

Monday Morning

8 to 1 Only

Owing to the extremely low prices we reserve the right to limit quantities and refuse to fill mail and phone orders on 8 to 1 items.

50c Rubber Gloves, 29c Women's rubber gloves, guaranteed, all sizes, regular price 50c; Monday morning, 8 to 1 only, pair 29c

25c Talcum Powder, 8c Pound can of Violet Talcum powder, regular 25c; Monday morning, 8 to 1 only, can 8c

Borax, 3 packages 25c 20-Mule Team borax, full one-pound packages—regularly sells at 15c; Monday, 8 to 1 only, 3 for 25c

25c Pillow Cases, 15c Bleached pillow cases, hemstitched, 42x36 or 45x36 inches; regular price 25c, Mon. 8 to 1 only, ea. 15c

10c Gingham at 5c Dress and apron gingham, good assortment of patterns—regular price 10c—Monday, 8 to 1 only, yard 5c

50c Bed Sheets, 33c Bed sheets, size 72x90 inches; bleached; regular price 50c, Monday morning, 8 to 1 only, each 33c

12 1/2c Cretonnes at 7 1/2c Drapery cretonnes, in good assortment of patterns; regular price 12 1/2c, Monday, 8 to 1 only, yard 7 1/2c

75c Stamped Gowns, 39c Stamped gowns in a line of pretty new designs, worth from 50c to 75c; Monday, 8 to 1 only 39c

50c Center Pieces, 22c Stamped white center pieces, 28-in., worth 50c; Monday morning, 8 to 1, choice 22c

It's Refrigerator Time

AND we want to remind you that our line is the most complete in the city, including such famous makes as the Bellus-Hall Co.'s "New Perfection" and the "Automatic Refrigerator." The prices range from \$5 to \$50

ORKIN BROTHERS

The Heart of Omaha—Sixteenth and Harney.

\$50 to \$75 High Class Suits at \$29.75

Mr. J. L. Orkin, now in New York, sent us the sample and surplus stock of A. Bellers, 27-43 N. 26th St.; garments intended to retail for \$50.00, \$65.00, \$75.00 and even more—all go Monday for—

Special Announcement

WE especially urge you to call at our Pattern Department tomorrow and meet MISS E. M. MATTHEWS who comes direct from the Pictorial Review Company of New York. Miss Matthews will be glad to show you how to use Pictorial Review Patterns—the simplest in operation, the most economical in material and the VERY LATEST in style.

DRESS GOODS

SPECIAL! Including such materials as whipcords, wide wale serges, Bedford cords, serge suitings, checks, etc., 50 to 56-inch, worth up to \$2.00; Monday, the yard, 98c

WASH GOODS

SPECIAL! Imported fabrics such as Ratine, silk stripes, voiles, French crepe, poplins, zephyrs, tissues, etc., newest colors, values 25c to 50c a yard, Monday, at, yard, 14c

\$29.75

Seldom if Ever

has there been an offering of such vast importance to the women of Omaha as this sale of high class suits Monday.

A. Bellers

is recognized the country over as makers of the finest tailored and fancy suits. The lowest priced suit he makes is intended to sell for \$50 and from that on up to \$150.

Mr. Orkin Says

In his wire to us that the garments are the greatest values he has ever offered. The styles are the very newest, being adaptations of the smartest imported models, and as there are but one or two of a kind, exclusiveness and individuality is assured. The materials and colors are the most favored.

The Suits Include

Beautiful silk suits intended to retail at \$75.00, for \$29.75 Smart tailored suits intended to retail at \$45.00 to \$75.00, for \$29.75 Charming fancy suits intended to retail at \$50.00, \$75.00 and more, for \$29.75



Special Notion Bargains

Cotton 1 & 2 p. 10c, 3 p. 15c, 4 p. 20c, 5 p. 25c, 6 p. 30c, 7 p. 35c, 8 p. 40c, 9 p. 45c, 10 p. 50c

75c Embroidery Flouncings, 39c

SWISS flouncings, 45 ins wide, all well worked with large and small designs. Very desirable for women's dresses, all this season's best designs. Value to 75c, very special, Monday, yard 39c

SILK PONGEE

SPECIAL! Natural color, all silk, 36 ins. wide, very desirable for late spring and summer wear, worth \$1.25, Monday, yard 85c

Bargain Section In the Basement

No mail or phone orders accepted. Quantities limited. Pearl buttons, 10c quality, per dozen 2c

Monday Morning

8 to 1 Only

Owing to the extremely low prices we reserve the right to limit quantities and refuse to fill mail or phone orders on 8 to 1 items.

8c Wash Laces, 4c Wash laces, many widths and patterns, cotton or linen torchon, shadow lace and cluny, values to 8c; Monday, 8 to 1, yard 4c

Ironing Wax, 1c Ironing wax with wood handle, full size, regular 3 for 5c kind; very special Monday, 8 to 1 only, at each 1c

Infants' 35c Vests, 18c Infants' vests, regular 35c to 50c values, very special, M.o.n.d.a.y morning, 8 to 1 only, choice, each 18c

Children's 25c Hose, 12 1/2c Children's ribbed cotton hose, the regular 25c quality, Monday morning, 8 to 1, special, pair 12 1/2c

50c Box Stationery, 29c Box stationery, 24 sheets paper, 24 envelopes, with embossed initial in blue and gold, 50c values, Mon., 8 to 1 29c

Lunch Paper, 4 rolls, 25c Lunch paper, the regular 10c rolls; Monday morning, 8 to 1 only, very special at 4 rolls for 25c

