Good Bye, 1907

On this last day of the old year, we wish to thank our many customers for the great increase in the volume of our business, and for the growing interest that has been accorded this store during the past year. The year just closed has been the greatest in our history, and it is as certain as anything can be that 1908 will be still greater. We wish you all

A Very Happy New Year

and may prosperity be with you and yours. We also give our promise to try and even better deserve your approval of our merchandise and our methods during the year 1908. We congratulate all who have enjoyed the past year's prosperity.

This Store Will Be Closed All Day Wednesday, New Year's Day.

Our Genuine January Clearing Sale Commences Thursday, Jan. 2d, at 8:00 A. M.

This will be the Greatest January Clearing Sale that we have ever held in volume and variety of merchandise and in money saving. Every department will tell of great money saving opportunities. Of first importance in this sale will be

The Great Coat Sale, Dress Goods and Silks at Sweeping

The Table and Decorative Linens, Towels, etc., at great savings.

Muslin Underwear, Knitted Underwear, Blankets, etc. Be sure to read our New Year's ad for more specific announcements and particulars of the above.



Howard, Cor. 16th Street

countries of Europe even before it was | new territory, in which business has to be felt here.

Exect of High Plannee. Secondly, the conclusion cannot avoided that the revelations of irregularity, breaches of trust, stock jobbing, over issues of stock, violations of laws and lack of rigid state or national supervision in the management of some of our largest maurance companies, railroad companies, traction companies and financial corporations, shocked investors and made them withhold what little loanable capital remained available. Such disclosures had much more effect probably, abroad than they had here, because here we were able to make distinctions, while there at a remote distance, the revelations created distrust in our whole business fabric,

"When therefore two or three institutions, banks and trust companies, supposed to be solid, found their capital impaired by stock jobbing of their officers, the public were easily frightened and the run upon banks began. The question then became not one of loanable capital, but of actual money to be used in the transaction of the day, a very different question, though, of

course, closely related. 'It would seem that our system of currency is not arranged so as to permit lis counteract the sudden drain of money by the hoarding in a panic. It is probable that the nearest probable that the hoarding in a panic. It is probable that the a certain part of the deposits will be the stringency which reached its height on that dark day of October 24, might in part have been alleviated, had we had a current of the public confidence in the banks are the opposition of many of the raillarge capitalists of New York and elsewhere put their shoulders under the load and by various devices of an unusual oharacter have brought about the present

sondition of gradually increasing confidence. "The injurious consequences to follow from this panic are not likely to be so long drawn out lor to result in such disastrous industrial depression as the panic of 1893 or the panic of 1878, and this for the reason that the condition of the country makes it so much easier to resume business gradually to accumulate capital and then to renew the enterprises, which had to be progress has more or less permanence. abandoned for lack of it.

Reasons for Confidence. "In the first place, we have a solid currency, with no auggestion now of a departure from the gold standard. In 1893 the pressure for free sliver was on and the threat of national repudiation had much to do with the delay in the return to the prosperous times. Our government have a large surplus. Our farming communities in the west today are not under the weight of mortgages and of debt which distressed them in 1893 and in 1873. They

are prosperous and wealthy. 'Again the railroads, which make up a large part of the wealth of the country. are on a much solider foundation than they were in 1833. Then many of them had to be taken into hands of receivers and im- public speakers rush to the front to faster mense amounts expended by means of re- upon some thing or some one the responsiceivers' certificates, displacing and de- bility for what has happened. It is entirely stroying the value of vested securities in order to put the roads in a safe and in- which the suffering business men are left come earning condition. The railroads by the great strain and trial, such suggestoday are in a better physical condition tions should receive marked attention and that they have been in their history. But that the more definitely the personality of few of them have recently been built into the scapegoat can be fixed, the more

Finest

Throughout

created by introducing a new population. "Again, the balance of trade is with us. We were about to settle for the hundred ions of gold that we withdrew from Europe in order to meet the demand for money in the markets in New York, by the excess of our exports over our imports in the single month of October. All these things point to the probability of a restorof confidence, and after a proper liquidation and an industrial depression of some months, to a resumption of business

Share of the Banks, . .

on a normal basis.

