

THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON

Great Slash Cut and Smash of Prices. Read the bargains we offer in curtains, and remember brass trimmed curtain poles go free with every pair of curtains sold. On a great many goods advertised the cost of goods is not considered. The fact is we are overstocked and must unload, and we will make the prices to move the stuff. You cannot help buy; the prices quoted will surely catch you. Don't miss us Monday. All mail orders filled up to Tuesday P. M.

Shoulder
Capes, \$3.50



ASK TO
SEE
IT.
—
GET
IT
QUICK.

Beaded
Wraps, \$1.25

FANCY
SILKS, 29c



THE
Diamond
Draper,
\$3.00.

LACE CURTAINS

\$2.95

Here is a bargain. If you want a fine curtain, come in Monday and see this one—a fine Nottingham, 34 yards long, taped all around, elegant new patterns, only \$2.95 pair, and brass trimmed curtain poles thrown in free with every pair. Don't miss it.

LACE CURTAINS

75c

120 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, a beautiful chamber curtain, worth \$2, only 75c pair, and curtain poles free with every pair.

LACE CURTAINS

\$1.25

86 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains, 34 yards long, taped all around, a beauty, formerly sold at \$2.50. This lot goes Monday only at \$1.25 pair, and curtain poles free with every pair.

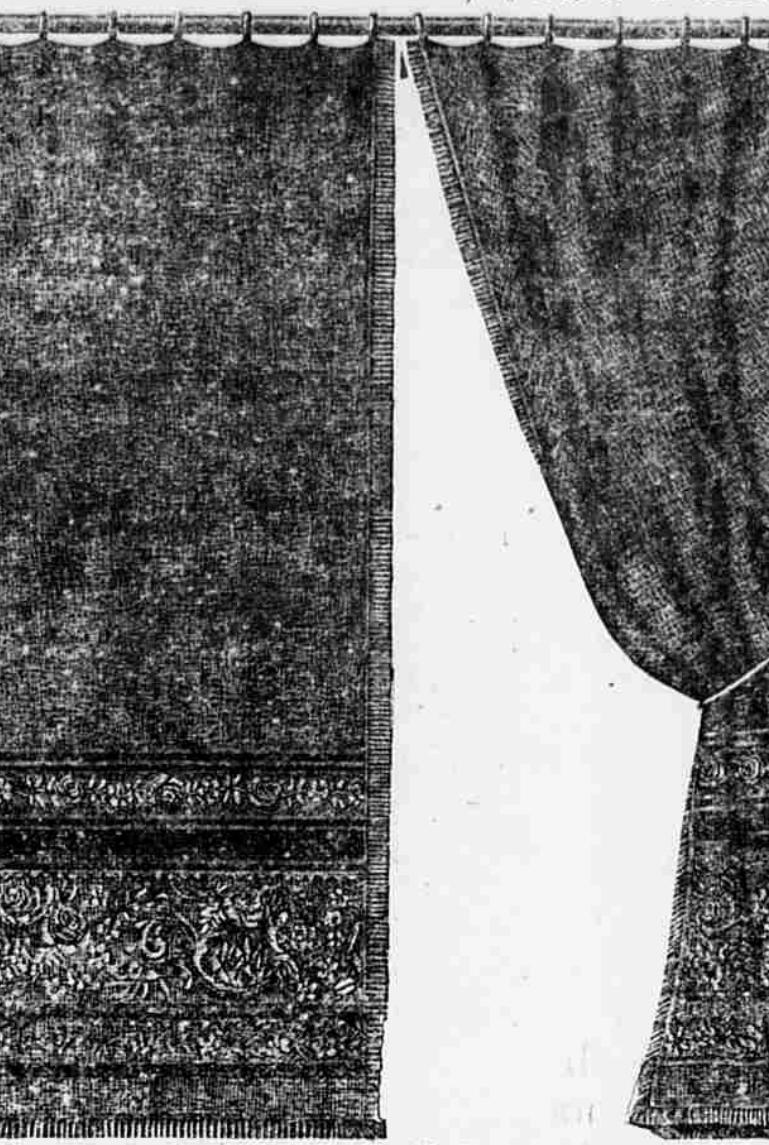
LACE CURTAINS

68c

180 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains, taped all around, 3 yards long, only 68c pair, and brass trimmed poles free.

