2,000 Waists at Half Price

Telephone Douglas 618 Reaches All Departments

Extra! Extra! Extra!

2,000 Waists at Half Price

2,000 Beautiful Summer Waists--Opera Waists, Herald Square Waists, Lenox Waists, Excelsior Waists and Standard Waists. In one grand clearing sale at 50c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50 each. Sale Commences Saturday, July 13th at 9 A. M. and continues until 9:30 P. M.

In announcing this wonderful Waist Sale, we beg to say that the high class of merchandise offered will make this an event of even greater importance than our record breaking whirlwind waist sale of last year. Note the following genuine reduced prices:

$1.00 Waists,	$1.50 Waists,	$2.00 Waists,	$2.50 Waists,	$3.00 Waists,	$4.00 Waists,	$5.00 Waists,
50c	75c	$1.00	$1.25	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50

Women's Neckwear, Half Price

After attending the great half price sale of Waists Saturday, come down and buy a piece of neckwear or two to go with the waists. Plain linen and embroidered stocks on sale Saturday at HALF PRICE.

Saturday Suspender Special

Regular 50c Suspenders, good strong webbing, dark or light colors, best of trimmings, as long as they last, Saturday at per pair..... 35c

THREAD THREAD

John J. Clark's spool cotton, white only, in numbers 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, two spools for 5c or 28c a dozen.

100 yards spool Sewing Silk, black and colors, 5c spool.

75c Handsome 24 in. Twilled Black Silk, Saturday 39c Yard.

50c Good quality 19 in. Black Taffeta, Saturday 31c yard.

Not a large quantity in either lot, but extra good value at Saturday's Special prices. The twill silk has a handsome rich luster, while the taffeta has a good crisp taffeta touch. Main floor.

Special Clearance of Women's Sailor Hats Saturday, Commencing at 9 A. M.

Chic Summer Hats, when most needed, at a great reduction in price. These Hats come in black, white and navy blue. Rough and ready braids, split braids and Milan straws. Regular price is $4.50, Special Clearance price—Saturday, each..... 98c

Attend early, Second Floor.

Bargain Square in Basement—

Remnants of 10c Batistes in light grounds, at per yard— 5c

Wash Goods Department

Big reduction in prices on desirable Wash Materials:—
10c Batistes, 5c yard.
15c Batistes, 10c yard.
18c Batistes, 10c yard.
30c, 35c Silk Stripe Chiffon, 15c yard.
30c Shadow Stripe, 15c yard.
25c Real Irish Dimities, 19c yard.

Vacation Furnishings for Men

The Summer traveler's grip sack must contain an ample supply of shirts, collars, neckwear, night shirts or pyjamas.

Our men's department has a wonderful showing of men's needs, widest possible variety, including exclusive things that are to be seen nowhere else. A stock of shirts not matched anywhere, fine choosing even if you limit the price to $1.00.

A collar stock that includes all the best shapes from a leading maker, 2 for 25c.

A collection of Neckwear that includes the smartest ideas of fashion, first showings here always, 50c each.

Women's Knitted Underwear Specials Saturday

Women's fine Swiss ribbed gauze lisle Vests, low neck, sleeveless, round or square neck, regular price 50c, Special for Saturday.....35c
Or 3 garments for $1.00.
Women's fine gauze cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, also low neck and short sleeves, plain tape top, special for Saturday ..2 for 25c
Women's Union Suits, complete line, all sizes, most any vaunted price.
Main Floor.

Lace and Embroidery Specials ,Saturday

One lot Imitation Torchons and one lot Pt. de Paris Laces, widths from 1½ inches to 3 inches, on sale Saturday at per yard.....5c
A special assortment of Pt. de Paris Laces from 4 to 6 in. wide with insertings to match, on sale Saturday at per yard.....10c
A Special lot of Nainsook Edgings, 4 to 9 inches wide, regular price 25c a yard, on sale Saturday at per yard 15c
One lot Swiss Flouncing, 16 to 18 inches wide, regular price 85c to $1.00, on sale Saturday at, yd., 50c
Main Floor.

