**Wash Goods Remnants 5 C yd.**

**On Special Sale Friday—8 A. M.**

Guaranteed Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs on Sale in Our Basement. Prices Exceptionally Low. Don't Fail to See Them.

**Clean-Up Silk Sale Monday**

Watch Sunday's Papers for Particulars of This Great Event. All At Extreme Reductions.

**Thompson Belden & Co.**

16TH AND HOWARD STS.


ness of the committee of the whole was suspended this afternoon and Senator Kemp was invited to talk to the senate on the merits of his bill, calling a constitutional convention.

### COMMITTEE FOR CONTROL BILL

**Senate Has Long Dispute Over Method of Consideration.**

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The morning session of the senate developed into a discussion in committee of the whole whether the section in Ollis' Board of Control bill eliminating from membership on the board any person who lived in a county where there was a state institution should stand.

Nearly an hour was spent in the discussion of this section, an amendment having been made by the standing committee favoring its elimination. Ollis said that he was not caring very much whether it stood or not, but gave some reasons why he thought it should stand, principally the one that he thought a member who had a state institution in his own county would be prejudiced in favor of that institution.

Dodge of Douglas grew quite eloquent over the matter and said that he thought any man who was big enough to be a member of the board would be big enough to be fair in the matter. He wanted the provision in the bill stricken out because he believed it for the best interests of the state that a member of that committee should be one of the faculty of the state university and that the rest should be selected because of their ability, regardless of their location. He did not think that any man in Douglas county was a candidate for membership on the board and, therefore, it could not be charged that the scheme was instigated to favor Douglas. He even suggested that if it was necessary to go out of the state for a good man that it ought to be done, but when called to explain by Grossman of Douglas he said that he did not think it necessary to do that as there were just as good men in Nebraska as there was in any other state.

Grossman, however, challenged the advisability of taking a member from the state university faculty. He thought there were plenty of men all over Nebraska better equipped from a business standpoint to do efficient service on the board than were the members of the faculty.

**Macfarland Speaks.**

Macfarland of Douglas favored striking out the section, as he believed that there should be no restrictions on the governor in making the appointment. He thought that there were plenty of men in the state capable enough and big enough to fill the position without favoring an institution which might happen to be in the home county of the appointee. "Nebraska has the best and bravest of men and the fairest and noblest of women," said the senator, "and any of them are big enough and broad enough to forget local conditions."

Placek of Saunders humorously saw a "purpose in the amendment." He did not think that all of the talent of the state lay along the Missouri river, and believed that Saunders, Dodge, Fillmore and Valley had ought to be considered in the picking of the board.

Klein of Gage said that he did not think that the university professors should be placed on the board. "We want business men on that board and not theoretical men," said he, "and therefore he did not agree with the senator from Douglas (Dodge), who wanted a member of the state university faculty on the board.

Hoagland of Lincoln said that he was glad to see that the people along the Missouri river were beginning to admit that there were some good men out in the state and thought that the members of the board of control should be named from points west of the 100th meridian.

**Amendment Carries.**

The amendment carried with some votes to spare.

So far the discussion had appeared to be all sunshine and no cloud seemed to obscure the serenity of the occasion. But suddenly the wind began to blow, the lightning flashed and the thunder rolled across the senate chamber. It was all caused by a little motion by Kemp of Nance, who moved that a committee of three be appointed who should take both board of control bills before the senate and go through them carefully, correct the sections needed to make them legal and report tomorrow. His reason for making the motion was that the senate had spent a long time on just one section and if it should continue at that rate it would be many days before the matter could be brought to an end and then there would be no way in which the best points of both bills could be embodied in one.

He favored the Ollis bill, but thought that the members ought to be perfectly familiar with both bills before they took up final consideration of the matter, as it was the most important legislation probably before the session.

Ollis opposed any appointment of a committee with the object of comparing both bills.