BENNISON BROS

Chenille Portieres, \$5.98 Pair.



Here is a stunner. Over 300 fine Chenille Portiere Curtains, in solid colors, with fringed ends; also with beautiful daisies. Not a curtain in this lot worth less than \$10 and up to \$15. They all go Monday at \$5.98 pair, and brass trimmed curtain poles thrown in free.

Portiere Curtains, \$1.98.

Monday 100 pairs of Portiere Curtains, with beautiful daisies, in all colors, only \$1.98 pair, worth \$4, and brass trimmed poles free.

Straw Matting, 15c.

50 rolls of China Matting 15c at 15c yard, worth 25c; also a line at 25c yard, that you cannot buy anywhere else for less than 30c.

Antique Lace

CURTAINS

\$3.50

48 pairs of Real Antique Lace Curtains, 34 yards long. They are simply beautiful. Monday at only \$3.50 pair; worth \$6, and brass trimmed poles go in free.

Irish Point

CURTAINS

\$5.80

28 pair Irish Point Lace Curtains, 34 yards long. This curtain was bought to retail at \$10. They were promised to us in January, and just arrived last week. We decided to return them, but the agents allowed us a rebate to keep them. So we will close them out at once at \$5.80 pair, and brass trimmed poles free.

LACE

CURTAINS

\$2.00

67 pairs of an extra fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 34 yards long, taped all around. This curtain is good value at \$3.50. Monday they go at \$2 pair, and brass trimmed curtain poles thrown in free.

BENNISON BROS

Wonderful

Bargains

In Our Basement.

Attend This Sale.

Toilet Paper, 5c roll.
50 Chamber Sets of six pieces, \$2.
Superior Clothes Wringers, \$1.50.
Novelty Clothes Wringers, \$1.98.
Large Clothes Baskets, 48c.
2-Hoop Pails, only 10c.
Wash Tubs only 39c.
Rolling Pins, 5c.
A good Scrub Brush, 10c.
Scrub Brushes, at 15c; worth 40c.
1000 Pie Tins, 1c each.
Dairy Pans, 5c each.
Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, 46c.
Copper Bottom Tea Kettles, 39c.
Patent Lemon Squeezer, 8c.
Flat Irons, all sizes, 25c.
Large Lamps, complete, 25c.
Large Lamps, complete, \$1.08.
Hanging Lamps, complete, \$1.08.
200 Cream Sets, 19c, 25c and 48c set.
Large Cake Stands, 25c.
Fruit Dishes at 48c.
The best Broom on earth, 19c.
12 Marbles for 1c.
Patent Flour Sifter, 10c.
Paper Pails, 19c.
Whitewash Brushes, 10c, 15c, 25c.
1000 Tooth Picks, 5c.
Boys' Velocipedes, \$1.75.
30-foot Clothes Lines, 5c.
60-foot Clothes Lines, 10c.
Handled Stew Pans, 10c.
Salts and Peppers, 5c.
Gold Paint, 10c bottle.
Clothes Pins, 6 dozen 5c.
Wash Boards, 15c.
Tin Cups, 2 for 5c.
Tin Dipper, 5c.
And thousands of other bargains.

Silk

Cape, \$6.50



Ladies' Kid Gloves

98c.

About 300 dozen Ladies' fine Kid Gloves, for 19c; sold at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50. They are odds and ends of different lines, all colors, all sizes, and they go one day at 18c a pair to close them.

LADIES' FAST BLACK

HOSE

38c.

Our own importation—Ladies' fast black hose, an elegant range, a beautiful black, and worth 50c. We are anxious to unload a few at 38c pair. Mail orders filled for one week.

