We close Saturdays at 6 p. m. Bee, March 6, 1903.

Special Sale of :::Hosiery:::

Saturday we will offer special values in our Ladies' Hosiery department. You will quickly recognize the values, for you have bought these same numbers of us at the full price and considered them good values.

WOMEN'S 50C HOSE FOR 25C PER PAIR.

Two styles—one is a black cotton, fifty gauge, rib top, spliced heels and double soles, sizes 8, 8½ and 9; the other is a light weight black cotton, made with split soles, size 8½ only.

WOMEN'S 50C HOSE FOR 35C, OR 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.

Two styles, one is a black cotton, forty gauge, split soles, high spliced heels, size 8, 8½, 9 and 9½; the other is a black cotton, with ribbed tops, four thread, double soles and high spliced heels, sizes 9 and 9½ only.

WOMEN'S 35C HOSE FOR 25C PER PAIR.

Two styles—one is an all black, with ribbed tops, good spring weight, double soles, size 9 only; the other is an out size, black cotton, made with white feet, elastic tops, sizes 8, 9½ and 10.

WOMEN'S 25C HOSE FOR 18C, OR 3 PAIRS FOR 50C.

Black cotton, out sizes, forty gauge, prime combed maco yarn, high spliced heels, sizes 9 and 9½ only.

COME EARLY.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

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

legal right to make. It further claims to have found one bill for 111 yards of Wilton velvet carpet at $1.65 a yard, but reports its inability to find the carpet. Mr. Marsh admits that he contracted those bills without legal authority, but justifies his course by saying that he followed the precedent set by former secretaries of state. Later in the day, however, the carpet said to have been missing was found in the third story of the capitol building.

The text of the committee's report is:

What the Bills Are.

Your committee on accounts and expenditures has been handed the following bills for legislative supplies:

Omaha Printing company, twelve bills, aggregating	$1,681 65
Hardy Furniture company, carpet and carpet lining	690 15
Harley Drug company	40 00

These bills are all certified to by Secretary of State Marsh as being correct and as having been purchased by him for account of the legislature. Your committee was unable to find any authority vested in the secretary of state for making such purchases, other than that found in section 4 of article ii, chapter lxxxiii, of the Compiled Statutes, which provides that "he shall furnish the legislature and the officers thereof all necessary fuel and stationery when so directed by resolution of the legislature, or either branch thereof." Your committee called on the secretary of state and informed him that it was unable to find other authority, and as no resolutions had been directed to him authorizing the purchases, he was requested to cite his authority for contracting the bills above named. In reply he stated that there was no authority of law—that he had simply followed the custom of his predecessors. Being asked if he had invited bids on the supplies contained in the bills, he stated that he had not.

The bill of the Hardy Furniture company is for:

111 yards Wilton velvet carpet at $1.65 per yard.
320 yards velvet carpet at $1.30 per yard.
320 yards carpet lining at 10 cents per yard.
100 yards terry at 55 cents per yard.

Your committee was unable to find any new Wilton carpet in the building. When asked as to this item the secretary of state, notwithstanding the fact that he had certified this bill as being correct, said that no such carpet had been purchased or was in the building; that he had not agreed to pay more than $1.30 per yard for any carpet. As to the other carpets designated as "velvet," your committee has examined them and finds them to be of the poorest quality of velvet and plush carpets. Samples were taken and sent by different parties to three firms handling carpets in the city of Lincoln, one of them being the Hardy Furniture company. Each of the firms stated that the samples were of the poorest quality, being poorer than they usually carried in stock. Being asked to name a price at which they would furnish same for a residence, a price of 90 cents per yard was made by each of the three firms. Terry was quoted at 30 cents to 55 cents, and carpet lining at 3 cents to 5 cents.

The prices charged by the Omaha Printing company are without doubt excessive. In the various bills are found rubber bands, typewriter ribbons, library paste, shears, pencils, wire letter trays, typewriter carbon paper, pens and one typewriter desk, so marked that it has been possible to get prices on the same articles from other firms. Articles so mentioned are charged in the bills at $709.74. Prices made by another firm to your committee on these same items would make them cost but $404.57, and this if bought in small quantities. If the same rate of overcharge holds good for the entire amount of the bills, the charge of $1,681.69 would scale down to $1,009.62.

