

Spring of 1899

Our display of the New Spring Dress Fabrics will prove a pleasant surprise to the Ladies of Omaha—Well informed buyers of dress goods are familiar with the exclusiveness and goodness of our store—this new stock is so rich in choosing opportunities that the spring dress question becomes a simple matter—We do not believe such style—prettiness—and values will be found elsewhere—a look will tell you more—

Muslin Underwear. The prettiness and neatness that tasty women admire, the goodness of muslins and carefulness of sewing that the most particular purchaser appreciates.



January Dress Goods Review

Only two more days left—Monday and Tuesday—then we must not the last lot—the ones that were left from last week's selling, we have lined up about seventy-five pieces of fine stuffs that are to be marched out at once.

Dollar then; twenty-five cents now— Dollar fifty then; thirty-nine cents now— Two dollars twenty-five then; thirty-nine cents now— Two dollars fifty then; thirty-nine cents now—

Little Priced Dress Goods In most approved style, at prices far below the actual worth today.

Special Values in Dress Goods— At 25c—Stylish Wool Coat—worth \$1.00. At 25c—Stylish Bayader, jacket, wavy, brown—worth 60c. At 25c—Hair Striped Novelty—worth 60c. At 25c—Stylish Novelty Suitings—worth 85c. At 25c—Mixed Coat Skirts—worth 85c. At 25c—All odds and ends from 60c to \$1.00.

Among the Distinctively Elegant Dress Goods— At less than one-fourth regular price. Now 30c a yard—Fine French Novelty—was \$2.25. Now 30c a yard—Stylish Bayader Suiting—was \$2.50. Now 30c a yard—Imported Silk and Wool Novelty—was \$1.25. Now 30c a yard—Parisian Suiting—was \$1.50. Now 30c a yard—All Wool 52-inch Coat—was \$1.00. Now 30c a yard—Silk Mixtures—was \$1.25.

Remnants of Colored Goods, Careful digging through the remnant pile Monday morning will unearth many genuine bargains.

Silks Will Join the Ranks Monday—Monday and Tuesday will close this great January sale of silks.

Ruffled Swiss Curtains—We carry a large line of ruffled Swiss curtains.

Bed Comforters—With purest cotton filling, tufted by hand.

Corsets—The Ferris Bros, manufacture the largest assortment of best fitting and best finished corded corset waists.

Notions—Century perfumed cloth.

Special in Liberty Silks—Liberty silks, in colors, to be sold on Monday morning.

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The New Cotton Dress Goods.

More spring buds bursting, showing dainty cotton dress fabrics. These are days when choicest bits of daintiness are to be gathered.

Many beautiful patterns that will not be seen again when gathering and selling are more hurried. New Swisses, Irish Dimities, and Fancy Batiste, Sole Plou and Fancy Pique, make their first bow to you.

Colored Satin Striped Solo Flou, 75c. Colored Irish Dimities, 25c. Colored Fancy Batiste, 35c. Colored Fancy Piques, 40c. White Pique, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Silk Mufflers—The balance of our stock of silk mufflers at greatly reduced prices.

Mussed Linens—Accumulation of odds and ends, remnants and soiled and mused pieces from our great January linen sale.

Underwear and Ladies' light Hosiery—weight all wool combination suits.

Corsets—The Ferris Bros, manufacture the largest assortment of best fitting and best finished corded corset waists.

Notions—Century perfumed cloth.

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PROPOSED NEW BANKING BILL

Outline of a Measure Introduced in the House by Evans.

TO CREATE RESERVE AND GUARANTY FUND Requires All State and Incorporated Banks to Deposit Five Per Cent of Average Deposits with State Treasurer.

LINCOLN, Jan. 28.—(Special)—No bill introduced in the present legislature is being more discussed than H. R. 79, the Evans bill, to "create and maintain a reserve and guaranty fund for the protection of depositors in banks." The bill requires all state and incorporated banks to deposit five per cent of their average deposits with the state treasurer for the purpose, if based on the last report of the banks, made December 1, 1898, and which showed total deposits in the state banks amounting to \$18,225,180.14, such a per cent would create a reserve fund of \$911,255.90. To readers of the bill who desire to inform themselves as to the availability of such a fund the following figures, showing the amount of deposits held up by state bank failures for the last five years, will be of interest: 1894, \$1,197,582.25; 1895, \$1,844,655.80; 1896, \$1,156,088.81; 1897, \$1,444,907.34; 1898, \$757,730.96.

