

HOLCOMB'S SECOND

(Continued from Third Page.)

out of the state. There is yet much to be done in this regard up to the accepted standard of efficiency, and that can be accomplished only by careful, theoretical instruction of the commissioned officers in military action and practical instruction of the whole guard in actual drill.

The National guardsmen are volunteers ready for duty whenever emergency demands their services. If personal application, and in a great measure at their own expense, they are learning the routine of the drill, the requirements of military discipline and acquiring the minutiae of duty.

The proper maintenance of the National guard of the state requires that reasonable appropriations should be made to bring the services to a high state of efficiency. While the law expressly provides for annual components for instruction, the appropriations have heretofore been insufficient, and only one encampment had been held during each biennial period prior to my administration.

After the encampment at Hastings in 1895, it was found that a great saving had been made by economical management, and the officers of the guard in connection were unanimously of the opinion that the good of the service and requirements of the law demanded the annual encampment held at Lincoln in 1896. While the appropriation was insufficient the guardsmen were willing to accept half pay and look to this source of the legislature for the balance.

The indebtedness of the guard as a result of the last encampment is \$5,441.94 more than there remains of funds on hand. Several hundred dollars will be required to complete the requirements of the law in the matter of holding annual encampments and keep the service in a high state of efficiency. This would seem to be the best method of increasing the efficiency to about \$6,000.

A slightly increased appropriation over that usually made will ensure the guard to comply with the requirements of the law in the matter of holding annual encampments and keep the service in a high state of efficiency.

The excellent condition of the state's militia is due in a great measure to the efficient management of the adjutant general, Brigadier General Patrick Barry. The guard is also indebted to Major Edmund O. Pechet of the Sixth cavalry, U. S. A., for valued service in instruction.

Your attention is invited to the need of a thorough revision of the militia law. It has been found that the present law, in many instances does not meet the requirements, and also that the sections are exceedingly ambiguous. Your attention is especially invited to section 22 which is clearly in direct violation of the laws of the United States.

There are now deposited in the office of the adjutant general the battle flags of the First Nebraska Infantry, and the flags and guidons of the First Nebraska cavalry, together with other valuable relics of the late civil war. I would recommend that these flags be placed in hermetically sealed cases and stored in a safe, fireproof building. As these are symbols of the heroism of Nebraska volunteer soldiers, they should be guarded sacredly by the state.

INCREASING LABOR BUREAU FIELD.

Small Additional Appropriation Might Accomplish Much. The Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics has been greatly handicapped by the meager appropriations made by the legislature. This bureau should be maintained and suitable appropriations made in order to carry on the work intended by its creation.

The gathering of statistics and information of the condition of the varied forms of labor and the value of its products is an important matter and of great benefit to the people. The extension of the work of this bureau might very properly be made so that it would become a bureau of communication between employers and those engaged in employment, giving it the features of an employment bureau in addition to those it now possesses, with suitable provisions for the prevention of unnecessary burdens by those who avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded.

It is hardly to be expected that the work of the bureau can be brought to a higher state of usefulness unless provisions are made for traveling expenses in visiting many portions of the state for the purpose of securing useful information and data. This phase of the work cannot be carried on satisfactorily by means of communication through the mails.

The time, also, seems to be ripe for the making of some suitable provisions for the gathering and dissemination of information looking to the securing of desirable immigration to assist in further developing the many and varied resources of the state. It meets the views of the legislature to take action for the encouragement of immigration to the state. I would suggest the advisability of utilizing the labor bureau in an appropriation of a few thousand dollars a year. If wisely and judiciously expended, it would probably accomplish much in directing immigration to the state.

A short time ago an organization was perfected by a large number of active and energetic citizens of the state under the name of the Nebraska club, the object of which is to encourage immigration. In the event an appropriation for immigration purposes is deemed advisable, and should determine it would be better expended by some other means than that heretofore suggested, and that the same would be made to the very best advantage, accomplishing as much as could be expected through any other source. The organization is already perfected and in active operation and is composed of men of the highest character who are well worthy of such encouragement as would be given them by an appropriation of this character.

MORE POWER FOR BANKING BOARD.

