Tailored Suits

Now is a good time to make your selection of a new Tailor Made Gown-Purchasing early enables us to give more attention to the details of alterations than is possible in the rush of the s-ason. A Tailor Made Gown-no matter

what the price-is spoilt if it is not absolutely perfect in fit. We pride ourselves on having a corps of fit through which the canal is to be built." ters who know their business and who look after the little details so dear to a woman.

Most beautiful gowns in gray homespun, coverts and other fushionable goods. All elegantly lined with the best taffeta silk, at \$30.00. Handsome gowns in black at \$25.00.

\$30.00 and \$35:00. Fine covert cloth suits, skirts all made with the new box plaited back, at \$15.00 and \$22.00.

New pedestrienne skirts in black. Yesterday we received another lot of our fine black cheviot walking skirts, "not made like the old-fashioned golf button in the back, with box HOUSE WRAPPERS-

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question the most elegant we have flounce at \$1.25.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M. AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND MCCALL'S PATTERNS.

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Referring to the differences which have

conduct of Great Britain in regard to terms of the canal. Such an arrangement, while it and refusing to abandon certain islands in is still desired by some, would be a fatal

Canal No Longer Exclusive.

word has paralyzed the eager desire of the culty from which the convention of 1900 retwo great powers to control this canal for fifty years and now its disappearance leaves us free to construct and control the canal, excluding any right of Great Britain to interfere." The committee also concludes: "The present abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would not in the least reinstate the rights of Honduras or Guatemala. to bring into further discussion the ques-

in the case of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.' This reason is found in the ratification of the treatice of 1860, referring to which the committee says: "The congress expressed no dissent to

that treaty we cannot insist that those questions are not settled. The conclusion is unavoidable that the government of the United States acknowlwhich up to that time had been controverted | tions.

between the two governments."

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Recognized. "It certainly avoided hostile collision between these great powers, whatever may have been its faults as an entangling allicontroversy

been in some way recognized by the government in each of the succeeding administra- commerce of the world. tions as a subsisting compact.

'Strong reasons for its abrogation have been frequently stated and some have always denied its obligatory force, but no partiality, freedom and innocent use of the movement to accomplish that result has canals that are to be the eastern and westbeen made either by congress or the execu- ern gateways of commerce between the great tive. This treaty is, therefore, open and ex- oceans are not in keeping with the magniisting as a binding and unexecuted compact tude and universality of the blessings they with the express approval of the United must confer on mankind. The subject rather States as to the question of our control over | belongs to the domain of international law. the canal and our right to build and fortify "The leading powers of Europe recogit. It is executed and, therefore, unrepeal- nized the importance of this subject in re-

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sisting of Senators Davis, Lodge and Mor- abrogation raised at this time would only gan. This report is largely a review of relate to the parts of the treaty that remain country and hold it against all comers. the history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to be executed.

Referring to the differences which have "The right to a footing in Nicaragua Referring to the differences which have "The right to a footing in Nicaragua will involve the ownership or control of the authorities and not the federal government arisen over the treaty, this part of the reperil to this republic and could only be The only objections that have been urged disposed of by further agreement or by war the United States have not related to or by uniting the interests of both governthe treaty as a binding compact, but to the ments in the joint ownership and control the erection of fortresses for its protection telegrams antedated the governor's procla-

the coast possessions which she claims were mistake that would soon involve the counnot held after the date of the treaty in vio- tries in war or would enlarge and solidify the scheme of alliance that is embodied in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty into a practical atliance, offensive and defensive, in the con-The committee calls attention to the fact trol of navigation and the commerce of the that under existing conditions the canal is world. It is these latter treaties that prenot "exclusive," and adds: "This magic sent the real ground of our present diffi-

> Heven us. Coming to the pending treaty the report

England Concedes Our Right.

