Tel. 618-694. We close Saturdays at 6 p. m. Bee, March 3, 1903.

Wash Suitings

This season there will be a big demand for Wash Suitings. Ladies that put off buying until the warm weather sets in are apt to be disappointed.

Why delay? Warm weather is sure to come.

Canvas weave Madras, printed figures on white ground, at 10c, 12½c, 15c per yard.

Belgian Suiting, in mixed effects, at 15c per yard.

Kimberly Nile, new flaked novelty, at 25c per yard.

Linen Suitings, in light blue, green, black and linen mixed, at 25c per yard.

Novelty Rep, in all new colorings, at 25c per yard.

New Mercerized Oxford Suitings at 20c, 25c, 30c per yard.

New Piques in light and dark colorings at 15c per yard.

Solid Black Heavy Canvas Weave Suitings, mercerized, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c per yard.

Duck Suitings in plain colors at 10c, 15c per yard.

Galatea Cloth at 15c, 25c per yard.

New Plain Colored Hopsacking at 15c per yard.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Sts

of fact the result is a surprise to no one who is acquainted with the personnel and tactics of the legislature and the influence of the railroads through their lobbies. When it became necessary to amend H. R 171, the predecessor of H. R. 330, extending the right of levying a direct tax on railroad terminals to all municipalities in the state instead of just to Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln, as the original measure provided, it became clear to all that neither bill would ever get through the legislature. The railroads have fought this one proposition as they have no other before this legislature. From long before the session began they have had their lobbies and tax bureaucrats busily engaged in promulgating war, in various forms, against this bill, which they could not help but see was persistently demanded by a large proportion of the people of Nebraska. They have, therefore, attached another scalp to their belt and will, it appears, be able to wear it there until the close of the session, although the Omaha delegation protests that another strenuous effort will be made to capture the prize.

Analysis of Vote.

The vote on the bill shows that twenty fusionists and eighteen republicans supported the minority report for the passage of the bill and fifty-one republicans and two fusionists supported the majority report to kill the bill. All the Douglas county members voted for the minority report and all the Lancaster county members voted against it. Thompson, Ford, Gelwick, Perry, Cropsey, Hathorn, republicans; Memminger and Shinstock, fusionists, were absent or not voting. Every railroad lobbyist in the city, save John N. Baldwin, was present when the vote was being taken on the bill and exhibited manifest interest in their victory.

A brief but lively debate preceded the final vote on the bill. Ten Eyck of Douglas, who introduced the measure, and Kennedy of Douglas, Sears of Burt, Sweezy of Adams, Loomis of Dodge, all spoke forcibly in behalf of the bill, while Douglas of Rock and Wilson of Pawnee spoke against it.

It had been hoped by the friends of this bill that the farmers in the house, of whom there are fifty-five, would support the measure, inasmuch as it contemplated a fair and equitable tax on railroads, for which these same farmers profess to be so earnestly striving. But it is evident many of these men have been led astray by that subterfuge, so persistently and so adroitly used by the railroads in combating this measure, namely, that if passed it would have the effect of detracting from the tax receipts in the country districts.

Still Has Hopes.

"We are still in the ring. This bill is a lively corpse and we are not through fighting by any means," emphatically declared Representative Gilbert of Douglas county in speaking of the fate of H. R. 330.

Mr. Gilbert authorized the statement that the friends of the bill would undertake to amend the revenue bill so as to embody the provisions of H. R. 330. It is given out that a persistent fight will be waged to accomplish this end. The suggestion has been made that unless the Omaha charter bill passed this could not be done, as the present Omaha charter exempts railroad terminals from local taxation in the manner prescribed in this bill, but Mr. Gilbert takes issue with this view. He says that in that event, if the revenue bill was passed it would naturally amend the charter and secure to the people of Omaha, as well as to other municipalities of the state, this coveted right. In any event the Douglas county members insist their measure is not dead and that they have not quit fighting by any means.