BROCADE

BRILLIANTINES,

78c.

16 pieces black brocade also fancy brocade stripe black Brilliantines, 42 inches wide beautiful lustre, elegant quality, cheap at \$1.00, and one week \$78c.

White Nainsooks,

85c.

Monday we will offer 200 pieces fine white check and stripe Nainsooks at 85c yard. They are hummers. See them.

Turkish Towels,

10c.

100 dozen fine Turkish Towels in fancy stripe and fancy borders, only 10c each. Not one-fourth price.

A WEEK WITH THE COAT.

Current Events Among the Various Fraternities.

ACTION OF CLEVELAND MASONS.

Regular and Social Meetings of the Lodges—A New Tribe of Red Men Organized—Notes.

A. F. & A. M.

The following dispatch was received from Cleveland, O.:

"On the 2nd inst. County Recorder Anderson, Probate Judge Chandler and A. E. Gilbert, members of Forest Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Cleveland, O., filed suit against the grand lodge of Ohio, Grand Master Burdick and Forest lodge, alleging conspiracy on the part of the grand lodge to oust certain Masons who have become members of the United States jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite. Charges had been preferred against the plaintiff and were to have been heard on the 2nd inst., and plaintiffs alleged that the hearing would be a farce. Judge Lambson enjoined the hearing of the charges, pending arguments."

Charges were preferred against a member of one of the lodges of this city, accusing him of immorality, conduct in being a member of the United States jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite. The member was given a hearing and was acquitted of the charge. Charges were preferred against two more members of the same lodge on the same grounds. At the hearing of the charges against one of the members he was acquitted. The other member has not yet had a hearing. The preferring of these charges is claimed to be based on the edict of Grand Master Meyer.

The Masons of Columbus have decided to erect a new temple. Plans have been agreed upon for the construction of a building 60x100 feet, to cost \$40,000. The lower story will be divided so as to contain three store rooms. The second story will comprise and be devoted entirely to an opera house, while on the third floor will be the society hall of the order with the usual adjacent rooms. The location of the building is on a corner of the city. It is the intention of the committee to raise in stock subscriptions \$25,000. All stock will be guaranteed to draw not less than 7 per cent per annum. The work of soliciting will begin at once.

In the Iowa case of the United States jurisdiction against the Iowa Masonic grand lodge Judge Preston on Friday, overthrew the motion of the defense to throw the case out of court on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction because the Scottish rite was not an incorporated body. This constitutes a decisive victory for the United States jurisdiction.

I. O. O. F.

There are eighty-three lodges of the Degree of Rebekah in the Massachusetts jurisdiction, three having been instituted since the August meeting. The receipts for the year have been \$2,142.30, and the amount paid for the relief of the members has been \$2,020.30.

Indiana had a gain of 1,009 for the year. California now has 302 lodges, Oregon ninety-three and Nevada thirty-two. Eleven thousand dollars have been subscribed for a new hall in Pittsburgh, Pa. The Oddfellows of New Bedford, Mass., have their \$150,000 temple nearly completed, and expect to dedicate it the 20th of April next, the anniversary day of the order.

British Columbia has on an average 100 members to a lodge; Connecticut, 171; District of Columbia, 108; Maine, 143; Massachusetts, 181; New Hampshire, 122; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 122. Pennsylvania, however, has nearly 1,000 lodges, while Ohio, the next highest, has only 676 and Illinois 609. Pennsylvania has \$4,000 members; the next highest jurisdiction, Ohio, has \$9,267.

The grand lodge of Massachusetts still holds two sessions a year. According to the reports

the membership was increased over four hundred last year. Social Rebekah lodge, No. 10 of Manchester, N. H., has over seven hundred members, and is striving to reach 1,000.