"Modern business is conducted on a system of credit which in normal times increases the facility with which the work of manufacture, production and scale can be carried on a thousand-fold beyond the limit of earlier days and enable a total of many billions to rest on a very small percentage of actual money passed. Every manufacturer, every merchant, under modern conditions, dependent on the successful conduct of his business upon bank credits extended at regular seasons. These banks themselves in turn acquire the means of granting these credits largely from the money of their depositors. And volume to be increased temperarily to in loaming income their deposits, the counteract the sudden drain of money by banks rely on the improbability that more

iministration, together with many of the ble as the spirit of a mob. A run on the bank lasues. The banks then call on their sires, who are honest, conservative, solid busines men, always responding to their obligations, find themselves as helpless under such a financial cataclysm, as they would be in an earthquake.

"Gradually reason resumes its sway, but the injury to credit and the blow which has been struck at the normal business Values have shrunk, plans for new and increased business enterprises must be abandoned and liquidation and house-cleaning take place. The business men, who have had to stand the strain-who have seen their fondest hopes crushed, and have only been able to come through the crisis with the greatest effort and most substantial financial loss, are naturally sore and definances now are in excellent condition and pressed. They believe, and generally they are right, that this disaster has come upon them without fault of theirs. It is unjust to them. No matter how many symptoms panies always come with a shock and a tremendous surprise and disappointment. And hardly is the panic over but a flerce coming. With various motives editors and natural that in the condition of mind in

pleasure it gives the victims of the catas-

History of Four Years. "This mental attitude of the business community which I have described as likely to be found after every financial panic is clearly present today. The ecopemical and political history of the last four years gives it especial importance, because it offers to certain elements in the business and political community an exceptional opportunity. Let me invite your attention to that history. It is that of a giant struggie between the national administration and certain powerful combinations in the financial world. These ombinations, for lack of a better name, are called Trusts.' They engaged in different lines of manufacture and produc ion, and, by assembling large amounts of capital into one mass in a particular line of business, managed by artful and skillfully devised, but illegal methods of duress to exclude comptition and monopolize the trade. They became the dictators to the great railroads, however powerful, and through threatening the withdrawal of patronage secured unlawful and iscriminating relates, greatly increasing their profits and still more and com pletely suppressing competition. Managed conspicuous business ability, these trusts went into legitimate foreign trade and largely increased our country's exports. The profits which they realized enabled them to engage in other enterprises carried on by legitimate methods until the hold which they acquired in the business community gave them a position of vantage, it seemed hopeless to combat. The basis of their original success and the maintenance of their power was the violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law, and for a time both laws were but dead letters upon the statute books of the United States. "The purpose of the administration of

Mr. Roosevelt was to make those men. however powerful and wealthy, to know ful business methods: that the laws upon the statute books were lving things and must be obeyed. It was not proposed that the legitimate enterprises that were carried on with the capital of those men should be destroyed. It was not proposed that the foreign trade which inured to the benefit of the whole country should be struck down; but it was determined that those who were making the statutes a dead letter should be subject to restrain by injunction processes and punishment by indictment-not a matter of revenge, not to gratify the exercise of power, but to eradicate systematic lawlessness from our business system. In this struggle the administration has been greatly aided by the popular sympathy awakened by revelations as to breaches of trust by the managers of some of the great insurance companies; by revelations nismanagement of the internal affairs of great railroad companies, by the disclosure as to the enormous amount of rebates extorted from the railroad companies by these trusts; and by the conscienceless stock jobbing and over-issue of bonds and stocks shown to have occurred in the management of some of our great corporations.

People Support the President. There was a moral awakening among the people and the hands of the administration were held up in the work which it was doing. On the other hand the men and the interests which were the subject of attack were not idle. They had their partisans, guilty and innocent. The guilty, of course, wished to defeat the administration by any means. The innocent were those who had secome involved with trust magnates in legitimate business transactions and to whom attitude of the administration seemed one general opposition to the whole business

have been alleviated, had we had a cur- creates a common desire among depositors roads, not because they were in sympathy rency which could automatically enlarge to withdraw their money. The fright which with the trusts, for I think they, in many itself to meet the tremendedus demand of seizes the creditor—the depositor—and leads respects, had been more signed against a day or a week or a month, while public him to hoard his money spreads like wild- than sinning, but because they resented onfidence was being restored. The national fire and is as unreasoning and unreasona- that close control, that right supervision which the public demanded in view of the possibilities which the disclosures as to debtors and the tremendous structure de- their past transactions revealed. The fight pending on credit tumbles. Meantime, men made by the administration has been a who properly count themselves as million- noteworthy one. And now, after victory has been won, after there has been introduced into the hearts of all-men, and especially of those leaders, these trust managers and financial opponents of the administration. the fear of the law-the punic comes on The trust magnates solidly intrenched with great financial resources, are not the ones who suffer the most of it. It is the men who have had no such unlawful or fruitful method of making money, the great body of business men and wage earners. This feature of the panic that arouses