It is well of course to bear in mind that the railroads are not asleep in the meantime, and having gained the first round are taking advantage of every circumstance and condition to secure the permanence of their victory. There was great jubilation in railroad lobby circles when the result of the vote on this bill was announced today. It was evident that these agents of the tax-shirking corporations felt that they had gained the greatest victory they could in this session.

RAILROADS WIN TAX FIGHT

Bill for City Assessment of Terminals is Indefinitely Postponed.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 3.—(Special.)—Shortly after convening this morning the house took up the consideration of H. R. 330 through the reports of the committee on cities and towns. The majority of that committee, McClay of Lancaster, Cropsey of Jefferson, Ferrar of Hall, Cassell of Otoe and Roberts of Dodge, recommended the bill for indefinite postponement, and the minority, consisting of Gilbert and Nelson of Douglas, Sweezy of Adams and Beecher of Platte, recommended it for passage.

Ten Eyck of Douglas, introducer of the bill, moved not to concur in the majority report, but to place the bill on general file. Mr. Ten Eyck spoke forcibly in defense of his motion and urged the house to give this bill the advantage of a fair hearing by allowing it to go to the general file and be generally discussed.

Douglas of Rock spoke in suport of the majority report, contending that the bill had been exhaustively discussed in public, press and legislature and that further consideration was superfluous.

Wilson of Pawnee concurred in these remarks, saying he was sure every member of the house was thoroughly determined as to his attitude on this bill. He declared, with some degree of enthusiasm, that further consideration of this bill was time wasted.

Kennedy of Douglas plead for the bill to be placed on general file so that its friends might have every chance of a fair hearing. He said it was too important a measure to be disposed of without going on general file and be fully discussed.

Sears of Burt put in a strong but brief plea for the bill, declaring with Kennedy that it was too important a bill not to be generally discussed on the floor of the house.

Loomis of Dodge vigorously pleaded for the bill. The principle involved in it he declared to be of the most vital concern to every taxpayer of Nebraska and added that it was of more importance than anything that would come before this legislature. For that reason he thought the house would seriously err if it summarily killed the bill. He said the opponents of the bill were not lacking in ability to discuss the measure in committee of the whole nor were its friends unable to hold up their end of the argument. No harm, therefore, could be done by placing the bill on general file—no person or interest injured.

Vote Which Killed the Bill.

The vote on the bill was then taken, with this result:

To concur in the majority report:

Anderson, Ham.	Douglas,	Meredith,
Anderson, Knox.	Ferrer,	Mikesell,
Atwood,	Fishback,	Nelson (Pierce.)
Bacon,	Good,	Reed,
Barton,	Hanna,	Ribbin,
Belden,	Harmon,	Robbins,
Burgess,	Herron,	Roberts,
Caldwell,	Hogrefe,	Rouse,
Cassel,	Hollist,	Sadler,
Christy,	Hunter,	Shipley,
Coats,	Jones (Richardson)	Smith,
Crawford,	Jouvenat,	Speer,
Cropsey,	Junkin,	Stetson,
Cunningham,	Kerns,	Warner,
Currie,	Knox,	Webers,
Davis,	McClay,	Wilson,
Deles-Dernier,	McClain,	Mr. Speaker—53.
Detrick,	Mendenhall,	

Not to concur:

Anderson, Kearney	Johnson,	Riggs,
Decher,	Jones (Otoe),	Sears,
Doherty,	Kelsey,	Shelby,
Eggenburger,	Kennedy,	Spurlock,
Fellers,	Kittell,	Startzer,
Friedrich,	Koetter,	Sweezy,
Fries,	Loomis,	Ten Eyck,
Gilbert,	McAllister,	Thorpe,
Gishwiller,	McCulloch,	Tooley,
Gregg,	Mangold,	Trask,
Harrison,	Mormann,	Vlasak,
Hoy,	Nelson (Douglas),	Waring—38.
Jahnel,	Ramsey,	

Not voting: Thompson, Ford, Gelwick, Perry, Cropsey, Hathorn, republicans; Shinstock, Memminger, fusionists.