'No other nation except the United States ould have so great interest in the exclusive and to peace, and whatever shall better secure right to own and control an isthmian canal as we allege they were in 1859. Neither do but in this matter, come what may, we are these states ask our intervention in their compelled to assert the superiority of our affairs. But we have a more compulsory right now for the first time conceded by reason, one that involves our due respect for Great Britain. It is wise and just therethe history of our own country, for ceasing fore that the value of this concession to us should be estimated as a great considerations of good faith on the part of Great tion for anything we may yield, if indeed we Britain in the execution of the stipulations yield anything, in acquiring the exclusive right to control the canal by a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Spenking of the restrictions in the treaty the report says:

them, or to the president's declaration clusive control of the caual are all remodified form. "If this convention is ratified Great Brit-

ain could not negotiate with Costa Rica or I Nicaragua or any other American state for edged in 1860 that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty right to own, build, control, manage, reguwas an obligatory convention and that it had late or protect a canal to connect the been fully and satisfactorily executed on the oceans, while the United States is left free part of Great Britain as to all questions to enter upon and conclude such negotia-

"There is nothing, therefore, to the preju-Referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, dice of the United States in the convention of February 5, 1900.

"No American stateman, speaking with ance or national humilitation to us or the sive benefit of our government or our peo- as to the part having been executed and is cause of protracted and heated diplomatic ple. They have all, with one accord, de- operative as to parts that remain in fieri. clared that the canal was to be neutral "Since 1860 the Clayton Bulwer treaty has ground in time of war and always open. on senate for the construction of the canal by

Magnitude of the Blessings.

"Special treaties for the neutrality, im-

built in the isthmus of Darien will be made tunity to state their grievances to him. subject to the same law of freedom and neutrality as governs the Suez canal as a part FINAL FAILURE EXPECTED of the laws of nations, and no single power will be able to resist its control.

"The United States cannot take an attiude of opposition to the principles of the act of October 22, 1888, without discrediting the official declarations of our government discrimination.

must derive its income from the patronage of been discussed by them. all maritime countries would be unworthy ;

of the United States if we owned the country No Blockade by Any Nation.

Touching upon the strategic importance of the canal, the report mays: "We stipulate against the blockade of the canal by any nation.

"In conditions that may not be entirely remote we would find this provision in letting our ships through the canal free from capture by our enemy of great security to our constwise trade

"With our naval bases at Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco and San Diego on one side, ever shown, and the prices are very Pines and Key West, with other fortified low for the fine quality of goods we naval stations on the other side, it is exsell. We have an excellent everyday tremely improbable that a fleet would cross canal to find a gateway to the coasts of the with the shaping of the treaty. other ocean.

"If we are not able to handle an enemy inder such disadvantages to them our power of resistance to such a campaign would be unworthy of our country, if it would not be idlerous.

As to the prohibition of fortifications the report says:

"With the military police by the United States, provided for in this convention for

will invite hostilities to its locality.

Real Danger to Canal Slight.

"But the real danger to the canal, from the absence of fortifications, is so slight and improbable that its discussion appears to be lieved this was not their purpose, as their unnecessary. It is scarcely conceivable that presence tended to paralyze the people, sub-Great Britain would send a fleet across the stituting military dictation for the usual The bond of union was ordained and estab- labor party, by agreement. The social dem-Atlantic to attack our western coasts, or civil methods. No one ever heard of mar- lished as 'the constitution of the United ocrats were happy today. They say the across the Pacific to attack our eastern

"In the event of such wars the neutrality of the canal secured by the consensus of all nations would operate to our advantage by bringing our ships of war safely from ocean to ocean into quick access to our harbor defenses.

just and honorable peace is a triumph. "If this convention is ratified it will be bond of peace which no nation will dare

to interrupt, or, daring to break it, will find that our easily marshaled powers will quickly unite through this highway of the world; and on land and sea they will be greater for our defense than all the maritime powers will be for the attack.

"In time of war as in time of peace the ommerce of the world will pass through its portals in perfect security, enriching all the nations, and we of the English-speaking peoples will either forget that this grand work has ever cost us a day of bitterness, or DETROIT WILL GO ALONE a republic to go to war, to overrun the were confirmed. that the dangerous questions arising from moved by this convention save those that we will rejoice that our contentions have overrun and occupy them and at the close of a successful war may indemnify itself.

COMMANDER GOULD IS OUT contrary, and for the purpose of abrogating pressly restated, are retained in a new or fallen to our grand republic to number this among our best works for the good of mankind.

Morgan's Minority Report. Senator Morgan later in the day filed a

minority report opposing the amendment of the committee.