Marsh Makes Statement.

Secretary Marsh, to a correspondent of The Bee, made this statement this afternoon:

"This whole thing is inspired by the State Journal company, which corporation, when I went into office, was enjoying an exclusive 'graft' which it had had for long years. I have compared the totals of my expenditures with the bills incurred by former incumbents of this office and find that I have actually saved the state money and it is very humiliating, in face of these circumstances, to have this thing sprung in this manner calculated to reflect upon me. In buying supplies for the state I have done what I thought was my duty in following precedent set by my predecessors. I am more than anxious to have an investigation instituted and I promise to give the committee all the assistance and information I can. As to the velvet carpets, I ordered a certain number or amount of carpet from the Hardy Furniture company and supposed the bill filled as given. If not, then I don't see that I am to blame."

After the velvet carpet had been found this afternoon in the third story of the capitol building, W. L. Nauslor, a janitor appointed by Secretary Marsh, made this statement:

"I knew the carpet was there and have frequently told Mr. Marsh. He had said it was not needed and that it should be returned to the firm from which it was purchased. But it was never returned."

W. H. Clark, storekeeper during this and the legislature of 1901, by Mr. Marsh's appointment, is said to have charge of reserve property such as this carpet. When the carpet was bought it is said to have been very much needed and the bill for it was O. Kd. by the secretary of state.

In the presence of Mr. Marsh, William Hardy of the Hardy Furniture company, made this statement:

"We have delivered to the state every item in our bill and for each item the regular Lincoln retail price was charged. If such is found not to be the case we will donate all this property to the state. I have been given no opportunity of going before this committee, although the committee informed me that I would be given such opportunity. I was anxious, and am yet, to testify to what I know to be facts."

Opponents of the alleged printing trust make the bald assertion that this resolution and the proposed investigation is the work of that combination, which is endeavoring to get even with Secretary Marsh, whom they accuse of going outside the so-called trust in making his purchases.

With the expiration of the forty-day limit for introducing bills, a comparison of the number introduced at the present session and in its predecessors shows that this has not been a prolific one in this respect. In the senate there have been introduced a total of 294 bills, as against 309 two years ago, 353 four years ago and 409 in the '95 session, a less number than any of its immediate predecessors. In the house the number is not the smallest of recent sessions, but only one makes a more economical showing in this regard, and that was the session of two years ago, with a total of 481, against 487 the present session. In 1899 there were 623 bills introduced in the house, 650 in 1897 and 641 in 1895.

Enforcing Maximum Rates.

Kennedy of Douglas, author of the house resolution providing for the enforcement of the maximum freight rate law, today introduced a bill constituting the governor, commissioner of public lands and the state treasurer a board to have charge of these rates. They shall raise and lower them as provided by law. At present this function is vested in no living body. The law vests the duty in the Board of Transportation, which is a misnomer, since this board has ceased to exist. Mr. Kennedy's object is to secure every means and facility of strengthening his movement to insure the enforcement of the maximum freight rates, which he contends have not been enforced.

Booming Portland Exposition.

Governor Geer of Oregon arrived in the city this afternoon. He is here in behalf of the Lewis and Clark exposition. He is anxious to secure a reasonable appropriation from the legislature to give Nebraska a representation in the fair. He talked with thirty or forty members tonight and expressed satisfaction later at the sentiment represented by these members.

"We appropriated $20,000 for one of the Omaha expositions," said Governor Geer, "and we think Nebraska might reciprocate in appropriating $10,000 or $15,000 for our fair."

The governor goes to Missouri from here. He expects to secure a liberal donation from that state. Oregon has appropriated $50,000 for the St. Louis world's fair. The state of Oregon, the governor says, has set aside $500,000 for the Lewis and Clark exposition, about $1 for every inhabitant, and the city of Portland has appropriated $350,000.

FIGURED IT OUT.

