### THE WANING POWER OF MARS

Arbitration Curbs His Influence Among Civilized Nations.

CRIES LOSING THEIR VIRTUE

Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes Discussed by Hon, Frederic R. Condert of the Bering Sea

Tribunal

(Copyrighted.) It is scarcely possible to deny that Mars, as a Thunderer, has lost much of his pres-He blusters still and struts about in fine clothes as if he entertained no doubts as to his own importance; but the fact is that the world has outgrown the supercilious veneration that once made him great for mischief. He may swagger and bully as of old, but his voice has lost its potency. His

attempted thunder has a stage effect and savors of opera bouffe. When he tries the shrill cry that once startled the world be in apt to break down like a superannuated tenor whose throat has lost its one-time witchery. Witness as a late instance the old warrior's attempt to drive 60,000 people into a rush at poor little Chill. The lion's roar did not much more than emulate the accents of the sucking dove; the clarion voice ended in a ridiculous squeak and the senile disturber of the world's peace retired discomfited. Even Mrs. Vulcan, frivolous as she has always been, would probably wonder at the delusion which once overcame

her sense of the domestic proprieties. If Peace must give way to the storms and agitations of war the divine Pallas Athene shall be the promoter of conflicts. She, at least, is Wisdom itself. Her propensity to use the weapons with which, all accourted, she leaped into being, is restrained by re-

Palins prepares the bounding car, The shield and belm and spear of war she has some reason, plausible if not sound, to allege. Carnage of itself does not attract her nor the blind tendency to destroy lead her to lay aside her divine atttributes.

WAR CRIES HAVE LOST THEIR VIRTUE. Which is equivalent to saying, mythological analogies being exhausted—that the good sense of the world no longer accepts a trumpet biast as a challenge to battle, without reflection. The empty clamor of a war cry has lost its virtue. Thanks to the commercial spirit which has grown into a beneficent and general factor in the world's beneficent and general factor in the world's progress, the cost of the operation is counted before the die is cast. Men do not love war for glory's sake nor incite it as a means of paying home expenses. Napoleon himself did the last of these things and met the expenses of his administration by levying tribute upon those whom his arms had overcome, not to speak of the fine paintings and other trifles which he carried to Paris as minor profits of the business which he understood so well. But in the end this method of administering the affairs of his empire was found unprofitable. The day of reckoning came and it was found on striking a balance sheet that the venture, promising as it had been in its conception, ad resulted in heavy loss. War for profit has seen its best days and may no longer be reckoned among the dangers that threaten peace. I except, of course, the irrepressible tendency of strong and civilized nations to coerce their weak and barbarous sisters to accept the benefits of trade and progress and to open their doors to civilization. If Chinn, for instance, does not realize the benefits of free trade in opium, if Egypt falls to see who is her best friend, then sufficient force must of course be applied to the recalcitrant barbarian to remove prejudices that spring from ignorance of what is best for himself. It may be said that optimistic views of peace have little to support them when we see all Europe in arms ready for a conflict to be fought on a scale unknown in the history of mankind. But no better evidence of the growing inclination to peaceful methods can be adduced than this very fact. France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria, are all armed to the teeth, and most of them are riding with furious doing this for nearly a quarter of a century Men have grown gray in the service of their countries who have never fired a shot or heard the sound of an enemy's gun. The military element is anxious and restless at enforced enaction protracted beyond all precedent, and yet each and all of thes nations, with their hands on their swords, proclaim their anxiety for peace, solemnly asserting that their grim and threatening preparations are only intended as they are calculated, to secure its blessings. And it each refuses to disarm, it is because the one thus disarming would merely bare his un-

to pay, and sound reason inexorably exacts. This at least is what they say and perhaps Financial ruin or disarmament is clos hand, unless war should be resorted to as the third alternative and solve the problem.