It will be noticed that while the fund would be large for the average year, in 1896 it would have been insufficient to cover the deposits lost up to the full text of the new bill is as follows: Section 1. Every bank, except national banks, doing business in the state of Nebraska, shall keep on deposit with the state treasurer, for the purpose of creating a reserve fund, five per cent of their average deposits, including individual, time and demand deposits, and deposits of other banks, the average deposits to be determined from the official records made to the state banking department for the year 1898 and from the reports of each successive year thereafter.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the state treasurer within ten days of the taking effect of this act to receive, in advance, and to disburse the said bankers' reserve fund and the bankers' guaranty fund, herein provided for, which funds shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, and the state treasurer shall give a surety company bond running to the state of Nebraska for each bank in the amount of the reserve fund, in the sum of \$—, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to the safe keeping, investment and disbursement of said deposits and all other duties pertaining thereto. Any state treasurer who shall misappropriate or convert to his own use any of the funds which shall come into his possession by reason of this act, or who shall invest the same in any manner other than, or without requiring the reason required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not less than one year and not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of each bank to deposit with the state treasurer, in advance, and to disburse the said bankers' reserve fund and the bankers' guaranty fund, herein provided for, which funds shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, and the state treasurer shall give a surety company bond running to the state of Nebraska for each bank in the amount of the reserve fund, in the sum of \$—, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to the safe keeping, investment and disbursement of said deposits and all other duties pertaining thereto. Any state treasurer who shall misappropriate or convert to his own use any of the funds which shall come into his possession by reason of this act, or who shall invest the same in any manner other than, or without requiring the reason required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not less than one year and not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. The deposits herein provided for may be made in cash or may consist of a deposit of the depositing bank, which certificate shall be made payable to the state treasurer on demand and shall draw interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum payable semi-annually, in advance, and shall be secured by surety company bond, running to the state of Nebraska, to be approved by the state treasurer, and to be secured by the full amount of said deposit.

Section 5. The state treasurer shall place the amount deposited by each bank to its credit upon his books and shall publish the amount to the credit of each bank in his annual report, and such deposits to be known and designated as "bank reserve deposits."

Section 6. The funds and certificates so deposited shall be carried on the books of the state treasurer, and shall be under the heading of "Deposits with the state treasurer" and shall be considered and held to be a part of the bank's legal reserve in the same manner as deposits in other banks.

Section 7. The state treasurer shall cause the funds so deposited with him in accordance with this act, and all interest arising from the deposits therein provided for, whether of certificates or of cash, to be deposited in such Nebraska banks, other than national banks, as shall apply for the same, in sums not exceeding \$10,000 in any one bank (counting certificates issued in accordance with section 4 of this act), the bank receiving such deposits to accept the same for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year, to pay interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum semi-annually, in advance, and furnish a surety company bond, or United States bonds at the rate of 100 per cent of the deposit, as security therefor, such bond to run to the state of Nebraska and to be approved by the state treasurer. These deposits shall be made in the order in which application for the same shall be received by the state treasurer; provided, that no deposits shall be made in any bank to the amount exceeding 40 per cent of its capital. The state treasurer shall provide a form of certificate to be executed by all banks in which said funds are deposited.

Section 8. Should the applications for deposits from banks be insufficient to cover the entire amount of said funds to be deposited, the remainder, that state treasurer shall invest the remainder in bonds of the United States or in state, county or school district bonds of this state, on the best terms obtainable.

Section 9. All interest received by the state treasurer from deposits in banks or from investments in bonds or other securities, shall be deposited in a separate fund, to be known and designated as "bankers' guaranty fund," interest to be held in said fund, and to be known and designated as "guaranty fund." Said "guaranty fund" shall be held and used only for the payment of the lawful claims of all depositors in insolvent Nebraska banks, other than national banks, which have been authorized to transact a banking business by the state banking department.