Howard Corner 16th St.

THOMPSON BELDEN & CO.

Open Saturday Evenings

Bee, 7-12-'07

over the 2-cent fare and lower freight rates, in which representatives of the Burlington and Union Pacific took a leading part, it was decided that Judge W. D. McHugh of the Rock Island should represent all four of the roads in the suits brought by Attorney General Thompson to restrain the roads from charging more than 2 cents a mile and in litigation over freight rates. The roads decided it would be better for their own interests to have one attorney appear for all of them.

Carl C. Wright of the Northwestern, which is not a defendant in the suit, was present in lieu of Ben T. White, who was out of the city, and expressed himself as in doubt as to the attitude his road would take. The general attorney of the road at Chicago has been quoted as saying the Northwestern did not care to mix in the present fight, but if the other railroads wanted to attack the law the Northwestern would support the movement.

The employment of Judge McHugh to represent the different lines is taken as an indication that the roads intend to make a fight to a finish on the law by cross-petition in the suit started by the attorney general and will try to have the law nullified by the courts.

Attorneys Edson Rich for the Union Pacific, J. E. Kelly for the Burlington and W. D. McHugh for the Rock Island are in Lincoln on business in connection with the suit.

HEAVY FINES ARE IMPOSED

Toledo Judge Passes Sentence Upon Violators of Valentine Anti-Trust Law.

TOLEDO, O., July 12.—Judge Morris today sentenced the brick and lumber men convicted of violating the Valentine anti-trust law, and the bridge agents, who pleaded guilty to infractions of this law. The brick men must pay $1,000 and costs each. The lumber men and the gridge agents were sentenced to six months in the workhouse and costs. Sentences to the workhouse have, however, been suspended for ten days owing to that institution being quarantined against smallpox. The court room was overcrowded when the thirteen business men heard their fate.

Fassett Named for Arlington.

OYSTER BAY, July 12.—President Roosevelt today appointed the following postmasters: E. F. Fassett, Arlington, Neb.; William T. Morse, Friend, Neb.; Edwin S. Abbott, Beaside, Ore.

JAPANESE AT OYSTER BAY

Viscount Aoki and Admiral Yamamoto Lunch with President.

NO FRICTION BETWEEN NATIONS

Authorized Statement Says There is a Good Understanding Between the Two Governments.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—The highest official courtesy that could be extended Admiral Baron Yamamoto during his visit to the United States took place today, when President Roosevelt entertained the Japanese admiral as his guest of honor at a luncheon served at 1 o'clock at Sagamore hill. Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, and personal representative of the emperor, shared in the cordiality extended to the Japanese nation as did Captain Moto Kondo, inspector of naval construction of the Japanese navy, and a member of Admiral Yamamoto's suite. Assisting the president and Mrs. Roosevelt in the entertaining of the distinguished visitors were Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, Representative Herbert Parsons of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, also of New York.

The guests arrived at Oyster Bay shortly after noon and were conveyed at once to the Sagamore hill home in the Roosevelt automobile.

Members of the Japanese party whom the president entertained at luncheon returned to New York at 3 o'clock. Ambassador Aoki, as he boarded the special car, remarked that neither he nor the admiral had time to make an ystatement regarding their visit to the president.

An official announcement of a "thoroughly good understanding and fundamental friendliness" between the United States and Japan wa sissued by President Roosevelt today through Secretary Loeb after the departure of Admiral Yamamoto and Ambassador Aoki from Sagamore Hill. The statement follows:

The president had a long interview with Admiral Baron Yamamoto and it was satisfactory in every way. It confirms what has already been made clear by Ambassador Aoki, the thoroughly good understanding between the two governments and the fundamental friendliness between the two nations.

