January Special Sale of Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases

The difference in the price of the ready-to-use Sheets and Pillow Cases is so little that very few people go to the trouble of making them. Our sheets are seamless and torn, thus securing a perfect Sheet after washing.

These Sizes in Sheets.

63x90, plain hem, 85c quality now 68c each. 65x99, plain hem, \$1.00 quality now 85c each. double hemstich, \$1.00 quality now 85c each. 65x99, double hemistitch, \$1.20 quality now \$1.03

72x90, plain hem, 90c quality now 72c each 72x90, plain hem, \$1.00 quality new 85c each. 72x99, plain hem; \$1.15 quality now 95c each. 72x90, double hemstitch, \$1.10 qual now 89c each. 72x99, double hemstitch, \$1.25 quality now \$1.05

Ready-Made Pillow Cases.

Size 42x38, plain hem, former prices 16c, 29c, 26c each, now 10c, 16%c, 22c each.

Size 45x36 plain hem, former prices 18c, 19c, 22c each, now 10c, 14%c, 19%c, 22c each.

January Clearing Sale of Comforters and Blankets.

\$1.50 Comforters, 98c each. \$2.50 Comforters, \$1.98 each.

\$5.50 Down Quilts, \$3.78 each. \$3.00 Fancy Jacquard "Bacon" Blankets, \$1.98

\$1.75 White "Bacon" Blankets, \$1.29 each. 60c Gray Cotton Blankets, 39c a pair. 50c Crib Blankets, white with pink or blue borders, 39c a pair.

Bargain Square in Basement.

Remnants of 36 inch wide Bleached Muslin, lengths from 2 to 8 yards, at, per yard, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c; regular values 10c, 11c, 12c, 15c yard. Women's unlaundered initial linen lawn handkerchiefs, real hand embroidered, hemstitched, regular 19c quality, on special sale Thursday at six

81x90, plain hem, 90c quality now 58c each. 81x90, plain hem, \$1.00 quality now 78c each. 81x90, plain hem, \$1.20 quality now 98c each. plain hem, \$1.30 quality now \$1.08 each.

\$1x90, double hemstitch, \$1.30 quality now \$1.08 \$1x99, double hemstitch, \$1.40 quality now \$1.18

80x99, plain hem, \$1.40 quality now \$1.18 each 90x99, double hemstitch, \$1.50 quality now \$1.25

Size 50x26, plain hem, former prices 20c, 24c, 31c each, now 16c, 20c, 27c each.

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, from 3c to 5c each ad-

VERY SPECIAL-\$1.35 Black Peau de Soie, 23 Inches Wide, Thursday 79c a Yard.

A silk of great service-deep, rich black will not muss or crush, sheds the dust perfectly; for costumes, waists, skirts and coats. Extraordinary value, Thursday, 79c a yard.

EXTRA-Handsome \$1.25 Fine Imported Black Dress Voile, 83c a Yard.

Yes, see it! We ask the closest inspection. It's different-our special prices on black dress goods. No seconds, no odds and ends, simply to attract attention. Selected from our regular stock. Voiles are to be one of the next season's most wanted fabrics. Fine, smooth, crisp, high-class in effect. By all means, see it.

Bath Towels.

All 25c Bath Towels, sale price

All 45c Bath Towels, sale price

All 75c Bath Towels, sale price

All 20c Bath Towels, sale price

January Linen Sale.

Only eight more days to take advantage of these great linen savings. Better come Thursday,

Table Damask by the Yard. All \$1.25 Bleached Damask, sale price 89c yard. All \$1.50 Bleached Damask, sale

price \$1.10 yard. All \$1.65 Silver Bleached Damask, sale price \$1.10 yard. All \$1.25 Siliver Bleached Dam-

ask, sale price 89c yard.

Bed Spreads.

All \$1.50 Bed Spreads, male price \$1.00 each. All \$1.75 Bed Spreads. sale price \$1.39 each. All \$2.25 Bed Spreads, sale price \$1.89 each.

All \$1.65 Bleached Table Cloths, sale price \$1.00 All \$2,25 Bleached Table Cloths, sale price \$1.68 All \$2.50 Table Cloths, sale price \$1.79 each.

50c each. Table Cloths. All \$3.00 Table Cloths, sale price \$2.00 each. All \$3.75 Table Cloths, sale price \$2.69 each. All \$4.00 Table Cloths, sale price \$2.89 each. All \$6.00 Table Cloths, sale price \$4.28 each.

