

# Hot Weather Comfort Clothes



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**Finest Imported Fabrics**  
 At \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$30.00

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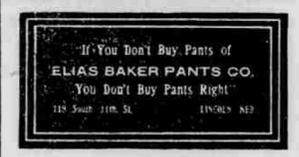
**„GILSON'S SORE THROAT CURE.**  
 Good for Tonsillitis.  
 Office of W. M. LINE, M. D.  
 Germantown, Neb., Feb. 8, 1904.  
 I have had most excellent results with Gilson's Sore Throat Cure in diseases of the throat and mucous linings. I find its application in tonsillitis and cases where a false membrane exists in the throat, as in diphtheria, to have an immediate effect, loosening and removing the membrane, and thereby at once relieving this distressing sensation of smothering noted in these cases. My clinical experience with Gilson's Sore Throat Cure has proved to me its value and I can heartily recommend it to all as a safe and reliable preparation for the disease it is recommended.  
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**CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION**  
 State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.  
 Lincoln, February 1, 1906.  
 It is hereby certified that the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford in the State of Connecticut has complied with the Insurance Law of this state applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Life Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1907.  
 Summary of report filed for the year ending December 31, 1905:  
**INCOME.**  
 Premiums . . . \$3,508,485.65  
 All other sources . . . 961,317.25  
 Total . . . \$4,469,802.90  
**DISBURSEMENTS.**  
 Paid policyholders . . . \$1,820,422.34  
 All other payments . . . 964,073.59  
 Total . . . \$2,784,495.93  
 Admitted assets . . . \$20,245,015.38  
**LIABILITIES.**  
 Net reserve . . . \$19,048,954.00  
 Net policy claims . . . 28,520.00  
 All other liabilities . . . 262,182.00  
 Total . . . \$19,339,656.00  
 Surplus beyond capital stock and other liabilities . . . 905,359.38  
 Total . . . \$20,245,015.38  
 Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.  
 E. M. SEARLE, JR.  
 (Seal) Auditor of Public Accounts.  
 JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy.

**CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION**  
 State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.  
 Lincoln, February 1, 1906.  
 It is hereby certified that the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Life Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1907.  
 Summary of report filed for the year ending December 31, 1905:  
**INCOME.**  
 Premiums . . . \$813,201.52  
 All other sources . . . 79,927.97  
 Total . . . \$893,129.49  
**DISBURSEMENTS.**  
 Paid policyholders . . . \$390,139.00  
 All other payments . . . \$392,655.96  
 Total . . . \$782,794.96  
 Admitted assets . . . \$2,048,329.01  
**LIABILITIES.**  
 Net reserve . . . \$1,870,428.00  
 Net policy claims . . . 48,492.00  
 All other

Liabilities . . . 12,473.96  
 Surplus beyond capital stock and other liabilities . . . \$1,931,393.96  
 Total . . . \$116,935.05  
 Total . . . \$2,048,329.01  
 Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.  
 E. M. SEARLE, JR.  
 (Seal) Auditor of Public Accounts.  
 JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy.



**GENERAL AND LOCAL.**  
**News of Interest Gathered at Home and Other Places.**  
 Demand the label.  
 The union label—that's all. If it is not labeled, refuse it. Get ready for Labor Day. It is coming.  
 Pittsburg plasterers earn \$4.50 per day.  
 Boston plumbers get a wage of \$4 per day.  
 Union made shoes are sold by Rogers & Perkins.  
 Boston carpenters are raising a defense fund of \$6,000.  
 Strikes and labor troubles in Turin, Italy, are increasing.  
 Nearly 200,000 artisans are on strike at present in France.  
 Sign a Union Buyers' League pledge and get into the union game.  
 Chicago has opened employment bureaus for the aged and crippled.  
 Of the common laborers in Massachusetts, 73 per cent are foreigners.  
 The teamsters of Miami, Fla., have secured the recognition of their union.  
 A new lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will be formed in Salem, Mass.  
 The Boiler Makers of Mattoon, Ill., have secured increased wages and other concessions.  
 At a meeting of labor men at Montreal, Canada, recently a new political party was organized.  
 The Australian workers are earnest in making a move for the six-hour day. At a recent meeting of the Carlton Trades Council a motion prevailed that the American and British labor