At the afternoon session Friedrich of Cass, chairman of the committee on public lands and buildings, introduced a resolution providing that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings be instructed to elevate all the walks leading to the state capitol building. It went over under the rules.

The Bartley resolution was introduced by Knox of Buffalo and referred to the judiciary committee.

Courteous to Senate.

The resolution as originally drawn by Mr. Knox contained this initial paragraph:

Whereas, There has been introduced in the senate a resolution to relieve the bondsmen on the official bond of ex-State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, and—

This paragraph was stricken out by Mr. Knox after he had been advised that it would be discourteous to the senate to make any reference to action taken by it of which the house had no official notice.

South Omaha Charter.

H. R. 26, by Gilbert of Douglas, the South Omaha charter bill, came back from the committee on cities and towns, by majority and minority reports. It was amended in a number of ways, the point of difference being the amendment providing for direct taxation of railroad terminals. The majority was against the clause and the minority, Gilbert, Nelson of Douglas and Sweezy of Adams, were for it. The majority report, that the bill, as amended, knocking out the taxation clause, was sustained.

Among other amendments to the bill is one providing that the railroads keep up repairs on the viaducts, which clause was left out of the original bill.

The Shelly bill, providing for a governor-appointed board of fire and police commissioners, was incorporated in the bill, as a compromise for the extension of the time of city election in South Omaha to the spring of 1904, instead of having it come off this year.

A petition was read from citizens of Franklin county, praying for an amendment to the revenue bill so as to elect county assessors for four years and employ subordinate assessors.

The house in committee of the whole considered a large number of bills.

The house adjourned at 4:30.

DASH HOPES OF OFFICIALS

Senate Kills the Measure to Make Terms of Office Four Years.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 3.—(Special.)—The hopes of county officers for a four-year term of office have gone glimmering. S. F. 72, the first of a series of bills introduced for the purpose, hit the toboggan as soon as it came before the committee of the whole and was indefinitely postponed. The bill covers most of the county officers. It was prepared by Lysle Abbott of Omaha at the request of the County Officers' association, and much lobbying has been done by members of the association to secure its passage.

Sloan of Fillmore, who introduced the bills, made a strong and lengthy speech telling of the bills' good qualities, but he failed to convince.

After the committee reported back to the senate its recommendation that the bill be indefinitely postponed, Sloan moved that the senate not concur in the report. He called for an aye and nay vote. Only five senators voted to not concur in the report.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of S. F. 9, providing for the creation of a board of pardons, but no action was taken.

S. F. 11, providing that six supreme court commissioners be chosen for one year and three for two years was passed by a unanimous vote.

Senate Routine.

Standing committees reported as follows:

H. R. 167, that United States senators should be elected by popular vote of the people; placed on general file.

S. F. 179, to regulate treatment and control of dependent children; placed on general file.

S. F. 144, requesting the Nebraska delegation in congress to vote for an appropriation for a larger navy; placed on general file.

S. F. 19, in regard to fraternal beneficiary societies; indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 105, compelling insurance companies to file semi-annual statement with the state auditor; general file.

S. F. 192, relating to beneficiary organization and controlling bodies; indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 213, providing for the appointment of deputy for state treasurer; general file.

S. F. 133, providing for election of tax commissioner in cities of the first class; placed on general file.

S. Fs. 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, relating to changes in the civil code; placed on general file.

S. F. 198, preventing the acquirement of title to land by adverse possession; general file.

S. F. 67, pleading of fact must be verified; placed on general file.

S. F. 108, providing for appeals to supreme court; general file.

Afternoon Session.

Hall of Burt moved a reconsideration of H. R. 40, which was killed yesterday. The motion was carried and the bill passed. It provides that land leasing be made in writing.