Proposal to Take Receiverships Out of the Jurisdiction of Courts. A banking board, composed of the state treasurer, auditor and attorney general, has been created by law for the purpose of examining into and reporting at frequent intervals upon the financial condition of the several banking institutions of the state, excepting those organized under the national banking law. The wisdom of this law, and its usefulness to the people of the state, is quite apparent. Under the present law, when for any reason a bank suspends and it becomes necessary to appoint a receiver, the receiver is appointed by the district court, to whom he makes re-

ports from time to time concerning matters in relation to his receivership. I am of the opinion, and I understand this view is shared in by all members of the banking board, that the law should be amended so that the receiver should be appointed by the district court, rather than the courts. As the law now stands the board ceases to have any connection with the bank when its affairs are closed and the matter is entirely left with the district court. I can see no reason why the interest of the creditors of a suspended bank may not be better cared for by the banking board, who have more or less knowledge regarding the institution prior to its failure and who will be in a position to close up its affairs more expeditiously and with less expense than the district court. All litigation growing out of such suspended institutions should come within the jurisdiction of the district court where, properly belongs. It also appears that the provisions of the banking law are not broad enough to include loan and trust companies organized under the laws of the state and which are proper to have under the control and supervision of this department. The strengthening of the law for the purpose of giving better protection to the depositors of the bank, wherever possible, should be made.

State Fish Commission. An honest effort on the part of the Fish Commission to perform the greatest possible service to the state with a small outlay for expenses has evidently been successful. The various closed and the matter is entirely left with the district court. I can see no reason why the interest of the creditors of a suspended bank may not be better cared for by the banking board, who have more or less knowledge regarding the institution prior to its failure and who will be in a position to close up its affairs more expeditiously and with less expense than the district court. All litigation growing out of such suspended institutions should come within the jurisdiction of the district court where, properly belongs. It also appears that the provisions of the banking law are not broad enough to include loan and trust companies organized under the laws of the state and which are proper to have under the control and supervision of this department. The strengthening of the law for the purpose of giving better protection to the depositors of the bank, wherever possible, should be made.

Protecting Cattle Interests. Necessity of Amending the Present Live Stock Quarantine System. The live stock industry of the state of Nebraska is and will be so long as present conditions exist one of the principal branches of agricultural industry. Recognizing this fact, the legislature at different times has enacted laws to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases and providing for the quarantine of live stock.

During the month of August last, notwithstanding the shipment of cattle from certain territories where the southern or splenic fever exists, a shipment of southern cattle infected with this disease was unloaded at Germantown, Stearns county, Nebraska, and placed in a pasture in that vicinity. It was soon discovered that the cattle were infected with this disease, and a number of native cattle had become infected and died. Considerable loss of native cattle occurred and there was much alarm among the citizens of that county generally, who feared a much greater loss to the cattle industry in that portion of the state. I deemed this emergency to be of sufficient importance to warrant the passage of a law to check the threatened spread of this disease. A state veterinarian was appointed, as well as two live stock inspectors within the territory affected and established rigid quarantine lines, taking prompt measures to stamp out the disease. Their efforts were successful in preventing the spread of the disease, and the necessity for this action required the expenditure of a small sum of money and the incurring of some expense to the state.

Another shipment of cattle similarly affected was unloaded later in the season in the northwest corner of the state. In order to prevent the spread of the disease, the sheriff of Sioux county, in which the cattle were unloaded, was instructed to confine them in one place and prevent them coming in contact with any other stock in that portion of the country until an examination might be made by the state veterinarian and the spread of the disease prevented. Some additional expense was incurred in connection with this matter.

These two instances emphasize the necessity of making provisions for the better protection of the live stock interests of the state. The law, as now stands, may be amended so as to render its enforcement of comparative small expense to the people of the state, and yet be made very effective for the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious or infectious diseases and the consequent loss of valuable live stock. If the law could be amended so that the state veterinarian is authorized to establish and enforce rigid quarantine regulations wherever required without the necessity of applying to the district court inspectors, I believe much good could be accomplished with but little expense.

A bill amending the present law has been prepared by those interested in veterinary surgery in the state, the provisions of which are in accordance with the views of the legislature. There has not as yet been an additional acre cultivated in beets or a new manufacturer, with their corresponding profits, secured to the state. To the claim of a sugar beet grower rather than the manufacturer, it is proper to state that the interest of all interests of the state would hardly require that an industry which is admittedly remunerative and which thousands are anxious to engage in as soon as facilities are established to consume what they may produce, shall be made more remunerative at the expense of the vast majority of those engaged in other branches of agriculture who receive too meager remuneration as a

reward for their toil. What is more to be desired than a bounty, which its warmest advocates admit is only a temporary expedient, is a fixed and permanent system of encouragement by actual means and mutual co-operation between grower and manufacturer, relying upon the paramount condition of the expense of others less favored.