one's deepest sympathy and regret. "The agents and sympathizers and defenders of the trusts and others innocent or mistaken, now rush forward to place the blame of the present conditions upon the adminisargument for giving up the moral victory which has been won. Apparently they conditions which existed five and six and ten years ago, when unhampered by statute of the coming trouble there may have been, law, these trusts were building the financial bulwarks behind which they are now fighting. They rely upon the soreness and the mental strain and suffering through discussion arises as to the causes of its which all the honest business men of the business by the individual and the comommunity had to pass as a golden opportunity for driving home their attacks pon the administration and for paralyzing he onward movement toward supremacy

Illegal Trusts Alone Attacked. "I have set forth what I believe to be the real explanation of the panie. Let us examine the specifications of our

tration has been directed for the last four years against organized capital and that

it has thereby frightened investors. I deny tal' as was violating the statutes of the shall maintain a strict system of regulation United States and no others. It had every of rallways and trusts or whether we should susiness. It is true that the execution of the policy of the administration has led to of the administration on the theory that it the violation of the law by influentual and is blind to every political sign of the times. powerful corporations and their prosecution. Through the investigation of national and state tribunals there have been re- to fix it in New England. If he is seeking venled, as I have sirehdy said, breaches of the community where appeals to righteoustrust, stock jobbings, over issue of stocks, ness and justice awaken a response he will and mismanagement in some of our largest corporations. They have properly been have ventured at this time and under the loubtless affected our credit in Europe and appeal to you whether democrats or rehastened the panie; but those who are he guilty managers, not those who in the course of their efficial duty have made known to the business world the facts and nmented on them. 'It is said that the administration has

arraigned the whole business community as dishonest. I deny it. The president has ondemned the law-breakers. He has convinced those who have unlawfully acmulated enormous powers and capital, that they are not humane? He has put the fear of the law in their hearts. They have en acute enough to attempt to protect themselves by giving the impression that his action has been directed against the whole business community. If is true that the business nien of the Communities, as a are honest and their methods are sound. The president has never said otherwise. Indeed, it is chiefly in the interest of the great body of honest business men-that he has made his fight for law-

Interest of the Railroads. "Again, it is said that the rate bill for which the administration is responsible caused the present panic. Could anything be more absurd? The object of the rate bill was merely to bring the railroads under supervision of a tribunal which ould act upon complaints of individuals suffering from their injustice. The immediate effect of its passage was the voluntary reduction of rates. Subsequently under normal circumstances, justifying it, the rates of the railways generally were increased. The continuance of the abuses of the railway management were made by the rate bill much more difficult; but the rate bill has not had the slightest effect upon the legitimate business carnings of the rallways. The utter hollowness in the cry that the rate bill caused the panic is seen in the fact that those who now venture to advance this proposition have been for more than a year contending that the rate bill was a humbug and a fraud because it had no effect whatever-because it had given promise of a reduction of rates and no reduction of rates followed. Then state legislation against railroads is pointed to as a cause for shrinkage in the value of the stocks and for the panie. Mr. Roosevelt and the national administration are not responsible for this. It was occasioned by the same revelations of lawlessness and discrimination in railway management that ande the federal rate bill a necessity. If the state measures have been too drastic. the cause of the injustice is not with the national government.

"Instead of making a panic the national policy of ending the lawlessness of corporations in interstate commerce, and of taking away their power, of issuing, without supervision, stocks, and bonds, will produce

Must Right Re Abandoned? "The business men in the past have sympathized with the effort to eradicate from who sincerely believed the administration right in its measures to punish violations of law, can now be turned from the earnest

"I believe myself to be as conservative as any one within this company. I believe that in connection with personal liberty the right of personal property is the basis tration. They seek to use the panic as an of all our material progress in the development of mankind, and that any change in our social and political system which imwould take a retrograde step back to the pair the right of private property and materially diminishes the motive for the accumulation of capital by the individual, is a blow at our whole civilization. But no one can be an observer of the operation of the exercise of the right of property and the accumulation of capital and its use in bination of capital by the combination of individuals, without seeing that there are certain limitations upon the methods in the use of capital and the exercise of the right of property that are indispensible to prevent the absolute control of the whole financial system of the country to a small digarchy of individuals.

support of that policy today.