WELCOMED AT PHILADELPHIA

Grand Exalted Ruler Henry A. Melvin Reaches City of Elks' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Judge Henry A. Melvin of Oakland, Cal., grand exalted ruler of the Order of Elks, which will meet next week in reunion, arrived today accompanied by Frederick A. Robinson of Dubuque, Ia., grand secretary of the order and several others. The party was met at the railroad station by a committee of Elks and escorted to the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, the official headquarters of the gathering. During the trip to the hotel the party was driven through a section of the magnificent court of honor erected on Broad street by the city and Judge Melvin expressed delight at the preparations made for the Elks' entertainment. All is in readiness for the convention and tonight the court of honor, which contains thousands of electric bulbs, will be illuminated for the first time as a test of its competency. Mayor Reyburn has appointed a reception committee consisting of eighty leading citizens and everything is being done to make the meeting a memorable one.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY

Judge Grosscup and Prof. Gray Have Full Power to Reorganize System.

CHICAGO, July 12.—It was announced today by Judge Peter S. Grosscup and Prof. John C. Gray that they, as arbitrators, are given full power in the plan of reorganizing the traction companies which make up the Union Traction company, which operates the lines on the West and North Sides of the city, and that the plan of reorganization will be announced tomorrow or Monday. Judge Grosscup and Prof. Gray filed in court a certification that their powers are ample and that the deposit of stock from all the companies underlying the Union Traction company for the purpose of forming the Chicago Railways company becomes permanent.

Guilty of Peonage.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 12.—In the federal court today the Ritter Lumber company of Meben, which was indicted for peonage, pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to hold employes in peonage. The charge contained twenty counts, the minimum gne on each being $1,000; fine will be imposed later. These indictments followed an investigation by the national government at the request of the Italian ambassador.

ATTACKS FRENCH DIPLOMACY

Russian Reactionary Paper Severely Criticizes Minister.

SAYS HE INTERFERES IN AFFAIRS

General Claim Made that France is Assisting Cause of Duma—Russian Prestige on the Decline.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—An open attack on the French government and Ambassador Bompard appeared today in the Novoe Vremya, which a week ago began reviewing and tentatively condemning the Franco-Russian alliance. It is supposed that the paper in this instance is serving as the mouthpiece of the powerful court party which is working in favor of close relations with Germany. The editorial is couched in intemperate and offensive language and seriously compromises the position of M. Bombard at St. Petersburg. It says:

"Tactless to the point of inprudence has been the behavior of the ambassador in urging unasked advice on Russian internal affairs, upon which he is a perfect ignoramus. The French government has also treated official Russia strangely, almost hostile.

"The French official press and the official utterances in the Chamber of Deputies have indicated all along that France was anxious to enugage in negotiations with the new-born Duma, over the head or behind the back of the government. Such insincerity and double-dealing is calculated to give open encouragement to the Russian revolutionists, who claim that France is more attentive to their voice than to the voice of the recognized and responsible representatives of the Russian empire."

Simultaneously, the Novoe Vremya bitterly complains of the confusion and incapacity of Russian diplomacy, pointing to the failure of Foreign Minister Izvolsky to bring about re-establishment of Russian prestige.

OFFENSE NOT ON STATUTES

Drawing Plans of Fortifications Not Provided for in Present Penal Code.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Officers of the judge advocate's office said today they did not recall any statute covering the act of an individual who may be detected making drawings of a fort or other government building on a military reservation. They said, however, that such reservation are subject to such regulations as the secretary of war may promulgate. Anyone on a reservation without the right to be there, if found doing something that the regulations forbid, is liable to ejectment or any other punishment provided. These observations were suggested as a result of the reported arrest of a Japanese at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., while engaged in making drawings of the defenses there. Major Gatchell has not yet reported such an arrest to the War department, and the Japanese embassy officials say they have no information regarding the arrest of one of their countrymen for drawing plans of Fort Rosecrans.

CONSULS TAKE EXAMINATION

Applicants for Duty in Foreign Fields Present Themselves to Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The examination of applicants for appointment in the consular service which has been in progress at the State department for the last three days will be concluded today, but the names of those successful will not be announced for several weeks. Only forty-eight of the fifty-two candidates designated by Secretary Root presented themselves for examinatfon at the State department. Their geographical distributioh was as follows: Virginia, 8; Pennsylvania, 5; Michigan, Louisiana and Illinois, 4 each; Iowa, Georgia and Tennessee, 3 each; Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico and Texas, 2 each, and District of Columbia, Kansas, Mississippi and Missouri, 1 each. Two of the applicants are negroes.