That part of the bounty act holding out encouragement for the establishment of new factories, which seems to have been an availing, is more equitable and has much more foundation in justice and reason than the present law, which has already established the expense of others less favored.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT. Joint Commission Agrees Unanimously on the Report. By joint resolution of the legislature of the state of South Dakota and the legislature of this state, the governor of each state was empowered to appoint three commissioners, who, acting together, were to ascertain and report to the governor of each state prior to the next session of the legislature a true and correct boundary line between the states of Nebraska and South Dakota, to be determined by a compact or agreement to be entered into by the respective legislatures of the two states in settlement of the boundary line. It appears that for a long time, because of the difficulty of the boundary line, there has been much doubt and uncertainty respecting the dividing line between the two states. It is believed that the commission, composed of those residing in the vicinity of the disputed territory and rendered uncertain the jurisdiction of the courts of the respective states, resulting in all cases from a punishment of many violators of the law.

In accordance with the authority thus given, the governor of South Dakota commissioned Messrs. Andrew E. Lee, John C. Egan and E. H. Van Antwerp to act on the part of South Dakota, and for this state I have commissioned Messrs. Ed A. Fry and J. W. Edgerton. The commissioners thus appointed met and organized and discharged the duty imposed upon them by such appointment. This commission has taken the opportunity to report to the legislature. This report is accompanied by a draft of a compact to be entered into by the two executives of the states interested, when authority has been given by the respective legislatures, all subject to the approval or ratification of the United States congress.

The line intended to mark the boundary between the two states was unanimously agreed upon. It would appear that the proposed settlement of the line so agreed upon cannot be fully consummated by the congressional action. If the report of the joint commission meets your approval and you ratify it by proper legislation, it would seem that matters of this nature, which have been pending for so long a time, would be settled for its ratification would be proper.

Tennessee Centennial Exposition. The centennial anniversary of the admission of the state of Tennessee into the union will be celebrated by an international exposition at Nashville, from May to November, 1897. This commission has taken the opportunity to report to the legislature. This report is accompanied by a draft of a compact to be entered into by the two executives of the states interested, when authority has been given by the respective legislatures, all subject to the approval or ratification of the United States congress.

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Fees of Court Clerks. The clerks of the supreme and district courts are, under the present law, paid for their services by the fees of their offices for services performed in the discharge of their duties. This system is not only a source of great inconvenience to the public, but it is also a source of great expense to the state. It is believed that a more equitable system of compensation for these clerks would be to have their salaries fixed by law and to have them paid out of the state treasury.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. Question of Their Adoption or Rejection. The last session of the legislature, by joint resolution, submitted twelve constitutional amendments to the voters of the state for their ratification. One of the amendments so submitted provided for an increase in the number of the supreme court judges from three to five. The legislature provided for the holding of a general election at which senators and representatives were elected, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election adopt such amendments, the same should be in force from the date of the election. The legislature also provided that the vote on the constitutional amendments so proposed should be canvassed by a board of canvassers, and that the result of such election or to determine whether such amendments were adopted.

The canvassing board canvassed the vote and found the number of votes cast for and against each of the proposed constitutional amendments. The result of the election was as follows: Amendment No. 1, 10,000 yeas and 5,000 nays; Amendment No. 2, 8,000 yeas and 4,000 nays; Amendment No. 3, 12,000 yeas and 6,000 nays; Amendment No. 4, 9,000 yeas and 4,500 nays; Amendment No. 5, 11,000 yeas and 5,500 nays; Amendment No. 6, 7,000 yeas and 3,500 nays; Amendment No. 7, 13,000 yeas and 6,500 nays; Amendment No. 8, 10,500 yeas and 5,250 nays; Amendment No. 9, 8,500 yeas and 4,250 nays; Amendment No. 10, 11,500 yeas and 5,750 nays; Amendment No. 11, 9,500 yeas and 4,750 nays; Amendment No. 12, 12,500 yeas and 6,250 nays.

The canvassing board was unable to ascertain the number of votes cast for the election of senators and representatives in the result of the election as to the adoption of these constitutional amendments. It would seem, however, that the result of the election was in favor of the adoption of the amendments, and that the same should be in force from the date of the election.