S. Fs. 216, 217, 218, relating to deputies and their salaries; placed on general file.

S. F. 11, relating to supreme court commissioners, was passed.

Senate went into committee of the whole, with Anderson of Saline in the chair. The discussion of S. F. 72, which was begun in the morning session, was resumed. This is a bill to lengthen the term of offices of county officials to four years; indefinitely postponed.

S. Fs. 216, 217, 218, repealing clause relating to salaries of deputies; recommended for passage.

S. F. 9, providing for a board of pardons.

New Bills.

S. F. 236, by Meredith—Providing when state board can revoke licenses of physicians.

S. F. 237, by Sheldon—Providing for establishment of roads and bridges on county lines.

S. F. 238, by Sheldon—Providing when judgment shall be a lien upon real estate.

DISCUSSES OMAHA CHARTER

E. Rosewater Advises that Any Changes Be Made Along Broad Gauge Lines.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 3.—(Special Telegram.)—E. Rosewater, who came down from Omaha this afternoon, was invited to appear before the Douglas county delegation tonight to discuss the Omaha charter bill, H. R. 320. Mr. Rosewater said his idea of a charter for a metropolitan city would be one on a broad gauge, that would meet present and future conditions. In this respect he thought the present charter of Omaha was deficient. Mr. Rosewater favored a general policy of expansion rather than contraction. He thought the city should have from twelve to sixteen wards rather than nine. He believed it would be wise to elect one councilman for every 1,200 or 1,500 voters. Varied interests required this. If the city could not legislate a higher standard of qualification and morality in its council it could increase the number. Mr. Rosewater argued against a reduction of salaries for fear of inducing a cheaper set of men. He did not want extravagance, but thought, as compared with other cities of similar size, Omaha was paying a low scale of salaries. In the matter of the police scale of salaries as proposed by the new charter bill he thought, however, the scale should start at about $50 for probationers, a little lower than the bill proposed, then advance gradually. He objected to the proposed plan of subjecting the names of all street and other minor city employes to the action of the council. He said if the public works officers who hired these men were not responsible discharge them. "I believe in responsibility and centralization," said Mr. Rosewater, and in this connection he objected to the comptroller being made a member of the Board of Public Works.

HEAR THE INSURANCE MEN

Outside Companies Protest Against the Tax on Gross Receipts.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The house revenue committee held a session tonight to hear representatives of insurance companies in regard to insurance taxation, as provided for in the new revenue bill. Messrs. Thumfmell and Fleming, representing the New York Mutual Life, protested vigorously against taxing outside companies on a per cent of their gross receipts. They claimed the tax was not only unjust, but was unconstitutional.

B. H. Robinson, representing the home companies, said he was satisfied with the bill, and would accept the decision of the committee without protest. He was in favor of taxing the different companies as provided for in the bill.

Speaker Mockett also protested against the insurance tax.

The full committee was not present and a meeting will be held in the morning to wind up its work on the bill. The committee is not sure whether the bill will be reported back to the house tomorrow afternoon or Thursday morning.

A LAYMAN

Gave Doctor a Hint About Coffee.

Speaking of coffee a doctor of Decaturville, Ohio says: "We used to analyze coffee at the Medical college and in spite of our laboratory tests which showed it to contain caffine, an active poison, I continued to use the drink, and later on found myself affected with serious stomach trouble, indigestion, headache, etc.

The headache came on so regularly and oppressed me so that I found it difficult to attend to my regular duties. One day last Nov. I met a friend whom I had known to be similarly afflicted. His marked improvement in appearance caused me to enquire what he had been doing. He announced that he had, some time ago, quit coffee and was using Postum Food Coffee, to this change he attributed the change in his health.