Laurier Coming Home.

LONDON, July 12.—The Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, and his party sailed from Liverpool today for Montreal.

DOCKING FACILITIES SMALL

Pacific Coast Has Few Accommodations for War Vessels.

SLOW WORK AT MARE ISLAND

Contractors Have Taken Time Building Dry Dock There—One Contract Has Been Declared Forfeited.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Now that the visit of the battleships of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific ocean is officially admitted, the gossip of the Navy department touches upon the docking facilities available for the accommodation of those vessels. The navy has but one dock on the Pacific coast—that at Puget sound, which is capable of receiving the large battleships, the dock at Mare Island being too small for them. The government has another dry dock under construction at Mare Island which, when completed, will be capable of receiving the largest of the vessels now in service or contracted for. But there is considerable difference of opinion among naval officials here as to whether, after all, this dock will be available, in view of the limited depth of water across the bar over which the vessels have to go before reaching the navy yard. Some of the officers think this can be done and cite that the armored cruiser Charleston went over the bar recently, drawing twenty-four feet of water. These officers say that a ship of this kind has a deeper draft than the big battleships, which can be lightened to the extent of a foot or more by unloading the greater part of their coal. Other officers say that the battleships have a deeper draft than the Charleston when it crossed the bar.

The new dry dock at Mare Island has been under construction for almost six years. The delay has been a source of extreme disappointment to the officials here and now the probabilities are, according to the official reports received at the Navy department, that it will be almost a year and a half before the dock is ready to be turned over to the government. The contract called for its completion November 20 next. The government declared the former contract forfeited because of the slow progress and a new contract was necessary, under which the work is now going on. The new dock will be 720 feet long, 102 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Naval officers, however, are not giving the question of docking facilities on the coast any serious concern, for they say there are two large docks at Hunter's Point, near San Francisco, belonging to private parties, which the navy may use by paying the charges. One of these would accommodate any American vessel afloat.

HAYWOOD DENIES ALL

(Continued from First Page.)

Haywood $100 and asked him to forward it to Spokane some time before Christmas. Simpkins said he was going on a trip and did not want to take all the money with him. Haywood said he could not remember whether he bought the draft and mailed it or whether one of the federation stenographers attended to the matter. Witness said he had not seen Simpkins since the executive board matter.

When the matter of employing counsel for Orchard and to look after the interests of the organization first came up Haywood said he and Moyer conversed with General Counsel Murphy, who advised going very slowly in the matter. After considering the subject for a day or two Murphy advised the employment of Mr. Nugent.

Employment of Miller.

The defense offered in evidence a letter written by General Counsel Murphy to Attorney Nugent, but it was ruled out by Judge Wood on the ground of immateriality. An exception was noted.

Haywood went into the details of the final employment of Attorney Fred Miller of Spokane to defend Orchard. At this time Attorney Crump, who had represented the Mine Owners' association of Colorado in fights against the Western Federation of Mines, had been called into the case by the other side.

"What was the first you knew of any intention to arrest you in connection with the murder?"

"When I was arrested."

Witness then related the story of his arrest, the denial of a right to consult counsel and the trip to Boise on a special train in charge of General Bulkeley Wells, a member of the Mine Owners' association. When first brought to Boise the prisoners were taken to the state penitentiary, being later removed to the county jail at Caldwell.

Haywood said he was indicted for inciting to riot at Victor following the Independence depot explosion. He was in Denver at the time. The case never came to trial, a nolle prosse being entered by District Attorney C. C. Hamlin, who prior to his election had been secretary of the Mine Owners' association.

Cross-Examination Begins.

This ended the direct examination and Senator Borah began to cross-question the prisoner witness. He dwelt upon the interest the miners at Silver City, Idaho, took in the Coeur d'Alene troubles. Haywood said a committee was sent from Silver City to northern Idaho at the time.

"The Western Federation of Miners came to think of Governor Steunenberg as a pronounced opponent of organized labor?"