After announcing his concurrence in the main report referring to the history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Senator Morgan proceeded to the consideration of that treaty as affected by the pending agreement. says that the extreme contention of the government of the United States has been that official authority or responsibility, has ever the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is violable at LOUD ATTACKS PENSION SYSTEM. French, Spanish and Mexican treaties were intimated that the United States would at- our discretion. Not having exercised that tempt to control this canal for the exclu- option the treaty is confessedly conclusive Referring to former bills passed by the terms of impartial equity, to the ships and private companies. Morgan says that Great Britain never intimated any contention of conflict between the concessions and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, all these objections being made by opponents of the bill in the senate. He invites attention to the fact that the pending treaty is for the avowed purpose of removing any objection that may arise out of the former treaty to the construction of the canal.

After Osage Agent's Scalp. WASHINGTON, March 9,-The Osage Incovered by its provisions. A question of its international act for its protection that is an iments are said to have another object in

honor to the civilization of the age. It is view, which is to prefer charges against the beneficial work of all Europe and not of the agent of the tribe. The secretary of the the chairmanship of Representative Ray, Whatever canal is interior will give the delegation an oppor-

> Opinions of Officials Differ as to How This Will Be Brought

> > About.

WASHINTON, March 9 .- Senor Correa, the for fifty years on the neutrality of an ieth- Nicaraguan minister here, called at the State mian canal and its use by all nations without department today, but the call was made before either knew of the action of the sen-"To set up the selfish motive of gain by ate committee upon the Hay-Pauncefote establishing a monopoly of a highway that treaty and the amendment could not have

It was assumed by State department officials that the senate will accept the amendment proposed by the committee on foreign relations, but as to what would happen after that there is a disagreement among the officlais. Some express the opinion that, having accepted the amendment, the senate will then reject the whole convention, and an- Mason called up his motion, entered yester other element, although agreeing with the first as to the ultimate failure of the treaty. mittee from further consideration of his holds that this failure will result from the resolution expressing the sympathy of the refusal of the other party, or rather parties, senate with the Boars "in their beroic strugto accept the modification made by the gle with Great Britain." The motion was United States, Officially of course during laid before the senate. the pendency of the treaty before the senate none of the executive officials could allow themselves to be quoted in any criticism of the action of the senate or its committees, but the foregoing represents the opinion of skirt made with flounce and under- either of the great oceans and approach the the majority of those who have had to do ecutive session for nearly two hours the

LAYS IT ON WAR DEPARTMENT

Sovereign Affirms State Authorities Not Responsible for Martint Law.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The cross-examination of James R. Sovereign was continued today in the Couer d'Alene investigathe protection of the canal, its defense can tion before the house committee on military he made perfect against any foreign power affairs. Representative Dick took the witthat is not strong enough to occupy the ness over his statements regarding martial law and the course of the War department. "In any event, if wars are to come that with a view to showing that it was the state battle should be fought in the region near Sovereign said that a reading of the official to it. To make the canal a battleground is telegrams satisfied him that the War departnecessarily to expose it to destruction and ment declared martial law, as the military mation by one day.

When asked if the military was there for and order, the witness answered that he besaid this was limited to the use of the mili- can state. tary for police purposes in maintaining he said a mine official had told him several people of that island" of the lead interests had sought to combine

another investigation.

Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The Navy department has countermanded the order for pediency may reasonably demand. It may the Marblehead to proceed to the lethmus to require the inhabitants of the conquered look after American interests on the west coast. The orders to the Detroit to proceed rules prescribed for their government. It down the east coast still stand. The Phila- was to avoid the claim that, by the accept delphia has been ordered to proceed to Santa ance of the cession from Spain we placed Barbara so that it will be in position to go ourselves under obligations to the people of at once to any point on the isthmus where the ceded territory, to clothe them with revolutionary troubles may threaten America citizenship, however inexpedient can interests.

Asserts Congress is Still Legislating on Revolutionary War Cases. WASHINGTON, March 9.- The first day pension session of the house provided for under the new rule adopted yesterday proved a great success. There was comparatively little friction and ninety-seven bills were favorably acted on in committee of the whole and subsequently passed by the house.

The only incident of the session was brisk exchange between Loud of California in which the former attacked and the latter defended the system.

