



Hosiery

Just received a new line of spring hosiery—both fancy and plain.

Ladies' stainless black hose, prime two thread, maro cotton, spliced heels and toes—all sizes—25c per pair.

Ladies' black cotton hose, full fashioned, linen splicing heels, and double soles—all sizes—25c per pair.

Ladies' black superior lister hose, spliced selvage, real maro, 40c per pair, \$2.25 a box. We also have a line of ladies extra super lister hose tops, fancy open worked tops at the same price.

Ladies' black lister hose, extra heavy heel and toe—75c per pair. Boys' and girl's lace long cotton hose, 2x1 ribbed, high spliced knees and heels—25c per pair.

Style 100 misses' medium weight black cotton hose, extra good—25c per pair. We carry a nice line of all the latest designs in ladies' fancy lister hose—from 50c to \$2.00 per pair.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M. AGENTS FOR POSTER KID GLOVES and McALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

T. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

BOERS WILL FIGHT ON

porting to come from him. He engages out a prominent Berlin paper as an officer.

An anti-British demonstration has occurred in Dresden and the English church there has been disgustingly disfigured.

CAPTURE OF A KRUPP GUN

Boers Are Taken By Surprise and Leave Everything for the English.

LONDON, March 8.—4.28 p. m.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that he has captured a Krupp gun and several tons of munitions.

The general also announces that General Clements has occupied Norvalspont. The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch.

POPULAR GROVE, March 8.—Two brigades of cavalry with horse artillery and Kelly-Kenny's division, marched today ten miles eastward.

The Boers were quite taken by surprise yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind.

We captured a Krupp gun and several tons of munitions. The total casualties were:

Killed—Lieutenants Kewick and Frieselick. Wounded—Lieutenants Bailler of the 2nd Life Guards and De Crispigny of the 2nd Life Guards, both severely; and Lieutenant Smith of the Shropshire, who is believed to have been picked up by a Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, forty-six were wounded and one man is missing.

FORCE SENT AGAINST REBELS

Dispatch of Small Advance Command to Meet Cape Dutch Said to Be Dangerous.

CAPE TOWN, March 8.—The squadron of New Zealanders, constituting the advance guard of the field force sent to operate against the rebels in the northwest districts of Cape Colony, arrived at Carnarvon yesterday.

A squadron of South Australian has gone to Vossburg. The rebels there have artillery and heavy firing was heard on Tuesday.

The dispatch of these small advance forces is fraught with danger. The Canadian mounted rifles have gone to the front.

AMERICAN SENT TO PRISON

Given Three Years for Signaling to the Boers During the Kimberley Siege.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily Mail has the following from Kimberley, dated Monday, March 7:

Benjamin Silbert, born in Russia and alleged to be an American citizen, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor for signaling to the enemy during the siege.

CUDAHYS SELL TO STANDARD

Oil Interests in Ohio and Indiana Sold to Trust—Another Company Bought Out.

TOLEDO, O., March 8.—Through an English syndicate the Standard Oil company is credited with having secured control of the Cudahy oil interests in Ohio and Indiana and the properties of the Manhattan Oil company.

All of the oil wells and other oil interests in Ohio and Indiana fields: a system of tank cars; about 300 producing wells and several thousand acres of oil property, mostly in the Ohio territory.

This deal removes the last of the important independent producing and refining companies in the neighboring oil fields from competition with the Standard. They have not, however, been antagonistic to the extent of seeking to influence the market.

Standard Oil men are now taking inventory of the Cudahy properties in Indiana.

CONDEMNED MAN A SUICIDE

Wife Murderer Frank Callaway at St. Louis Takes Poison in His Cell.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Frank Callaway, under sentence for murder in the Four Courts jail, committed suicide about midnight tonight by taking poison. Callaway shot and killed his wife in a big department store eight months ago.