protected bosom to the blows of an eager foe

These millions upon millions spent upon im-

exquisitely destructive rifles are simply part

of the tribute which prudence is called upor

proved armaments, more deadly bullets and

THE COST OF WAR. The best preserver of peace is the cost of war. The only certain element in the calwar. The only certain element in the cal-culation is an enormous expenditure of life and property. The victor might hope to recoup himself to some extent, but the prophet who will foretell with accepted accuracy the name of the victor is not yet born. Even if he were and could whisper the name of the favored champion in his ear, is it quite certain that the enterpris would be looked upon with favor? It i said that in certain countries nothing is more ruinous than a successful law suit, except an unsuccessful one. So with a great war. A great triumph is not sure to pay. Prussla tore two provinces from h pay. Prussia tore two provinces from her defeated rival in 1870 and levied great tribute in money upon her prize. But the two provinces have cost untold millions to preserve, milliards of francs have gone into new guns, new fortresses and the like, while, worse than all, two gallant nations are kept apart, in sullen and jealous remin-iscences, to the great detriment of the world. Was the game worth the candle? Will men be wiser, better or happier if another fire should break out and cover Europe Will the pending questions be nearer a set-tlement or must we learn from bitter extlement or must we learn from bitter ex-perience that they cannot be finally laid to

rest by force alone? THE REALITIES OF WAR.

There is another reason why war is no longer accepted without careful forethought. Two classes of persons, for the first time in history, insist upon being heard, viz: the men who do the fighting and the women who do the weeping. The former are be ginning to find life worth living. Their labor, when they are allowed to pursue it brings rewards such as the masses never dreamt of a short century ago. Little wonder that an army life had few terrors for them and civil life few charms. To avoid starvation and to rescue something from the tax gatherer was the highest reward that the laborer could hope for, and his best ef-forts often fell short of this modest ambition. He could look for no rest except in the grave; he had no voice in the selection of his oppressors, he tolled for an alien, and starved that another might be filled. To leave the barren fields which gave so little for so much that he lavished upon it, and to don a uniform and to shoulder a musket was not so hard a lot after all. He was told to destroy the Germans, if he was a Frenchman, to slay the French if he was a German, and he obeyed with reasonable Any life was at least a change, nd in his condition a change was presumably for the best.

But he is no longer satisfied with the negative advantage of not starving. He has heard of a land across the seas where men of good will and honest hearts eat to their fill of bread and most every day, where they vote and talk and read and write, and their children wear good clothes and become great men. A uniform and a penny a day no longer tempt him, not even if he is told that he is sure to destroy the men on the other side of a river. Perhaps he asks himself if it is worth his while, after all, to kill his unoffending neighbor, even if he is not able to speak the same language with bimself—a disadvantage and a mark of in-

feriority, in truth, but not so severe as to eserve capital punishment.

And the women have found a voice, too and they prefer to keep the husband and boys at home. They always did, but no one cared in the old days whether they liked it or not. It was a woman's fate, and if her heart broke there was no help for it. Now she is discovering her power, and when she does that she uses it.
"Since when, madam," said Napoleon in

anger to a lady who ventured to hold and express opinions, "since when have women express opinions, "since when taken to meddling in politics?" "Since men have taken to cutting off the women's heads, your majesty," was the

Then comes in the school master. His life is hard and his pay is small, but he holds the scepter in the new order of things. With his pen and pencil, his ferule and his spelling book, he is the deadly, un-compromising foe that war must perforce succumb to. He teaches men to think and therefore to avoid brutality and destruction. He teaches them wisdom when he teaches them how to spell, and drops the seed of charity in their hearts when he tells them

history how the numan has suffered. When they taught that the highest office of civilization is to settle differences between men by peaceful devices, they begin to wonder why the practices that are so precious on a small scale should lose their virtue when they might by extension be made of inestimable value. The learner asks himself why his life should pay forfeit to a monarch's caprice or to a senti-mental resentment for wrongs that have slept years in their grave.