Loud delivered some general remarks on the policy of passing private pension bills. dians who recently came to Washington with He said that 95 per cent of the special bills cannot be admitted to the rights of citizenable as to all other questions and matters spect to the Suez canal and ordained a public the professed intention of securing allot- passed by congress never should have been favorably considered. All of them, he said, had been rejected by the pension office after the claimants had exhausted every effort to establish their claims. He knew it was unpopular to say these things, but, said he, no man ever made a mistake by pursuing the right. Of the million and a quarter old soldiers and widows of old soldiers who survived the war almost 1,000,000 were on but we do not hasten the day of their na that if things went on as they were going them rights which their conditions make i during the life of the direct descendants or the youngest member of the house, congress ing them with duties they are palpably un would still be legislating for the pensioners able to perform.

to know, but it was nevertheless true, that justice and generosity without endangering congress was still legislating for cases aris- our authority to solve the Asiatic problem ing out of the revolutionary war. Loud on lines consistent with the best interests said he has never objected to a meritorious of the United States and of the Philippines.

Sulloway, chairman of the committee on of those islands national autonomy when invalid pensions, replied to Loud. He said ever they may demonstrate their capacity he gloried in the fact that his country had and disposition to preserve domestic order done more than any other for the care of and to perform the international obligations those who defended the flag. While a single that must be assumed should they become old soldier was hungry and cold, his body an independent state. racked with physical pain, and his mind Campbell, widow of the late General only be reached now by the payment ty-ninth congresses, at \$30 a month.

BILL FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL. Senior Major General to Hold Title

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Senator Lodge

to the senior major general of the army. Survivors of the Civil War Rememwhile commanding the army, the rank of lieutenant general, together with the emoluments and pay of that rank. PRESIDENT NAMES NEBRASKAN.

recently appointed consul at Santos, Brazil, to be consul at Magdeburg, Germany, Committee to Consider Trusts. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The house com mittee on judiclary today adopted a resolution offered by Representative Overstreet of Indiana for the appointment of a special

subcommittee on trusts. The special com-

Nominates Max Bachr to Be Consul at

Magdeburg, Germany. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The president

today nominated Max J. Bachr of Nebraska,

mittee is to consist of seven members, under head of the committee, and is to consider the numerous bills and resolutions relative to trusts which have been offered. Mr. Ray has not yet named the members of the special committee,

LINDSAY ON PORTO RICO

Senator from Kentucky Presents His Arguments to the Body in Opposition to the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- At the opening of today's seasion of the senate Aliison of Iowa reported from the committee on ap-propriations the house bill making appropriations of customs dues exacted from the sland of Porto Rico from October 18, 1898, to January 1, 1960, amounting to \$2,695,455. and gave notice that he would call up the measure tomorrow. He said as the measure was well understood he hoped and believed it would lead to no extended debate. When routine business had been finished day, to discharge the foreign relations com-

Davis, chairman of the committee foreign relations, moved that the doors be closed and the senate, at 12:20 p. m., went

into executive session. After being in secret legislative and exsenate, at 2:20 p. m., proceeded again to open legislative session bindsay of Kentucky took the floor to ad-

dress the senate on the Porto Rico tariff and government bill. Following is an abstract of Lindsay's disussion of the question:

Lindsny on Porto Rican Bill.

The selection of the island of Porto Rico as the proper subject for establishing the principle that the territories acquired by the United States through the recent treaty with Spain are not per se integral portions thereof is, in my opinion, singularly un fortunate. The difference in the considerations applying to the American and the territories acquired by the recent cession by Spain are radical and do not require elaboration or discussion. Porto Rice is essentially an American country, and while its term of territorial probation may necessarily be an extended one, there is no reason that precludes it at some future time [ident, Eugene V. Debs of Indiana from being admitted into the union as an any other purpose than to maintain peace American state. This is not true with regard to the Philippine archipelago or the Hawalian islands. This is a union of American states and must so remain to the end. Hilquit-Harriman faction of the socialisttial law before in labor troubles, Mr. Soy- States of America,' and our traditions, glory candidacy of Debs will attract hundreds of ereign declared. As to his approva; of the and safety alike forbid the admission into thousands of voters to their party. They use of the military at the Chicago strike, he the union of any other than a North Ameri- profess to see the beginning of a great na-