The murder was a very sensational one, the store being crowded with customers at the time. Callaway was to have paid the penalty of his crime next Monday. He informed his cellmate of his intention to take the poison

Tonight

Just before retiring, if you feel ill, sluggish, out of tone and your liver bilious, constipated, take a dose of Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

FOR AND AGAINST ISLAND TAX

Debate by Pettus and Forsker Interrupted with Sharp Colloquy.

OVER FOUR HOURS OF TALK IN SENATE

Alabama Senator Says He Cannot Believe the President Accepted to the Present Bill After Recommending Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Formal discussion of the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill began in the senate today and continued uninterruptedly for four hours and a half.

The principal speaker was Senator Pettus, of Alabama, but at various times during the debate lively colloquies occurred in which other senators were participants.

After Mason had entered his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of the measure expressing sympathy for the Boers and it had gone over until tomorrow Pettus delivered a speech in opposition to the pending bill.

He argued that it was unconstitutional and in violation of the principles of this government as laid down by the fathers of the country.

Forsker occupied the floor during the remainder of the session. He explained the measure in detail and gave the reasons why the committee had determined upon the levying of a tariff on Porto Rican products.

In his opinion it was impossible for a direct tax to be levied upon the people of the island to support a local government, because of their present destitute condition.

The committee, he said, had conceived the idea of placing a small tariff on Porto Rican products in order to raise a sum sufficient with the sum otherwise raised to give the people of the island not only a good government, but also to build school houses and to make necessary public improvements.

Then, too, it was necessary that the question of the extension of the tariff on Porto Rican products should be determined by the supreme court and by the very provisions of the bill it would be inevitable that the supreme court should pass upon that question.

Porto Rico and the Philippines, he said, were the same people, so that the court's decision would determine our right to levy a tariff on the products of the eastern archipelago.

Approves President's Message. Pettus congratulated the president on the position he had taken in his last annual message, favoring free trade between the United States and the Philippines.

No scold politicians' fingers had been put into the link of that message, he said. "The president was honest and sincere when he distinctly advised free trade between the United States and the island of Porto Rico."

The public press is now trying to make us believe that the secretary of war is the author of the pending bill and that the president has acceded to the provisions of the measure. For one, I refuse to believe this charge against the president.

Though he does not desire resignation, he was a brave soldier, and is an able and generous man. For him it is not everything in life to be elected to the presidency by his party.

He has acted for the common good of all the people. If he approves your bill then I may believe any vile story against any good man.

Pettus maintained that the policy of the bill was bad, aside from the questions of law. "It is illegal," he declared, "and is hardly decent. It violates the constitution which declared that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Davis an Inventive Genius. He also called attention to the amendment proposed by Davis, which he said, was a most interesting specimen of the products of inventive genius.

"The senator proposes," said Pettus, "to send over to the Porto Ricans the constitution in installments—a little now and a little then."

Morgan gave notice of his intention to move to lay the entire substitute of the senate committee for the house bill on the table.

Forsker, in charge of the pending bill, replied to Senator Pettus. Adverting to the criticism aroused by the bill, both in the newspapers and among the people, Forsker said it seemed that the idea was abroad that the president had acted liberally with the people of Porto Rico.

He was of the opinion that a misunderstanding of the measure prevailed. "Instead of being liberal," said Forsker, "the measure is the most liberal and generous legislation ever proposed for a territory of the United States."

So far as he had been informed no intelligent or appreciative man in Porto Rico had dissented from the propositions of the measure. There may have been some criticism on the part of the Porto Ricans, but generally it was accepted as an excellent bill.

Lindsay of Kentucky inquired if Governor General Davis himself had not recommended free trade with Porto Rico.

Tariff Concealed in Mercy. "Yes," replied Forsker, "he did make such a recommendation. But the committee after full consideration of the merits of his proposition. We are here to legislate for the whole United States and we were forced to consider the question from all points of view. The tariff provision was conceived in mercy to the Porto Ricans, and as to generosity it is without precedent in the territorial legislation of the United States."