K. of P.

The event of the week in Pythian circles was the entertainment of Viola lodge on Tuesday evening. The lodge went to considerable expense to provide an excellent entertainment for its invited guests, and succeeded admirably. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, addresses and recitations. The first number on the program was a song, "Over the Top," by the Pythian band, under the leadership of Mr. F. Rhymer. The chancelor commander of the lodge, Mr. James Ferris, then introduced the band, and they were followed by a short address on the principles and teachings of the order. He referred to the motto of the order, Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, and said it was the duty of every member to live up to it.

Mr. Ferris then introduced a vocal quartet, which sang a number of songs, and a mandolin quartet played a number of selections. A slight of hand performance by Prof. Anderson completed a rather long program, and then the floor was cleared for dancing.

The growth of the order in Iowa is shown in the fact that in 1879 there was a membership of 500, and in 1889 a membership of nearly 11,000. In 1875 the grand lodge was in normal condition, and in 1889 the grand lodge was out of debt and had \$3,000 in the treasury.

In 1875 the supreme lodge of Knights of the World had 809 in its treasury, and in 1889 it had about \$5,000. This shows the marvelous growth and amazing prosperity of the Pythian organization with mathematical precision.

The laws of the grand lodge of Rhode Island require the grand chamber to visit every lodge in the grand jurisdiction once every year.

The printed proceedings of the 1889 convention of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania is a pamphlet of about 350 pages, showing a membership of over 40,000, and about \$100,000 in the treasury.

Royal Arcanum.

Reports from the councils of the Royal Arcanum in Schuyler show a steady increase in membership; applications are received by each council every meeting night, with Fraternity No. 1219, leading the others in increase during the past five weeks. This council will soon have an open social session to an invitation, and friends of the members will be invited.

Through the state the councils are all increasing their membership, especially at Plattsmouth, Kearney and Fremont.

A new council will be instituted by Deputy Supreme Regent George K. Schuyler on Monday, April 7, after which Mr. Ker will go to Salt Lake City, Utah, to organize a council there. He goes in response to an invitation extended by a number of Arcaunites residing there but holding membership in eastern cities.

The Royal Arcanum is flourishing all over the country and now has over one hundred thousand members, having gained about one thousand eight hundred in January of this year.

I. O. R. M.

Yah-nuh-dah-ah tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men was instituted last night by Potawatamie tribe of Council Bluffs. The tribe starts out with thirty charter members.

The following are the officers: J. H. Good-

man, prophet; Dr. L. A. Merriam, sachem; W. L. Seisen, senior sachem; T. W. McCullough, junior sachem; Charles L. Pond, chief of records; F. A. Secord, keeper of wampum. After the ceremony lunch was served.

A. O. U. W.

Union Pacific lodge held its lodge in this city, South Omaha and Council Bluffs had been invited. The lodge was opened in form and under "good of the order" a very entertaining program was presented. Dr. S. R. Patton, the district deputy, delivered the opening address, quoting a large number of interesting statistics and making comparisons with other benevolent orders. Following this was a song by S. B. Roberts, after which Thomas H. Phillips, the master workman of Omaha lodge No. 18, delivered an address which was very interesting and was listened to by all. He chose for his subject, "Charity," and spoke very eloquently upon this fruitful theme. The next was an address by George Christopherson, on the form of government of the order, which was well received. C. H. Eury, the master workman of North Omaha lodge, was the next speaker and confined his remarks principally to the benefits of the order, which he stated in a clear and concise manner. Off-hand remarks were then made by Dr. J. B. Ralph and a number of others, after which refreshments were served and the lodge was closed.

The meeting of Omaha lodge No. 18 was the scene of a very pleasant affair last Thursday evening. At a previous meeting Mr. W. J. P. Putnam, the recorder of the lodge, had tendered his resignation, as he intended making a visit to England, his native land. He had served as master of the lodge, and had always been identified with movements calculated to increase the size and standing of No. 18. It was therefore decided that he should receive an appropriate token of the esteem in which he was held by all the members and a handsome cane was selected and presented to him. The cane was engraved with the name of the lodge, recipient, etc. Master Workman Thomas H. Phillips made the presentation. He assured Mr. Cramer of the respect and confidence of the lodge and wished him a safe journey and a quick return. It had been decided that he should not depart without a tangible expression of the appreciation of his services as an officer, as well as their regard for him as a man. The occasion was a happy one and will exist in the minds of those present for a long time.