We figured it out long ago that an exclusive children's store could serve parents better than concerns that give the children's needs but little attention. LILLIPUTIAN solves the problem.

GIRLS' REGULATION SAILOR SUITS, $5.50, $7.50, $8.50.

GRLS' RUSSIAN AND INTERMEDIATE SUITS.

GIRLS' SPRING COATS NOW READY.

SEE THE MARINE REEFERS, $5.00 UP.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS—Caps, 25c up.

In boys' clothes we want every parent to compare our boys' suits with anything found elsewhere for even a little more money. Our prices are $2.95 up.

BENSON & THORNE,
1515 Douglas Street.
Catalogue nearly ready.

FIREWORKS IN THE SENATE

Purchase of Supplies and Sifting Committee Occasion for Display.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 6.—(Special.)—The senate had a busy day and started things that probably will result in fireworks. The first matter of especial note on the program was the report of the committee on accounts and expenditures. Then came Harrison of Hall with a resolution naming a sifting committee. These were: Warner of Dakota, Wall of Sherman, Day of Nuckolls, Reynolds of Dodge, O'Neill of Lancaster, Hall of Douglas and Way of Platte. The resolution provides that the committee get to work on the forty-sixth day of the session. Both the naming of the committee and the report of the committee on accounts and expenditures will occasion debate.

A flood of bills was introduced and many were passed.

Aiden of Pierce introduced a judicial apportionment bill. It reduces the number of judges from twenty-eight to twenty-three. Omaha loses one and Lancaster one, though the districts remain the same. Following are the districts and number of judges under the bill:

Judicial Districts.

First—Johnson, Pawnee, Richardson, Nemaha.
Second—Otoe, Cass.
Third—Lancaster—two judges.
Fourth—Sarpy, Douglas, Washington, Burt—six judges.
Fifth—Jefferson, Gage.
Sixth—Platte, Colfax, Dodge, Saunders.
Seventh—Antelope, Madison, Stanton, Cuming, Thurston, Dakota, Pierce, Cedar, Knox, Dixon, Wayne, Boone—two judges.
Eighth—Hamilton, York, Seward, Polk, Butler.
Ninth—Clay, Fillmore, Saline, Nuckolls, Thayer.
Tenth—Webster, Phelps, Kearney, Adams.
Eleventh—Hall, Howard, Greeley, Valley, Wheeler, Garfield, Nance, Merrick.
Twelfth—Buffalo, Dawson, Custer, Sherman, Loup, Blaine.
Thirteen—Lincoln, Logan, Thomas, Grant, Hooker, McPherson, Keith, Franklin, Deuel, Cheyenne, Scotts Bluff, Banner, Kimball.
Fourteenth—Harlan, Furnas, Gosper, Red Willow, Frontier, Hitchcock, Hayes, Chase, Dundy—two judges.
Fifteenth—Holt, Boyd, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Box Butte, Dawes, Sioux.

Where not otherwise indicated the districts shall have one judge each. The judges shall serve four years from the general election in 1903.

Wall of Sherman, by request, introduced a bill in regard to the publishing of liquor license notices. The bill provides that newspapers shall file with county commissioners and the Board of Fire and Police Commission a copy of the subscription list of the paper; that the paper of the largest circulation shall publish the notices and that a paper issuing a morning and evening edition shall not consolidate the two in determining their circulation.

Cox of Hamilton desires that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings make the contract for fitting up the legislature for business and thus allowing the legislature to make all further contracts. To this end he introduced a bill. He also introduced a bill adding to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings the land commissioner. Under the bill the board is composed of the attorney general, secretary of state, state treasurer and land commissioner.

Brown of Keya Paha introduced the revenue bill prepared by the joint revenue committee. Its title was read and it went the way of other bills on first reading.

Hastings of Butler introduced a bill for an amendment to the state constitution providing for biennial elections, to be held in the even years. To make his plan work out Senator Hastings provides in his bill that the terms of the supreme court members, regents of the State university, whose terms would expire before January 1, 1906, or January, 1908, are extended one year and judges of the district courts, which would expire in 1908, and county officers whose terms would expire in 1906, be extended one year.