"I believe so, yes, sir."

"But prior to this trouble he was regarded as a friend?"

"I think so; he was at one time an honorary member of a local union."

"The federation afterwards regarded him as a friend of capital and as swayed by capitalists and I suppose you joined in this view?"

"Yes, sir, as an officer, I did."

"Did the Miners' Magazine reflect your views as well as those of the organization?"

"Some times."

"It reflected your views as to the Coeur d'Alenes?"

"In some instances it did. I did not approve of the bull pen, of the permit system, of the indignities upon the men, but as to Governor Steunenberg, I did not regard him in any other light than I do you, senator, or Bartlett Sinclair, or any others who were concerned."

Steunenberg Epitaph.

"I have understood that," replied Senator Borah, who then questioned the witness as to the article which appeared in the Miner's Magazine at the time Governor Steunenberg left the office and entitled, "The Passing of Steunenberg." The article declared in conclusion that when Steunenberg's epitaph should come to be written, it would read: 'Here Lies a Hireling and a Traitor."

"Did that article reflect your views and those of the federation?"

"As to the governor's official acts, it did," replied Haywood, who added that the article was directed against Steunenberg as a state official and not as a man. "There were many others who felt the same way about Governor Steunenberg," the witness went on. "The lieutenant governor who served under Steunenberg wrote an article which was much stronger than this."

The witness was then taken along a line of questions relative to Jack Simpkins, developing the fact that whereas Simpkins disappeared more than a year ago, he is still continued as a member of the executive board of the federation. When in Denver in December, 1906, Simpkins said nothing of having met Orchard in Caldwell, Idaho.

Notices in Cripple Creek.

Senator Borah asked Haywood about the posting of certain notices in the Cripple Creek district in 1901. One of these read:

"Here take notice that on and after September 15, 1901, anyone working in the mines, mills and power plant of the Cripple Creek district who is unable to produce a card of membership in the Western Federation of Miners will be regarded as an enemy to himself and to the community at large and will be treated as such."

Haywood said in explanation of this that there was a movement on foot to reduce wages throughout the district. A second notice called the attention of the miners to the fact that the 15th of September was near at hand; that the time of grace had expired and all who were not for the union must be against it. There could be no middle ground.

"So," said Senator Borah, "the Western Federation of Miners had a permit system of its own and no one could work where it was in control unless he had a union card?"

"No, sir; a man could go to work anywhere without a card, but we expected him to join the union if he wanted any of the benefits which accrued from membership in it."

Palace and Miner's Hut.

Haywood was questioned closely as to his appearance before a committee of the state senate in Denver to argue on the eight hour law. Haywood said he spoke his mind very freely to the representatives of the capitalistic class, who were present, including Frank J. Hearne of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and ex-Governor Grant. I compared the palace in which Governor Grant lived to the huts of some of the smeltermen and I did it so vividly that tears rolled down Governor's Grant's cheeks and he said he was going to leave the state. I told the men present that it was such influences as they represented that corrupted legislatures and courts."

"And you referred to the court of which Judges Gabbert and Goddard were members?"

"I referred to the supreme court?"

"And you regarded Judges Gabbert and Goddard as representatives of the corrupt corporation influences?"

"I wouldn't like to say that personally."

Senator Borah complained at one point during the examination that the witness was endeavoring to evade a direct answer. Haywood disclaimed this and declared that he was ready to answer all and any questions to the best of his ability.

At 11:40 the luncheon recess was taken until 2 p. m.

Knows Little of Orchard.

After recess Senator Borah questioned Haywood as to his various meetings with Orchard. The witness said he knew absolutely nothing about Orchard's whereabouts from the time of the Independence depot explosion June 6, 1904, until he came to headquarters in Denver in January, 1905.

Within a few days after the Independence depot explosion Haywood said the papers began to connect Harry Orchard's name with the affair. They commented upon the fact that he had left Cripple Creek and gone to Wyoming.

"The papers seemed to know where he had gone," said the witness.

"Did you?" asked Senator Borah.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever meet Mrs. Harry Orchard?"

"Yes, sir; it must have been at headquarters."

