Tels. 618-694. We close Saturdays at 6 p. m. Bee, March 11, 1903.

Black Silk Waists

At Special Low Prices

Thursday we will sell a very pretty new style black silk taffeta waist. This waist has all the new touches, new sleeves, pretty tucks down the front—our special price is $3.95 each. This is a regular $5.00 waist.

PETTICOATS—Made of the fine black mercerized colored cotton, made with tailor straps, ruffle and dust ruffle, cut full and wide—price $1.00.

HOUSE WRAPPERS—In medium and dark prints, extra well made and cut with plenty of fullness—at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

DRESS GOWNS—Our showing of new dress gowns is the most handsome ever exhibited in our city, for really handsome gowns—the prices are $30.00, $40.00, $45.00 and $50.00.

DRESS SKIRTS—Our complete line of dress skirts is ready for your inspection—our styles are all new—our fabrics are the correct mode—our fitting is perfect—prices from $12.00 to $35.00.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

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

contrary to organic law, therefore, to tax one set of these corporations on their tangible property and gross earnings both, simply because they have a larger volume of tangible property. He called it double taxation.

Wilson of Pawnee then observed that there were "some people who shy at the word 'corporation' the minute they hear it like a wild horse at a street car." As a member of the committee that framed the bill, he pleaded for the Gilbert amendment.

Loomis Opposes Amendment.

Loomis of Dodge, fusion leader and one of the authors of the revenue bill, made a strong and logical argument against the amendment, contending that the constitution specifically warranted the classification and method proposed in the bill, that of directly taxing the tangible property and franchise separately. Loomis brought out the point that the proposition embodied in the Gilbert amendment was presented to the joint revenue committee by Sweezy of Adams, one of its members, and was then denominated the "Sweezy idea."

"It is true," said Mr. Loomis, "that representatives of the Omaha Street Railway company did appear before our committee and argue that this amendment idea would tend to raise their taxes and was desired by them to enable them to escape politics and litigation.

"I think there is something else back of this," continued Mr. Loomis. "I think it is contained in those figures quoted by Mr. Kennedy. I don't think these corporations hate politics or spend any extra money for litigation over these things. They have lawyers paid by the year, and that is no argument."

Loomis thought the only change to make would be to subject telephone companies to the same method of taxation as proposed in the bill, taking it out of section 76, providing for the gross earning-franchise tax.

After further remarks by Spurlock, Kennedy again took the floor and in a defense of direct franchise assessment as opposed to that method contained in the Gilbert amendment, he took occasion to reply to a remark made by Dr. Wilson and an excited period ensued.

Starts the Fireworks.

"I want to notice a fling made at me by the gentleman from Pawnee, who said I shied every time I heard the word 'corporation.' That is the second such fling made at me under similar circumstances and I want to say it is rather singular that the first fling was made by a local Elkhorn attorney——"

"Stop right there," excitedly interposed Douglas of Rock, who had been struck.

"Do you know that to be a fact?" he demanded, with evident excitement.

"Aren't you a local attorney for that road?" asked Kennedy.

"I say, do you know that to be a fact?" retorted Douglas.

"No, and if it is not true I'll withdraw the statement, but I understand that you were once employed by that road," rejoined Kennedy.

"But," continued the lone Douglas fusionist, "I am credibly informed that the gentleman over there (pointing to Wilson) is a paid Burlington surgeon. Am I wrong? If so, I will withdraw that, too," he said.

"You can say anything you want to about me," said Wilson; "I don't care."

"And I don't care what you say about me," rejoined Kennedy. "And I want to say that there are some people whose criticisms I would rather have than their compliments.

"I am warmed up," observed Mr. Kennedy, turning to Gilbert from Douglas, who thus charged him; "and I want it to go abroad that when the interest and welfare of Omaha, my home city, were at stake, Kennedy got warmed up. I only regret that my colleague here, is not warmed up the same way.

"Today in Omaha a meeting is being held by business men to place themselves on record for just what I am pleading here. They have just wired me to kill this amendment if possible. The task is arduous. I will do my best. They are my constituents. I am from Omaha and for Omaha."

Mr. Kennedy read another extract from The Bee, showing that if this amendment passed Omaha would be deprived of over $5,000,000 in assessment value.

When the vote was taken on the Gilbert amendment it was lost.

Railroad Taxation Next.