15c each.

25c each.

All \$7.50 Table Cloths, sale price \$5.00 each.

On Browning to Teachers.

church when he addressed the teachers of

the Omalia public schools on the subject

The lecture was divided into five parts,

first, Browning's regard or disregard for

form; second, music in his verse; third, his

obscurity; fourth, Browni gnas a poet, and

"Browning knew his lack of form," said

Dean Briggs, "and he often disregarded

the form of a prose sentence. He did not

to express he searched for a new form in

"Some cannot see music in his works

tinguished persons have denied to Brown-

real music which anyone should recognize

as music. He has a certain musical

"This poet is one of the very greatest;

he had obvious faults and it is easy to;

point out these faults, but if you have

read Browning long, nearly every other

writer of English poetry seems thin. This

Poison Dose Too Small.

is an audacious statement, but true."

ing music in his verse. I think he has a

which to express it.

think of unity in a sentence. He knew

fifth, the man revealed in his works.

Dean Briggs Makes Three Addresses, Last to Alumni.

BANQUET CLIMAX OF BUSY TIME

Governor Sheldon and Other Distingulahed Sons of Cambridge Meet Former Instructor and Share in Speaking.

Dean L. B. R. Briggs of Harvard put in a strenuous day among his Omaha friends yesterday. At 10:30 he addressed pupils at the high school, at 3:30 the public school teachers at First Congregationani church and in the evening the Harvard alumni, whose guest he was at the Omaha club. Governor Sheldon, '93, was one of the Harvard alumni who attended and made an address at the banquet; Dean George P. Costigan of the law department of the University of Nebraska and Dean Henry Baldwin Ward of the ruedical department were others. N. P. Dodge, ir., one of the of his size should. most enthusiastic Harvard men in the west, acted as toastmaster. The meeting and he is of course called at times harsh I between Dean Briggs, who had been at and he is harsh in a way. Many dis-

was a cordial and interesting one. College Woman the Best Woman. in his address to the high school pupils Dean Briggs championed the cause of the college woman. He said:

Harvard since 1878, and the western alumni,

"The college women are the best women America today. The college girl is quite as delightful as any other girl and quite as good a companion through life. There are pedantic girls who go to college and pedantic girls who do not. College women are not content with the frivolous life; they must have something earnest in their lives.

"Commerce is not the best thing in the A college education has a cash value and a far higher value. One gets frequent visions of something far above the ordinary sime of an ordinary life, something more than commerce. My advice is, go to college if you can-

"Does it pay to so to college? Scarcely anyone who has ever gone to college would part with that period of his life for any amount of ploney and that might be taken as an answer. Some say it does not pay to spend \$2,000 on a \$2 boy. It does pay financially and that is the side on which many are accustomed to look. Railroads and steel kings are looking for college men to fill the higher salaried offices."

"The college idea is get together the chosen youth from all parts of the country, shake them together and cultivate in them noble ideas. In the life at a university the companionship is said to be more valuable than the lessons. There is an approach to a cure for provincialism in a university training. President Rocsevelt has aptly said that it is the business of a university to encourage in every way a few productive scholars of the very highest grade and to turn out a great variety of

BIG DAY FOR OLD HARVARD useful citizens. The college part of a uni-

Here lies a king who ruled as he saw fit; The universal monarch of wit. Good Attendance at the Central Nebraska Tournament at Hastings. "A mild literary subject," was the way Dean Briggs introduced his topic Wednes day afternoon at the First Congregational

OLSON LEADS THE AMATEURS

of Robert Browning, the great English poet Herr of Concordin, Kansas, High Gun for the Professionals and Also for First Day's Events-One More Day.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 22.-(Special Telegram.)-The central Nebraska trap shootng tournament, which began here today, perfectly well what he was doing and brought forth a field of forty-one shooters, including a number of professionals from really cared more for form than most Karsas and Nebraska. Olson of Holdrega English poets. When he had a new thought was high gun in the amateur class, with a total of 164 otu of 115 targets. Of the professionals William Horr of Concordia, "It is the fashion nowadays to read poetry like it was prose, especially blank | Kan., made a score of 198 and Barber of verse. I shall not read that way, for he lowa was next high professional, with a really took pains with his meter. He paid mark of 96. The shooting averaged well, more attention to his critics than a man | despite the dark and windy weather, Among

on hemerker scattle stat.	40.1					
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Edwards	14	12	12	18	19	
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Baird10	14	11	14	17	19	
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Postal 9	- 8	12	10	12	18	
31ah 8	10	10	13	35	19	
Pleper9	12	11	7	JH	10	
Barber	12	12	13	16	34	
***	7240			2000		