\$2.50 Tablespoons, \$1.29 Sterling silver table spoons—heavy weight, worth \$2.50 each; Monday, 8 to 1, special, each \$1.29

\$1.00 Alarm Clocks, 49c Alarm clocks, nickel case, guaranteed to keep good time for 1 yr; reg. \$1 val.; Monday 8 to 1 only 49c

\$1.25 Princess Slips, 69c Princess slips, made of good quality muslin—deep pointed yoke of lace insertion, \$1.25 value; Monday 8 to 1 only, pair 69c

Pure Food Show and Demonstration

A Deep Price-Cut On All Our Fine CURTAINS Monday

49c Net, 22c Bungalow net, 45 inches wide—white, ivory and ecru, a pair 22c

Beginning Monday in Our Big Grocery

More than 30 special demonstrations of the world's best food products—Free samples, free souvenirs

Latest and Smartest Creations in Millinery First Shown Here

WHAT'S new in millinery finds its just expression in our popular section on the second floor.

Orkin Brothers—Your Home Store

PROTECTING TALL TOWERS

Means Employed to Prevent Lightning Striking

AT THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Always During Course of Construction, Method Was Provided to Conduct Electricity from Clouds to Safe Ground.

Protecting tall edifices from danger of being struck in case of lightning during electrical storms occupies much of the time of the builders. The lightning rod plan is usually accorded the most efficient means to safeguard a building, and a system working on this principle is being employed toward the protection of that very vulnerable shaft, the Washington monument. This equipment is not visible to the outside observer and is rarely mentioned to sightseers, who have probably never wondered how great would be the fall thereof if the monument were to be struck and disrupted.

marked, at the height which is indelibly etched in the minds of the people who have seen it. The purpose of this was to have them serve doubly—that of attractors and conductors of the lightning which would play about the monument and framework for the elevator. At the base of the beams, where they rested on their foundation stones, copper wires were attached. There were run to an underground well thirty-two feet in depth under the shaft. This well was filled with water and had a bottom of clear sand. Under this sand ran a thin layer of water in which was grounded a flat copper plate. It was to this plate that the wires were attached. This seemingly intricate grounding is an illustration of the delicacy with which the details for the protection were worked out.

the system effectively protected until April 5, 1888. Then, during the course of a severe storm, five immense sparks were seen to center on and fly from the apex, but no damage resulted. Two months later, however, during another storm, a severe discharge of lightning cracked a stone under the apex and forced it slightly outward. The efficacy of the system was then questioned, and a decision to investigate resulted in the appointment of a commission composed of Colonel Casey, United States army engineer corps; Prof. Henry A. Rowland of Johns Hopkins university and Prof. P. C. Mendenhall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These three men were about the most prominent in the electrical world at that time and of all the most competent to judge and decide. They investigated and concurred in the opinion that the fault of the system lay not in its insufficient carrying capacity, but was due to a deficient number of points of attraction.

Inside of the pyramid as original connection there are now eight wires connecting 200 points with the grounding, whereas before four wires had connected with one point. This increase was the remedy the commission effected. It made no alteration in the grounding, which remains today the same as ever. The change in the attractive mechanism of the system seems to have justified its expense, for the \$1,200,000 testimony to George Washington has been weathering the storms for the last twenty-eight years intrepidly and without mishap.—Washington Star.

and porous to a depth of ten or twelve inches. By 1888 the land was yielding seven bales of cotton to the two acres which had first furnished about two-thirds of a bale each. This ex-slave took up seed selection early and produced a high-yielding strain, known locally by his name, as Sam McCall cotton. He has practiced crop rotation during the last few years to advantage. He plants one crop while another is maturing, thus keeping the lands always occupied, getting a crop each of oats, corn and cotton from the same ground in one year. The goal of his ambition is to raise nine 600-pound bales of cotton on one acre; he has already succeeded in raising a 600-pound bale on a measured eighth of an acre. In one year he has produced, from one acre, three bales of cotton, fifty bushels of oats and fifty bushels of corn, according to this account.

Stamp-Licking is Doomed Postal Stamping Machine Intended to Do Away with Postage Stamps. Is the postage stamp doomed? It is if a postal innovation hailing from New Zealand, where it has been tried with great success, is generally adopted by the postal authorities of the world. In the future, instead of buying postage stamps, "licking" or otherwise moistening the gum on their backs and applying sufficient pressure to cause adherence, all we may have to do will be to put our letters under a machine and turn a crank. The machine, which in New Zealand

is rented from the postal authorities, records the amount stamped, just like a gas meter, and payment is made to a collector, who calls at intervals. It gives impressions of half penny, one, two, three and six pence and one shilling, and as each impression is made its value is automatically recorded on a set of dials at the top of the machine. On the front of the machine is an indicator handle, which is set by the operator to show the value of the postage required. On the right hand side is an operating handle, with the trigger attached to it. At the bottom is an opening in which the matter to be stamped is inserted. When this is done, the operating handle is pushed around until a complete circle has been made, when it is automatically locked. At the same time the value of the impression taken is added to the total recorded by the dials shown at the top of the machine. As a precaution against fraud, the machines are turned out from the workshops with only one means of opening them, and that is by a patent lock, the key of which is handed to the postal authorities after the machine has been exhaustively tested. There are no screws that will give admission to the interior and therefore the mechanism cannot be tampered with. The greatest safeguard, however, lies in the fact that the impressions are not salable and the labor of committing a fraud would be valueless. From an economical point of view, the saving to any government using the machines would be very considerable, as they do away with the cost of printing stamps and the labor necessary in con-