10 100

18:05

Dat

inft

073 F

HELD BACK BY FILLED CHEESE HOUSE CHANGES ITS MIND FIGHT FOR COUNTRY POSTOFFICES. Gormon and Hawley Oppose Making Them Adjuncts of City Offices. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The postoffice ap-Omaha Exposition Bill Unable to Get Bepropriation bill served to bring out some

1910-19-2

fore the House Committee.

MANY ENDORSEMENTS ARE COMING

Western Congressmen Hear from Their Constituents Urging Support for the Measure When It Reaches the House.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- (Special Telegram.)-The ways and means committee met this morning and at once resumed the conmideration of the anti-imitation cheese bill, which had the right of way over other propositions before the committee. Congressman Grosvepor, who is chairman of the subcommittee to which the Transmississippi exposition bill was referred, was on hand to urge consideration of the project in which the states west of the Mississippi are so vitally interested. He did everything possible to crowd the cheese bill out of the way in order to make a favorable report on the exposition bill.

Chairman Dingley is bitterly opposed to the Transmississippi exposition bill on the ground that neither the state of Nebraska any other western state has nor appropriated a dollar for the yet the movers and yet project. in the enterprise are asking congress for a large appropriation. Dingley's opposition, however, is a part of the general tendency to limit appropriations as far as possible at the present session. Once the bill is out of the hands of the subcommittee it is comparatively safe, for a careful canvass shows that the full committee will recommend its passage notwithstanding Dingley's objection. Resolutions and telegrams are being re-Resolutions and telegrams are being re-ceived by congressmen representing the west-ern section of the country endorsing the Transmississippi exposition bill, South Da-kota and Wyoming representatives being re-cipients of enthusiastic expressions favoring the big enterprise. All this shows the effect of the recent visit of Omaha business men to the states adjoining Nebraska. There has been no change in the position of bills the been no change in the position of bills, the subcommittee of ways and means only wait-ing for disposal of the filled cheese bill to report the Omaha bill. This will probably be done Saturday, although there is no telling when General Grosvenor, chairman of the subcommittee, will attempt to secure the vote in committee upon the bill.

ALLEN SCORES THRICE.

Senator Allen succeeded in passing today a bill granting the Burlington rightofway over the Sac and Fox reservation, in Richardson county, Nebraska. This bill now goes to the president for signature. This bill was passed in the sen-ate some time ago, but was amended in the house, and the question came up on concurrence to the house amendments. Allen has also succeeded in securing an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill to commute to the indian appropriation bit to commute certain allowances of property into money by the Santee Sloux, in view of the fact that many of the young Indians who are entitled to horses, wagons, etc., have no earthly use for them at their present ages. He was also successful in having engrafted on the bill an expressivation of \$10,000 for on the bill an appropriation of \$10,000 for heating apparatus at the Genoa Industrial school, and \$1,000 for repairs. There is also included in the bill \$5,000 for seed and grain and subsistence, made immediately available for the Poncas of Nebraska. Attorney General Harmon in a communi-

cation to the vice president shows that \$343.48 was spent in Nebraska for protecting property in the hands of receivers of the United States courts, this money being spent for keeping the Coxeyites at Fort Sidney. This was in addition to \$9,000 the Treasury department used in settling former accounts In the southern division of Iowa, nearly \$1,500 was spent in addition to that previously reported for the protection of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe property at Fort Madi-

The sundry civil bill, under discussion in the house, carries with it \$5,000 to be used within the timber reserve south of Yellow-stone National park for the purpose of buildconnection from the road already h the park to the road from Jackson's the

sharp discussion in the senate today on the propriety of abolishing country postoffices and absorbing them as branches of city offices. Mr. Gorman opposed the plan as undemocratic. He stated that the Baltimore postoffice power was exerted toward influenc ing the selection of men for congress. After a speech by Mr. Elkins advocating subsidies

and other means of extending American commerce on the seas, the postoffics bill went over. During the day Mr. George closed his speech, covering three days, in opposing Mr. Dupont's claim to a seat. The resolu-tion for investigating the bond sale again went over on Mr. Hill's objection.