The mortgage indebtedness of the island," said Forsker, "is \$26,600,000. The United States government extended the time for the payment of that indebtedness to eighteen months. If it had not been for the United States the whole of this vast property would have been sold to satisfy creditors. If necessary the time will be extended again, and perhaps again, until the Congress gets done discussing constitutional questions and goes to the relief of a suffering people."

In round figures the revenues provided in this bill aggregate \$2,500,000, about \$1,000,000 from customs and \$500,000 from internal revenues.

Gallinger interjected the remark that it was proposed to expend \$1,000,000 for school houses on the island and a like sum for the construction of roads.

"Yes," continued Forsker, "we propose to do that and we propose in that connection to provide the inhabitants with remunerative labor and employment."

Island Should Be Self-Supporting. "The senator admits," Davis interrupted, "that this handing back of revenues to a political party is entirely unprecedented. Then why not raise the revenue as usual and, if necessary, to relieve distress in Porto Rico, provide the relief by a direct appropriation from the United States treasury?"

"The United States has never undertaken to support a local government in any territory," replied Forsker. "The situation in Porto Rico is an anomalous. If the island is to have a government, it must get them through taxation, and such taxation as is proposed in this bill."

What effect is a gratuity of this kind," inquired Davis, "a gratuity which places the inhabitants in the state of mendicancy, going to have on the Porto Rican? It needs to be direct appropriations for their needs would be much preferred."

"This is a great emergency," replied Forsker. "We cannot depend upon such appropriations as the senator suggests. The people would all be dead of starvation before the relief could reach them. The senator from Minnesota would vote for such an appropriation and other senators would do the same."

Tax Upon the Trusts. In response to an inquiry Forsker said it was generally understood that all of the sugar and tobacco on the island was now owned by the trusts.

If this was true, he said, the imposition of the tariff proposed would fall upon those who would bear it and to contribute at least that much to the suffering Porto Ricans.

Forsker became involved in a colloquy with Hoar as to the constitutional right of congress to levy a duty on products from a territory of the United States in which the Ohio senator declared that the provisions of the constitution had no application in the case of Porto Rico.

PRESIDENT WITH THE HOUSE

Authoritative Statement of the Administration's Position on Porto Rico

WOULD HELP ISLANDERS THE BEST WAY GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO AVOID TRYING ITS HANDS IN DEALING WITH OTHER POSSESSIONS—SIMILAR QUESTION IN SLAVEY DAYS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A member of the cabinet tonight gave the following authoritative statement:

"There has been a wide misapprehension of Porto Rico, and of the attitude of the president, of the action of congress and of his relations to each other. The criticism and the concern which have come from some well meaning quarters are due to a misunderstanding of the facts. When the matter is correctly understood the truth, as it is certainly will, it will thoroughly approve of what has been done.

"The attempt to represent that there has been a disagreement between the president and congress is wholly unfounded. There has been no essential difference between them. They have sought the same end. The resolution of the senate and the house bill, in their purpose and effect, amount to the same thing. As a consequence each party sustains the other. The clouds of confusion on the subject have been cleared of misunderstanding and will clear away. A simple statement of the facts will make this plain.

"The president in his annual message of December 4 urged that the customs duties on trade between Porto Rico and the United States be removed. Imports from Porto Rico into the United States have been, and are being, sent to the United States, and are being sold there as goods from any foreign country. The president felt that Porto Rico should be relieved of this burden. He urged that it should be removed, not as a matter of legal right, but of liberal and humane public policy."

Humanitarian Efforts for Porto Rico. His statement indicated his reasons and suggested his view as to the question of constitutional obligation. Porto Rico, severed from Spain, had lost her old markets and had gained none in their place. She had been devastated by hurricane and left desolate. Humanity dictated every effort to lift her up and to give her a new market. This was the president's plea, and what need of such a plea if the constitution of itself carried free trade to Porto Rico?