"In your letter to Mrs. Orchard you said that the last information you got as to Orchard's whereabouts was from Alaska?"

Yes, sir."

"And the only information you had was his statement that he thought of going to Alaska?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your reason for saying what you did was because you did not want to convey to her the real facts that were in your possession?"

"Yes, sir. I think that was it."

"Did you ever talk to Harry Orchard in any way about Governor Steunenberg?"

"I don't think I ever did."

"Did you ever hear Orchard make any threats against Governor Steunenberg?"

"I don't think I ever did."

"You had no knowledge of any personal enmity Orchard may have had towards Governor Steunenberg?"

"No, sir."

Employs Counsel for Orchard.

Before employing an attorney to defend Orchard, Haywood said the organization did nothing to discover what Orchard had been doing prior to the murder of Governor Steunenberg. Neither was there any investigation to determine the man's guilt or innocence. The federation officials went over the transcript of the evidence at the preliminary hearing before finally engaging Attorney Fred Miller and paying him $1,500. Orchard made no request to be furnished an attorney.

"The second telegram you sent to Idaho as to the employment of counsel, saying the Western Federation of Miners defended no man guilty of crime, but in the past had found all of its accused members were innocent and would have been the victims of a conspiracy unless the federation had come to their assistance; was that telegram given out to the Associated Press at the time it was sent?"

"It was given to the press, yes, sir."

"When did the federation cease to defend Harry Orchard?"

"I can't say exactly as to that, senator, but I think it was when Attorney Miller came here and told that Orchard had no further use for his services. Mr. Miller made no report to me about that."

"Did you know that Orchard was in the Coeur d'Alenes with Jack Simpkins in the fall of 1906?"

"No, sir."

Redirect Examination.

On redirect, Haywood said he had an impression that he had heard Orchard speak of having once owned an interest in the Hercules, "but I have heard so many tales of woe since I have been secretary of the federation I can't say positively about Orchard," he added. In all of his acts in connection with the defense of Orchard the witness said he first consulted with General Counsel Murphy.

Senator Borah, on recross-examination, asked:

"Did Attorney Miller, when he came to Denver and said he had bee nsent by Simpkins to defend Orchard, explain to you why Simpkins sent a telegram on Janpary 4 saying he could not get a lawyer when, as a matter of fact, Miller had left for Caldwell on January 3?"

"No, sir."

Haywood said he had no way of knowing whether Simpkins knew that Miller had really gone.

This completed Haywood's testimony and court adjourned until tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

SALE CLUNY LACE PIECES.

Brandeis Buys Immense Stock of Real French Lace Pieces from U. S. Customs House.

MONDAY, JULY 15, IS THE SALE.

This is a sale that every woman with a love for artistic things for the home will welcome. We bought at a fraction of its value a great stock of exquisite cluny lace pieces in table covers, scarfs, center pieces, plate doilies, tumbler doilies, etc. Have you seen the beautiful window displays? Remember that Monday is the sale.

J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS, Boston Store.

Hinrichsen Very Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 12.—The condition of W. H. Hinrichsen, former secretary of state, who became seriously ill at his home in Alexandria several days ago, remains unchanged. He has not regained consciousness since he was stricken suddenly with convulsions Sunday and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over SIXTY-FIVE YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906, Serial Number 1098. AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.

"CLEANLINESS"

Is the watchword for health and vigor, comfort and beauty. Mankind is learning not only the necessity but the luxury of cleanliness. SAPOLIO, which has wrought such changes in the home, announces her sister triumph—

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

A special soap which energizes the whole body, starts the circulation and leaves an exhilarating glow. *All grocers and druggists.*

PATENTS that PROTECT— Our 3 books for inventors mailed on receipt of 6 cts. stamps. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Washington, D.C. Estab. 1869.

DIAMONDS

FRENZER 15 & DODGE

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

Stratford Hotel
(European Plan)
Chicago, Ills.