An agreement was reached as soon An agreement was reached as soon as the senate met today that ad-journament at the close of today's sension be until next Monday. The house bill was passed granting the Atchison & Nebraska and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways a right through the Sac and For and Lowa Lowar Indian reservations in and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in

Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Pettigrew reported the Indian appropriation bill and gave notice that he would ask to take it up on Monday.

of substations in cities. The senator spoke in favor of the policy of the postoffice depart-

as in Chicago and Boston. Mr. Welcolt said the policy had led to abuses. Mr. Gorman opposed the amendment. It was a step toward doing away with the small fourth class postoffices and making them branches of the city postoffices. It was, said Mr. Gorman, part of the prevailing tendency of the world to absorb power and place it in the heads of a fow men. These small post. the hands of a few men. These small post-offices were local institutions; the post-master was one of the local people and the people did not want their office absorbed by the great city offices. Mr. Gorman declared that this consolidation was undemocratic and un-American. "I am loath to take the postoffices away from the people." declared Mr. Gorman vehemently. "The entire ten-dency of the day is to discredit the people. to take from them the powers of government and the power to name their own servants. When the people are to have guardians ap-pointed over them then this government will

become a failure." Mr. Gorman went on to make pointed ref-erence to the politics involved in this consol-idation. The men who had shouted foudest for civil service reform were using this plan for civil service reform were using this plan as a powerful machine to accomplish political ends. "From headquarters came the orders to this man, with enlarged powers." pro-ceeded Mr. Gorman, "to select the men who should go to the congress of the United States and at least one of them came."

Mr. Vilas felt compelled to disagree with the senator from Maryland. He favored the amendment, first, because it would improve the nostal service and the postoffice system. He felt that the civil service idea has been much used for exploitation by persons who used it to attract attention to themselves, yet he believed it was the true principle to maintain democratic institutions-not demo-

cratic in the party sense. "No one would suspect," interjected Mr. Frye sarcastically, "that the senator would make such use of the word democratic, be-cause everybody understands now that that word would not commend the amendment to the American people." Mr. Vilas took the remark seriously and

Mr. Vilas took the Femark seriously and said he must decline to be diverted by a partisan remark. "Although," he added, "perhaps something might be said on that subject in view of some recent developments, which now lead to the hope that the American people are not yet quite ready to be sold or bought."

"The senator is taking me entirely too seriously," responded Mr. Frye. Mr. Vilas went on to show that postoffice consolidation was desirable, as the little

country offices were under no supervision of control

Mr. Hawley spoke in favor of the oldfashioned rural postoffice—an institution that was in the affections and traditions of the people. The town postoffice was the town club. The town postmaster was the inter-mediary between the citizen and the fountainshould not be displaced by a young clerk who could pass a civil service examination. This was a move toward making a machine out of

Measure Voted Down in Committee of the Whole Finally Adopted.

APPROPRIATION FOR A COLORED SCHOOL

Hainer Leads the Attack on the Measure as Being Aid to a Sectarian School-Venezuelan Correspondence Called For.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The question of the appropriation of public money for private or sectarian institutions, which was debated for several days during the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, in connection with some appropriations for charitable institutions in Washington, was fought over for four hours in the house today. On the former occasion, the contest was managed by Mr. Linton, a Michigan republican, who is one of the pronounced The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Wolcott offered an amend-ment to regulate the salaries of postmasters the bill was recommitted. Today the bone the bill was recommitted. Today the bone of contention was the Howard university, a ment in establishing metropolitan centers, with many minor offices surrounding them, as in Chicago and Boston. Mr. Wolcott said the sundry civil bill vestorday or metion of the sundry civil bill yesterday, on motion of

> was both a private and a sectarian instituticu, a school of theology being maintained by the university. The appropriation was coupled with a proviso that no part of it should be used for religious teaching, but Mr. Hainer insisted that it could not be denied that it was in a sense a religious institution.