In that case free trade goes to her whether right or not. What the president proposed was that the United States should offer the largest and most generous measure of help to the distressed and suffering island and he has never wavered a single instant in the object he sought. Had his suggestion been accepted and followed by all in his cabinet, and as he meant it, with the limitations he intended, all would have been well. There would have been no harm in any direction, but when the time came for action in congress two tendencies were seen. On the one hand there were good men and many able business men, who, in their hearts, while not objecting or little objecting to free trade with Porto Rico alone, feared that free trade with Porto Rico would be made a precedent for free trade with the Philippines. They felt that there should be a distinct assertion and exercise of the power to impose duties, however small, as an assurance that this power was reserved for other cases.

Would the Government's Hands. "On the other hand, what the president proposed as a worthy act of natural generosity and liberal policy was seized by political opponents and claimed as a dependency of the United States and not as an integral part of the United States."

Bacon pointed out what he believed to be the true position. He pointed out that the president in congress from Porto Rico, who is not a citizen of the United States and who is to be elected by persons who are not citizens of the United States, but who must take an oath to obey the constitution of the United States.

Forsker declared that this was what had been done in the cases of Louisiana, Florida and many other instances. The discussion of the questions of international law involved in the bill was continued until 5 o'clock.

The chair announced the appointment of Senators Hanna and Tillman as members of the Board of Visitors to the naval academy.

Congressmen to Visit the Islands. WASHINGTON, March 8.—The congressional committees on Cuban and Porto Rican affairs will go to Cuba early next week. The United States steamship Dolphin will take the senators to the island, and will stop after some convenient southern port and after going to Havana will make a circuit of Cuba, touching at the principal ports.

Plans to Improve Rivers. Number of Suggestions for the Mississippi Offered to the Senate Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The senate committee on commerce granted a hearing today to a number of persons interested in river improvements, among them James Selton Cowden, in the interest of his plan for the improvement of the Mississippi river, a number of New Orleans business men in behalf of other plans for Mississippi river improvement, and Charles Stone, chief engineer of the project for the construction of a canal to connect the lower Harlem river with Long Island sound.

Messrs. Bryant, Saunders and Woodward were heard upon the necessity for the improvement of the lower Harlem river. They especially urged an immediate appropriation for the construction of dredges with which to keep the South Pass clear after the expiration of the present Eads bridge contract.

Pensioners for Western Veterans. Survivors of the Civil War Remembrance Day at Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:

Issue of February 19: Sobraski, Original—William H. Frank, Holdrege, 85. Restoration and increase—David Campbell (decd), Auburn, 85 to \$5. Increase—Levinson, 85 to \$5. Deed Cloud, 75.

Issue of February 19: Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

Original—Henry F. Bodman, Muskegon, 85. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12. Increase—John E. Bodman, 85 to \$12.

FACTS SHOW PLAGUE ON SHIP

Surgeon General Wyman Makes Statement After Being Shown Crews' Dental of Disease Aboard.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service upon being shown a despatch stating that it was denied that members of the crew of the Japanese steamer Nanyo Maru, but who were suffering from the plague, said that the facts are that the steamer, arrived at Port Townsend quarantine January 20, having had two cases of sickness on board en route.

There was one death at the quarantine station and it was found to have resulted from the bubonic plague. There were also a number of cases of typhoid fever.

The steamer has been thoroughly disinfected and released. The passengers and crew who have been held in quarantine will be released, but those who have been in the hospital will be held. Surgeon Gassaway, in charge at San Francisco, has reported to General Wyman that glands from the suspected case of plague there were submitted to the local health authorities and an examination is being made. He described the quarantine regulation in force there and says the situation there is far apparently well in hand. The antecedents of the suspected case have not as yet been ascertained.

The surgeon general states that a quantity of the anti-plague serum, which he has recently imported from the Pasteur institute in Paris, is already in the hands of the marine hospital officers at San Francisco. He has sent an additional quantity for use in this emergency.