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE. And above all he may turn his eyes to the example of our people. He will then learn how a great and gallant nation may submit international differences to the same just and careful accuting as more private disputes. He will se a nation second to one in power and wealth and manly spirit ever ready to by aside passionate and dan-gerous resentments to do and to accept what is just and right. The reader of our his tory knows how earnestly, with few excep tions, our leaders have sought to promote peace and good will among men. The blood-less triumphs which the United States has gained in the dominion of international arbi-tration are more brilliant and more honorable than many victories in war. They ex hibit the triumph of good sense, the love of justice, the manliness of self-control, and they challenge the admiration of mankind. The world is not yet attuned to the harmonies of peace. Sudden complications, unexpected affronts working upon the hot blood of an excited people may yet arouse the thirst for blood and the in-born tendency to destroy, but the danger of this grows more remote with every day of peace. Men will learn that war settles nothing but the comparative

strength of the contestants, and not always that. War never yet solved any real ques-It takes from the weak something and gives it to the strong, boundaries are fixed without reference to the wishes of those most interested, rulers are changed men are killed, towns destroyed and debt piled up, but the question that brought about the struggle is often forgotten and never settled. Our own people went to war some eighty years ago in order that the question of impressment might be tried and adjudicated. The war lasted three years and when the treaty of peace was made the original cause of dissension was not mentioned. And to cap the climax of absurdity the greates battle of the war was fought while the treaty was making its short journey across the Atlantic. The nations had made peace and had not found it out.

CASES ARBITRATED. On the other hand, on nearly fifty occamitted differences with other nations to arbitration. Thomas Jefferson was a believer in arbitration and so was General Grant. But greater than the influence of either or both these men, public opinion in our country has decided against the costly and senseless methods of war. We are the pioneers and have done gallant service to the cause of the world's happiness. Be sure that we have not toiled in vain and that the example that we have set will lead mankind to better and greater things than it has yet known. F. R. COUDERT.

"HOLY WILLIE."

Chicago Herald. The godly Breckinridge stated on his cross-examination that "knowing what he did of the plaintiff, there was nothing in Burns that she might not safely read." The brutal cowardice of the fling may pass without comment. Perhaps "Holy Willie" is the paricular poem to which Breckinridge might direct attention in Burns with special fitness to his case. It is not a poem to b reproduced, but its sequel will serve equally

EPITAPH ON HOLY WILLIE. By Robert Burns. Here Holy Willie's sair worn clay Takes up its last abode; His saul has ta'en some other way— I fear the left-hand road.

Stop, there he is, as sure's a gun, Poor silly body, see him; Nae wonder he's as black's the grun— Observe wha's standing wi' him.

Your brunstane devilship, I see, Has got him there before ye; But haud your nine-tail cat a wee Till ance you've heard my story.

Your pity I will not implore, For pity ye hae nane; Justice, alas! has gi'en him o'er And mercy's day is gane.

But hear me, sir, de'il as ye are; Look something to your credit— A coof like him wad stain your name If it were ken'd you did it,

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

A small boy in Pittsfield, Mass., was ately the unwitting cause of the dismissal of his father's coachman. His father was Judge T-, revered by his legal brothers for his breadth of mind and logical ability, but-as such things often go-very much in awe of his wife. In fact, the good judge was often the subject of humorous comment in the church sewing circles—as was another good citizen, Dr. V—. Young Gilbert T—— might be said to

have a faculty for getting out of a scho-lastic hole. At the private school which he attended it was the custom of the spelling class for the scholars to learn not only how to spell the words correctly but to give an accurate definition of each. One day Gilbert was called up and after spelling the word "hen-pecked," he was asked to define it. With characterictic frankness he said to his

"To tell the truth, I did not look up the words today, Mr. X—. But I guess I know what it means. I heard our coachman tell Dr. V——'s coachman yesterday that my father and Dr. V—— are the worst hen-pecked husbands in town."

George-Aunt Alice, didn't you say the other day that I have a sweet tooth?