I took the hint, even from a layman, and made the same change myself. The first week I noticed a little difference but not much. The third week the change was almost magical. I have continued with the Postum and now my digestion is perfect, the nervous headaches have entirely disappeared, and I am well. My own analysis of the Postum Food Coffee shows it to be a pure food drink of strong character which is a marked contrast to the old fashioned coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Munyon Talks to Women

Tells How They May Have a Beautiful Complexion and Grow Luxuriant Hair.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap is really a skin food and vitalizer. The only soap containing witch hazel — its success has caused imitators to brand their soap with hazel; these words cannot be trade marked. See that the soap is stamped Munyon. It nourishes the skin as much as food nourishes the body. It puts every pore into a healthy condition; assists nature in throwing off poisons from the body; allays inflammation, cools, soothes and heals all irritated parts. It cures chapped hands and lips, and all forms of chafing. No soap, no lotion, no wash ever made will so quickly quiet a baby suffering with prickly heat or any form of rash as Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap. Its soothing effect upon the little one is almost instantaneous. I want every person troubled with hives, or who is tormented by any itching, to bathe with Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap, using water as hot as the skin can bear. Relief will be immediate. There is not a case of dandruff, and I know of no scalp disease but this soap will cure. It is ideal for shampooing. It prevents hair from falling out by strengthening and feeding the roots. Ladies will find this soap a great blessing as a wash for certain irritations, weaknesses and discharges. It is antiseptic, allays all inflammation, and removes all unpleasant odors. Every gentleman who shaves himself should try this soap. It softens the beard and prevents the skin from becoming irritated and sore. No smarting, no burning, no need of bay rum or witch hazel for bathing. For the general toilet it is an exquisite luxury. It improves any complexion and makes the skin soft as velvet. It is as far superior to any other soap ever made as the electric light is to the tallow dip. You cannot afford to be careless about your soap, especially if there are young children in the family. Sold everywhere.

MUNYON.

COURT STOPS STRIKE

(Continued from First Page.)

the situation was discussed and the following statement prepared:

The firemen and trainmen employed on the Wabash system, by a decisive vote, authorized the committee representing them and the officers of their organizations to declare a strike if the wage scales and other working conditions which they had presented to the management were not granted. This course was decided upon only after every honorable method to induce the company to give them deserved consideration had failed.

Their determination ot take this step was deliberately reached as their personally written signatures will attest. They chose to hazard their employment and the consequences to themselves and their families that might follow rather than to longer hold the relation of the only railway employes of this section who could not meet their managing officials on terms of equality and be accorded equal wages and the same treatment given the employes of their class on other lines. Some idea of their situation may be conceived when it is known that the division officials of the Wabash would not meet a committee of their empoleys to hear or discuss matters of compalint.

There was no question of "recognition of organized labor" to prejudice the issue, even though the influence of the employes was exerted through their organizations as their action could not have been made effective or intelligently directed through any other channel.

Law Must Be Respected.

To prevent the men from carrying out their determination to defend their position in a proper and legal way, the company applied to and was granted an injunction by Judge Adams of the United States court for the eastern district of Missouri, restraining the organizations, their officers, the committee and all concerned from directly or indirectly sanctioning the procedure agreed upon by the employes themselves.

To this command, as law-abiding citizens and organizations, we bow in submission. We will respect it because we recognize that until dissolved it is the law.

While we view the action of the court as subversive of American rights and privileges, and we believe contrary to common justice and fairness, we utter no defiance to its mandate and indulge in no heroics. We will, however, contest the proceeding to the end, for if Judge Adams' order is written into the laws of our country, organization of labor, which is today the hope and protection of working people, cannot continue its beneficent work.

In this effort we believe we will not only have the support of organized labor everywhere, but all right thinking citizens who are lovers of human rights.

As to the action of President Ramsey in this connection, we leave the public to be the judge. For years he has boasted his contempt for labor organizations. He liked the distinction it brought him of being the one managing officer in this section who "could get along without them."

Every previous effort of the employes to meet and deal with him had proved futile. He "did not fear a strike;" "Could easily fill the men's places."