Mr. Cannon, Mr. Evans and other members who supported the amendment, on the other hand, declared they were opposed to appro-priating public money for sectarian institu-tions, but argued that the proviso freed it from this criticism. Politics, of course, were injected liberally into the debate. Mr. Sayers and Mr. Hepburn were especially prominent. Each insisted that his party was more par-ticularly the friend of the black man. The house voted, 129 to 105, to retain the appropriation, thus, in a measure, reversing its action when the district bill was up. An analysis of the votes shows that 107 republicans, n'neteen democrats and three popu-lists voted for the amendment, and fifty-five republicans, forty-seven democrats and three populists against it. The sundry civil bill,

as amended, was passed. Tomorrow the house will take up the conference report on the Cuban resolution. Several minor bills were paszed by unanimous consent before the con-olderation of the sundry civil ap-propriation bill was resumed in the house today. Among them were the bills to re-imburse A. P. Brown, late postmaster at Le Mars, Ia., for losses sustained by rob-

bery. A resolution of inquiry presented by Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs com-mittee, was adopted without debate, calling on the president if not incompatible with the public interest to transmit to the house copies of all dispatches, notes and telegrams in the State Department from Department. in the State Department from December 1, 1895, until the present time, relative to mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of Venezuela, together with all correspondence with foreign governments relating to the same topic. Mr. Hitt stated that his committee had unanimously

eported the resolution. The house sundry civil bill was taken up Under an arrangement entered into Mr. Hainer was given an opportunity to attack the amendment adopted yesterday appropriating \$32,000 for the Howard university. It was Mr. Hainer who led the successful fight against appropriations for sectarian charita-ble institutions in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Hainer explained that mediary between the citizen and the fountain. I the amendment was adopted yesterday while head of government at Washington and he he was temporarily absent from the hall and without opposition, in a way which made it seem probable that it is not obnexious to the appropriations committee. He thought memhers had unwittingly agreed to it yesterday without realizing its farreaching character and significance. This was a private institu-

tion, and every candid person must admit

that it was also sectarian. Twice this ses-sion the house had placed itself on record

against appropriating one dollar for sectarian institutions. The house had gone further

and had declared against appropriating for any private purpose. He read from the pros-pectus of the institution to show that it was

a Christian university and maintained as its most favored department a school of the-

ology. This was an institution for the fur-



"Method in our Madness" WE SELL THE CLOTHES

It's always been the method of "The Continental" to give unusually high values for a very little money-The thousands upon thousands of suits that we've sold shows how well our methods have been appreciated by the people-who knew the fabrics to be the choicest selections from the most important foreign and domestic mills-we can readily understand that such prices -as we are in the habit of making-look like madness-but then-there's "method in our madness."

Spring SuitStrictly all wool- cheviot, cassi- meres, tweeds-lat- est and most fash- ionable styles-as good as \$15 suits- sold everywhere- but buy it Friday or Saturday andSpring SuitSuit SuitWear it Easter forSOO SOO SooWear it Easter forSOO Soo 	$ \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$
Boys' Easter Suits Friday and Saturday \$3,500 Friday and Saturday There are about 500 of them—not any worth less than \$5.00but they are yours for \$3.50 Friday and Saturday.	
Ment's Fedora Hats \$100 If the price marks were taken out of all our Fedoras and they were laid on the counter together you'd pick out this one nine times out of ten—of course, it is not the best—but it's mighty near it.	Light Weight Overcoats Great unloading sale of Men's Spring Overcoats at two prices, two days. South Table- \$975 North Table- \$1400
Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists in new Colorings 50C Boys' Short Pants, Cheviots, worth 75c 38c	Many in the lot worth \$18—nice—stylish top coats—unloaded Friday and Saturday at \$9.75.

lake in Wyoming. Meiklejohn's retaliation bill introduced today is one of the broadest measures offered s, this session of congress, carrying with it the principle of talionis and not only includes but protects our meats, flour, etc., against foreign discrimination by countervailing leg-Aslation.