Aunt Alice-Yes, George. George-And how did you know it? Aunt Alice-Because you are so fond of

George-Does my sweet tooth make me fond of candy? Aunt Alice—Yes, George. Why? George-Why, because if my sweet tooth makes me fond of candy, I just hope the dentist won't go and pull it out by mistake

when I go next week. The boy was all right, notwithstanding his The boy was all right, notwithstanding his girly curls and a fond mother who was deathly afraid he was going to become coarse and vulgar and in other respects masculine. One day a gentleman calling at the house engaged him in conversation. "Well, my boy." he said, after some time, 
"what are you going to do when you grow 
up?" The boy studied the question a moment. "Really," he replied at last, "I don't 
know. I suppose I ought to be a man, but from the way mamma is handling me, I'm

almost afraid I'm going to be a lady." Little Boy-I stayed in the parlor all last vening when Mr. Squeezem was callin' on ster, just as you told me. Mother—That's a good boy; and here is

the candy I promised you. Did you get Little Hoy-Oh, no. We played blind man's buff, and it would have been lots of fun, only I was "it" nearly all the time.

Tommy-I heard your daddy swear the ther day. Sammy-My daddy's got a right to swear.

Dewitt's Witch Hazel salve cures piles.

#### THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

It Will Be Completed and Ready for Occupancy Within Six Weeks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRETTY STRUCTURE

Admirably Adapted for the Purpose of Its Erection-Something About the Reed Coln and Book Collection Be-

queathed with the Lot.

Within the next six weeks the Omaha pub lic library will occupy a home of its own in the new building that is rapidly nearing completion at the corner of Nineteenth and Harney streets. The structure is an attractive one architecturally, and the carved names and bas-reliefs of the world's noted authors which dot the exterior stamp it distinctively as a library building.

The foundation of the movement to secure a library building for Omaha was the bequest of the late Byron Reed of a lot to be used for that purpose, conditioned on the erection of a certain kind of building and on a number of other requirements. The lot was 89x99 feet in size, and after carefully considering the matter the library board came to the conclusion that it was not adapted to the purpose intended, for the reason that it would not admit of the erec tion of such a shaped structure as was mos advantageous for library purposes. Then i was that the money that had been laid aside for providing new furniture and purchasing new reference works was drawn upon for another purpose, and a strip of land adjoining that bequeathed by Mr. Reed was purchased by the board. The new strip was 50x99 feet, making the whole lot then available for library purposes practically 100x140 feet, and on this was erected a building 65x130 feet and three stories high-The cost of the land purchased was \$18,000, and of this amount \$14,000 has aiready been paid. The remaining \$4,000, with interest, will be paid this spring when due, as provision has been made for it. This money has not been taken from the amount realized from the sale of bonds for the erection of the new building, but was laid aside by the board from the regular 1-mill levy for library use.

Bonds in the amount of \$100,000 were voted for the purpose of erecting the building, and when the bonds were sold the premium and accrued interest swelled the amount realized to about \$112,000, all of which will be used in the structure itself, little if any of the amount to be diverted even for furniture, as that now in use will be moved to the new building and utilized until other means are at hand to otherwise

Work on the new building was begun in the fall of 1892, but the excavating and foundation work was not completed until the spring of 1893. The foundation proved to be unexpectedly expensive, as the lot is what is known as "made ground," being years ago the bed of the old creek, which ran forty feet below where the library building now stands. It was deemed dan-gerous to stop short of solid ground, and the walls were continued down far below the ordinary depth, and wide footings for the walls and plers were placed even lower than the original surface of the earth. This work alone increased the cost of construc-tion over \$10,000, and the money that had been counted on to furnish the building and provide the nucleus of an art collection and museum went glimmering long before the structure reached the level of the street. Fortunately, however, there was just about sufficient money left to complete the building in accordance with the plans, and when the work is done it will be paid for and, it

is said, no embarrassing overlap will remain

PEEP ON THE INSIDE. While the long frontage of the lot be queathed was on Nineteenth street, the pur-chase of additional ground changed it to Harney street, and the main entrance is there fore from the north. On either side of the double entrance will be umbrella rooms, and passing directly into the building one enters the main vestibule or lobby, from which on either side ascend the divided winding stairways to the second and third floors, the lobby being open to the roof. The only opening from the lobby on the first floor is will transact its business with the library force from the concave side of a circular counter running from either side of the entrance nearly back to the south wall. This takes up the center of the lower floor, all of the remainder of which will ultimately be devoted to books and cases. The aisles will run from north to south, and as the north and south walls are largely of glass the book room will be abundantly lighted. There will be capacity for 200,000 volumes in the book room. Inasmuch as the li-brary now contains but 45,000 volumes, only the west end will be used as a book room at the present time, the east end to be de voted to reference uses. The reference room will be removed to the second floor whenever it becomes necessary to use the entire lower floor for book purposes, and will then have just double the space now accorded it, this being the same ratio of ncrease as is calculated for the books in the circulating library.