"The passage of the house bill to tax | The convention, in agreeing to unite with order. Mr. Sovereign said that he had un imports and exports between Porto Rico and the socialist labor faction, retains the party derstood the Bunker Hill mine was owned the United States has provoked general con- name-social democratic party. The caudiby the Standard Oil company, but this had demnation by the people of the United dates and the amalgamation are to be ap been denied in testimony before the indus- States. They almost universally demand proved by a majority of each party, accordtrial commission, although the witness be- that trade between the United States and ing to the referendum fleved from the testimony that this owner- the island of Porto Rico shall be unre- Debs had previously refused to accept the ship existed. He was also questioned as to stricted by any custom duties whatever, and nomination, but finally succumbed to perthe influence of certain lead interests in the that we shall redeem the good faith and sussion. It seems from the explanations of Couer d'Alene district. In that connection the emplied pledges of this country to the friends that Debs has been applying his

Hull added that it was a valuable basis for him. The United States was not less than entering the presidential canvage. a nation as these contentions would make it | At this enorning's session of the conven appear. If it be necessary or expedient for tion the nominations of Debs and Harriman for the expense and damage sustained by requiring the cession of such portions of the conquered territory as justice and excountry to submit to reasonable and just or preposterous, or even dangerous it might be to do so, that the stipulations of the oid omitted and a materially different stipulation inserted in the treaty of Paris."

Summing up his position with reference to the difference between the treaty of Paris | Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold and other treaties by which the United in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c. States had acquired territory, Senator Lind-

say said;

and Sulloway of New Hampshire upon the zens of the United States, or that their civil general policy of special pension legislation rights are to be measured by the federal constitution. Those rights are committed to the determination of congress. The Asiatic countries ceded by Spain cannot be incorporated into our union. Their people ship. We have, therefore, two alternatives, either to refuse the performance of the duty which, in the estimation of the civilized world, we assumed by the acceptance of the cession, or else courageously to set about the task of giving to these people the best government they are capable of administering. do not favor and I do not believe the American people favor the permanent holding of the Filipinos in a state of vassalage, pension roll. Loud warned members tional enfranchisement by demanding for impossible for them to enjoy, or by charg-

"I insist that we may legislate for Porta It might be surprising to some members Rica and its people in the broadest spirit of on principles that will secure to the people

"We cannot forget that, with the cossion of with mental agony, he prayed to God that Porto Rico, she lost the principal markets the pension roll would increase. Bills passed she had long enjoyed; that our tariff laws included one to pension the widow of Gen- have been systematically applied to be eral Moses N. Bane of the Fiftieth Illinois products, and that the markets of Spain and at \$12 a month, and one to pension Sarah Cuba, which were once open to her, can Charles T. F. Campbell, who was a member Spanish and Cuban duties. She has lost of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and For- free intercourse with Spain and Cuba, and it is now proposed to deny her free inter ourse with the people of the United States We cannot afford to do this unjust thing. "I shall vote to amend this bill, as as to make it provide for absolute free trade with the people of Porto Rico.

today introduced a joint resolution giving PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

bered by the Government. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- (Special.)-The following pensions have been granted:

following pensions have been granted:
Issue of February 29:
Nebraska: Original-Robert Grose, Newcastle, \$6; George A. Thompson, Dunfar,
\$8. Restoration and increase—Ell Bennett
(dead), Stromsburg, \$8 to \$24. Increase—
Peter F. Ferryman, Omaha, \$14 to \$15;
James L. Reed, Scotia, \$8 to \$12 Original
widows, ctc.—Orilla Bennett, Stromsburg,
\$12. lowa: Original-Albert Foster, Council Bluffs, 36; Edward Merz, Dubuque, 38 increase-Silas B. Irion, Casey, 312 to 314; John J. Lentner, Dohlonega, 314 to 317. William McAneney, Council Bluffs, 36 to 18; Harris Peters, Winterset, 36 to 49; Homas C. Rodgers, Clarkson, 36 to 48; Thomas Brumage, Columbus Junction, 516 to 317. Benjamin F. Saubbs, Thurman, 56 to 35;

Jap Rose GLYCERIN SOAP An American Product.