"The combination of capital is just as essential to the progress as the assembling of the parts of a machine; and hence, corsorations, However large are instruments of progress. But when they seek to use mere size or amount of the capital which they control to monopolize the busiless in which they are engaged and to supress competition by methods akin to duss, they should be restrained by law.

Not for Government Ownership. "Again I am earnestly opposed to the government ownership of the interstate railways that are the arterial system of this country. These railways should continue be managed by private corporations. Government ownership of rallways means state socialism, an increase in the power of the central government that would be dangerous. It would be a long step-away from the individualism which it is necessary to retain in order to make real progreas. But no one could defend a railway system in which the lawful discriminations by secret rebates and otherwise were practically without limit in the interest of the trusts and against the ordinary shippers. These abuses can only be reached and ended by closely regulating the rallways and putting them under the tribunal which an insist upon publicity of business and in cases of complaint can direct the remedy for the wrong.

If the abuses of monopoly, and discrimination cannot be restrained; if the concentration of power made possible by such abuses continues and increases and it is made manifest that under the system of individuation and private property the tyranny and oppression of an oligarchy of wealthy cannot be avoided, then socialism will triumph and the institution of private

property will perish. "The administration has been thus far

istration is responsible. In the first place conservative victory has been won and t is said that the policy of the adminis- the coming of socialism has been stayed.

Question Now Presented. "The question which you have ultimately to meet is not whether we shall return to The course of the administration has a condition of unregulated rallways and been directed against such organized capi- unregulated trusts, but is is whether we ensideration and desire to assist organized turn the country over to advocates of govapital, which was engaged in legitimate ermment ownership and socialism. Any one who seeks a retrograde step from the policy the bringing to light of public criticism of would be a real step toward conservatism,

"If one attempt to fix the center of the conservatism of the country, he is likely find it in New England. Hence, it is that I verely condemned by all, including the circumstances I have described to discuss Knowledge of these things the political aspects of this panic, and to publicans, not to allow an acute condition orally responsible for such a result are involving pecuniary loss and mental strain, serious as it is, to lead you from a broad, impartial, just and patriotic view of the situation.

"In the widespread catasttrophe I have the deepest sympathy with the great body of business men and wage earners who I know are honest and who have to bear the brunt of it and I feel the greatest solicitude and anxiety for their recovery. But I urge them not to allow their resentment conditions to be made a weapon against the public weal."

TROUP UPHOLDS SUNDAY LAW

(Continued from First Page.)

nounced Judge Troup said many occupations. like running street cars or getting newspapers, had come to be considered almost necessities by the people of the community. The argument that the law would interfere with these, he said. should be addressed to the legislature and not to the courts.

If Finnl, the Wagon for All. "If Judge Troup's decision is final and City Prosecutor Daniel is going to enforce Sunday labor law as interpreted by the court Monday morning." said Chief "I don't see but that the police Donahue. will have to treat Sunday violators the same as any other violators, and instead of simply taking their names and reporting them to the city prosecutor, just arrest them as fast as we catch them breaking the law and send them to the station in the wagon."

RECEIVER FOR STEEL COMPANY

Application Made for Appointment of One for Passaic Company of Paterson.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.-Application was made this afternoon for the appointment of a receiver for the Passalc Steel company of Paterson, N. J. The application \$2,500,000 of the company's 5 per cent than on the preceding two Sundays. gold bonds issued in October, 1902. They charge that interest on the bonds was not paid in October, 1906, April, 1907, and October, 1907, and that the company is in arrears to the city of Paterson for taxes to the amount of \$45,000.

The Passaic Steel company was organized under the laws of New Jersey and has an authorized capital of \$6,000,000.