Section 10. When a receiver is appointed for an insolvent bank he shall, as soon as he is qualified, proceed to the collection of all claims due to such bank, and to the conversion of all its assets into cash as rapidly as possible. He shall require all depositors to surrender the security held by him. The receiver may, by order of the court, pay secured claims in full, when the value of the security is in excess of the claim, upon the surrender of the security.

Section 11. Any depositor in such bank who holds a certificate of deposit as security for his claim may participate in such dividend by surrendering the security held by him. The receiver shall, in the order of priority, pay secured claims in full, when the value of the security is in excess of the claim, upon the surrender of the security.

Section 12. The state banking department shall notify the state treasurer when a receiver is appointed for any insolvent bank, and the receiver shall, as soon as possible, pay to the state treasurer the amount of the claims of all depositors in such bank, which have been authorized to transact a banking business by the state banking department, and the state treasurer shall, as soon as possible, pay to the receiver the amount of the claims of all depositors in such bank, which have been authorized to transact a banking business by the state banking department.

together with a 6 per cent interest on amount, on the amount due to said fund from time to time. If the amount of the fund realized from the assets of said bank shall not be sufficient to fully reimburse said fund, the receiver shall collect from the liability of stockholders and from all collections on this account, less expenses allowed by the court, to the state treasurer, until said fund is fully reimbursed.

Section 15. The state treasurer shall credit all money received from the receiver to his account and shall place the same in the reserve fund until it has been fully reimbursed; thereafter all receipts from such receiver shall belong to the guaranty fund and shall be held for the benefit of the receiver, who shall re-deposit or re-invest the same as provided in this act.

Section 16. When any bank which has complied with the provisions of this act shall be closed, the state treasurer and present to the state treasurer a certificate setting forth the amount of the reserve fund, and the cashier, certified by a notary public and approved by the state banking department, he shall return to such bank the amount to its credit in the bank reserve fund.

Section 17. If the state treasurer shall hold a certificate of deposit of any insolvent bank, the state treasurer shall, upon the appointment of a receiver, notify the surety company whose bond is security for such deposit of the failure of the said bank and make a demand upon the surety company to pay the amount of the said certificate and if not paid within thirty days proceed to the collection of the same by law.

Section 18. When two or more banks shall consolidate, the amount to the credit of the bank or banks retiring from business, in the reserve fund, may be transferred to the bank continuing business, by the request of the officers of such retiring banks, approved by the state banking department, and it shall be the duty of the state treasurer to make such transfers on his books upon receipt of such request.

Section 19. Any bank or banks during any year shall, on the first day of the third month after commencing business, remit to the state treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent of its total deposits at the close of business on the preceding day and shall, on the first day of the third month thereafter, remit to the state treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent of the increase of its deposits, if any, during the preceding three months.

Section 20. Any bank which shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed to have forfeited its right to transact a banking business in this state, and the state treasurer shall have authority to transact such business.

Section 21. The state treasurer is hereby authorized to receive, in advance, and to disburse the said bankers' reserve fund and the bankers' guaranty fund, herein provided for, which funds shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, and the state treasurer shall give a surety company bond running to the state of Nebraska for each bank in the amount of the reserve fund, in the sum of \$—, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to the safe keeping, investment and disbursement of said deposits and all other duties pertaining thereto. Any state treasurer who shall misappropriate or convert to his own use any of the funds which shall come into his possession by reason of this act, or who shall invest the same in any manner other than, or without requiring the reason required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not less than one year and not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 22. The state treasurer shall place the amount deposited by each bank to its credit upon his books and shall publish the amount to the credit of each bank in his annual report, and such deposits to be known and designated as "bank reserve deposits."

Section 23. The funds and certificates so deposited shall be carried on the books of the state treasurer, and shall be under the heading of "Deposits with the state treasurer" and shall be considered and held to be a part of the bank's legal reserve in the same manner as deposits in other banks.