The reference room, as intended for the

next few years, will be 48x30 feet, which is about double the space occupied for that purpose in the present quarters. Occupying a similar space back of the reference room will be the librarian's room, cataloguing room, and trustees' room. The general read ing room will occupy the entire west end of the second floor, covering a space of 48x60 feet, and directly back of the second floor lobby; also opening into the general read-ing room will be the ladies' reading room, 30x30 feet in size. In the opening between hese two rooms will be the desk of the as sistant in charge, who, by means of a speak ing tube and a small book elevator communi cating with the book room below, will se cure for readers any volume they may wish

The east end of the second floor, 48x60 fect, which as above stated will eventually become the reference room, is now divided by a partition, and the first part will be used as a museum, in which will be placed the Byron Reed coin collection and numismatic library, and the back part will be used as a class lecture room, for the use of High school teachers or other lecturers

present, but it is intended and arranged to be used as an art gallery and museum. The entire south side of this floor is divided into three galleries, all lighted from the roof, the light being diffused through a milky glass that will do away with shadows and too bright a light. Two of these galleries are 48x30, and the center one 30x30 feet in size, all opening into each other. On the front of the building are two large rooms, 48x30 feet, which will be used for museum purposes as soon as arrangements are made for thus utilizing them.

The building is absolutely fireproof to the roof, which is partially of wood. The board deemed this construction better than have the roof framed of steel, because of he difference in the weight as well as in

laid with copper plates, so as to be safe from fire from without, while all wood in it is coated with fireproof paint, and exposed timbers covered with fireproof tiling. The posi-tion is taken by the board that the only danger to the building would be from a fire within, and that there is less to be feared from the burning of the roof than from the expansion that would result from the heating of the frame work if of steel, and the consequent forcing out of the walls.

Conditions were imposed by Mr. Reed regarding the building that have not been carried out. He decreed that it should be of four stories and absolutely fireproof, but waivers and quitclaims were secured from the heirs by which the board was allowed build a three-story and basement ture, and to change the plans of the roof as

In the basement, which is well lighted, there is an abundance of room, which the board has no use for at present, but which will probably be partially used as a newspaper reading room for men. All tollet rooms are on this floor, and the steam heating plant and janitor's quarters occupy the southwest corner of the basemnet. An entrance from the south affords cany

handling of books and cataloguing rooms will eventually be located there, a freight elevator communicating between the base-

ment and the main floor, No passenger elevators will be placed in the building for the present, although it is expected to put them is me soon as the third floor is used as an art gallery and museum The iron work in the landings in the lobby was framed with this end in view, and the opening of the floors for this purpose will be attended with little expense whenever it is desired to make the change.

BUILDING'S GOOD POINTS. Inasmuch as it is essential in a library building to have an abundance of light, the building does not extend to the lot line on oither of the inner sides. On the east it does not extend within eight feet of the lot and a covenant was entered into with the adjoining property owner by the terms of which four additional feet are to be left vacant as long as is the eight feet of the library lot, thus creating there a twelve-foot alloy as long as the board chooses to con-

has thirty-five feet of unoccupied space, a part of which may eventually be occupied by an extension of the building, which was constructed with a view to such a possible change. This addition would be 30x50 feet, and would not interfere in the least with the present lighting. It would give that much more book space on the lower floor, administration quarters on the second, and an additional art gallery on the third, being completely in harmony with existing plans, and not interfering in any way with the present arrangements.