Counsel for other bondholders have asked for a postponement of the case to permit a reorganization committee of bondholders perfect their plans,

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Susan R. Atkins. Mrs. Susan R. Atkins died at the restdence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank P. the business system of this country the Gould, 500 Park avenue, at 9:30 Sunday influence and control of those who have night at the age of 80. She will be buried achieved success by illegal methods. Is all at Forest Lawn cemetery Tuesday afterthis to be changed by the panic? Is it noon, the services being held at the resiproposed because of it to repeal the rate dence at 2 o'clock. Grandsons will act as bill! Shall we dismiss the prosecutions for palibearers. Mrs. Atkins had resided in violations of the anti-trust law? Shall we Nebruska for forty years, most of the permit and encourage rebates and dis-time in Omaha. She was born in Bradriminations by railways? Is this the con- ford, Pa., and went from there to Michidition of sanity to which we are invited gan, and thence to Blair. Her husband is to return? Shall we Join in the sneer at dead and her body will rest beside his. the fight of the administration for honesty She has made her home with her daughand legality in business as a youthful at- ier in Omaha for years. Beside Mrs. Gould tempt at an alleged moral regeneration of she is survived by these children: Mrs. our business system? No panie, however Viola Hutton, Calhoun; Mrs. William Grifsevere, can make wrong right. No man fith, Jackson, Mich.; Corliss Atkins, now in New Mexico.

Arthur G. Stanwood. BOSTON, Dec. 30 .- Arthur G. Stanwood, assistant treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad system, died at his nome here today. Chief Justice J. B. Cassidy.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 20,-Chief Justice J. B. Cassidy of the state supreme court died here early today. PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO Ointment is guaranteed to cure any ase of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c. Beer Poured Into Sewer.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okl., Dec. Twenty-three hundred barrels of valued at \$17,500, belonging to the State brewery, was today poured into the sewers of this city by United States Internal Revenue Collector Charles Howard. The brew was completed after Oklahoma became a state. The state authorities would not permit its sale and shipment from the state.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE. From Oct. to May colds are the most frequent nine removes cause. El. W. Grove on box. 250

(Continued from First Page.)

his appearance but said he was in the habit of using smelling salts. He explained the notorious handkerchief neldent by declaring that owing to the alousy of his wife he refrained for meveral weks from visiting Zu Eulenburg's house, although his house was in the

building. After a scene with his wife one day he icked up a handkerchief belonging to Zu tulenburg and kissed it in an affectionate nunner to see whether or not this would provoke an outbreak of jealousy from the

Dr. Magnus-Hirschfield, who, at the last rial, swere that Von Moltke was abnormal, was severely cross-examined today and withdraw his previous statements.

The taking of evidence then came to an end and the case was adjourned. The final pleadings will be heard tomorrow and judgment probably will be rendered on Thursday.

DENVER JUDGE CLEARS MANY Entire Work of Grand Jury on Coal Land Francis Rendered Valueless.

DENVER, Dec. 20.-Judge R. E. Lewis of the federal court today quashed all indictments and sustained all the demurrers in coal land fraud cases thereby releasing about fifty prominent defendants from prosecution. Recently he quashed the indictments for alleged timber frauds and today's action bring to naught the work of the special grand-jury called last May. Among the defendants who escape prosecution are S. W. Keitel and fourteen others of St. Louis, comprising the Yampa Coal company; Charles E, Hurr of Durango, Robert Forrester, Salt Lake City: Benjamin F. Freeman of Durango, George Coe Franklin r Durango.

The government attorneys gave notice that they will take the case to the United States court of appeals.

BLUE BECOMES LESS AZURE New York's Sunday Lid Leaking and People Enjoy Themselves Once More.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- New, York's Sun lays are beginning to resume their usual tint after three more or less "blue" Sabbaths. Scores: of mooristors of moving picture shows who had gone to the trouble o secure injunctions against the police conducted their places of business much as usual yesterday, except for the fact that 'barkers' were removed from the side walk. All of the vaudaville theaters were open, altirough the bills -presented had been considerables changed in order to bring them under a somewhat strained interpretation of the ruling allowing "Sacred educational' - entertainments. There were great crowds at the concerts at the was made by Joseph O'Brien and Michael two opera houses and the uptown cafes Martin of Scranton, Pa., who hold \$5,000 of | and restaurants were better patronized

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE TREMOR Instruments at Washington Indicate Severe Shock Lasting for Two Hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- A very heavy earthquake was recorded on the instru ments at the coast and geodetic survey observatory at Cheltonham, Md., this morning. It commenced at thirty-two minutes thirty seconds past midnight and lasted two hours. The maximum displacement was hixty-four millimeters. Anad The weather bureau toples: issued the foilowing bulletin:

A distant earliaquake of considerable intensity was recorded by the seismographs at the weather bureau this morning, commencing at 12:33 a 4m and lasted for over one hour. The first preliminary tremors continued for four minutes and fifty-five seconds and the strongest motion occurred at 12:45 at m, at which time the actual movement of the ground at Washington was about five millimeters. A distant earthquake of considerable

FIRE RECORD.