The men are not to be bluffed or cajoled. They told him that they would strike if their requests were not granted. He "knew they were not in earnest" and that "he could handle the situation as on previous occasions." Instead of meeting it squarely and operating his property without the men, if he were able to do so, as he has so often said, the ability which he has asserted heretofore seems to have deserted him and he takes refuge behind the injunction, the men are legally enmeshed and must accept without protest, under penalty of imprisonment, the working conditions which he chooses to impose.

If he has faith in his assertion that the purpose of the injunction goes no further than to prevent outsiders from interfering with his employes, he will withdraw the writ, the officers of the organizations will agree to leave the matter wholly to the decision of the committee of his employes having the matter in charge and abide the result.

(Signed) P. H. MORRISSEY,
Grand Master of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

At 5:20 President Ramsey said to a reporter:

I have had nothing from the men who propose striking. I am now going home to rest from a hard day's work. I do not believe there will be any strike.

This was nearly an hour after the issuance of the injunction and after he had sent a reply refusing the demands made upon him in detail.

A Champion Healer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, cures cuts, corns, burns, boils, ulcers, sores and piles or no pay. 25c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box 25c.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Mayor Moores Vetoes Open Door Electric Power Franchise Ordinance.

DEFECTS IN BILL ARE POINTED OUT

Measure Adopted by Council Would Defeat the Enterprise and Is Consequently of No Service to the Citizens.

The council last night by a vote of 4 to 3, with Councilmen Lobeck and Mount absent, sustained the veto by Mayor Moores to the general electric franchise ordinance; ordered fifty additional arc lights placed at intersections designated by the city electrician and passed a batch of minor improvement ordinances. Councilmen Hascall, Hoye, Whitehorn and Karr voted to override the mayor's veto on the electric ordinance, while Councilmen Zimman, Trostler and Burkley voted to sustain. Following is the veto communication in full:

I return herewith without my approval ordinance No. 426 entitled "An ordinance granting to Andrew Rosewater, his successors and assigns, or any other person or corporation who may accept the terms and conditions of said ordinance, their successors and assigns, the right in, upon, over, under and along the streets, boulevards, alleys and public grounds of the city of Omaha, to erect wires, poles, conduits, etc., for conducting and distributing electric currents and energy for power, lighting and heating purposes, etc.," for the reason that I consider the said ordinance will not accomplish the purpose for which it purports to be intended. The serious objection to this ordinance is, that while on its face it would seem to be granting to Andrew Rosewater, his successors and assigns, the rights and privileges set forth in the ordinance, as a matter of fact, it does not grant to him or to his successors and assigns any rights or privileges that can be made available hereafter.

Fault of the Ordinance.

In addition to Andrew Rosewater, his successors and assigns, the ordinance extends the rights and privileges to any other person or corporation who may accept the terms and conditions of said ordinance. If specifying any other person or corporation who might accept the provisions of this ordinance would make more certain the furnishing of cheap power to the city of Omaha, I certainly would favor this feature of the ordinance, but I do not believe extending the terms and provisions of said ordinance to any other person or corporation who might accept the same, other than Mr. Rosewater and his successors and assigns, will accomplish this result. In fact, I feel quite certain that it will have the opposite result. It is well known that an enterprise of the extent and character contemplated by this ordinance cannot be undertaken or completed without the large investment of eastern money. It is also well known that capital is timid, and if other persons and corporations other than Mr. Rosewater, and his successors, by merely accepting the terms and provisions of this ordinance, would be placed in position to immediately undertake or start a similar enterprise, it would be utterly impossible for Mr. Rosewater to induce capitalists to take hold of the venture with him. I believe that "every tub should stand on its own bottom," and that in this case Mr. Rosewater should be permitted to undertake the great enterprise which is contemplated without being loaded down and hampered with provisions that would render the grant to him of no use or value. If the city is to be benefited by the grant of rights and privileges, such as are granted by this ordinance, it can only be benefited by the execution of the work contemplated by such grant.