Events Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 were for fifteen targets and 5 and 6 for twenty targets. The shoot will be continued tomorrow.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 22 .- (Spec'al Telegram.)-Jealous because he thought his wife had gone to a 5 cent moving picture theatre with another man, John Snyder, an employe of the Bostwick hotel, last night attempted to commit suicide gwallowing poison. The dose was insufficient to cause death. When a physician offered to give him something to relieve .

his suffering Snyder threatened to kill him.

Shipbuilders on Strike. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Jan. 22.—The threatened strike in the shipbuilding industry in Tyne district became a fact to-day when some 4,000 men who had refused the proposed reduction in their wages did

to work. Some ports coast are also affected. Burns concert and dance, Friday, 24th, 8 p. m., Edward Creighton institute, 210 appointed on these subjects. South Eighteenth street. Prise essay by high school student Singers, pipers, dancers. Tickets, 50c.

Private Bank Suspends. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The private bank of A. C. Tiadelle suspended payments to de-positors today. A call was sent to police headquarters for officers to quell possible disturbances around the office, but there was no trouble of any kind.

rnere is Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That Is Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO GURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. this signature on every be. 25c. 6 Herove Always remember the full name. Look

CONVENTION GOES TO DEADWOOD South Dakota Commercial Clubs Decide to Meet in the Hills.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 22.-(Speciat Telegram.)-The Commercial club convention today selected Deadwood as the next place This morning Snyder was able to resume of meeting. The resolutions presented by the committee did not meet the approval of the members and were parted in a number of places, principally where they attempted to condemn the catalogue houses and the parcels post, those subjects being held to be outside the province of the organization. President Rice appointed the standing committee for the coming year and matters of finance and representation of clubs were referred to the committee

> City Officials Up for Contempt. PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 22.-(Special Telegram.)-Mayor Albright and Street Comissioner Laughlin were called into circuit coust today charged with being in contempt of court for proceeding with the filling of a part of a street against which a restraining order had been issued to prevent grading in front of certain property. On hearing the contempt case was dismissed, but the order against grading was continued until a hearing could be court.

> NT LILLIE OLSEN OF ROSALIE Nuckells County Clue Proves to Be of

> Na Value. NIGLSON, Neb., Jan. 22.-Advices received oday by Sheriff Jones satisfied him that the child held by the band of gypsies here ts not Lilie Olsen, and unless someone claims the little girl before tomorrow he will order the release of the hand.

> TO PREVENT THE GRIP. Laxative Bromo Quinina removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinina." Look for alguature of E. W. Grove. Mc.

BURKETT BILL IS ENDORSED Stockmen's Convention Approve it by

Overwhelming Vote.

CERTAIN AMENDMENTS WANTED

Maximum Pric for Leasing Graving Land Should He Four Cents un Acre Officers to Be Elected Today.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 2.—The eleventh annual convention of the American Na-tional Live Stock association was unable to complete its work this afternoon and adjourned until tomorrow morning, when officers for the ensuing term will be elected and the place of the next meeting selected.

of the Burkett bill for the leasing of public lands and it was approved by an overwheming vote. The question of leasing public lands for

The meeting was taken up in a discussion

grazing came up in the report of the com-mittee on resolutions on the subject. The majority report favored the passage of Senator Burkett's bill, with certain amendments made by the committee. The most important of these amendments

provide a maximum grazing fee of 4 cents per acre and a minimum of one-half cent per acre. Other amendments to the bill provide for the movement of live stock across the public lands and for fencing Alvin Saunders, managing editor of the

Chicago Breeders' Gazette, stated that there was a great market for live stock and live stock products in Europe, but that owing to prohibitive tariffs in the nations of that country live stock products were practically barred out. "It is only by means of a reciprocal tariff," he said,

'that these markets can be opened." He introduced a resolution, which was adopted, appealing to the ways and means ommittee of the house and the financial ommittee of the senate to take up the matter and favoring the appointment of a nonpartisan tariff commission, as provided in a bill introduced by Schator Bevridge to investigate these conditions.