bodies be invited to join in the six-hour movement.  
 "Blue Ribbon" cigars are union made, Lincoln made and well made. Sold by all dealers.  
 International Compressed Air Union will hold its annual convention in New York on June 6.  
 At the next meeting of your union be sure and discuss the matter of properly observing Labor Day.  
 The Citizens' Street Railway Co. is laying track on N street between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets.  
 Miss Howland, of the Commoner advertising department, is spending a month's vacation in New York.  
 Two hundred new members were initiated by the Stationary Engineers' Union of Chicago at its last meeting.  
 Working men in a good many crafts who have the eight-hour day are considering the agitation of a six-hour day.  
 Bread riots are becoming more frequent throughout Italy as a result of the high price of provisions due to the strike.  
 The national officers of various unions are making an open fight against the Industrial Workers of the World.  
 Railway Trainmen to the number of 400,000 on every railroad line in the United States have begun a campaign for better wages.  
 Union sheet metal workers have gone out on a strike because the employers have refused to grant their demands for an increase of 7 1/2 cents an hour.  
 The strike of iron moulders, extending to many cities and involving 7,000 to 8,000 men, continues to have a depressing effect on the demand for foundry iron.  
 Representative George H. Jackson, of Lynn, has introduced in the Massachusetts legislature a bill legalizing picketing during strikes, lockouts and other labor troubles.  
 More than 150,000 immigrants arrived at ports of the United States in April. These are the largest returns for a single month in the history of the immigrant service.  
 Miss Mary Hammond, a teacher in the Minden, Nebr., schools, is attending the summer normal at University Place and incidentally visiting with relatives in this city.  
 The Lincoln Traction Co. is giving employment to a big force in the work of lowering the track on M and Sixteenth streets to bring it down to grade before paving is undertaken.  
 Justice Gaynor, of the New York superior court, recently delivered an opinion holding employers liable to damages for injuries suffered by children in violation of the child labor law.  
 As a consequence of the stoppage of Chinese emigration and the trouble among the miners of the Rand, South Africa, an alliance is threatened between the workmen and the Boer organization.  
 The New York court of appeals recently declared unconstitutional section No. 171A of the penal code, which forbids an employer to enter into an agreement with an employe binding the latter not to join a labor organization.  
 Plumbers in Cincinnati have accepted the proposition that the Saturday half holiday should go into effect on July 1, 1907, and that the existing wage scale remain in force until May 31, 1908. The scale of \$4 per day has been granted.  
 The success of trades unions in raising wages may be shown by the following facts: In 1850 the average factory wages were \$247 a year; in 1890, \$446; wages in cotton factories in 1830 were 44 cents a day; in 1873, \$1.40.  
 There is nearly \$700,000 in the Cigar Makers' international treasury, an increase of \$90,000 during the past year. During 1905 there was \$162,000 paid in death benefits, and in January of this year \$19,208.05 was expended for the same purpose.  
 The workmen in Washington are already manifesting much interest in the proposed label carnival to be held there a few months hence. In the meantime the local trades unionists are conducting an active campaign in behalf of the union label.  
 Labor colonies in Germany are institutions for the reception and employment of unemployed workmen. The first of these colonies was founded in 1882, and there are now thirty-three in the German empire and one in the United Kingdom, under control of a central board.  
 The Brooklyn Rapid Transit company has just raised the rating of its elevated station agents, shortened their hours at the busy stations, and, for the first time in the history of the company, placed the women employed in this branch of its service on the same basis as the men.  
 Having sold the Eleventh Street lunch counter, I opened a table restaurant on South Twelfth street. I have now removed the tables and put in a lunch counter; open at 6 a. m. and dinner from 11 a. m. til 2 p. m. Quick service. Don Cameron, 110 So 12th St.

The Star force puts up a "jack pot" on all the Lincoln ball games, and the man who guesses the total score rakes in the money. To date a gentleman who is connected with the Star only by reason of handling the advertising of a local firm has raked in the most of the money.  
 E. R. Stackable, collector of customs at Honolulu, has sailed from that port on a six months' leave of absence, during which he will act as agent of the territorial board of immigration and visit the Azores and Italy for the purpose of securing immigrants to supply the demand for labor.  
 The United Labor League of Alabama at a meeting in Birmingham decided to put out a labor ticket for all state and county offices at the election this year. The league is made up of representatives from every labor union in Alabama, and this is the first effort of the organization to enter politics.  
 The text of a bill which William Crooks, labor member of parliament, England, will try to have passed is published. It proposes that railway and steamship companies shall afford free transportation for members of both houses of parliament between their usual residences, their constituencies and London.  
 Since the successful strike of the grand opera chorus girls in New York several weeks ago, their union has been growing rapidly. The new union is known as No. 14 of the Actors' National Protective Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Its members include Germans, French, English and Italian singers.  
 Two thousand organizers for the Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor have been in every factory and shop in the city consolidating voters into one gigantic political movement for a labor party that will stand for the rights and needs of the working class. Plans for canvassing the city were completed at a meeting of the federation.  
 In all probability a new political party will be launched in St. Paul this fall as the result of a meeting of trade unionists held to discuss the matter. By an overwhelming majority it was agreed that the proper steps should be taken to establish a workingman's political party in the fall campaign, and a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable declaration of principles.  
 In thirteen years, since 1890, wages have risen on an average 21.8 per cent in Germany, 1.9 per cent in Great Britain, and 20.7 per cent in the United States. There have been industries in which the rise of wages has been considerably higher, but figures give approximate the general average. The apparent superiority of American wages is, however, fully counteracted by the higher cost of living here.  
 An old labor law in England in force in 1783 contained the following clauses: Any tailor who joined a union was to be sent to jail for two months. Tailors must work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night. Wages were not to be higher than 48 cents a day. Each tailor was to be allowed 3 cents for breakfast. Any tailor who refused to work was to be imprisoned for not more than two months. If any employer paid higher wages he was to be fined \$25 and the workmen who took the increase were to be sent to jail for two months.  
 There has recently been issued by the labor department of the British board of trade a report on strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom in 1904. From a statement of strikes and lockouts, 1900 to 1905, it appears that the number of disputes resulting in favor of the employes was, for each of the years shown, less than the number in which the employers were successful. The number compromised also exceeds the number in which the employes succeeded, though, except in 1900, it is less the number decided in favor of the employers. The total numbers of disputes for the five-year period was 2,473, 25.3 per cent of which the employes won, while the employers were successful in 43.3.

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