Wolz of Dodge, who was in the chair, put the motion of Kemp and declared the same carried. Ollis demanded a standing vote and again the count showed the motion carried.

The committee then arose and reported and with Lieutenant Governor McKelvie presiding, a motion was made that the report of the committee of the whole be adopted. Ollis moved a substitute that the motion of Kemp for the appointment of a committee be stricken out and demanded a roll call. The vote was as follows:

For the substitute: Brookley, Cox, Grace, Grossman, Hale, Klein, Kohl, Krumbach, Ollis, Placek, Robertson, Smith, Talcott, West, Wink.—15.

Against: Bartling, Bushee, Cordeal, Dodge, Haarmann, Heasty, Hoagland (Lancaster), Hummel, Kemp, Kiecnel, Macfarland, Marshall, Reynolds, Saunders, Shumway, Spirk, Wolz.—17.

Absent: Hoagland of Lincoln.

In making the motion for the appointment of the committee Kemp had suggested that Ollis, the author of the bill under consideration, be made one of the committee, but when the chair named as that committee, Ollis, Dodge and Cordeal, Ollis refused to serve and his place was not filled until Wink of Buffalo was chosen.

In the morning session S. F. 253 was indefinitely postponed. This bill was introduced by Klein of Gage and raises the tax on county peddlers.

**Bills on Passage.**

The following bills were passed:

S. F. 17, by Saunders of Douglas—The Omaha water bill.

S. F. 213, by Hoagland of Lincoln—Provides that no judgment shall be set aside or annulled in criminal cases on grounds of misdirection of jury or legal error unless defendant's guilt is doubtful.

S. F. 170, by Dodge of Douglas—Provides for appointment of deputy assessors in Douglas county by the county assessor.

The vote on the Omaha water bill was unanimous, Keichel being the only member absent. Macfarland of Douglas explained his vote as follows:

"I vote aye for the reason that I believe the bill protects the stock yards and other parties in Omaha and South Omaha in the use of their private property and their private water works."

In committe of the whole with Wolz of Dodge in the chair, the following bills were ordered engrossed for third reading:

S. F. 127, by Hoagland of Lincoln—Amendment to civil code authorizing the changing of procedure in assignment suits.

S. F. 106, by Kemp of Nance—Provides for a constitutional convention.

S. F. 118, by Spirk of Saline—Makes sale of firearms to persons under 18 unlawful.

S. F. 134, by Bushee of Kimball—State aid to school districts over twelve square miles.

S. F. 191, by Dodge of Douglas—Provides for the immediate removal of insane convicts from the penitentiary.

S. F. 204, by Talcott of Knox—Provides that cream testing licenses may be revoked by pure food commissioner when testers are found guilty of fraudulent practices.

S. F. 159, by Talcott of Cedar—Provides sanitary restrictions for factories, mills and workshops.

S. F. 175, by Haarmann of Douglas—Provides that local registrars in Omaha and cities of the first class shall receive no compensation for their work.

**Aid for Rural Districts.**

A bill which took up most of the time of the committee of the whole was Bushee's state aid to rural school districts. This bill will effect about 480 school districts and over 9,000 children and covers thirty-four counties. It will give seven months of school instead of five and will apply only to districts of twelve square miles or more. It will require from $100,000 to $150,000 to meet the requirements.

### ROW OVER WILLIAMS' CHOICE

**Governor's Selection of Dr. Williams Causes Trouble.**

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—If a bull mooser is to a republican like a red rag to a mad bull, to a democrat he is like two red rags to a dozen mad bulls. At least the kicking going on among the faithful over the appointment of Dr. B. F. Williams to continue as superintendent of the Lincoln asylum indicate that.

Democratic candidates for state offices who were defeated and have not yet been cared for by the governor lay their defeat largely to the activity of Dr. Williams, who got up the bull moose petitions and helped them endorse the republican candidates on the state ticket.