Grant is Not Exclusive.

If any other person or corporation desires to enter upon an enterprise such as is contemplated by this ordinance, there is no objection to allowing them to do so. This is true even though the terms of this ordinance, or any other of like nature, applied only to Mr. Rosewater and his successors. The grant in such case is not an exclusive one. It is well known that an ordinance is now before your honorable body similar in its provisions to this ordinance, which grants directly to Mr. Rosewater and his successors similar rights and privileges. I believe this ordinance should be taken up and passed by your honorable body. As the result, it is not only possible, but exceedingly probable, that capital may be secured and cheap power furnished to Omaha. The prospect is, at least, worth the attempt. The people demand that the ordinance which directly grants to Mr. Rosewater and his successors the rights and privilcges specified by this ordinance be passed and submitted at the next election. If, after the matter is more fully considered, the people are not favorable to it at the time of the election, they can say so by their ballots. The least the mayor and council can do is to permit the legal voters of the city at the next city election to vote on this question—not in a blanket form, as it is now presented, but in the form of a direct grant to Mr. Rosewater and his successors. In the event that this is done, even though Mr. Rosewater and his successors should fail to accomplish results, the situation, so far as the city is concerned, will be no worse than it is now, and no worse than it would be if no such ordinance were passed. As already indicated, the passage of such an ordinance would not prevent the passage of any other similar ordinance granting the privileges to any other person or corporation who might demonstrate that they had a feasible scheme which was likely to be carried out. In addition, it is but due the people, when voting on a proposition of this nature, to know definitely in advance to whom the rights and privileges are granted. It is not right or fair to weight down an ordinance of this nature with provisions which would enable persons or corporations desirous of defeating the scheme of Mr. Rosewater to accomplish their purpose.

Other Matters Considered.

The bond of Guy G. Barton in the sum of $5,000 as a member of the new water board was received and approved, completing the qualification of the six members of the body. The American Surety company is surety on the bond.

Councilman Hoye introduced the resolution authorizing the New Omaha Thomson-Houston Electric Light company to install fifty additional arc lamps to be located by the electrician. The seven councilmen present voted with one voice in its favor.

An ordinance adopting and approving the new rules for the health and general welfare of the city, submitted by the advisory board, was read the first and second time and laid over under the rules. Ordinances ordering grading as follows were read the first and second times and referred to the street improvements committee: Twenty-seventh avenue from Grant to Lake, Nineteenth street from Bancroft to Elm, alley between Cass and California streets from Twenty-eighth avenue to Thirtieth and for the condemnation of property for the extension of Third street from Boulevard to Glover. Final passage was given ordinances creating sewer district 279 on Cass street from Thirty-second to Thirty-third and the grading of Ninth street from Castellar to Bancroft.

A petition from the residents on Spaulding street between Twenty-seventh and the Belt line tracks requesting that the highways be placed in passable condition was received through the mayor and referred to Councilman Karr. An application from the deaf mutes of the city to use a room in the city hall for holding religious services was referred to the committee on public property and buildings.

THE FEAR OF HUMBUG

Prevent Many People From Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary properietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50c per package.

Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Sore Hands

Red Rough Hands, Itching Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT CURE

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night, old loose gloves, or light bandages of soft old linen or cotton. For red, rough, chapped and sore hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world.

Curse of DRINK

CURED BY

WHITE RIBBON REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee without patient's knowledge.

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1 $600 Knabe upright, good as new, only	$325
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1 $500 German upright, in fine condition, only	$238
1 $450 Sample piano, only	$248
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1 Everett, upright, oak case, only	$185
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1 Story & Clark, Hungarian ash, only	$198
Beautiful Chickering upright, thoroughly overhauled in our own factory, only	$165
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Good serviceable square pianos, $35.00, $45.00, $55.00 and up.

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