Senate Routine.

At the morning session the following bills were passed:

S. F. 118, limiting the time in which to revive a dormant judgment.

S. F. 149, providing for a time when injunctions may be brought.

S. F. 8, providing that in counties of 125,000 population shall elect commissioners by vote of county.

S. F. 152, providing for the destruction of weeds along the highways.

S. F. 216, 218, 219, repealing law relating to salary of deputies for treasurer and secretary of state and secretary to governor.

S. F. 85, brick sale law.

H. R. 18, providing for a county treasurer's seal.

S. F. 90, providing for the supersedeas in cases appealed to the supreme court.

The senate went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file.

S. F. 155, taxing the costs in criminal cases upon the defendant if he be guilty, and if the persecution be malicious, the prosecuting witness; ordered engrossed.

S. F. 161—If there are remonstrances against granting of saloon licenses, appeal may be had to the courts, providing that remonstrator give bond for $500 for cost; indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 148, providing for the annexing of territory to cities and villages situated in two or more counties; ordered engrossed.

S. F. 160, providing for the appointment of a truant officer by school boards; ordered engrossed.

H. R. 167, favoring the election of United States senators by popular vote; recommended for passage.

The senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

New Bills.

S. F. 276, by Cox of Hamilton—To establish a board of public lands and buildings by adding commissioner of public lands and buildings.

S. F. 277, by Sheldon of Cass—To make the Nebraska Historical society the custodian of records, documents and historic material from the various departments of state, state institutions, court houses, city halls and other public buildings and departments in the state of Nebraska.

S. F. 278, by Cox of Hamilton—To provide for the method of purchasing all manner of supplies for the legislature. Public land and building board shall purchase supplies.

S. F. 278, by O'Neill of Lancaster—Relating to deputy of state superintendent.

S. F. 279, by Beghtol of Lancaster—To regulate the sale of illuminating oil.

S. F. 280, by Hall of Douglas—Relating to collection of judgments.

S. F. 281, by Hall of Douglas—Providing that females may work overtime by agreement with employers.

S. F. 282, by Hall of Douglas—Providing that the state librarian shall send a copy of revised statutes to all public libraries in the state.

S. F. 283, by O'Neill of Lancaster—To regulate the practice of magnetic healing.

S. F. 284, by Wall of Sherman (by request)—Providing that newspapers shall furnish list of subscribers to boards to verify circulation.

S. F. 285, by O'Neill of Lancaster—To prevent the sale of gasoline in unmarked packages.

S. F. 286, by Wall of Sherman (by request)—Providing for the local taxation of fire insurance companies.

S. F. 287, by Howell of Douglas—To provide for an examination of the office of county treasurers to establish a uniform system of keeping accounts.

S. F. 288, by Alden of Pierce—Providing that teachers holding certificate from normal school be allowed to teach.

S. F. 289, by Alden of Pierce—To apportion the state into judicial districts.

S. F. 290, by Way of Platte—Providing for open season for game.

S. F. 291, by Coffey of Boyd—Relating to the recovery of damages in case of death caused by the negligence of others.

S. F. 292, by Hastings (by request)—A resolution proposing to amend the constitution so as to provide for biennial elections.

S. F. 293, by Senate Revenue Committee, W. C. Brown, Chairman—To provide a system of public revenue.

S. F. 294, by Saunders of Douglas—Authorizing corporations to act as receivers, assignees, guardians, etc.

FLOOD OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE

Members Take Advantage of Last Opportunity to Introduce Sixty-Five.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 6.—(Special.)—Instead of taking up bills on first reading this morning the house, on the fortieth day of the session, immediately went into committee of the whole and launched into the ocean of bills on general file. The first two measures on general file were H. R. 1 and H. R. 2, both of which were, at the authors' requests, passed for the day.

Kennedy of Douglas attacked H. R. 44, by Shelly of Douglas, an election bill, as a measure designed to disfranchise the inmates of the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Omaha, most of whom are democrats. Shelly resented this charge in his defense of the bill, but the measure was recommitted for indefinite postponement.