In his campaign Governor Morehead is said to have repeatedly stated he would never appoint a bull mooser to office. These defeated democrats now charge him with having thrown them down and thrown down the party. Some of those kicking object to being quoted because they do not want to get in a row with his excellency, and they fear also it would hurt the party for it to become public just what they think of their governor.

And besides the democratic majority in the house may need to use the governor before the session is over, and while they are carrying bombs for him they do not want to use them publicly unless they have to.

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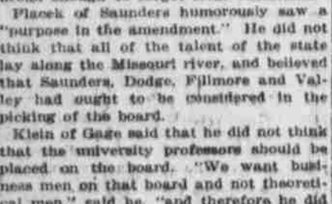


GLASGOW 2½ in. BELMONT 2¼ in. MEDORA 2⅛ in.

**ARROW Notch COLLARS**

"Get the knack of the NOTCH"

15c. each—2 for 25c.

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## FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL IN PROGRESS IN STREETS OF MEXICO

(Continued from Page One.)

when he was under General Huerta's command.

It was difficult to see how the rebels

**Federals Are Reinforced.**

The federal forces were reinforced last night by the arrival of detachments of all arms of the services. Many of the rebels had fortified themselves in the district, the center of which, the arsenal fell into their hands lately.

The rebels, however, had not increased in number and the size of the army under the command of Diaz is believed to be only a little over 2,500.

Most of the federals who arrived in the night were those commanded by General Angeles, which he had called from Cuernavaca. The total of these is said to be 1,500, and they brought with them two pieces of heavy artillery with much ammunition and stores.

Lieutenant Colonel Baron, who has conducted dashing campaigns during the revolution in Michoacan and Guanajuato, arrived with a small force, while Colonel Ocaranza, another young officer with a reputation for brilliant work, came in at the head of 300 federal troops from Vera Cruz.

**Federal Detachment Defeated.**

Straggling federals who arrived at the American embassy at noon declared that a detachment of government troops was shot to pieces on the western edge of the city early today. This indicates that Diaz has a mobile force outside his lines in the central district.

United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson prevented the issue of a general order to cut off all telephone communications this afternoon. He protested to President Madero that the rebels were not connected with the system and the order would cause unnecessary hardship.

**Shells Strike Cable Office.**

Between 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock shrapnell rained on the walls and shutters of the cable office, but the clerks and operators remained at their stations. A short time afterward a solid shot from a field gun entered the Jardin hotel.

The cannonading soon lost some of its viciousness and it seemed that the rebels were conserving their fire, although they continued to throw shells toward the palace. One federal battery kept steadily in action at the Colonia station, on the Paseo Reforma, and another on San Juan de Letran street.

The first sharp small arm engagement of the day occurred at 10:30, when a party of federals moved into range of the rebel sharpshooters. The battle was very brief, as both sides placed their chief reliance on a steady battery fire.

The infantry fighting lasted only a few minutes and was succeeded by a more intense cannonade from the rebels at the arsenal. The federal battery stationed in front of the British legation replied and drew much of the rebel fire.

Many women and children in the foreign colonies were conveyed during the night in automobiles flying white flags to places of comparative safety, but a large number of foreigners still were penned up today in regions not free from danger.

**People Sleep in Basements.**

Thousands of Mexican families concentrated on the lower floors and in basements of business buildings, trusting to the series of floors above to protect them.

In the American embassy dozens of American citizens were provided for. Blankets and mattresses were spread on the floors and every chamber in the place was utilized as a sleeping apartment. However, there was little or no evidence of panic or undue excitement.

Francisco de La Barra, former provisional president, became a refugee in the British legation yesterday after he approached President Madero on the question of compromising with the rebels. Madero refused to listen to him.

Lack of food supplies throughout the capital was not solved today. The rebels managed to obtain during the night seven big wagons full of bread and two wagon loads of milk, but provisions generally within the zone of mutineers were said early this morning to be scarce.