The jurisdiction of Ontario has 140 lodges, Hamilton, No. 49, of Hamilton, holding the banner with 325 members and Capital, No. 30, of Toronto, standing second with 300.

New York instituted thirty-six lodges during the year 1889.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is having a very healthy growth in Kansas City.

The new lodge at Sixth and Pierce streets was partially instituted Thursday night. About fifteen of the charter members were initiated and several of the officers elected, but owing to the lateness of the hour and the state of the weather, an adjournment was made to the grand chamber next Thursday to assist in completing the lodge work.

Monday evening the new mayor and council will take their oaths in the city hall. The new mayor is a native of this city, and has been a member of the lodge for many years. The council consists of several prominent citizens of the city.

K. & L. O. H.

The supreme protector of the order of Knights and Ladies of Honor, John T. Millburn, has issued an official circular dated Louisville, Ky., announcing the fact that Jewel lodge of that city was in session on the night of March 27, when the building in which the lodge met was destroyed by fire, and that the lodge members were injured, leaving many families and members in sore distress, which can be materially comforted and relieved by prompt assistance. The supreme protector calls upon the members of the order for aid and assistance and says that prompt action is necessary. He directs that remittances be sent to Supreme Secretary C. W. Harvey of Indianapolis.

O. S. of St. G.

On last Saturday evening a social was held

under the auspices of Shakespeare lodge, No. 217, Order of Sons of St. George, at their hall, 1314 Douglas street. An interesting literary and musical program was rendered by Messrs. Koller, T. Strickling, Holcomb, Murray, McCormick, Stockdale, Burt, Morton, Hill, Dove and Gardner. D. D. W. P. W. R. Adams presided. The boys were regaled with refreshments and cigars and spent an enjoyable evening.

M. W. of A.

Omaha camp No. 150 visited South Omaha camp last Saturday night. A very pleasant evening was spent and was fittingly closed with an appetizing lunch which had been prepared.

Omaha camp is rapidly increasing in membership, a large number of applications having been acted upon lately.

E. O. S.

Vesta chapter has inaugurated a series of weekly socials. These evening socials have been up within three years, says a writer in April Arena. Poor street! When will they cease pulling you to pieces! We are so far advanced in useful sciences, and are in swaddling clothes in all matters that concern plain ordinary, useful arts! Let us suppose a new street is to be laid out; that is the business of the municipal authorities, who devote their energies to so important the work. This officer may be, and in New York is likely to be, Mr. Patrick O'Shaughnessy, who experience extends to the shovel and the hod. The street is opened and typhoid made popular for a few months in that region. Sewers are built anywhere, with very little respect to the levels required for arterial drainage. Why is not the roadway of every street built over a tunnel, built in three arched galleries, the center gallery containing the gas and water supplies, and underneath it the drainage; the side galleries to accommodate the electric wires, telephone wires, pneumatic tubes and all the gearings of these contrivances for public convenience that exist, and may be reduced to a profitable and convenient size; the five-cent silver piece was inconveniently small, but the five-cent nickel just fitted. Why might we not apply the same contrivance to the dollar? The silver dollar is too large. The gold dollar was too small. Is there any reason why we should not have a coin of mixed metal, something smaller in size than a twenty-five-cent piece? It would be a value; the dollar bill only represents a piece of paper. The five-cent bill might be the five-dollar note. This is found to work well in Europe, and even in poor Ireland there is no bank bill lower than a one-pound note. It may be said that a currency of mixed metals would not be serviceable for exchange with foreign countries. Perhaps that might be so, much the better as it would remain a fixed, stable circulation. This objection, however, applies even more reasonably to bills, which are of themselves of no value, but the mixed metal coin would be still better, containing the weight of gold and silver, taken together, constitutes the value of the metal. It is a good idea, and it seems to me that this would use up our surplus silver. Does it ever occur to any one that contagious diseases may be circulated by a human face-maker? The present generation is great on controversy, and schemes, and inventions, I follow; but it seems to me that if it is like a river, you run too quick to irrigate much all round; it is so engaged in looking ahead, it has no time to look around. I wonder if I am not an old fool!