A spirited debate ensued on a bill by Nelson of Douglas between Nelson and Loomis of Dodge. The bill compels a mortgagee appealing from a degree of foreclosure by a lower court to furnish bond for the rent of the land pending the continuance of the action in the appellate court.

Loomis attacked the bill as a measure calculated to work serious hardship upon property owners and should not be allowed to pass. The discussion resolved itself to a heated controversy between the two debaters. Loomis secured the adoption of amendments destroying the effect of the bill.

Sixty-five bills were introduced during the day, but very few were read. This is the last day on which bills can be regularly introduced.

The house adjourned at 4:30.

New Bills in House.

H. R. 422, by Thompson—Permits commissioners to make emergency repairs of bridges without advertising for contracts.

H. R. 423, by Harmon—For the relief of W. C. Gordon, ex-chief grain inspector of the state of Nebraska. Appropriates $6,625.

H. R. 424, by Koetter (by request)—To provide for the publication of school text books under the authority of the state.

H. R. 425, by Weborg—Provides monthly report of heads of institutions to auditor.

H. R. 426, by Douglas—Relates to fish and game commissioners.

H. R. 427, by D. B. Cropsey and the rest of Insurance Committee—To enable domestic mutual benefit associations and life insurance companies doing business on the natural premium, or stipulated premium plan, to reinsure their risks in other domestic mutual or joint stock legal reserve life companies.

H. R. 428, by Sears—To provide for acquiring the right of way for pipe lines for transmission and flow of petroleum and other like oils.

H. R. 429, by Spurlock (by request)—To prevent life insurance companies and mutual benefit associations from making special or other contracts discriminating between members of equal age and expectation of life.

H. R. 430, by Sears—To repeal sections 70, 71, 72 and 73 of chapter lxxiii, statutes of 1901, and to permit nonresident aliens to inherit real estate.

H. R. 431, by Perry (by request)—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure by providing for the service of process upon nonresidents, persons, partnerships, associations and corporations.

H. R. 432, by Spurlock (by request)—To require county clerks to certify to the secretary of state the election returns of their respective counties on members of the legislature.

H. R. 433, by Committee on Claims—For the relief of the Norfolk Beet Sugar company and Oxnard Beet Sugar company. Appropriates $47,000.

H. R. 434, by Dobry—Joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution of Nebraska so as to provide for biennial elections.

H. R. 435, by Vlasak—To require railroad companies to erect and maintain weighing scales in all cities where station agents are kept.

H. R. 436, by Revenue Committee—To elect county instead of precinct assessors.

H. R. 437, by Revenue Committee—A bill for an act authorizing levy of state tax by state board not to exceed 7 mills.

H. R. 438, by Revenue Committee—To make assessor member of county board in place of treasurer.

H. R. 439, by Rouse—To designate the fund to which taxes on gifts, legacies and inheritances belong.

H. R. 440, by Rouse—To make an appropriation of $4,163 from the penitentiary fund for construction of the addition to the penitentiary.

H. R. 441, by Eggenberger—To amend section 497 of the Code of Civil Procedure regulating notice of sale of lands.

H. R. 442, by Thorp—Appropriating from the state general fund $200,000 for the purchase of machinery to install at the state penitentiary a plant for the employment of convict labor in the manufacture of binding twine.

H. R. 443, by Morsman—For the relief of Henry F. Cady. Appropriates $500 for lumber sold.

H. R. 444, by Christy—To secure correct weights of carloads of grain, vegetables and fruits.

H. R. 445, by Committee on Claims—Making an appropriation for the payment of miscellaneous items of indebtedness.

H. R. 446, by Wilson—Making appropriations for the current expenses of the state government.

H. R. 447, by Thompson—To repeal section 49, article i, chapter lxxvii, Compiled Statutes.

H. R. 448, by Committee on Claims—To repeal the wolf bounty act.

H. R. 449, by Sears—Authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners to act jointly with a like commission from Iowa in agreeing upon a boundary line between said states.