A picturesque scene during the night was made by fires on the pavements in many parts of the city, where the soldiers under the orders of their officers had raked the garbage thrown from the buildings and burned it. The disposition of the rubbish is a serious problem as it is fast becoming a menace to the public health.

The army cadets at Chapultepec, who were the first to rally to the call of President Madero for aid, have, for the most part, been withdrawn from the line of action to Chapultepec, where they act as a guard under command of General Beltran, former principal of the school, and the officer who reduced Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz during his first abortive revolution.

The work of caring for the wounded has been limited by the government to the White Cross society, as it is charged that the Red Cross society harbors many political enemies of the government.

**Battle is Indecisive.**

Up to noon, when the shells of the contending forces had torn their way through the heart of the city for four hours, nothing like a decisive result had been achieved, either by the federals or the rebels. It had been practically an artillery duel, although occasionally small arm fire played a vicious part in the battle.

The swift and crushing action promised by the government was not realized. On the contrary the fighting was of a monotonous regularity, the federal troops slowly pounding the rebel position and endeavoring to silence Diaz's guns in order that the final charge might be made with less sacrifice of life. To this the rebels replied with a steady fire, but they were more chary in throwing away their ammunition and appeared to take better aim than ever.

Much of the rebel fire was directed at the federal batteries, but one of Diaz's batteries from time to time dropped shells over the city into the national palace and onto that ancient building itself, the walls of which withstood the bombardment well.

At the beginning of this firing there was a great force of federal soldiers in the palace grounds. When the shower of shells became heavier a federal battery received orders to reply with vigor and under cover of this the federal soldiers moved westward into cover of Independecia street. It was explained by the federal commander that this move was merely to place his men in position where they will be more easily available for action at the front.

### MANY AMERICANS STRANDED

**Banks Closed and Railroads Refuse to Accept Checks.**

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 13.—A passenger from Mexico City on last night's train reported that at least 1,000 Americans were without funds to leave the capitol even if the opportunity presented, because the banks had been closed since Saturday. A large number of Americans were at the railroad station, he said, eagerly seeking to take the northbound trains, but checks were refused as payment for tickets.

Many Americans, the passenger believed, were practically marooned at the station without food, shelter or money. He said railroad officials were doing everything they could to afford shelter to the women and children.

Numerous passengers arriving from Mexico City assert that the American officials in Mexico should provide special trains on which Americans could leave.

Passengers from Saltillo said today that one freight train was entirely destroyed by fire, and that the fate of another freight was in doubt, since it was rumored it was attacked.

The southbound passenger train which left Laredo Tuesday night at 9 o'clock proceeded in safety until about 518 miles south of this city, at El Salado, where it was attacked by a band of fifty to a hundred rebels. As the train was entering the station the engineer was fired upon. Realizing the danger, he reversed the lever and backed, full speed, toward Saltillo, pursued by the rebels on horseback. The speed of the mounted band was not sufficient to overtake the train. The passengers were endangered by rebel gun fire.

Aboard the train was a party of fifty Welshmen enroute to Necaxa, a point beyond Mexico City, to take employment with a light and power company.

Today's passenger list from Mexico City includes Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of Kansas City. He was a passenger on the southbound train which was attacked by rebels and returned north. Bishop Hendrix said that the whereabouts of the northbound train from Mexico City was not known at the time of the attack at El Salado.

Bishop Hendrix said the rebel band appeared to bear a special grudge against the National railroad and, immediately after robbing the cars of everything useful, burned the rolling stock and undesirable freight.

### RELIEF FUND FOR REFUGEES

**State Department Cables Ten Thousand to Ambassador Wilson.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To protect Americans indangered in the firing in Mexico City, Ambassador Wilson was today ordered to draw on the state department for $10,000. This could be used for relief of the destitute or getting Americans out of Mexico.