MAY PRACTICE NOW.

The following have been admitted to practhe following nave been admitted to prac-tice as attorneys and agents for claimants before the Interior department: Nebraska-Everett A. Houston, Niobrara; Albert B. McNickle, Cortland. Iowa-Ira W. Ander-son, Des Moines; Miss Sara C. Wilbur, Little-

Special Indian Agent Dickson left Washington last night for Oklahoma. He will go to the reservation of the Otoes and Missouri Indians to present the compromise determined upon by the secretary of the interior for de-termination of the differences between the Indians and the settlers on their ceded lands in southern Nebraska and northern Kansas. This compromise has been fully reported in these dispatches and provides for payment, averages and interest in five equal install-ments, without interest during that time.

Final Trial of the Indiana.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The Navy department has been notified that the Indiana will be taken out of the Port Royal dock next Tuesday on the "Bid" tide. It is the intention of the department to have the forty hours sea trial of the battleship imof the Senor ister; mediately after it comes out and it may be made on the run up to Fort Monroe. This minister; is the final trip required by the contract to make oure that the vessel is well con-structed, and that the machinery is strong and sufficient in every respect. Probably the Walker board, which is now considering the arrangement of main batteries for the new battleship will take advantage of this opportunity to go to sea on the Indiana and watch its performances.

Retaliatory Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Representative Meiklejohn today introduced a bill providing that the president may meet discrimination

PEN

government. It was carrying civil vice to an absurd extent.

The amendment was laid aside to allow Mr. Elkins to speak in support of the subsidy tem. He spoke of the British activity in couring control of the ocean commerce. The senator spoke of the Canadian Parific's violations of the interstate commerce law and urged that the company be disciplined by an abolition of the bond privilege which i enjoyed. As a means of reviving our ocean commerce, Mr. Elkins advocated the re-enact-

nent of the old law giving 10 per cent rebate in duties on goods carried in American ships The postoffice bill was then laid aside and at 5:35 the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned until Monday.

Medals for All Life Savers.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The senate comlittee on commerce today authorized a favorable report on the bill amending the law regarding the awarding of life saving medals) as to authorize the secretary of the treasury to exercise his discretion in the matter in all cases. He is now not allowed to make rewards to persons outside of the life saving service. The committee also authorizes a favorable report on the bill donating a strip of ground in Lincoln park, Chicago, for park

Olney Names the Committee. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Secretary Olney has designed the following committee to arrange a plan for the future work of the Bureau of American republics in pursuance

direction of the conference yesterday: Mendonca, the Brazilian min-Senor Romeo, the Mexican ter; Senor Arriage, the Guatemalan minister; and Senor Calvo, the Costa Rican minister. This committee is under instructions to report in two weeks

to the conference American Citizens Will Be Released. WASHINGTON, April 2 .--- United States Consul General Williams at Havana has cabled the State department that the advocate for Morens Rodriguez and both the Somellians informs him that his clients will are men and women. Mr. Evans, who had offered the amend

be released today. These are the American citizens who have been held under arrest in Cuba on suspicion of participation in the ment and who had charge of the time in opposition to Mr. Hainer, yielded to Mr. Bartlett, a member of the appropriations

against the United States by any country by increasing the rate of duty on the products of the country making the discrimination to an amount equal to the discrimination made.