Omaha's library building has been con structed in accordance with new ideas, and has attracted considerable attention from library boards all over the country. The placing therein of the Reed coin col-lection will be the means of attracting to this city numismatists from a distance, as It is the best private collection in the United States. Mr. Reed had his agents abread. and the collection is very complete as to the coirs of ancient Rome and Greece, while in modern coinages it is only second while in modern coinages it is only second to the United States collection in the Philadelphia mint. For some of the coins Mr. Reed paid as high as \$700 and \$800. With this collection comes the entire Reed library, with the exception of such works are already in the possession of the rd. There are many valuable works in the Reed library, and members of the board are certain that the collection and library could not be duplicated for \$50,990.

The Established Church of Scotland has 1.348 parishes with 604,984 communicants, and 2,130 Sunday schools with 20,663 scholars.

Mr. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist, is to occupy the pulpit of Brooklyn tabernacle dur-ing the five months of Dr. Talmage's ab-Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago Is

to preach the opening sermon before the National Council of Congregational churches in San Francisco next spring. Last year the Church Extension society of the Congregational churches furnished \$126,032 to aid in the building of 144

hurches, and \$20,108 to aid fifty-four par sonages into existence. Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of London is credited with a rather clever remark. The three present day cuphemisms for the "world," the "flesh" and the "devil," he said, are "society," "environment" and "ten

Daniel D. Wood, the blind organist of Philadelphia, and one of the best in the country, celebrated on Easter Sunday the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church of that city.

The Church at Home and Abroad esti mates that between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000. 000 are expended annually in this country for church edifices, and that "every day in the year more than twelve new churches are completed and dedicated." The statistics of Congregational churche

in Massachusetts show that there are 587 churches, an increase of 8; 107,524 church members, a net increase of 1,581; additions on confession of faith, 3,730; 117,905 Sun-day school members, a gain of 1,429. It is reported that the total amount spen

in foreign missions in the year covered by their respective reports by the Presby-terians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians is, in round num-bers, \$3,500,666. Of this amount more than \$400,000 was received from legacies. As a result of the college Young Men' Christian association movement over 20,000 students are reported to have Christians in America during the sixteen cears of its existance; 3,000 have entered he ministry, and over 600 have gone into

Rev. John Brown, who has been pastor of a Presbyterian church in Fall River, Mass., for twenty-five years, will resign on June 1, sell his library, buy a tent and preach the gospel when and how he pleases, preferring to be entirely free of the presbytery. He has been a member of the fective labor agitator.

The office of archpriest of St. Peter's Rome, to which Cardinal Rampolla has jus een appointed, is considered the most important office in the church next to the papacy; and the titular dignity is designated by the Italians as "Mezzo Papato." Cardinal Rampolla, who is 51 years of age, was born in Polizzi, in Sicily, and is re-garded as the ablest of all the cardinals. There is a church in London, near Charins Cross, from the steeple of which every day it noon a bushel of wheat is thrown out as

a donation to the pigeons. The wheat is provided by funds left over 200 years ago by an elderly maiden lady. The pigcons un-derstand the custom perfectly, and when the mon bells begin to ring may be seen flying the church. The Roman Catholic cathedral of St.

James the Greater, dedicated at Montreal on Easter Sunday, is a massive and imposing structure, modeled after St. Peter's Rome. It was began twenty-six years ago, and is still in an unfinished condition but in its present state it is a marvel of architecture. Inside, it is 295 feet long and 216 feet wide, while the height to the top f the cross on the dome is 256 feet. Rev. Narcisse Cyr, who has just died it

Springfield, Mass., at the age of 70, achieved fame as a missionary, journalist and preacher. He was born in Canada, of Roman Catholic parents, but when a young man was converted to Protestantism. In early life he established the first French Protestant paper ever published on this continent. He founded the first French Canadian republican club in Boston and edited a French republican paper in that

Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D. D., has recently been confirmed by Rt. Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts, and within a year expects to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church. Dr. Dowling, who is now living in Boston, was ormerly for twelve years pastor of the Euclid avenue Baptist church in Cleveland. O. Coming to feel, however, that he was no longer in accord with certain dogmas of the Baptist faith, he quietly resigned his charge and withdrew from the denomina-

The Columbian bell that sounded its prophetic note at the opening of the Parlia-ment of Religious at Calcago during the Columbian exposition, is to be taken to Jeru salem to sound a note of praise at the close of the nineteenth contury of the Christian era. The unique proposition is made that the bell shall be taken to the Holy Land and on Christmas eve, 1899, connected by cable and wire with all parts of Christendom, so that the 1909th anniversary of Christ shall be celebrated by all the world at the



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# BREEZY STORE NEWS

Of Bright and Fresh Merchandise.