Ambassador Wilson's dispatches today report many houses occupied by Americans have been seized by federal troops, and the occupants driven to the streets. Homeless and exposed to the fire of both rebels and federals, the dismayed refugees made their way, at the risk of their lives, to the American embassy, which is now open to all refugees. Ambassador Wilson, however, is now distributing the majority among the adjoining houses by means of a committee which he ordered. All dispatches to the American embassy from the State department urge the ambassador to exert every influence to keep non-combatants from the streets. He reports the arrival of several American men and boys; he has given refuge to between 500 and 800 Americans.

### RIOTS IN CHIHUAHUA CITY

**Trouble Due to Attempt to Release Prisoners.**

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 13.—The riots at Chihuahua City were caused by an attempt of rebels to liberate prisoners in the penitentiary, say American refugees who arrived this morning on a belated passenger train.

They reported that a truce had been made between General Antonio Rabago, the federal commander of the northern military zone, and Marcello Carraveo, a rebel general. The rebels were permitted to camp within five miles of the city, and on Tuesday they attempted to open the prison. Federal troops prevented the attempt without bloodshed. A riot followed.

It was said that the situation showed the best feeling between the rebels and government troops, but that General Rabago insisted that opening the state prison was going too far. Quiet had been restored Wednesday when the train departed, only to encounter two burned bridges below Juarez. These were repaired, but all telegraph lines to the state capital remain cut.

The refugees reported the federal troops were expected to welcome the Diaz revolt in event of Madero's defeat and would be joined by the rebels. A pro-Madero sympathy seems to exist among the volunteers, or troops, many of whom fought as insurrectos in the Madero revolution. These, however are in the minority. This same condition appears to exist at Juarez and in other parts of the state.

### AMERICAN OFFICERS ATTACKED

**Anti-Foreign Outbreak at Acapulco Seems Probable.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Anti-American feeling at Acapulco, Mex., culminated in an assault on two officers of the cruiser Denver before it departed yesterday for Acajutla, Salvador. The victims of the assault were Surgeon Cameron and Ensign Guthrie, who were passing through the streets. Neither was injured.

Officials here are alarmed. Acapulco has been a storm center of revolutionists for several weeks and the Denver was protecting Americans there when the assassination of President Araujo of Salvador and the gathering of war clouds over all Central America made it necessary to send the cruiser to Acajutla, Salvador.

Officials at the State department feel the gravest concern for the safety of Americans in Acapulco pending the arrival of the cruiser South Dakota, due there Sunday.

## FREMONT WOMAN ENDS LIFE BY TAKING POISON

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs Fred Peters of this city committed suicide this forenoon by taking poison which she had her fifteen-year-old son buy for her at a local drug store. Ill health and despondency caused her act. Her husband is in the real estate business here, and was at one time a part owner of the Lyric theater. She was 37 years old and leaves three children.

## MEDIATION IS URGED ON PRESIDENT TAFT

(Continued from Page One.)

delphia. They contained principally an account of the most disquieting feature of the fighting in Mexico City—the killing of two American women yesterday.

Administration officials look with much apprehension on the effect of the killing of two Americans, and one of the first results of the incident was last night's order to Ambassador Wilson to warn all Americans out of the danger zone.

Ambassador Wilson's course so far has the unqualified approval of the administration, though some of the army men question his attempt to stop hostilities. Admitting that his aim was to protect lives of Americans and other foreigners, they believe there will be less bloodshed and a speedy termination of the rebellion if the combatants are allowed to fight it out.

Secretary Knox and his immediate advisers, however, do not accept this view and although instructions have been sent to the ambassador to do everything possible to induce the American residents of Mexico City to vacate their homes temporarily and go to some place of safety there is no disposition there to criticize Mr. Wilson for his actions of yesterday.

**Navy is Ready.**

Prepared for a call of battleships, the Navy department has kept Admiral Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, advised of developments. The ships, with banked fires, are ready to move at once to Vera Cruz or Tampico.