Why Are These Things So?

Some Pertinent Inquiries as to Prevailing American Customs.

GALLERIES UNDER THE STREET.

A Plan for Disposing of Gas and Water Mains and Electric Wires—The "Boarding House" System—Portable Coins.

I look out of my window. Gangs of men are employed pulling up the pavement of the street. This is the fifth time our street has been up within three years, says a writer in April Arena. Poor street! When will they cease pulling you to pieces! We are so far advanced in useful sciences, and are in swaddling clothes in all matters that concern plain ordinary, useful arts! Let us suppose a new street is to be laid out; that is the business of the municipal authorities, who devote their energies to so important the work. This officer may be, and in New York is likely to be, Mr. Patrick O'Shaughnessy, who experience extends to the shovel and the hod. The street is opened and typhoid made popular for a few months in that region. Sewers are built anywhere, with very little respect to the levels required for arterial drainage. Why is not the roadway of every street built over a tunnel, built in three arched galleries, the center gallery containing the gas and water supplies, and underneath it the drainage; the side galleries to accommodate the electric wires, telephone wires, pneumatic tubes and all the gearings of these contrivances for public convenience that exist, and may be reduced to a profitable and convenient size; the five-cent silver piece was inconveniently small, but the five-cent nickel just fitted. Why might we not apply the same contrivance to the dollar? The silver dollar is too large. The gold dollar was too small. Is there any reason why we should not have a coin of mixed metal, something smaller in size than a twenty-five-cent piece? It would be a value; the dollar bill only represents a piece of paper. The five-cent bill might be the five-dollar note. This is found to work well in Europe, and even in poor Ireland there is no bank bill lower than a one-pound note. It may be said that a currency of mixed metals would not be serviceable for exchange with foreign countries. Perhaps that might be so, much the better as it would remain a fixed, stable circulation. This objection, however, applies even more reasonably to bills, which are of themselves of no value, but the mixed metal coin would be still better, containing the weight of gold and silver, taken together, constitutes the value of the metal. It is a good idea, and it seems to me that this would use up our surplus silver. Does it ever occur to any one that contagious diseases may be circulated by a human face-maker? The present generation is great on controversy, and schemes, and inventions, I follow; but it seems to me that if it is like a river, you run too quick to irrigate much all round; it is so engaged in looking ahead, it has no time to look around. I wonder if I am not an old fool!

Pepperment Drops.

There are never any of the dears at a stag party.

A question for Easter Sunday: "Where did you get that hat?"

"Has your chum any vices?" "Only one, I want to know."

At 5 o'clock in the morning a fellow comes along the corridor, passing every state room, banging on a gong. The seasick passenger had scarcely composed himself to sleep, when the red tape flung at her up to a diseased sense of her misery. "What for! Why? Not content with waking her—she smells her inept to her stomach—breakfast precedes in the close air of the ship. Had she been left by sleep