Matchless in QUANTITY, VARIETY, NEWNESS and CHEAPNESS,

The stock now here surpasses in vast completeness all competition. The buying power of this company commands for the buyer at retail the most advantageous prices.

These broad assertions cannot be truthfully challenged in this or any other market.

We propose to commence Monday morning by an immense wholesale offering of high class goods at prices that stamp them

# Not Merely CHEAP, But Tremendously UNDER PRICE.

'Competition is of trade the life; And they who'd win in business strife Should show their mettle when they draw the knife."

FOR Novelty, Quality, Price, Assortment, Quantity, Our Stock Challenges Any and

#### Dress Goods.

What is there that we have not?

NEW SPRING SUITING, a full dress pattern of \$ 1.33 7 yards for....

CHANGEABLE NOVEL-TIES, all new spring styles, full dress pat \$1.68 DIAGONALS AND STORM SERGES, in

new spring colorings, full dress pattern of 7 \$2.73 yards..... HEVIOT PLAIDS AND NOVELTIES, the lat-est spring styles, full

dress pattern of 7 \$3.47 The line of silk and w novelties and high class suitings that we are showing is, without exception, the finest in town. Our lines of both plain and novelty black

goods cannot be excelled in

the west.

#### Boy's Clothing. What is there that we have

not? CAMBRIC WAISTS, unlaundered, and sells al-

ways for 25c, for Mon-INDIGO BLUE WAISTS, unlaundered, you al-ways pay 35c for them,

Monday .....

BOYS' UNLAUNDERED WAISTS, a good 50c waist, light and dark colorings..... CHEVIOT AND CASSI-MERE SUITS, we have

about 75 that have sold for \$4.00 and \$5.00; to close this lot, \$2.98 on Monday your choice THE LITTLE CAPTAIN, is what we call our all wool suit that is made

with a double seat and knees, warranted not \$3.98 REEFER SUITS, in sizes from 3 to 8 years; the latest for the little fellows. At our

prices you save dollars.

#### Men's Furnishings. What Is There That We Have Not?

10c

MEN'S FINE SEAMLESS MEN'S FAST BLACK HOSE, these would be

considered extra good value at 20c a pair .... Your choice of any of our 50c Black Hose for Monday...... \$1.00.

UNDERWEAR, such as you pay 50c a piece for, on Monday we sell you for..... And was such a success that we have decided to continue our

#### **Grand Spring Fashion Festival** ALL THIS WEEK.

Saturday it was impossible for us to give each customer proper attention and many couldn't get waited on at all, but for next week we have extra clerks and have decided to continue this opening sale for another week, commencing Monday, April 8th and closing April 14th late Saturday.

We received a large shipment of garments, suits and waists and our telegrams will bring more for the first of the week. It is a positive fact that you save

at least 25 per cent on ready made garments at this sale. Remember we start Capes at \$2.28 and all prices up to \$65.00

Jackets at \$2,98 and all prices up to \$75.00 Waists 38c and all prices up to \$16.75 Suits at \$4,98 and all prices up to \$75.00

Tea Gowns at \$4.98 and all prices up to \$35.00 Wrappers at 750 and all prices up to \$3.50 Children's Reefers at \$1.50 and all prices up to \$15.00

Mackintoshes at \$3.00 and all prices up to \$15.00 In fact what have we not?