The marine corps, always ready, is prepared for immediate embarkation of its companies at the Atlantic coast navy yards and stations. The marine force on the Panama canal zone is ready to move.

Telegrams to the War department from the three posts in New York state, where the regiments of the First army brigade are stationed, report that body of about 3,000 men in condition to start for Newport News within three hours after an order from the chief of staff.

## EBERHART SPEAKS AT LINCOLN BANQUET

LINCOLN, Feb. 13.—Governor Eberhart of Minnesota was the chief speaker tonight at the twenty-fourth annual banquet of the Young Men's Republican club of Lincoln. The dinner, planned originally for the date of Lincoln's birthday, was delayed a day to permit the acceptance of Governor Eberhart.

His subject was "Abreham Lincoln." Other speakers were Judge John B. Barnes of the Nebraska supreme court, and members of the Nebraska legislature.

"The heritage left by Lincoln," said Governor Eberhart, "has made possible the preservation of our national integrity and rapid progress in rthe realization of popular government. It is true we cannot eradicate selfishness and establish perfection, but every year as it passes by marks some distinction achievement which brings us nearer to the ideal form of government. We are constantly opening new highways along every field of thought and action, political industrial and social."


**ECZEMA CURED IN 10 TO 30 DAYS.** The Paris Medicine Co., 2624 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., manufactures of Laxative Bromo Quinine, have a new and wonderful discovery. GROVE'S SA-NARE CUTIS, which they guarantee to cure any case of ECZEMA, no matter of how long standing, in 10 to 30 days, and will refund money if it fails. GROVE'S SA-NARE CUTIS is perfectly clean and does not stain. If your duruggist hasn't it, send us 50c in postage stamps and it will be sent by mail.—Advertisement.

A Dainty Meal—Easily Cooked

You can make a dainty, appetizing, savory dish of Faust Spaghetti in twenty minutes. And what a dish—a feast, indeed!

"Spaghetti and Some of Its Uses" is a recipe book that tells how many tempting dishes can be made of

**FAUST SPAGHETTI**

Write for it to-day—it's free. Faust Spaghetti is nourishing, being extremely rich in gluten, the bone, muscle and flesh builder. Comes in sealed packages.

*At all grocers'—5c and 10c packages.*

**ECZEMA ON HAND AND FINGERS**

Broke Out as Red Pimples. Great Itching and Burning. No Relief Until Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Cured in Short While.

Lock Box 8, Niesla, Mich.—"My case was known as eczema. It broke out as red pimples on my hand and fingers. They then formed as little vesicles and the itching was intense. The itching and burning were so great that at times I had no rest whatever. I had tried remedies all of which proved failures. Not until I received some Cuticura Soap and Ointment did I find any relief. In a short while I was wholly cured." (Signed) Miss Anna Maronen, June 21, 1912.

**PIMPLES ON CHILD'S BACK**

St. James, Mo.—"Last summer I noticed on my grandson what looked like small pimples on his back, stomach and limbs which developed into boils with a crust on top. He would scratch causing them to pain and bleed. The skin around them was red and inflamed. He scratched so that I had to put linen underwear next to his skin, as the woolen garments seemed to irritate especially at night, making him cross and fretful.

"I used home remedies which seemed to have no effect, so I tried Cuticura Ointment and Soap and noticed an improvement after the first application. He was entirely well in two months." (Signed) Mrs. F. S. Newcomb, Apr. 18, 1912.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world. A single set is often sufficient when all else has failed. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

**Catarrh and Cold in Head**

Can be relieved quick. Get a 25 or 50 cent tube of sanitary

**KONDON'S Catarrhal Jelly**

The first drop used will do good. Money back if it doesn't. Sample free if you write quick. KONDON MFG. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

**The last unique drawing contest**

similar to

**The Girl Without a Mouth**

STARTS NEXT SUNDAY

*Watch for it*

**The Business of Life**

is hinged on the subject of food. You can look into that a little closer when you lunch at the

**Woodmen Cafeteria**

14th and Farnam Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

**BRANDEIS THEATER**

Tonight—Saturday—Saturday Matinee, THE BLUE BIRD

100—People—100

Sunday—Monday, THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE

February 20-21-22, SOTHERN and MARLOWE

"OMAHA'S FUN CENTER."