H. R. 450, by Jones of Richardson—Authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners to act conjointly with a like commission from Missouri in agreeing upon a boundary line between the said states.

H. R. 451, by Kennedy—To constitute board for enforcement of maximum freight rate case.

H. R. 452, by Spier—Appropriating $16,000 for farmers' institutes.

H. R. 453, by Loomis—Joint resolution proposing to amend constitution. Provides salary of $4,000 a year for supreme and district judges.

H. R. 454, by Loomis—Joint resolution proposing to amend sections 2, 4 and 5, article vi, Constitution, providing seven judges of the supreme court and their terms of office.

H. R. 455, by Jahnel (by request)—Provides an occupation tax.

H. R. 456, by Anderson of Knox—Empowers legislature to let its own contracts for printing journals.

H. R. 457, by Deles Dernier—Subjects companies to supervision of the county boards, village trustees and city councils.

H. R. 458, by Cropsey—For the relief of J. H. Emmett for money erroneously paid. Appropriates $19.204.

H. R. 462, by Committee on Finance, Ways and Means—Authorizing the board of regents of the University of Nebraska to incur indebtedness for the purpose of purchasing the property and rights of the University School of Music.

H. R. 459, by Ford—Relating to road money.

H. R. 460, by Ford—Relating to the use of road funds.

H. R. 461, by Sweezy and Perry—To apportion the state into judicial districts.

H. R. 463, by Bartoo—A joint resolution providing for five supreme court judges with ten-year terms.

H. R. 464, by Bartoo—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to permit other methods of voting than by ballot.

H. R. 465, by Bartoo—A joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution by limiting the number of executive state officers to such number as legislature fixes by two-thirds vote.

H. R. 466, by Bartoo—A joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

H. R. 467, by Bartoo—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution by adding a new section to article xii of said constitution, to be numbered section 2, relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

H. R. 468, by Bartoo—A joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution relating to judicial power. Permits new courts under certain jurisdictions.

H. R. 469, by Bartoo—To amend that section of the compiled statutes entitled "Amendments to the Constitution."

H. R. 470, by Bartoo—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution relating to compensation of supreme court and district judges. Fixes same at $5,000 and provides a method for increase.

H. R. 471, by Rouse—Making an appropriation for the payment of miscellaneous items of indebtedness. Appropriates $118,259.36.

H. R. 472, by Ribble (by request)—To transfer certain wards of the state from one state institution to another for the purpose of reducing the expense of caring for state wards.

H. R. 473, by Douglas—To readjust salaries of county attorneys in small counties.

H. R. 474, by Deles Dernier—To amend section 593 of title xvi of the Code of Civil Procedure of the state of Nebraska, relating to stays of execution.

H. R. 475, by Deles Dernier—To provide for the allowance of costs in actions appealed to the district court from the county court or from a justice of the peace.

H. R. 476, by Good—To require stipulated premium life insurance companies to do business on the basis of the American mortality plan.

H. R. 477, by Ten Eyck—To protect the rights of owners of goods, chattels, cases in action, credits or effects in the hands of a garnishee.

H. R. 478, by Sweezy—Reducing legal rates for printing of constitutional amendments.

H. R. 479, by Tooley—To repeal the limit of $5,000 for which a corporation shall be liable for the accidental death of a person, the Lord-Campbell law.

H. R. 480, by Dobry—An anti-stock yards trust bill.

H. R. 481, by Shelly (by request)—To limit salary of secretary of school boards in metropolitan cities to $1,500 and provides for election of an attorney at salary not exceeding $1,000.

H. R. 482, by Mockett—To raise school tax in Lincoln from 20 to 25 mills.

H. R. 483, by Committee on Claims—Making an appropriation for the payment of miscellaneous items of indebtedness. Total appropriation, $63,170.76.

H. R. 484, by Nelson of Douglas—Joint resolution proposing amendments to sections 2, 6 and 13 of article vi, entitled "The judicial department" of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, and providing for publishing the same and for submitting them to the electors of the state for approval or rejection.