Saturday they took them away in basket fulls From our Phenomenal NICKEL and DIME

Department IN OUR Economy Basement. The following are a few singled from the many articles that a Nickel

and Dime can buy: First, the Nickel will take 2-quart Heavy Milk Pan. 5e Large White Breakfast Plates 5e Fancy Colored Glass Tumblers 5e Large Size Basting Spoons...... 5c Fine Glass Sugar Bowls...... . 6c Large Heavy Jelly Cake Tins..... 5c opper Wire Tea Strainers..... 5c Heavy Glass Drinking Mugs..... 5e Wooden Chopping Bowls ...... 5c Carter Black Ink...... 5e Good Feather Duster...... 5c Pulverized Belt Brick...... 5c

Polished Wood Folding Towel Racks..... Decorated China Pie Plates, gold -quart Heavy Milk Pans......10c Heavy Asbestos Stove Mats.....10c 50 feet Best Cotton Clothes Lines....10c Patent Toilet Paper Racks......10c Large-size Tube Cake Moulds.....10c Teavy Pressed Glass Sugar Bowls...10c Crumb Brushes and Trays......10c Pressed Glass Butter Dishes...... 10c Shoe Brushes, worth up to 25c.....10c

THESE THE DIME WILL TAKE:

#### Regular 25e Scrub Brushes...........10e SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR MONDAY IN OUR Economy Basement.

Lace Curtains......25c Crinkled Seersucker, reg. 15c goods. He India Linen, Victoria Lawn and check Nainsook, 10c goods for . . . . 5c 32-in. Pe cales, 15c goods, for ..... 8kc 36-in, no vy Cotton Cloth ...... 4te 
 Cheese Cloth
 1c

 Pillow Case Muslin
 74c

 Lonsdale Cambrie, 12 yds for
 \$1.00
 Crash for Towels ......4te 29c And a thousand above for Monday.

### IT WAS A GRAND SUCCESS | Hosiery for Big and Little Feet.

12tc Hose

Ladies' Seamless Fast Black Hose, 18c Tan Hose.

Ladies' Fine Tan Hose, seamless and fast colors, 18c. or 3 pairs for 50c.

An Extra Fine Ladies' Fast Black Hose, with spliced heel and toe, 25c. Ladies' very fine Lisle Hose, boot

5c Vests. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Swiss Vests,

pattern, 35c, or 3 for \$1.

12tc Vests. Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Vests, that should sell for twice the price, 121c. 35c Liste Thread.

Ladies' fine Lisle Thread Vests, 35¢ each, 3 for \$1. 57cAll Silk.

All Silk Vests, in all colors, regular \$1.25 goods, at 57c. 35c Maco Foot.

Childrens' Maco Foot, with double

knee, heel and toe, warranted fast 25c Ribbed. Childrens' and Misses' fine ribbed

fast black hose, with spliced heel and toe. 18c Tan Hose. Childrens' fine Tan Colored Hose, fast colors, 18c, or 3 for 50c.

25c Bicycle. Boys' heavy Bicycle Hose, fast black.

IIc Fine Ribbed. Childrens' Fast Black. Fine Ribbed Hose at 11c a pair.

# Lace Curtain Sale.

For another week with new attractions and at a great saving to your purse. Ruffled Curtains from .... \$2.75 to \$12 Lace Curtains from ..... 60c to \$50 Chenille Curtains from ... \$2.25 to \$25 Table Covers, all sizes.... 90c to \$15 Screens, all sizes ...... 90c to \$10 Easels, all sizes..... 75c to \$9 A full and complete line of Dotted Net

with frill and embroidery edge,

Dotted Swiss in all widths and Hassocks.

500 at 35c each. New Carpets, New Carpets. New Carpets.

New Rugs, New Filling,

New Oriental Squares, New Matting, New Oil Cloth, New Linoleum.

## Muslin Underwear.

A line of Muslin and Cambric Drawers, trimmed with lace and embroidery, never sell for less than 75c, Monday for .....

Gowns made of good muslin, trimmed with embroidery lace and hemstitching; good value at \$1.00, Monday at..... A line of Cambric and Mus-

dresses 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50.

lin Gowns, all new styles in "V" and round yokes, trimmed with lace sertion and fancy colored edges: never sold less \$1.23

than \$1.75, at ..... Childrens' white dresses in fine lawn and nainsooks, all new and pretty designs at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and still better. French Ginghams and Chambray

At no time in the history of business have dry goods been sold, under any circumstances, as low as we are now selling in all depart-

THE MORSE CO
SUBSTITUTION

THE BEST.

THE BE