represented the Fifth Missouri district in congress from 1885 to 1889. In 1892 1887 was voted for by the republican legislators for United States senator when the late George G. Vest was re-elected. He was republican presidential elector in 1873 and has been a delegate to every repub lican national convention in the last thirty years. He was first department commander of the Grand Army of the Republie in Missouri and from 1888 to 1889 was national commander-in-chief. Benator-elect Warner said;

I shall go into office with but one pledge to Fort Crook today. They enlisted in the loan of \$5,000,000.

The Omaha National Bank

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

OF OMAHA

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 14, 1905.

RESOURCES LIABILITIES. Loans and Discounts... \$1,000,000,00 ... \$5.168.505.56 Capital 200,500,60 Overdrafts 11.141.18 Surplus Fund. U. S. Bonds, for circulation... 635,000.0 38,775.12 Stocks and Bonds. 600,000.00 294,648,27 Circulation Banking House and Safety 7,056,401.06 Deposits ... Deposit Vaults. 200.000.00 S. Bends for \$9,795,206.18 Deposits .. Due from Ap proved Reserve Agents Due from other Banks 840,122,68 Cash on hand ... 1,979,527.91 Due from U. S. 28,100.00 3,256,511.17 Treas. \$0,795,296.18 OFFICERS. J. H. MILLARD, President.

WM. WALLACE, Vice President. C. F. McGREW. Vice President CHAS. E. WAITE, Cashler. FRANK BOYD, ASS't Cashier.

DIRECTORS. J. H. MILLARD. N. W. WELLS. GUY C. BARTON. C. F. McGREW

WM. WALLACE. I. W. CARPENTER. W. M. BURGESS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Nebraska National Bank.

at Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, at the close of business, March 14, 1995;

RESOURCES.

\$ 708,586,02

3,399,42

170,000,00

150,000.00

21,000.00 104,748.95

27, 923, 26

82,000,00

835,227.40

\$2,139,385.35

8,500.00

26,059,27

166,900.00

\$2,139,385,35

Directors.

43,162,83

18,485.94

68.104.00 36,000.00—

10,727.99

LIABILITIES

Loans and discounts. Overdrafts, secured and

U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits

Prefilims on U. S. bonds
Stocks, securities, etc...
County and city warrants
Banking house, furniture and fixtures
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)

ngents)
Due from state banks
and bankers
Due from approved reserve agents
Checks and other cash

Notes of other national

Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:

Capital stock paid in ... Surplus fund Undivided profits, less

expenses and taxes

other national

banks \$423,260.24 Due to state banks and bankers 104,874.32 Due to trust companies

and savings banks... 21,297.57 Individual deposits sub-ject to check....... 867,752.35 Demand certificates of

deposit 10,727.99
Time certificates of deposit 118,703.26
Certified checks 221.00
Cashier's checks out-

standing 371.84 United States deposits, 107, 207, 73 Deposits of U.S. dis-

Deposits of U.S. dis-bursing officers 42,009.78-1,696,426.68

State of Nebraska. County of Douglas, ss: I. Lewis S. Reed, cashier of the above named bank, do selemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEWIS S. REED, Cashier.

WARREN SWITZLER, H. W. YATES, Jr., W. E. SHEPARD,

paid National bank outstanding

Total

Correct-Attest:

agents)

Fractional

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The First National Bank of Omaha at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business. March 14, 1906:

RESOURCES. and discounts secured bonds to secure 67,765.33 200,000.00 Circulation
U. S. bonds to secure
U. S. deposits.....
U. S. bonds on hand.
Stocks, securities, etc.
Banking house, furniture and fixtures... 200,000.00 1,300.00 505,774.05 S. deposits Premiums on U. S 125,000.00 Due from national banks (not reserve \$ 543,901.13 1.182.235.50- 2.392.399.3 Exchanges for clear-Fractional paper rency, nickels cents Lawful Money serve in Bank, viz: Specie Legal tender notes... Redemption fund with U.S. treasurer (5 per cent of circula-tion) 658.329.00- 1,111.880.4