Ten Thousand Loss at Edgar. EDGAR, Neb., Dec. 30.-(Special.)-This morning fife was discovered in a large store building owned by William Saxton of Hastings and occupied by J. W. J. Boomer as a store room for farm implements and wagonk, carriages and automobiles. The building and all its contents were entirely destroyed. The loss on the building will be about \$2,000; imsured for \$1,000. The loss on the contents will be about \$10,000, insurance \$6,000. Nothing is known as to how

Get Your NOON DAY LUNCH The CALUMET

the fire originated. ..

Prompt Service PA ROURKE'S

BASE BALL HEADQUARTERS ALL LEADING BRANDS -CIGARS-BOX TRADE A SPECIALTY

ECZEMA and Skin Troubles Cured for \$1,00. Prompt order—quick relief or write today for our book of cures and testimonials. WESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE, 123 La Salle, Chicago.

New New. Open January let.

Walter's Buffel

Beelsleak Dungeon (Ladies' Care 2d Ploor) 1415 Farnam Street

You'll like our cooking You'll like our service.

Largest, airiest, cleanest Kitchen in Omaha

Our Specialties Are:

Thick Juley Porterhouse Steak Appetising German Dishes Oysters Shell Fish All seasonable delicacies. A complete wine list.

We cater to After-Theater Parties and Special Dining Parties

Quick Service. Noonday LUNCH for business men.

WALTER'S

1415 FARNAM "If you're a crank on the food ar question-Try Walters

For the price of suit alone.

'S NICOLLS' way of quickly cleaning up the surplus stock and keeping our large organization of skilled Tailors and cutters busy,

Suit and Extra Trousers \$25 to \$45 NICOLL'S SPECIAL!

Full Black or Blue Cheviot of Thibet Sult—with extra Trousers of \$25



READ THE BEST PAPER

The Omnha Daily Bee.

AMUSEMENTS.

Boyd's Theater TONIGHT AND TUESUAY -

TIM MURPHY Assisted by MISS DOROTHY SHER-ROD and a Capable Company, post

Wednesday and Thursday-Triumphal

THE CLANSMAN NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.

CREIGHTON PHONE ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE

Matines Daily 2:15 Every Wight 8:18 THIS WEEK—Berzac's Howes and Maud, Linton & Lawrence, Manda Hall, tacy & Co., Gen. Ed Levine, Thisese shnny Williams, Joe La Ricur. Anna Yoodward, and the Kinodroms.

PRICES—10c, 25c and 50c.

KRUG THEATER

Tonight .-- Last Time . ROSE MELVILLE, in SIS HOPKINS Tuesday-THE SMART SEET

MRS. W. W. TURNER, Presents Mme. Olga Samaroff PIRST BAPTIST ONUNCE Thursday Evening, Jan. 2 SEATS-\$1.50 and \$1.00. On fishing Schmoller and Mueller Bax Office.



THIRD ANNUAL POULTRY

PET STOCK SHOW

Tri-City Poultry Association

Omaha Auditorium Greatest exhibition of Foultry, Pigsons, Wild Fowl, Bogs, Mid Case over seen in the Missouri Valley. The show will be open everylicay from 9 a. m. until 10:30 p. m.

- ADMISSION ---Adults, 25c. - Ohildren, 18c. Special reduced rate tickets may he secured by asking your local butcher or grocer.

SEE IT AT THE NEW SCHLITZ THE OLD YEAR OUT-THE NEW YEAR IN

> QUAINT OLD HEIDLEBERG, THE COZ-IEST CORNER IN THE WEST. THE GREEN ROOM, NOTHING EINER IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. THE GRILL ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN IS THE MODEL OF BEAUTY AND COMFORT, TAKE A NIGHT OFF WITH US AND YOU WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

MUSIC BY TEIDLE ORCHESTRA.

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Molony "Roomy" Suits To reduce stock, your choice of any formerly priced \$40, \$45 or \$50 Business Suit

Nothing Reserved Workmanship

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anccessful in showing that dangers from individualism can be effectively regulated

and that abuses in the exercises of private property can be restrained. Thus a great