Section 24. The deposits herein provided for may be made in cash or may consist of a deposit of the depositing bank, which certificate shall be made payable to the state treasurer on demand and shall draw interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum payable semi-annually, in advance, and shall be secured by surety company bond, running to the state of Nebraska, to be approved by the state treasurer, and to be secured by the full amount of said deposit.

Section 25. The state treasurer shall place the amount deposited by each bank to its credit upon his books and shall publish the amount to the credit of each bank in his annual report, and such deposits to be known and designated as "bank reserve deposits."

Section 26. The funds and certificates so deposited shall be carried on the books of the state treasurer, and shall be under the heading of "Deposits with the state treasurer" and shall be considered and held to be a part of the bank's legal reserve in the same manner as deposits in other banks.

Section 27. The state treasurer shall cause the funds so deposited with him in accordance with this act, and all interest arising from the deposits therein provided for, whether of certificates or of cash, to be deposited in such Nebraska banks, other than national banks, as shall apply for the same, in sums not exceeding \$10,000 in any one bank (counting certificates issued in accordance with section 4 of this act), the bank receiving such deposits to accept the same for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year, to pay interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum semi-annually, in advance, and furnish a surety company bond, or United States bonds at the rate of 100 per cent of the deposit, as security therefor, such bond to run to the state of Nebraska and to be approved by the state treasurer.

Section 28. Should the applications for deposits from banks be insufficient to cover the entire amount of said funds to be deposited, the remainder, that state treasurer shall invest the remainder in bonds of the United States or in state, county or school district bonds of this state, on the best terms obtainable.

Section 29. All interest received by the state treasurer from deposits in banks or from investments in bonds or other securities, shall be deposited in a separate fund, to be known and designated as "bankers' guaranty fund," interest to be held in said fund, and to be known and designated as "guaranty fund." Said "guaranty fund" shall be held and used only for the payment of the lawful claims of all depositors in insolvent Nebraska banks, other than national banks, which have been authorized to transact a banking business by the state banking department.

the divorce case of Emily Greenleaf against Frank Greenleaf the court decided that a cause of action can only be established. Mrs. Greenleaf filed her petition for a divorce on the ground of non-support. It appeared from the evidence that the parties were still living together as husband and wife.

Traces a Shot at His Wife. DODGAS, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special)—Quite a little excitement now prevails at Burr, a small town six miles east of here, over the fact that a man named Chris, a farmer living near town, became drunk and late at night went home and began to abuse his wife. He struck her, pulled her hair and shot at her, the ball passing through her clothing. She then escaped and hid in a neighbor's house. Thursday Chris was arrested and taken to Nebraska City and lodged in jail.

Louisville as a Grain Market. LOUISVILLE, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special)—As a grain market Louisville has been improving for the last five years. Last year the Duff Grain company elevator on the B. & M. was repaired and enlarged to accommodate the increased trade. Farmers & Richies' roller mill has been running for nearly a year, much of the time night and day, using home grown grain entirely. Ritchie & Dickson, who have their elevator on the Missouri Pacific, have just completed an addition which more than doubles the capacity of their plant.

Smallpox Scare at Ord. ORD, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special)—Ord has been in the throes of a smallpox scare for the last few days, but has not got over it. P. Brown, who runs a restaurant on the east side of the square, being the victim of what was pronounced by the local doctors to be a genuine case of smallpox. There being some doubts, the case was sent to Dr. Towne of Omaha to investigate. The doctor arrived yesterday afternoon and after an examination pronounced it a bad case of chicken pox.

Revival Meetings. DODGAS, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special)—Rev. Wilson from this place is at Burr conducting a very successful revival meeting. The meetings have been held at the home of Mrs. Brown, who has not got over it. P. Brown, who runs a restaurant on the east side of the square, being the victim of what was pronounced by the local doctors to be a genuine case of smallpox. There being some doubts, the case was sent to Dr. Towne of Omaha to investigate. The doctor arrived yesterday afternoon and after an examination pronounced it a bad case of chicken pox.