10,000.00 Specie Legal tender notes.... Redemption fund with U. S. treamurer (5 per cent of circulation)... Due from U. S. treas-urer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund 5,100.00 \$9,357,266,28 LIABILITIES. Surplus fund Surplus fund Individed profits, less expenses and taxes paid 201,379.71 pald National bank notes Due to other national banks \$1,980,915.88 state banks

oue to state and bankers 1,372,645.28 Due to trust com-panies and savings banks 88,109.97 Individual deposits subject to check... 2,361,456.86 Demand certificates of 109,845.77 193,645.77 deposit Time certificates of deposit 'ashier's checks outstanding 48,136,62 United States deposits 166,602,25 Deposits of U. S. dis-bursing officers 19,140,08

\$9,357,266,28 Total. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
I. F. H. Davis, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. H. DAVIS, Cashier.

19.140.08- 8.355,886.5

Correct-Attest:
J. M. WOOLWORTH.
WILLIAM S. POPPLETON,
LUTHER L. ROUNTZE,
Directors,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1905.

JOHN H. BEXTEN, Notary Public.

shall never be subservient to the interests of the party.

In politics I am a stalwart republican and an admirer of the personality of Prestdent Roosevelt. It shall be my aim to build up the party and to eliminate factions. I have never kept books in politics and am too old to begin now. In what I may have to do with patronage there will be no kitchen cabinet between me and the citizen.

Two Descriers Are Arrested. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., March 18 - (Special.)-Sheriff J. D. McBride returned from Weeping Water last evening, bringing with

18th day of March, 1905. LEONARD W. SCHEIBER, Notary Public. and that to the people. Their interests cavalry at Lincoln and deserted the serv-shall never be subservient to the interests ice at Fort Stevens, Oregon, last October and had since been in hiding.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

Queen Resumes Journey. LONDON, March 18 .- The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which sailed from Portsmouth yesterday with Queen Alexandra and a party on board bound for Lisbon, and was compelled, owing to rough seus, to put into Portland harbor last night, resumed its voyage today.

Slam to Borrow Money. BANGKOK, Slam, March 18.-The king him Charles Wellever, aged 26 years, and Leo Duffield, aged 23 years. He took them has issued a decree authorizing a foreign

We Paid \$100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American disease germ that it cannot kill. The Eccema-Erysipela Fever-Gall Stones rights to Liquozone; the highest se reason is that germs are vegetables; scientific discovery. We did this after we do, and as millions of others do. You learned of. will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all

Kills Inside Germs

of your sickness.

Liquozone is not made by compounddrugs, nor is there alchohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gus largely oxygen gas-by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of

scientific and chemical research. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food-the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a Danar

ever paid for similar rights on any and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen —is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquotesting the product for two years. zone. It is the only known way to kill through physicians and hospitals, in this germs in the body without killing the country and others. We cured all kinds tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs of germ diseases with it—thousands of is a poison, and it cannot be taken in the most difficult cases obtainable. We ternally. Medicine is almost helpless proved that in germ troubles it always in any germ disease. It is this fact that accomplishes what medicine cannot do. gives Liquezone its worth to humanity. Now we ask you to try it-try it at our And that worth is so great that we have expense. Test it as we did; see what it spent over one million dollars to supply does. Then you will use it always, as the first bottle free to each sick one we

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and

forever. That is inevitable.

Har Fever-Influence Ridney Diseases La Grippe Lettorrhors Liver Troubles Maisris-Neuroigia Many Heart Troubles Flight-Freemonia Freemonia Troubles Stammed Troubles

Tuberculesia Tumora-Ulcers Varioscele Women's Diseases Gaporrhosa Glest All diseases that begin with fever-all inflam-mation-all catarrh-all contagious diseases all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nerrous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalises, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full size bottle, and we pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift made to convince you; to show you what Liquezone is, and what it can do. In justice to your-self, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

Cut Out This Coupon for this offer may not appear sgain. Fill out the blanks and mall it to The Liquosons Com-cat: . i : ice Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liqueseas will be gladly supplied for a test.

Give full address-write plainty.