**Gayety** Daily Mat., 15-25-50c Evgs., 15-25-50-75c

The Peerless Eccentric Comedian, DAVE MARION As "Snuffy" the Cab Man

And The Magnificent Pousse Cafe DREAMLAND CO., in EXTRAVAGANZA AND VAUDEVILLE

Snuffy Says:—"Chee fellers, I can't tell yer all about this one; yer jist gotter see it."

Ladies' Dime Matinee Every Week Day.

"Worth Climbing the Hill."

**Hippodrome** Daily Mat. 10c Evgs., 5-10-20c

DOUGLAS ST. AT EIGHTEENTH.

Hytone Vaudeville includes the 3 Riding Davenports, Equestrians; Joe McGee; Cora Hall; Steele & McMaster; Maitland; Gwynne & Gossette; Hipposcope Pictures. JUST LIKE A NEW BROOM EVERY WEEK

From 2 to 5; at 7 and 9 P. M. Daily.

**BOYD THEATER**

Tonight, Matinee Saturday, 2:15.

EVA LANG

IN HER NEW PLAY

Making a Man of Him

Next Week—GREEN STOCKINGS

**Orpheum** Phone—Doug. 494.

Mat. Every Day, 2:15. Every Night, 8:15

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE

This Week—DOM, THE TALKING DOG, Ethel Green, The Mikado's Royal Japanese Athletes, Col. J. A. Pattee and His Company of Old Soldier Fiddlers, Gladys Alexandria & Co., Merlin, Delmar & Delmar, Pathe's Weekly Review. Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee: Gallery 10c, best seats 25c, except Saturday and Sunday.

**KRUG THEATER**

Matinee Today, 2:30—Night, 8:30

DANTE'S DAUGHTERS with Gladys Sears

COUNTRY STORE FRIDAY NIGHT

Ladies' Daily Dime Matinee

**EMPRESS** CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE Vaudeville Starts at 2:00, 3:30, 7, 9 P.M. Cts. 10

FAMILY THEATRE PHOTOPLAYS

Always Crowded—There's a Reason


## Old Line Bankers Life Insurance Company of Nebraska

### FINANCIAL CONDITION, JANUARY FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash in Office and Banks | $ 125,108.95 | Reserve, Actuaries Four Per Cent (Full Reserve) | $4,171,769.00 |
| First Mortgage Farm Loans | 5,047,400.00 | Agents' Credit Balances | 11,084.41 |
| Cash Loans on Company Policies | 305,775.37 | Death Losses Reported, Proofs Not In | 18,000.00 |
| Interest Accrued, Not Due | 90,870.53 | Premiums Paid in Advance | 3,903.39 |
| Home Office Building | 249,040.90 | Surplus | 1,613,438.95 |
| Bills Receivable | None | | |
| Deferred and Unreported Premiums | None | | |
| Furniture and Fixtures Account | None | | |
| Collateral Loans | None | | |
| Premium Notes | None | | |
| Stocks and Bonds | None | | |
| Agents' Balances | None | | |
| "Other Assets" | None | | |
| Assets, December 31, 1912 | $5,818,195.75 | | $5,818,195.75 |

### RECORD OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gain in Surplus | $260,770.73 | Income Exceeded Disbursements | $ 895,735.86 |
| Gain in Reserve | 639,424.12 | Gain of Insurance in Force | 6,425,622.00 |
| Gain in Assets | 908,842.16 | Insurance Issued | 9,300,058.67 |

Insurance in Force December 31, 1912.....$38,022,411.88

Ask the man who owns one of our policies. Write us for an agency.