Attorney General's Recommendations. I request your attention to the report of the attorney general, wherein he suggests the advisability of amending some of the laws of the state which have come under his personal observation as being in need of his office. An act was passed in 1893 providing that all railroads touching the same should be subject to the same laws and regulations as to the transfer of freight in carload lots from one such railroad to another. The attorney general reports that at the time of entering

upon the duties of his office two cases were pending in the district courts for the purpose of compelling the railroads to put in transfer tickets. These cases were decided in favor of the railroads, and the effect of the decision of the court was to prevent the enforcement of the law. It is believed that the law should be amended so that the railroads should be compelled to put in transfer tickets, and that the law should be held to be unconstitutional and in each case upon different grounds, and that the law should be held to be unconstitutional and in each case upon different grounds.

During the summer and autumn of 1896, Nebraska was visited by thousands and hundreds of thousands of citizens from other states. The Transmississippi Exposition was held from June until November at Omaha and will undoubtedly attract people in great numbers from every section of the country. Various national organizations are arranging to hold their annual sessions at the Nebraska metropolis in 1898, so that Omaha will have an opportunity of visiting the exposition while attending their meetings. I feel safe in predicting that the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha will be the greatest exposition of the products of the great West ever held.

This product had its origin more than a year ago at the Omaha session of the Transmississippi Exposition. Prominent men of that city promptly formed an association, with a capital stock of \$100,000, of which more than \$400,000 has been subscribed. The first assessment upon this stock had been made, and the affairs of the association were in good financial condition. The organizers and promoters are men of business ability, integrity and good financial standing. The organization is strong and the capital adequate. Congress recognized the importance of the exhibition by an appropriation of \$200,000, which, it is expected, will be increased to \$500,000. The legislature of the state of Iowa has made a preliminary appropriation of \$100,000, and the Iowa friends of the enterprise predict an additional appropriation of \$25,000 at the next session. The legislatures of Utah and Louisiana have passed resolutions pledging the support of their states to the exposition, and liberal appropriations are expected to be made by other territories in the transmississippi country.

This exposition will unquestionably accomplish great good in bringing together the varied interests of the west and serve to cement the already friendly relations existing between the western people. It will do for the west what the Atlanta exposition has done for the south, but in a larger degree. Naturally Nebraska will profit largely by having this great exposition held on her soil, and interested visitors will learn of the great opportunities our state offers for investment and immigration.

You will be called upon by the management of the Transmississippi association to make an appropriation to aid the enterprise and I trust that the financial assistance held out to you will be gratefully accepted, so that our sister states and territories west of the Mississippi will be thereby encouraged to lend their substantial aid.

Hopes for a Profitable Session. I extend to you, in conclusion, my hearty co-operation and earnest support in every effort you may make to advance the interests of Nebraska and the welfare of our fellow citizens. We hope you will find the capital city may be pleasant and that, having diligently attended to the affairs which call your attention, you may return to your homes with the satisfaction of having faithfully performed your duty as representatives of a free people.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Executive Chamber, Jan. 7, 1897.

SIoux CITY'S DRY GOODS FAILURE. \$100,000 Worth Dry Goods and Cloaks Taken to the State. ON SALE SATURDAY. AT BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. Parson's, Pelletier Dry Goods Co., the largest concern in Sioux city was closed up the other day, owing to a heavy mortgage of \$100,000 worth of goods that came in just before the failure and were reprieved by the unsecured creditors and the sheriff.

TO sell them quick—BOSTON STORE will offer Saturday. The highest grade latest style ladies' all wool satin lined—Novelty Kersey—Beaver and Boucle jackets and capes, that sold in Sioux City for up to \$25.00, go in two lots at \$5.00 and \$7.50. All the \$15.00 ladies' black, brown and tan jackets will go at \$2.50. All the \$15.00 and \$20.00 wool seal and electric seal long fur capes, extra wide sweep, go at \$4.50. All the children's and misses' long cloaks and reefer jackets that were sold at \$7.50 and \$10.00 in Sioux City at \$1.50 and \$2.50. DRESS GOODS REPLIFIED BY THE SHERIFF. The all wool dress goods for 25c. \$1.50 imported silk and wool novelty dress goods for 35c. \$1.50 black dress goods, fancy weaves and Satinets, go at 45c. This sale begins Saturday. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA, 16th and Douglas.