to recover some little strength, but no sir, here are 250 passengers; of these 243 are sick, seven appear at table, the gong is for those 7. Two hundred and fifty breakfasts have been prepared; 250 dinners will follow, for it is possible to procure upon the weather, and at the first smooth day all or nearly all the sick will suddenly put in an appearance. But this day is rough and 500 meals are more or less wasted. Doesn't this come of the boarding house system, and that system the worst that can be applied to passengers at sea? The best part of the ship is sacrificed to accommodate 300 persons at table. At the best they appear there for an hour in the morning and an hour at dinner-time, and then spend the remainder of the day, for if the weather is fine the folks are on deck and if it is stormy they are in their staterooms. And it is reasonable that people who should have their food when their stomachs require it, and that they should choose what they do require? Is it reasonable they should be served with greasy, ill-cooked, tepid food at hours when they don't want it? If the restaurant system were established, there would be fewer people in saloons, and the dining saloon would be sufficient and better service rendered. If some thousands of restaurants can be successfully served in Paris, and certainly in London, why can't a similar system be established on a ship? I mean the great dining saloon, and those given at Freemasons' tavern. Split those endless tables; divide the whole business into parties of eight, separate the service, let each order from the bill of fare as they do at the restaurant and there will be a different result. That's the matter with the suggestion, I want to know.

Now here is another question I should like to put to someone with a longer head, than mine, as I confess to a first class double-breasted ignorance on the matter, I am most afraid to put this why on the list. Time was we had copper money, and the one-cent piece, which was a good thing, was on a convenient load; so we invented the nickel, which is a mixture of a more precious metal with the copper, and a coin was reduced to a profitable and convenient size; the five-cent silver piece was inconveniently small, but the five-cent nickel just fitted. Why might we not apply the same contrivance to the dollar? The silver dollar is too large. The gold dollar was too small. Is there any reason why we should not have a coin of mixed metal, something smaller in size than a twenty-five-cent piece? It would be a value; the dollar bill only represents a piece of paper. The five-cent bill might be the five-dollar note. This is found to work well in Europe, and even in poor Ireland there is no bank bill lower than a one-pound note. It may be said that a currency of mixed metals would not be serviceable for exchange with foreign countries. Perhaps that might be so, much the better as it would remain a fixed, stable circulation. This objection, however, applies even more reasonably to bills, which are of themselves of no value, but the mixed metal coin would be still better, containing the weight of gold and silver, taken together, constitutes the value of the metal. It is a good idea, and it seems to me that this would use up our surplus silver. Does it ever occur to any one that contagious diseases may be circulated by a human face-maker? The present generation is great on controversy, and schemes, and inventions, I follow; but it seems to me that if it is like a river, you run too quick to irrigate much all round; it is so engaged in looking ahead, it has no time to look around. I wonder if I am not an old fool!

CONSERVATIVES.

A Philadelphia clergyman is said to have married 14,000 couples during his ministerial career.

Phemiller Broussard of Louisiana aged ninety-one has just married a lady somewhat over fifty. It is his second marriage.

"And you say you would die for me?" "Darling, I would with delight." "Then give me that test of your affection and I will never wed another!"

When it takes a fellow eighteen minutes to assist a girl to don her sash, he is a natural infirmity; it is that he hopes to be more than a brother to her.

Foreign Prince—My dear Miss, I have no words to tell you how much I love—
American Prince—Put it in figures then, my dear Miss. Put it in figures. How would \$10,000 a year do?

A young man led a blushing female into the presence of the Rev. Dr. Carpenter. "We want to be married," he said, "and you, Rev. Mr. Carpenter?" "Yes," replied the genial minister, "Carpenter and Joiner."

"Why, Clara, you look radiant. What has happened to you?" "I've just received an invitation to a wedding." "Well, there's nothing particular in that to go into raptures over." "Yes, but it happened to be my own, and she showed the new engagement ring."

The recent marriage of "Totter" the Queenstown barmaid, to Mr. Dupont, the Maryland millionaire, has turned the heads of all the barmaids in the Emerald Isle. Every American tourist who now visits Ireland is now taken for a probable millionaire by these pretty and interesting girls, and is looked upon as a possible husband.

Elder Judd was preaching a soul-stirring sermon at Eureka, Mich. Suddenly he stopped and looked dazed. Heart failure! No, he remembered that he was engaged for a wedding service just about that hour, and he dismissed his congregation with a rapid benediction and set out for the scene of trouble, Belding, and reached there in time to relieve anxiety and get his little fee.