H. R. 485, by McClay—To provide a lien for labor performed and material furnished for the erection, reparation or removal of any house, mill, manufactory or building or appurtenance.

H. R. 486, by Perry—To remove limit of $5,000 from Lord-Campbell act. Same as H. R. 479.

H. R. 487, by McClay—For the relief of N. Westover & Co. Appropriates $318.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding and protruding piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Paxo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee; no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

Publish your legal notices in The Weekly Bee. Telephone 238.

WHISKEY VS. COFFEE.

A Woman's Experiments.

Some families have sad experiences with whiskey. Probably twice as many families have sickness and distress caused by coffee and the cause not suspected half the time.

A woman from Tacoma, Wash., says: "One of our family had become so ill that the doctor finally pronounced him incurable from enlarged liver. He recommended a sea voyage, which might prolong his life, but said it was only a question of time when he would die from the disease.

"He was dreadfully nervous, thin, could not sleep at night, lost flesh and strength daily and everything he ate or drank soured on his stomach. He was so weak and faint he could hardly walk about.

"I finally came to the conclusion that coffee made the mischief, so took coffee away from him altogether and next morning gave him Postum Food Coffee. He steadily began to get better and has never had a sour stomach from that time. He now sleeps all night, where he used to suffer the agonies of death. He has gained over 20 pounds and is well and strong.

"My little boy was given coffee at an early age and he began to have spells of sickness at times. I did not suspect the trouble until my experience with Postum opened my eyes; then I took coffee away from him and gave him Postum steadily. If you should see him now and see how well and strong he is, you would not believe it was the same puny boy he was when he was drinking coffee.

"An acquaintance of ours carried Postum with him to the gold fields of Alaska. He says he met some men up there who had run out of Postum and could not drink coffee. They offered him as high as twenty dollars a pound for the Postum. He said it was worth forty dollars a pound to him, for it gave him strength to endure the hardships and that he would not part with it at any price until he could get more.

"Now about my own case. I was a sick, nervous woman and did not suspect it was coffee, but from the experience I had gained about two years ago I quit coffee and took up Postum Food Coffee. My appetite improved, I can eat anything, have no indigestion and have gained about forty pounds in the two years.

"I know of a man whose eyes were so affected by coffee drinking that he was going blind. The doctor suspected coffee to be the trouble and ordered him to quit and take on Postum Food Coffee. The change produced a great change in his eyes. He gradually got better and has now left off his glasses altogether. He would have been stone blind if he had not quit coffee and taken up Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Able to Travel At 102 Years of Age

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt Returns to Brooklyn Home, Hale and Hearty, After Celebrating 102d Birthday in Connecticut—Thanks to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, the Fountain of Youth.

MRS. ELIZABETH HUNT, 102 YEARS OLD.

Sprightly and jovial as a woman of sixty, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, centenarian, arrived at her home, No. 407 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N. Y., after spending the summer with her grandson, Frederick Hunt, at Middleton, Conn., where she celebrated her 102d birthday. This woman, who shook hands with Lafayette in New York in 1824, can read the daily papers without glasses and is still active and in good health. She is the daughter of Frederick and Susan Babel, who settled in New York in 1805, and in 1832 she married Jacob Hunt, a carpenter. Since 1873 she has lived with her granddaughter, Mrs. Frederick Wickes, in Adelphi street. She is the mother of five sons and two daughters and has fourteen grandchildren living, as well as eight great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Hunt says: "My youthfulness and vigor are due to the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, my only medicine." In conversation with a newspaper representative, Mrs. Hunt said: "I believe my long life and vigorous constitution are due to the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which I know has helped me wonderfully. If ever I take cold or contract a cough I use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and I am quickly cured. I have a good appetite and sleep well. I am possessed of all my faculties and use no other medicine but Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I shall continue to use it as long as I live. It is, I think, the greatest blessing in the world for the old as well as the young."

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

is an absolutely pure, gentle and invigorating stimulant and tonic, builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces, it makes digestion perfect and enables you to get from the food you eat the nourishment it contains. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system, is a promoter of good health and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong.