The work of the day on the revenue bill had brought the house up to that portion dealing with railroad taxation. It was after 5 o'clock and as the order had been made several days ago to hold night sessions until this bill was disposed of, the railroad's scheme was to start in on the provisions of the bill relating to them tonight, knowing that it could not be wound up, but would be left incomplete and give them time during the night and before the morning session to accomplish some effective lobbying. But a clever coup enacted by the other side, with Loomis as the spokesman, prevented this and completely routed the other side. Loomis made a motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock Thursday morning, saying that the members were fatigued and needed rest.

Speaker Mockett hesitated to put the motion, maintaining that as the house had already begun the consideration of the revenue bill as a special order and decided to hold night meetings until that order was disposed of, it could not thus depart from the arrangement.

Loomis was prepared for this move, however, and insisted that from a parliamentary standpoint his motion was right. The result was that, before any except a few of the members on the inside knew what was going on, the house had carried Loomis' motion.

The friends of genuine revenue revision, who are the enemies of this bill in its present shape, are greatly encouraged over this and other proceedings today and believe they have a better chance than ever of overthrowing the attempt of the railroads to prevent legislation that will compel them to pay their just proportion of taxation.

Effort to Stop Investigation.

When the Bartley investigation committee meets again Thursday at 1 o'clock it will have as witnesses United States District Attorney W. S. Summers, former Attorney General C. J. Smyth, former State Representative George Meade and Tom Denison of Omaha, who were subpoenaed today, and others whose names are withheld by request at this time. The committee is assured of some vital testimony. It is thoroughly understood that that element which feels called upon, for obvious reasons, to exert every effort to suppress this investigation, is playing to have the committee vote to discontinue the meetings after the hearing tomorrow, but plans are maturing now which promise to yield serious obstructions to this scheme. Said a gentleman today who claims to have something of interest to say to the committee:

"If the committee adjourns in the face of the facts that will be set forth, its action will be indefensible and inexcusable."

It is not at all believed that the committee will be prevailed upon to drop this matter as long as there is the least hope of getting at any of the hidden secrets in this cigar box scandal.

In connection with this investigation this article, which appeared in a Lincoln paper in May, 1902, is of interest, especially in view of the fact that the bank books mentioned and letters bearing upon the case are contained in a certain office in this city at present and could be easily obtained, with the possibility of being useful in leading to more tangible evidence:

One of the Bartley Deals.

The First National bank in Harlan county needed some state money, and it needed it badly, and State Treasurer Bartley was willing to brace it up on certain conditions. He wanted to include a little transaction of his own to help out some Lincoln friends. In 1895 the bank had $1,000 of state money. This was increased in 1896 until November 7 the books showed a deposit of $15,210.05 of state money. This was on Saturday. The next Monday the same figures were there, but they were marked over and changed to $20,210.05, the increase representing the amount of notes signed by Joseph Burns and two other Lincoln parties, which notes were, however, held by Bartley, as the sequel shows.

The bank was braced up on state money on the direct understanding that fictitious deposits should be charged on the books to cover the amount of the Burns notes. The money did not pass through the bank, but went direct to Burns, and those with whom he was connected.

The notes were originally for ninety days. They were renewed on the first day of February, 1897, and were still in Bartley's hands in March. Bartley was out of office, the bank was in a shaky condition and investigations were on foot. The state was furnishing two-thirds of the entire deposits.

The president of the bank wrote to Bartley for the notes. It was a hurry-up call. He needed them to make the books balance. On the 3d of March, "as per request," Bartley forwarded the notes to the bank. The amount by this time was $5,243.83 and there were eight notes. Seven of them were for ninety days from Febuary 1 and drew 10 per cent. The eighth was for $243.83, on demand, being presumably for interest. On April 20 the notes were renewed. Their description is as follows:

"One for $300, due August 1, 1897, at 10 per cent.

"One for $125, due on demand.

"One for $1,000, due August 1, 1897, at 10 per cent.

"One for $500, due August 1, 1897, at 10 per cent.

"One for $500, due August 1, 1897, at 10 per cent.

"One for $500, due August 1, 1897, at 10 per cent.

"One for $500, due August 1, 1897, at 10 per cent.

"One for $345, dated February 1, 1897, payable on demand."

These notes were again sent to the bank pending the expected crash. The bank closed its doors May 24, 1897. The books showed deposits amounting to $32,047.38, of which $20,000 was due the state. The Burns notes were among the "assets."