BOSTON STORE BUYS CLOTHING. Our Spot Cash Secures a Chicago Retail Stock at About One-Third Cost. SATURDAY AT BOSTON STORE. Just to give an idea how this stock will be sold we mention a few prices which will be offered Saturday. Men's \$7.50 all wool suits will go at \$3.98. Men's \$10.00 and \$12.00 all wool suits, \$4.98. Men's \$15.00 and \$18.00 all wool suits \$7.50. Your choice of all the highest grades men's imported cloth suits, Scotch, chevrons and fine cassimeres, suits, most of them satin lined, that sold in Chicago for \$20.00 and \$25.00, go Saturday at \$9.98. Your choice of all the young men's suits from 15 to 19 years, that sold in Chicago from \$10.00 to \$15.00, go in 2 lots at \$3.98 and \$4.98. All the boys' knee pant suits go at 98c. Men's all wool pants at 75c, \$1.50 and \$1.98. Men's heavy chinchilla overcoats, \$2.50. Men's choice of the finest all wool weaver overcoats, and ulsters, that sold from \$10.00 to \$20.00, go at \$4.98, \$7.50 and \$9.98. See Friday night papers for further particulars of this sale. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA, 16th and Douglas.

SATURDAY CROCKERY SALE BEGINS. Boston Store is Going to Close Out the Crockery Business—To make it go quick we will name such prices as were never heard of before. It is not a question of price, it's simply how soon we can get rid of it all, as we must have the room right away. Be sure to be on hand Saturday at the CLOSING OUT OF THE CROCKERY. GLASSWARE AND TINWARE AT BOSTON STORE, OMAHA.

FUNERAL NOTICE. The members of Omaha Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., are invited to meet at the lodge room Friday at 1:30 p. m. for the purpose of performing the last and final rites for our deceased brother, H. D. Shull, who departed this life on Thursday, January 7, 1897. The funeral will take place in the lodge room, All Elks and their friends are invited.

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Honesty in Shoes

Is the best policy. Some men are honest because it's natural, some because they can't help themselves and some because it pays. Makers of shoes have more chance for dishonesty than makers of most anything else because few people know the difference between split leather and full stock in the uppers—between solid leather and filled leather in the soles. Our makers make us an honest shoe because we pay for honest shoes and won't accept anything else. Even our \$1.25 shoes have real leather counters and soles. Our \$1.50 and \$1.75 shoes are solid leather throughout. Our \$2.00 shoes are as good as most people's \$3.00 shoes and our famous Goodyear welt shoes for \$2.50 are as full of honesty as this paper is full of print. They are made of full stock calf. They are Goodyear welted, wide back stay, solid stitched. They have honest soles, honest insoles, honest counters, honest linings and they are sold at an honest price. For wear, for looks, for comfort, for dress, for economy, for style, for worth-of-your-money-in-shoe-leather, these shoes beat any shoes offered anywhere for \$3.00 to \$3.50. Many people wear them a full year. Honesty is the best policy in shoes. The more you know of The Nebraska shoes the better off you'll be.

Nebraska Clothing Co.

A BEAUTIFUL BOARD.

It was Charles Lamb who, after spending an hour reading the various inscriptions in a cemetery, hunted up the sexton and asked him "where all the bad people were buried." The question often arises as to who buys all the stupid sideboards that one sees in the stores. When any person can secure such a design as the one here shown at NO GREATER EXPENSE THAN IS CHARGED FOR THE DULL, ORDINARY PATTERNS, it is a wonder that the latter can ever find purchasers. Here is a bit of genuine beauty. Styles may come and go, but this sideboard can never properly go out of fashion, for beauty is always fashionable. It has the charm of a wonderful simplicity; it will never grow tiresome to its owner. The equipment is very complete, and every arrangement of the best modern kind is here present.

CHAS. SHIVERICK & CO., 12th and Douglas. Furniture at the Lowest Prices.

A Flat Failure. has been experienced by many a dealer because he did not handle instruments that were up with the times. We represent Ivers & Pond, Vose & Sons and Emerson Pianos.

Schmoeller & Mueller. Highest grade instruments manufactured. We sell them from 20 to 25 per cent less than other dealers ask for cheap makes. Instruments sold by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 100 Weber Upright, only \$125.00. Large Chickering Upright, only \$145.00. Chickering Grand, only \$250.00. Story & Clark Organ, worth \$100, only \$75.00. Taylor and Farley Organ, only \$120.00. 210 FLOOR, McCAGUE BLDG., N. W. Cor. 15th and Dodge Streets. A. C. MUELLER—Piano Tuner. Telephone 1625.

LADIES. Do not trifle with stopped menstruation. Use Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills for box Burmah Bandy and for box Burmah Bandy and for box Burmah Bandy. Sold only by Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills, 15th and Franklin Streets, Omaha, Neb. By mail.