CAUTION—When you ask for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations and so-called Malt Whiskey substitutes which are put on the market for profit only, and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's" and be sure you get it. It is the only malt whiskey which contains medicinal, health-giving qualities. Look for the trade mark, "The Old Chemist," on the label.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all druggists and grocers, or direct at $1.00 a bottle. Write for free medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of each disease and convincing testimonials to the Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

BRIDGE MAKERS STRIKE

Ordered to Cease Work All Over United States and Canada.

LOCKOUT IN NEW YORK CAUSES TROUBLE

American Company Loses All Its Men, Though Other Firms Are Only Affected Temporarily, Being Sent Back After Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A general strike against the American Bridge company has been called by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. This order includes all construction work in the hands of the company throughout the United States and Canada and involves thousands of men in all sections.

When the order was received by Housesmith and Bridges union No. 3 of this city strikes were called on all operations where American Bridge company iron was used in construction, though the erecting contracts were in the hands of general contractors who purchased the iron from the American Bridge company.

Men Are Ordered Out.

Frank Buchanan, president of the international union, and another member of the executive board, came to this city. As the result of a conference between representatives of several contractors and the business agents of the local union, the men were ordered back to work today on the operations in this city not being erected by the American Bridge company.

The American Bridge company is said to have large construction contracts at many points. It is stated here that in New York 1,500 men are idle, while Pittsburg, Albany, Buffalo and St. Louis are said to be seriously affected.

The union has taken steps to prevent, if possible the subletting of construction contracts.

An officer of the union said today:

In New York the company locked out the Hoisting Engineers' union. That action forced between 400 and 500 of our men into idleness. It was therefore thought that if the fight between us was to be forced by them it might as well come now. The New York union demands $4.50 per day after May 1, and that is below the scale demanded by the bricklayers' union.

Other causes for the strike are said to be the effort of the American Bridge company to reduce the number in gangs of riveters who operate pneumatic hammers and the employment of laborers on work which the bridgemen claim they should perform.

Calls Strike Sympathy Dispute.

NEW YORK, March 6.—An official of the American Bridge company said today:

The strike has been called without our receiving any prior notice of trouble. So far as we know the strike is in sympathy with the hoisting engineers, and, reports from our foremen through the country show that everything is tied up everywhere in the country.

We have always lived up to our agreements with the men in regard to the employment of union men, but the unions have failed to supply us with union men. The question for us to decide now is whether to employ nonunion men or stop work.

The organization of the iron manufacturers does not contemplate any action against the interests of the men. It does not intend to cut wages or do anything until driven to some action by the men themselves.

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

PROGRAM
Cecilian Piano Player Recital
BY MR. PHILIP GAHM.

Saturday Evening, March 7th, C. M. B. A. Hall, Same Floor as Piano Player Co. Parlors, Arlington Block, 1511-1513 Dodge Street.

1—Le Tourbillon—Valse de Concert.....Mattei
2—Mississippi Side Step.....Berliner
3—Love's Old Sweet Song.....Molloy
4—Invitation to the Dance.....Weber
5—When You and I Were Young.....J. W. Bischoff
6—Thousand and One Nights—Waltz.....Strauss
7—In the Good Old Summer Time.....George Evans
8—L'Inquietude.....Dreyschock
9—Bohemian Girl—Then You'll Remember Me.....Balfe
10—Reels.....Hughes
11—Melody in F.....Rubinstein
12—Stars and Stripes Forever.....Sousa

Our object in giving these weekly recitals is to show the great superiority of the Cecilian over all other Players; easy to pedal; control simple and perfect; the touch soft or powerful, as the operator wills.

All music lovers are cordially invited. Seats are plenty and free.

Has it ever occurred to you that the Cecilian Club plan enables you to secure a Cecilian Piano Player or a Piano for less per week payments than you could rent either for? Well, it is a fact, and when the opportunity passes you will be sorry you did not take advantage of it.

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MONDAY, MARCH 9th, AT 8:15 P. M. SHARP.
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