Death Record. COLIUMS, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special)—A. J. Campbell died at his room in this city at an early hour this morning. He was suffering from a complication of troubles superinduced by the grip and had only been confined to the house a couple of days. He was 42 years of age, was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, had lived in the county for nearly twenty years and in this city the last nine years. He was a single man and the only relative is a married elder living at Waterloo, N. Y. He had been a resident of this county since 1885, always residing on the farm where he died. Mr. McAfee was married in Ohio to Anna Simmon, who, with eight children, survived him. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock from his late home. Mr. McAfee served as a private in the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Joseph H. McAfee. DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special)—Joseph H. McAfee, one of the highly respected former citizens of this county, residing on Elk creek, died this morning after a week's illness with pneumonia. Mr. McAfee had been a resident of this county since 1885, always residing on the farm where he died. Mr. McAfee was married in Ohio to Anna Simmon, who, with eight children, survived him. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock from his late home. Mr. McAfee served as a private in the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Chyenne Another Victim. COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special)—A. J. Campbell died at his room in this city at an early hour this morning. He was suffering from a complication of troubles superinduced by the grip and had only been confined to the house a couple of days. He was 42 years of age, was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, had lived in the county for nearly twenty years and in this city the last nine years. He was a single man and the only relative is a married elder living at Waterloo, N. Y. He had been a resident of this county since 1885, always residing on the farm where he died. Mr. McAfee was married in Ohio to Anna Simmon, who, with eight children, survived him. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock from his late home. Mr. McAfee served as a private in the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

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they want to finish the business of the session so that they may go home and plow. "That was a good campaign talk before election last fall," replied Allen of Furnas, "and we all used it more or less, but it don't work on this body now."

The facts are that the adjournment will not delay the business of the session, as the only business transacted had the legislature remained in session would have been a fruitless vote on a senator. Senator Prout of Gage was of the opinion that the senators needed a few home-made pills to leave them a new stimulus for next week. Talbot of Lancaster suggested that there were frills-class physicians in Lincoln if any of the senators were sick, but Allen of Furnas thought the senators ought to have a chance occasionally to visit their constituents and secure advice from them, to which Senator Prout added that republican members were never afraid to face their constituents. Business matters at home needing attention was the real reason of the desire of several senators for an adjournment and they finally succeeded in securing the favor of the majority.

Prout's Ballot Bill. Senator Prout's bill amending the present blanket ballot law to prevent nominees' names from going on the official ballot more than once has been recommended for passage and will be voted on early next week. It has been termed by the fusionists as a bill to beat fusion. They have gone on record so far as to oppose it, but they are not so sure of their ground as they were when they introduced it.

It is true that the Prout bill is not satisfactory entirely to all the majority. There is a feeling that the best ballot law legislation would be to return to the law repealed two years ago. It is argued that while it may be good partisan politics to furnish a ballot that the elector can vote a straight ticket by one stroke of the pen, still it is a bad thing for "good government," as it induces men to vote for party alone instead of for the best and cleanest candidate. Doubt is expressed, however, that the present law can be changed in the least during this session, since the fusionists are adverse to giving up the advantage of getting three columns on the ticket instead of the one to which they would otherwise be entitled.

FORGIVES MAN WHO WRONGED Husband Who Elopes with His Step-daughter is Dying and His Wife Goes to His Bedside. CHADRON, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special Telegram)—A sad ending to a sensational episode has just come to light in this city. Several days ago Albert Comstock, a prominent and prosperous cattleman living in the western part of Dawes county, left his home with a considerable sum of money, telling his wife that he was going to Alliance to deposit the money. The day before his stepdaughter, May Byers, a comely young woman of 18, left home, presumably to pay a married sister in Wyoming an extended visit. Instead of going to Alliance, Comstock went to the nearest telegraph station and wired his stepdaughter to meet him at Grand Island, from where they went to Elizabeth, Colo. Mrs. Comstock, after several days' anxiety caused by the absence of her husband, went to Alliance and learned that he had not visited his bankers and ascertained that her husband and daughter had eloped and through the efforts of her attorney she located them in Colorado, where they were arrested on the charges of adultery. She has just received word from her daughter that Comstock is lying at the point of death and has left for Elizabeth, Colo. determined to forgive the recent husband on her deathbed for the wrong inflicted upon her.

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