EVERY WOMAN. Sometimes needs a reliable remedy for all ailments. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The gentleness of the action is only one of its many merits. Sold by Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills, 15th and Franklin Streets, Omaha, Neb. Podge Street, Omaha, Neb.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. All Druggists. Stockholders Meeting. Office of Lee-Clarke-Anderson Hardware Company, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12, 1896. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Lee-Clarke-Anderson Hardware Company that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the office of the said company, No. 1219, 12th and 12th 1/2 street in the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, on Monday, January 12, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the company, to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be presented at such meeting. (Seal) H. W. Glass, Secretary. Dec 12/1896.

HOLLY SPRINGS ROUTE TO FLORIDA. Through Sleeping Car to Jacksonville. The above route will be reopened for the season on January 3. Through sleeping car from St. Louis leaves daily at 8 p. m., via the Illinois Central railroad, running via Birmingham, Ala., and Augusta, Ga. Particulars of C. C. McCarry, division passenger agent Illinois Central railroad, No. 218 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Orchard & Wilhelm's Hugs. Stop for a moment and think what a one-third reduction means from the price of rugs at our store. Every rug in the house—all shapes and sizes—all kinds and qualities—subject to this same large reduction of one-third from our regular and always low price. It means that you can buy rugs cheaper now than ever before. It means that you can buy an \$18.00 Smyrna rug, regular price \$1.00, for 67c. A 21x46 inch Smyrna rug, regular price \$1.25, one-third off, for 84c. A 21x46 inch Smyrna rug, two and one-half feet wide and five feet long, regular price \$2.75, one-third off, \$1.84. A Smyrna rug, one yard wide and one yard long, regular price \$1.00, one-third off, \$67c. It means that you can have your choice of all our \$2.00 white, black and gray rugs for \$1.34, and the \$2.50 Moquet rug for \$1.67. The best French Wilton rugs, regular \$5.00 one, at \$3.34. This closing out rug sale includes all the Smyrna rugs, all the Wilton and velvet, all the Oriental rugs of every description, and in fact every rug of every kind in our store. Do not wait until the best are all gone, but come early Saturday and get your choice of the best line of rugs at the lowest price ever quoted for like goods.

Notice to Woodmen. All members of Omaha camp, No. 129, Modern Woodmen of America, are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, H. D. Shull, who departed this life on Thursday, January 7, 1897, at 9:30. PHIL MUELLER, V. C. GEORGE RICE, Clerk.

THE GREIGHTON. (Telephone 133.) PANTON & BURGESS Mgrs. TONIGHT AT 8:15. The successful American play. -PUDD'N'HEAD WILSON- Only matinee Saturday. Matinee and evening. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. THE GREIGHTON (Telephone 133.) PANTON & BURGESS Mgrs. SUNDAY, JANUARY 10. MR. FREDERICK WARDE, -presenting- "THE OPERATOR." Illustrated scenes in perfect animation by CINEMATOGRAPH. "Barnum's" matinee Saturday, all seats 25c. L. M. Crawford, Mgr. PRICES. One week, commencing Sunday Matinee, Jan. 10 (excepting Monday night), USUAL MATINEES. "ALABAMA." A story of the south. "Alabama" is to the south, what "Old Homestead" is to the east. Best reserved seats, 75c and 50c; balcony, 25c. Jan. 17 to 26, "HUMAN HEARTS."

BARKER HOTEL. THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS. The best bathing, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. Table unexcelled. Special low rates to regular patrons. FRANK HILDRETH, Mgr.

Beautiful Teeth. What does it mean, but that the possessor keeps them beautiful by consulting his or her dentist? Gold Crowns, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Porcelain Crowns, \$3.00 to \$4.00. BAILEY, Dentist. Paxton Bk. 16th and Farnam.

Most Complexion Powders have a vulgar glare, but Pozzer's is a true beautifier, whose effects are lasting.

THE PURITAN. A JOURNAL FOR GENTLEWOMEN. THE PURITAN is Mr. Munsey's latest conception—the newest thing in this country and in Europe that are expressly designed for women, but there is none like THE PURITAN. THE PURITAN is now on sale, and can be had from your newsdealer. If he has sold his supply, he will get you a copy. You should have this first number of THE PURITAN. You will like it, and, besides, everybody wants first numbers of publications; everybody will be sure to have the first number of THE PURITAN. If for any reason you cannot get it from your newsdealer, you can get it direct from the publisher. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. FRANK A. MUNSEY, New York.