Offers you refined, quiet and elegant accommodations. Located corner of city's two finest boulevards, it is convenient to entire business center and close to best theatres and shopping district. 225 rooms, 150 private baths; luxurious writing and reception rooms; woodwork mahogany throughout; brass beds and all modern comforts; telephone in every room, beautiful dining rooms—the best of everything at moderate prices.
Michigan and Jackson Blvds., Chicago

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

American and European Plan

Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes

On the edge of town, this ideal Hotel, spacious, elegant, modern, overlooks Lake Michigan Beach on two sides, while shaded parks complete the beautiful surroundings. The city is but 10 minutes ride from the nearby station. Many families make this their permanent home. There is always a cool breeze in warmest weather. 450 large outside rooms, 250 private baths, 1000 feet of broad veranda. The table is always the best. Tourists and transient guests find it a delightful place to stop en route and rest. Address for handsomely Illustrated Booklet, giving full particulars, Manager, Chicago Beach Hotel, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago.

Are You Going to St. Louis?

The Hotel Hamilton is a delightful place in the best Resident Section and away from the noise and smoke; yet within easy access. Transient Rate: $1.00 to $3.00 per day. European Plan. Special Rates by the week. Write for Booklet. Address W. F. WILLIAMSON, Manager.
HAMILTON HOTEL, ST. LOUIS.

But One Day More Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Buy It Saturday

Next week we inventory. Saturday's opportunities are freely yours. 'Twill be a half year before such prices will be quoted again.

Below are listed but a few items from several lines. Every department offers attractions that should make your Saturday's trading a delight.

BOYS' BLOUSES
75c Blouses at .....57¢
50c Blouses, each.....38¢
$1.00 Blouses at .....75¢

BOYS' SHIRTS
$1.00 Shirts Saturday.....75¢
85c Shirts Saturday .....64¢
50c Shirts one day .....38¢

BATHING SUITS
75c Boys' Bathing Suit...57¢
$1.00 Boys' Bathing .....75¢
60c Boys' Bathing .....45¢
$1.65 Girls' Bathing $1.24
$2.50 Girls' Bathing ...$1.88

BOYS' UNDERWEAR
50c Underwear Saturday...38¢
85c Underwear at .....64¢
25c Underwear Saturday...19¢

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAPS
95c Caps .....72¢
75c Caps .....57¢
50c Caps .....38¢
25c Caps .....19¢

UNDERWAISTS
All 50c Underwaists .....38¢
All 25c Underwaists .....19¢

BELTS, BELTS
All 50c Belts Saturday....38¢
All 25c Belts Saturday....19¢
All 35c Belts Saturday ....27¢

SUSPENDERS
50c Suspenders at .....38¢
25c Suspenders at .....19¢
35c Suspenders at .....27¢

NECKTIES
All 25c Neckties .....19¢
All 35c Neckties .....27¢
All 50c Neckties .....38¢

BOY'S WASH SUITS
$3.50 Wash Suits at $2.63
$2.50 Wash Suits at $1.88
$3.00 Wash Suits at $2.25
$1.95 Wash Suits at $1.47
$1.00 Wash Suits at .....75¢
$1.50 Wash Suits at $1.13

Boys' and Young Men's Woolen Suits at 33⅓ Per Cent Off.

GIRLS' DRESSES
$2.50 Dresses Saturday..$1.88
$3.50 Dresses Saturday..$2.63
$4.75 Dresses Saturday..$3.87

CHILDREN'S DRESSES
$1.65 Children's Dresses, $1.24
$1.25 Children's Dresses ..94¢
75c Children's Dresses ....57¢
60c Children's Dresses ....45¢
$2.50 Children's Dresses, $1.88
$1.50 Children's Dresses, $1.13

SHOES SHOES

See the Windows of the Norris Shoe Store.

Shoes Never Equaled

See the Windows

BENSON & THORNE
Lilliputian Bazaar
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To Cure DIARRHOEA

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AMUSEMENTS.

BASE BALL

VINTON ST. PARK

OMAHA vs. DENVER

July 12, 13, 14, 14

FRIDAY, JULY 12, LADIES' DAY

Sunday, July 14, 2 Games, 1st Called 2:30

GAMES CALLED 3:45 P. M.