PLEASANTLY

ther education of the colored people. Why should colored people be given higher education at public expense if white people were not? What excuse could members give? He favored higher education, but the government had no right to single out a particular acct, race, creed or social class. Favoritism has no place in any intelligent republic. He charged that the institution was en-gaged in missionary work in Africa. "I submit." said he, "that our missionary work had better be done at home. We cannot justify our action in appropriating money for evangelizing the people of Africa." This was an insidious attempt to commit congress again to a principle that had in the past taken millions upon millions from the coffers of the government for the benefit of sectaand couple every appropriation bill with an rian institutions. From 1871 to 1896, in the District of Columbia alone, \$13,000,000 had

been given to sectarian institutions. As more had gone to sectarian Indian much schools. DRAWING THE LINE.

"If you say," said he, "that everybody who does a good work is entitled to govern-mental aid, where is the line to be drawn? appropriations committee rejected the appropriation because the university contained a theological chair, but when the amend-There is only one safe ground and that is to absolutely divorce church and state." Members had told him that there were ment was offered with the provision that no portion of the money should be used directly colored voters in their districts and they could not afford to vote against the amend-

or indirectly for religious purposes the amendment was freed from possible objec-tion. From the standpoint of broad patriotment. This was a low estimate to be placed ism he believed that this race, who were once slaves, but were now free, though still ignorant, as a means of self-defense and for upon a race that had given the country Frederick Douglass and Booker Washington. That race does not want caloling; it wants its rights. The colored people wanted to be the defense of the white people of the coun-try should be encouraged in industry and treated as men and women, because they education

POINTEDLY

TAKES A POLITICAL TURN. Mr. Sayers also supported the amendment and drifted into a sharp political discussion

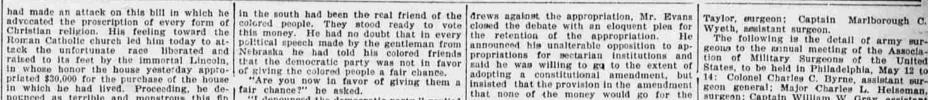
The

Corner,

Continental

with regard to the respective claims of the two parties to the friendship of the colored people. Mr. Sayers called attention to the fact that in the south colored and white men worked side by side. The democratic party

PUT.



priated \$30,000 for the purchase of the house "Are you now in tavor of giving them a in which he had lived. Proceeding, he de-nounced as terrible and monstrous this fin de siecle doctrine being advanced in the house that we should denounce Christianity to the colored people their rights as men, and now you seek to degrade them further announcement that not a dollar of it should by offering them charity. go to the furtherance of a Christian purpose. Mr. Cannon followed in support of the Mr. Sayers indignantly denied that the

colored people in the south were deprived \$50,000, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the of their rights. He called attention to the post at Fort Riley, Kan. an endment. The appropriation for the Howard university, he said, was first made in 1880, on motion of Mr. Monroe of Ohio. The fact that the white people of the south, who paid mine-tenths of the taxes, maintained

schools for the colored people, as good as those for the whites. A sharp running debate between Mr. Sayers and Mr. Hainer followed in the course

of which Mr. Hainer insisted upon his charges regarding the south and affirmed that the races in the north stood on an equal footing. "Can they get into the unions in the north?" asked Mr. Sayers.

"They are on an equal footing with the whites," replied Mr. Hainer.

"Was any colored boy ever nominated as cadet to West Point or Annapolis?"

"I do not know." "Did you ever nominate one?"

"The cadets in my district are selected by mpetitive examination," replied Mr. Hainer. "Oh, yes, we know about those competitive

examinations," said Mr. Sayer amid demo eratic laughter.

"Have you ever nominated a colored boy?" asked Mr. Hainer. "No," promptly responded Mr. Sayers, "as now constituted I believe the white race is the superior man and should dominate." "And you are the boasted friend of the colored man ?"

"Yes, and a better friend than the gentleman from Nebraska." Mr. Sayers concluded with a protest against turning this institu

tion out to starve. Mr. Hepburn ridiculed the new champion of the colored race and asked if the Univer-sity of Texas, devoted to higher education,

admitted colored youths. "Frankly, no," replied Mr. Sayers, "but the state supports other schools for colored peo-

CALLS FOR PROOF.