James Sloss, Diusdale, \$6 to \$8. Original widows, etc., special accrued February 21— Mary A. Moyer, Ogden, \$8.

President Declines Invitation. WASHINGTON, March 9.-President Mc Kinley has been obliged to decline an invita tion to visit Thomasville, Ga., next week It was stated today that while the presider would like to go, public bustness will n permit of his leaving Washington at thi

Lucey's Alaska Bills. WASHINGTON, March 9 - The house con mittee on public lands today reported the series of bills relative to land laws in Alaska,

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman

Will Run for Highest Offices

introduced by Lacy of lowa yesterday.

in United States. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9,-For pres

For vice president, Job Harriman of Cal-This is the national ticket of the social democratic party, which will absorb the

tional victory.

jearnings to the extinction of a debt against The doctrine that the United States fol- the American Railway union and that he did on a \$30,000,000 capitalization, but the New lows the flag and that no country to which not want to cease until the debt was paid York capitalists would not consider the mat- title may be acquired, whether by treaty or The debt amounted to several thousand dolter unless the capitalization was \$178,000,000. conquest, can be held and governed other-lars. Debs received assurances that the Representative Sulzer remarked that "This wise than as an integral portion of the debt would be taken care of and that be means \$148,900,990 of water" and Chairman United States, did not commend itself to would receive a rest of three months before

Result of Dissension in the Union Veterans' Union Since Des

Moines Meeting. BROCKTON, Mass., March 9 .- The dis sension which has existed in the ranks of the Union Veterans' union snice the last national convention held at Des Moines, Ia., has resulted in the deposition of Commander Danie W. Gould of the Massachusetts department John A. Mandeville of this city is named as his successor. The chief cause of the dissension was the changing of the name from the Union Veterans' union to the Union

Stors the Cougn and Works Off the Cold.

Philippines Are Different.

"The treaty of Paris does not provide, as have other treaties, that the inhabitants of the territories ceded by Spain shall at any time, or in any contingency, be made citizens of the United States, or that their civil and there was no wreck. The train was

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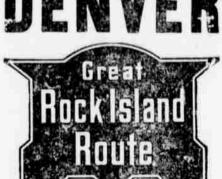
CHICAGO and EAST.

LEAVE 7:00 A. M.-4:55 P. M.-7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS, LEAVE 6:55 A. M -- 7:20 P. M.

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SAMPLES FOUR SWINE FOR SALE

That night some mischierous noys painted out five of the heacon's letters thus changing the sign into an advertisement of intoxicating liquors. Which letters did the boys paint out and what was the legan that shocked the Beacon's pleus neighlors on their way to church the next morning? A six months subscription to the Penny Magnaine will be given absolutely free to everyone who answers this puzzle correctly. Look at the Beacon's light, scratch out five letters, and send the shocking result to the Penny Magnaine. If you are right, you will receive the Penny Magnaine FREE for six mouths, and you will also be given a change to get FIVE DOLLA ES in five hours after the receipt of the first copy of the Magnaine. Don't send one cent with your answer. We don't want your money with this puzzle. Your answeron a postal card will be jost as effective as in a letter. Take but five letters out of the Deacon's sign, and change him into a run-dealer. Can you do it? The begy did it without removing any one word altogether. Can you?

The Fenny Magazine is seeking bright people only as readers, and takes this way to sick their out of the crowd and interest them in it. It goes free to you'lf you'ke, and you got in chance for the Five Dollars besides. Address The Deacon, THE PENNY MAGAZINE,

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LILL AN BURKHART & CO. MELVILLE AND STETSON, SREAT AMERICAN HIGGRAPH. BRUIT AND REVIERE, THE GARNELLAS,

ROBERT BROWN,

SPRING SICKNESS Is sometimes a slight ailment, but it is

so often followed by serious sickness that the wise heed its warning voice without delay. At the first symptoms of physical discomfort or disturbance, the first languid, wearied feeling-yes, even before they appear, it is the greatest wisdom to take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a preventive and cure. Loss of appetite, dull headaches, bilious turns and that tired feeling, as well as blood eruptions, boils and scrofulous or eczema symptoms, are all promptly dispelled by America's Greatest Spring Medicine. A single bottle will do you an immense amount of real, practical good. Get it Today.