(Continued from First Page.)

must involve the whole territory of the nation, and those who effectively favor the improvement must be willing to stand as faithfully for remete localities as for their own. We will not make progress until we are able to formulate a comprehensive scheme that will embrace all our available waterways, and that will make provision for their continuous development. In determining the order of the improvement, the importance of one river as compared with another must be conclusive, but it is still true that if we are to do anything of real value, the end must be seen from the beginning.

This meeting is peculiarly interested in making the Missourt river a highway of commerce, and there is no man more concerned than I am in the project; but I want you to begin the conference with the firm conviction, if I may paraphrase an old saying, that if we do not stand together, we will fall separately.

With respect to the engineering problems which attend the improvement of the Missouri river, I am act competent to speak. How the channel shall be made, I leave entirely to that efficient corps of investigators, the members of which are day by day conferring not only last honors upon their profession, but lasting advantage upon their fellow men. If, however, I cannot speak upen how it shall be done. I have a word to say upon why it shall be done.

Railronds Are Congested.

Before the storm of financial trouble broke over us two or three months age—a storm that is already subsiding, and the offects of which must soon disappear—it was known to every intelligent observer, and freely admitted by the railway companies themselves, that the transportation facilities for doing the business of the United States were miserably inadequate. The moment we again reach the allitudes of prosperity, and it will not be long, these facilities will again be incapable of rendering the service which the business of the country imperatively demands. Our business is necessarily limited by our capacity for transpagiation, for without transportation, commerce is impossible. It therefore follows that unless we are willing to be restricted in our growth, we must enlarge our carrying instrumentalito be restricted in our growth, we enlarge our carrying instrumentali-The railway companies seem to agree must enlarge our carrying instrumentalities. The railway companies seem to agree that they cannot expand to meet the necessity. It may not agree with them as to the reason for this inability, but whatever may be the cause, the fact remains. When individual or corporate enterprise cannot give what the country must have, there is but one thing to do. Organized society, in the form of a government, must apply the need.

No More Federal Aid to Railways. I think we would all be exceedingly re-I think we would all be exceedingly relectant to enter upon another course of governmental aid to railways. There are insusperable difficulties in the way unless we are ready to unite upon government ownership and operation of railways. As yet I am unable to bring my mind to the conclusion that the government should enter upon so vast an undertaking, and therefore it seems to me that we are impelled by the very force of circumstances to look toward the improvement of our waterways and make them perform their share of the work of carrying the morchandise from one part of the country to another. If the cost of transporting freight by water was as great as transporting it overland it would still be wise for the people to expend their money in the digging and preservation of water channels rather than to expend an equal amount in the enlarsement of the rail-ways; but the truth is that when once suitable channels are created the cost of carriage by water is less than one-half the cost of carriage on land. This disparity furnishes a conclusive reason for supplementing the imadequacy of railway transportation by an efficient system of water transportation.

There is another reason which to me has been still more persuasive. The governments, both national and state, have entered in earnest upon the most serious task that they have ever assumed. The abstract duty of the common carriers to render their service for a reasonable compensation, and to render it without discrimination, is as old as the day upon which the first freight wagon or stage-coach began its journey. When, however, governments like ours attempt to enforce these plain maxims of equity and fair dealing upon railways which agregate 220,600 miles of main track, which are capitalised for more than Bif.000.000, and which serve a territory so vast in extent, filled with divers interests and overrunning with a business which is not only unparalleled, but almost indencelvable in its magnitude, they are besset with difficulties and surrounded with problems which luctant to enter upon another course of governmental aid to railways. There are insuperable difficulties in the way unless

Rivers Connect Railways. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers, from north to south, cross every transcontinental railway in the United States. They connect all the systems which do business in the western country. If these rivers were so improved that commerce would move freely upon them—open as they would be to every man or every company that had the capital and the energy to

Nature's good, healthy, red blood will cure most any disease.

Coffee, in many people, destroys the red corpuscles and impoverishes the blood. A definite change is made by leaving off coffee entirely and using well boiled, delicious Postum in its place. You can prove this by trial. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

own and operate a tugbout—their influence upon the maintanance of fair rates and their effect in preventing discriminations, either as to individuals or localities, would simply be incalculable. If the American people derived no other advantage from the expenditure that will be necessary to bring these waters into use than their corrective force upon railway rates, the return upon the capital invested would be richer than upon any other expenditure they could make.