Mr. Hepburn ridiculed the idea that the mocrats were the better friends of the colored race. Where were the proofs. they to be found in the fact that in the south, where the democrats were in control, the colored people were not only deprived of higher education, but were robbed of their

civil rights. The records in the election cases showed that stolen power was used in the house of representatives. (Republican applause). As illustrating the solicitude of the southern democrats for the colored race, he drew attention to the fact that the new constitution of South Carolina provided for separate schools and that "no child of either race should be permitted to attend the school

an outlay of carpets, rugs and curtains in your life. OtmahaCarpetCo OSPE, jr, 1513 Douglas Only exclusive carpet House here. 1515 Dodge Speech against the appropriation. Mr. Ray Males opposed the appropriation. Mr. Ray also opposed the appropriation. Mr. Ray anual meeting of the American Medical asso-ciation at Atlanta, Ga. May 14 to 16: Lieutenant Colonel William H. Forwood. deputy surgeon general; Major Blair D.

announced his unalterable opposition to appropriations for sectarian institutions and said he was willing to go to the extent of States, to be held in Philadelphia, May 12 to that none of the money would go for the maintenance of a theological school, covered the objection

Before the bill was reported to the house by unanimous consent the amendment of Mr. Hyde appropriating \$75,000 for the military cost at Spokane. Wash, was modified to

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment pro-viding that on and after January 1, 1897, no postage stamps should be printed by the Burean of Engraving and Printing, but should be let out by contract as formerly. Mr. Bingham and Mr. Bartlett supported the amendment in the interest of American industry.

Mr. Sayers made a point of order against the amendment, which was sustained by Mr. Hopkins, who was in the chair. The committee then rose.

Mr. Evans moved a substitute for the provision to the amendment appropriating \$32,-000 for the Howard university in this city which made the fact that none of the appropriation was to be used for the support of the theological department of the university more specific. The substitute was adopted. Mr. Hainer demanded the ayes and nays on the adoption of the amendment. The amendment was adopted, 129 to 105.

The bill was then passed and at 5:25 the Commissioners Making Progress.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Leaves Granted and Changes in Station Ordered from Headquarters. WASHINGTON, April. 2 .- (Special Telegram.)-The resignation of First Lieutenant Lawrence D. Tyron, Ninth infantry, has been accepted.

house adjourned

Leave of absence for one month has been granted Prof. James Mercer, United States Military academy.

Captain William S. Patton, assistant quartermaster, is ordered before the examining board in New York for examination. Major Eric Bergiand, Corps of Engineers.

is retired from active service. Captain Phillip G. Wales, as distant surgeon, is ordered from Fort McPherson to Fort

Monroe. Va. Leave granted Second Lieutenant Guy H.

B. Smith, Fourth infantry, is extended seven Leave granted Second Lieutenant John T.

Hines, Second infantry, is extended fourteen Captain Francis J. Ives, assistant surgeon,

is relieved from duty at Plattaburg Barracks. N. Y., and ordered to St. Francis Barracks.

Lieutenant Colonel David L. Huntington s detailed as a member of the army retiring board convened at Washington Barracka, vice Lieutenant Colonel William H. Forwood Colonel Henry W. Closson, Fourth artilery, is ordered before the Washington Barracks board for examination.

Corner

15th and

Douglas.

adopting a constitutional amendment, but 14: Colonel Charles C. Byrne, assistant sur-insisted that the provision in the amendment geon general: Major Charles L. Holsman geon general; Major Charles L. Helseman surgeon; Captain William W. Gray, assistant surgeon On account of continued disability, the

leave granted Captain Douglas M. Scott, commiseary of subsistence, is extended until further orders. First Lleutenant John A. Lundien, Fourth

artillery, is ordered before the examining board at Fort Monroe, for examination as to fitness for promotion.