CONSIDER FRENCH TREATY Probable that French Government Will Be Asked to Extend Time of Final Action.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Several conferences were held with the president today on the pending reciprocity treaty with France, with the result, it is thought, that the French government will be communicated with on the proposition to extend the time for its final ratification. The antecedents of the treaty action must be taken thereon before the 24th of the present month, and it is the opinion of many prominent members of congress that if pushed to the limit the French government will fall, hence there is an effort being made to secure a postponement until the terms of the treaty can be more fully considered.

Senators Sewall and Kean of New Jersey, both opponents of the treaty, and Senator Platt of New York saw the president today and later Secretary Hay called.

By a vote of 10 to 5 the bill was ordered reported.

ALDRICH WINS ANOTHER CONTEST. Alabama Seated a Third Time on Senate Floor.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The house announced Gaston A. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district, and seated in his stead William F. Aldrich, a republican, who has been twice defeated for the same district on the ground of fraud, and who is now given his seat for the third time by a republican house. The vote was a strict party one—128 to 124.

This matter out of the way, a new rule was brought in at the president's instigation on the second and fourth Fridays of each month for pension legislation. The rule limited debate on each bill to ten minutes on a side, but this provision was withdrawn upon the assurance of Richardson, the minority leader, that his side of the house would not indulge in filibustering. During the debate on the rule there was quite a lively row between Mahon of Pennsylvania and Talbot of South Carolina.

Before adjourning the house took the contested election case of William Keating Young, from the Second Virginia district, Weeks of Michigan giving notice that he would ask a vote on it at 2 o'clock Monday.

Nominations by President. WASHINGTON, March 8.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Minister to the Indian agents: James H. Northcott of Butte City, Mont. for the Blackfeet agency; Montana; George W. Hayzlett for the Navajo Indians in New Mexico.

Army (Infantry)—Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: L. P. Schmidt, Sixty-third; George B. Pond, Third; D. T. Merrill, Twelfth; A. M. Wetherill, Sixth; C. N. Murphy, Twenty-second; T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Twenty-fourth; G. N. Shields, Jr., Twelfth; E. H. Cooke, Tenth; A. L. Cougher, Eighth; J. E. Kemper, Fourteenth; J. W. Barnes, Eighteenth; G. A. Stovall, Tenth; G. E. Thorn, Twenty-second; N. S. Howell, Tenth; T. J. Pealy, Fifth; F. W. Rowell, Second; H. A. Drum, Twelfth; J. M. Campbell, Twelfth; Cavalry, to be second lieutenant: Private F. W. Fonda, Troop B, Third.

Volunteer Army, Porto Rico Regiment—Captain William E. Almy, Fifth cavalry, to be major; Jose Lugo Vina of Porto Rico, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon, with rank of captain.

Sovereign Goes Over Old Ground. WASHINGTON, March 8.—James R. Sovereign continued the testimony at the Oscar D'Aine investigation.

Mr. Sovereign testified that the Minger' union was not responsible for the publications written by him, which had been introduced as evidence. Question took Mr. Sovereign over the exciting events attending the blowing up of the Bunker Hill concentrator and the witness was made to recite in minute detail the circumstances of the affair, the explosions, shooting, etc. In the main the witness affirmed the direct testimony previously given. He said his masks worn by the men were of ordinary cloth with holes cut out for the eyes.

AMUSEMENTS. LILLIAN BURKHART & CO. WILL PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS "FIFTY YEARS AGO" MEADLAND'S SPECTERS. GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BUTT AND REVERE. THE GARRELLS. ROBERT BROWN.

BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. THE SLEVER, OVER-EVIL, AND CREDITMAN. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

NEXT ATTRACTION: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, RICHARD & FRINGLES. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. BOYD'S TOMORROW MONDAY AND NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER. "MR. SMOOTH"

Next attraction: SUNDAY MATINEE