These suggestions are not the result of any hostility toward the railways. I am rather redorating what the larger-minded men engaged in railway management themselves declare. When we have harnessed the turbulent current of the Missouri, and when it is ready to receive its burden of traffic. I hope to see and expect to see the railways co-operating with this new factor in the business life of the country. Let the Missour river do that part of the work which it can do best, let the railways do that part which they can do best, and the outcome will be beneficial not only to the people, but to the railways. We are never so universally and continuously prosperous as when we are in exact harmony with nature's everlasting laws.

Allow me to conclude with a word respecting the best method of attaining our desires. Congress will not, ought not, to adopt a measure so far-reaching, and involving the cutlay of so immense an amount of mensy until the people are aroused to its importance, and insist upon its ensetment. If we have not the initiative and referendum in form, we have them in substance. Whenever a project such as we are now considering is proposed, the improvement of our waterways must become the subject of discussion around our firesides, in our fields, factories and offices, and there must be an expression of the sovereigns of the republic before our hopes can be realized or our dresms fulfuled. It is your duty and mine, believing as we do that the weffare of the country requires that these things should be done, that we lift up our voices, not only here, but everywhere, until water transportation becomes an issue in our public affairs. Must Be an lonne.

Cities Depend on River. Congressman E. H. Hubbard spoke with enthusiasm of the waterways movement. He said that as a congressman he should say that congress was not always deaf, and advocated that continuous agitation should be the aim of those who wanted to see an appropriation made.

"Wrapped up in the fate of the Missouri said Congressman Ellis, "is the fate of every city on its banks. The great cities of the world are located on water ways. Real terminals are only found on navigable waters. No great city has ever grown on the prairie and never will. Rural interests also are vitally concerned, as the farmer is more interested in transportation than is the merchant in the city. The wheat of the west is now carried to the eastern scaboard for one-sixth the rate paid before the locks of the Soo were constructed and the ability to use the great waterway would bring transmissouri wheat fields 800 miles nearer Liverpool." queried as to how the farmers of this district are to compete with the foreign producers if all their resources are not utilfixed, and he called attention to the competition of the districts of the northwest just beginning to sompete. The principle applicable to the grain growers he applied to the other agriculture and productive in

Thomas Wilkinson of Burlington, president of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement association, in his address de clared that congress should appropriate \$50,000,000 annually for the improvement of its rivers and harbors. He said no country had better possibilities in its water ways, and in spite of the fact the summ expended in their improvements in this country were beggarly. He told how it would pay the United States to improve its

rivers. Henry T. Clarke of Omaha, vice president of the Transmississippi Commercial congress, spoke in part as follows:

Control of the Missouri. At the fourteenth session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, held in the city of Seattle, Wash., in 1503, I in-troduced a resolution asking congress to straighten the Missouri river where practicable and to protect its banks from

Mr. Clark then outlined the efforts since that date to create interest in the project up o he presen meeting.

I wish now to address myself particularly to that section of our country which was traversed by the Missouri river forty to fifty years ago and more. This great was traversed by the Missouri river forty to fifty years ago and more. This great stream was used extensively for commerce, and large steamers piled upon its waters from New Orleans to St. Louis in winter, and from St. Louis to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City and points beyond, in the summer. Later the railroads from Chicago were built. They competed strongly for this freight that formerly went by water and in order to secure it, rehates all the way from 25 per cent to 30 per cent or more were given, thereby inducing the shippers to leave the water, and the result has been that the steamers have been driven from the river; but now that he matter of rebaes has been abandoned and those who give or receive rebates are liable to indictment and imprisonment, it would seem that the time has come when we may again in the near future have

and those who give or receive rebaies are liable to indictment and imprisonment, it would seem that the time has come when we may again in the near future have great commerce on this, the greatest of all rivers, and I hope that the day is not far distant when we shall see powerful steamers on this great river carrying freight from Fort Benton, Mont., on to St. Louis and the gulf at one-third or less the present freight charges. Bear in mind that when the Missouri river is opened for navigation from St. Louis north it not only gives this territory an opening to the gulf or any part of it, but will enable and permi of an interchange of products between the agricultural states of the west and the manufacturing, from and coal producing states tributary to the Ohio.

At Omaha, during the high water in June and July, caused by the melting of the snows in the mountains, the Missouri river carries in solution about \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent of silt. These figures area furnished by the engineer of the Omaha Water company. This silt is constantly being taken from points above and below Omaha, deposited in the Mississippi between St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the gulf. This silt is what forms the sand bars which in their turn forces the river in an opposite direction, thereby cutting the original banks and forming new channels. By studying the vagaries of the river, I am satisfied we will be able to place this silt spd sand wherever desired, and thus preserve the banks intact.