The following changes in stations of of-floers of the Subsistence department have been ordered: Major W. F. Elderkin, from Los Angeles, Cal., to San Antonio, Tex.; Major John F. Weston, from San Antonio to New York City; Lisutenant Colonel Thomas Wilson will settle his accounts and remain

on duty in New York until he retires; on duty in New York until he retires; Major Charles A. Woodruff, relieved from duty in the office of the commissary general of sub-sistences and ordered to Governor's Island, N. Y., upon retirement of Colonel John W. Barriger; Major William G. Nash, from Van-couver Barracks, Wash., to Chicago; Colonel Thomas C. Sullivan, from Chicago to Wash-instan D. C. Walow Charles D. Wash-Ington, D. C.; Major Charles P. Eagan, to duty as chief commissary, Department of California; Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Bell, from San Francisco to Deaver Colo.; Captain

E. E. Dravo, from Denver to Vancouver barracks.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- President Brewer of the Venezuelan boundary commission came

all the way from Texas to attend the meeting of the commission today. All of the members were present and a good deal of business was disposed of, mainly in the reception and consideration of reports from individual members upon the results of investigations onducted by them in certain lines indicated by the commission. There was also further discussion of the advisability of sending a representative of the commission to The Hague and to Madrid to inspect the original Dutch and Spanish records. It is probable hat a decision will be reached upon this point very soon. The date of the next meeting of the commission will depend upon the representation by counsul for Venezuela of a

mass of records received from that country and now being arranged for consideration. West Point Cadet Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The following named persons have been appointed cadets at the United States military academy; James R. McVicker of Sigourney, Ia.; Frank Richardson, Augusta, Kan., with F. Brown, Fall River, Kan., alternate; Ge Authenreith, jr., of Clayton, Mo., with Charles G. Harvey, St. Louis, as alternate.

Caught Denver's Absconding Clerk. CHICAGO, April 2-The Pinkerton agency today received word of the arrest in South-ampton, England, of Matt Adams, the al-

ampton, England, of Matt Adams, the av-leged defaulting district clerk of Denver last Adams, it is charged, fied from Denver last November with about \$75,000 belonging to the county and to various people. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow and a well known Grand Army man. This are indictments against him in Denver for per-jury and for embezzlement.

That's the way we increase our trade

CONTROL OF CONTRACTOR OF

PICTURES

PLL QUIT YEZ, I WILL-

If you don't buy a gas stove-lt's so clean-so handy. The "Jewel" is the patriarch-all the good points in any other gas stove have been copied from the "Jewel"-but, then-the "Jewel" has money. something new to it that others don't have-we make all connections free of charge-so that when you buy the stove that's all the expense-and our price-well, that's lower than anybody's for first class stoves.



GIVING LITTLE FOLKS FITS-

from day to day in our little folks' de- indeed be a novelty-we have been most good and strong and artistic. The kind partment-then, besides-we give them fortunate in our selection of Easter he has made up for us this year are lots the leather at the price not named elsewhere-the best value for the least Misses' 20 century tans-in to have caught the idea. There's an cause-instead of stabbing "Japs" he's combination shades-dark vamp-light exclusiveness about our novelties that put in all his time making mats-some top-elegant Easter dress shoe-111/2 to attracts-that makes your friends feel perfect beauties. It will do you good 2, \$2.50-child's, 81/2 to 11, at \$2.00-a that "there, child's, \$1.50.

He can make mattings and make them

ertarn.

A CHINAMAN'S GOOD WORK-

gifts this year-in that no one seems better than they were last year-benow, that's something to come in and see us, anyway-for we

Drexel Shoe Co. John Hussie Company A. Hospe, jr, Consider our prices-2407 Cuming Send for our filus- 1419 Farnam. Music and Art

AN EASTER NOVELTY-To be thoroughly appreciated must

AND