My suggestion after years of observation and study would be to strainten the river when it is low by cutting through the sand bars where practicably by the use or ordinary railroad and highway machinery, using oxen for power, because oxen will not flounder in sand as will ibuses and mules, and by confining the water to a direct channel as near, as possible. As a direct result, the river will secour deeper and there will be fewer evosions.

rosions. The sand bars are almost always created

The sand bars are almost always created by inactive water along the banks where the erosions are going on. I would nike a colong cables of three-fourths inch from in links of fifteen feet with hooks and eyes, costing \$1/2 cents per foot, and by fastening one end of those cables to a pile or "dead man" on the shore and the other at a point desired, say 500 feet more or less down and out in the stream at angle desired and where the river is cutting into a large bend. To these cables, trees and brush can be attached by wire, gunny bags filled with sand to hold in position; as occasion demands, I would also place cables to which are fastened trees and brush from one sand har to another for the purpose of keeping the channell in pince and where we want it. Also making dices in the same way. The ecosions invariably cour in the outer circle of the bend. Fresions and accretions are caused by general law, and I thick that beyond any doubt the Missour river can be controlled by this relatively inexpensive method. The time for doing the work, of course, is largely during the period of low water, that everything may be ready for hish water, with steamers, machinery and men ready for an emergency during the same.

Double Banquet in Evening. inactive water along the banks where eroslons are going on. I would mace

Double Banquet in Evening. One of the big features of the congress was the double jointed banquet at the Hotel West and the #fotel Mondamin this evening. Mayor W. G. Sears was the toastmaster at the Mondamin and O. J. Moore at the West. The appakers at both bunquets were the following: John L. Kennedy, Omaha; Albert B. Cummins, governor of Iowa; Coe L Crawford, governor of South Dakota; George D. Perkins. Sloux City: Warren Garst, lieutenant governor of Iowa; Albert W. Jefferis, Omaha. Among the speakers tomorrow will be the following: Congressman Joseph E. Randell of Louisiana, president National Rivers and Harbors congress; Coe I. Craw-



\$4.00 and \$5.00 Furs,

\$10 and \$15 Skirts 298-49 in black and colors \$15 and \$25 Coats 498_7

It will pay you to buy these garments even if you do not need them now, No opportunity as this is likely to present itself again.

N. E. Cor. 16th and Howard Sts.

ford, governor of South Dakota; B. P. Birdsall, member of congress from the Phird district of Iowa; Henry M. Rearsley, mayor of Kansas City; Lawrence M. Jones, Kansas City, president Missouri Valley River Improvement asociation; Captain Isaac P. Baker, Bismarck, N. D.: George L. Sheldon, governor of Nebraska; E. M. Glasgow, Paulifina, Ia.; J. B. Case. Abilene, Kan., president Transmis-sissippi Commercial congress.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Bill Passes Senate Amending Law Regarding Allotment of Lands to Indians. (From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- (Special Tele gram.)-A favorable report was made today to the senate on Senator Gamble's bull amending the existing statutes regarding allotment of land in severalty to Indians on various reservations. Senator Clark of Wyoming secured the

bill providing for a term of circuit and district courts for the district of Wyoming at Lander, annually on the first Monday in October. Senator Killtridge secured the passage in the senate of his bill providing an ap-

passage through the senate today of his

propriation of \$175,000 for an addition to the postoffice and courthouse at Sioux Falls, General C. M. Schwarts and wife of Lincoln, who are in Washington on their way to New York, were guests of Congressman

Pollard and Mrs. Pollard at luncheon to Bids were opened today for the construc-tion of the postoffice at Mitchell, S. D. The lowest bidders were Moore & Daunes of Kokomo, Ind., at \$78,940. J. H. Weise of South Omaha was the next lowest, at \$81,

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Uneful It is In Preserving Health and Beauty. Cost Nothing To Try.
Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfect-

ant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human sysem for the same cleansing purpose Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gasses and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating oulons and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and minently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowls; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh. All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best char-

coal and the most for the money is in

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow harcoal, and other harmless antiseptic in tablet form or rather in the form of large pleasant tasting lozenges, the char coal being mixed with honey. The daily use of these loxenges will

soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit,

A Buffalo physicion, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients auffering from gas in stomach and bowels and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also be tleve the liver is greatly benefited the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent prep. aration, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary chargoal tablets."

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