The attorney general took measures to protect the state. He made a demand for the Burns notes. He said the money had never been loaned by the bank, but had been paid over directly to Burns and his compatriots by the defaulting state treasurer. He applied to the comptroller of the currency for an order for the delivery of the notes. In the meantime he brought suit for the other $15,000.

Pending the negotiations with the comptroller of the currency, suit was brought on the Burns notes and a judgment secured amounting to $6,332.16. This was on the 11th of July, 1897. Later, after execution had been returned unsatisfied, the judgment was put up at auction on the streets and sold for $100.

According to the bank books which, as has been stated, are now in a certain office in Lincoln, the men whose names appeared on these seven notes with Joseph Burns are Ed Bignell and B. R. Cowdry. In two or three places where these notes are listed in the loans and discounts and the trial balance books their names appear with that of Burns. These books plainly show where the item of $15,210.05 appears that the "1" and "5" were scratched out and in their places were written "20," making it appear that the deposit was $20,210.05 instead of $15,210.05.

More Fireworks in Sight.

"We will have more fireworks tomorrow when we reach the railroad tax provision of the revenue bill," said Gilbert of Douglas tonight. "I am going to support the Perry amendment to the bill and I mean to fight for it."

This amendment provides for the union of the market value of railroads, their floating and bonded indebtedness, minus the value of visible taxable property, for the purpose of taxation. It has gathered to its support a formidable array from minority and majority and certainly has bright prospects of success. The railroads are doing their utmost tonight to stem the tide that has set in against them, but the indications are not promising for them.

REPORT ON STATE PRINTING

Senate Committee Is of Opinion that Some Reform is Necessary.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 11.—(Special.)—The senate committee on accounts and expenditures instructed to examine into the workings of the state printing board thinks the expense of the state printing is entirely too much and in its report today made recommendations to overcome the evil. Following is the substance of the report:

Your committee on accounts and expenditures instructed to investigate the workings of the state printing board, have duly examined the records of said board and find that only a portion of the printed supplies contemplated by law to be purchased by and through the printing board have been so purchased, and this not only during the last biennium, but during the biennium preceding it. Questioned by your committee as to why all supplies had not been purchased by said board, the officials of the board stated that it was due to the failure of the heads of departments and state institutions to furnish quarterly estimates as is plainly required by law. Inquiry from the officials of the board prior to the last biennium elicited the same information. The board was of the opinion that if the law should be observed by all state officials and the officers of state institutions, and the entire printing supplies of the state be purchased and contracted for by the printing board, as directed by law, the costs of same would be materially reduced.

Your committee visited each department of state and by the heads of each in turn it was admitted that, during the last biennium the heads of each department, from the governor's office down, and the heads of each state institution had purchased stationery and their needed office supplies as they saw fit, aiming to place orders to the best advantage possible. Their attention was called to the law governing the purchase of such supplies, and by each it was admitted that the provisions of the statutes had been disregarded. Ignorance of the law was given by some as the reason for such disregard, while these stated that they were familiar with the law, but had simply followed in the footsteps of their predecessors. All agreed that the law should and would be strictly adhered to hereafter, and each was of the opinion that such a course would result in a great saving to the state.

A further conference was held with the printing board and it was agreed that hereafter the board would insist that all printing and printed supplies must be furnished through and by the printing board, as contemplated by law.

The committee suggests two plans—an appropriation should be made to cover the entire costs of state printing, advertising for bids and the salary of the experts, or an appropriation should be made to cover the salary of the printing expert, for advertising and a specific appropriation for each department of the state government. In the report the committee favors the latter plan.

Following this report, S. F. 275, providing for the purchase of legislative supplies and the care of the same by the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and S. F. 276, providing that this board shall consist of the secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and land commissioner, were placed at the head of the general file and then ordered engrossed.

S. F. 190, providing for the appointment of a state accountant at a salary of $1,800, was ordered engrossed. This bill was the result of a recommendation made by the commissioner of public lands and buildings in his report. It was later recommended by Governor Mickey in his message to the legislature. The original bill provided that a salary of $2,000 be paid the accountant, but this was cut down by the senate. It shall be the duty of the state accountant to check up the books of the various state institutions and to institute a systematic method of bookkeeping.

Direct Vote for Senators.

H. R. 167, providing that the legislature memorialize congress to enact legislation providing for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote, was amended by the senate and passed. It is said the amendments will be unanimously concurred in by the house. They are:

Section 1. That it is deemed necessary to amend the constitution of the United States so as to make provision therein for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Sec. 2. That pursuant to the provisions of article v of the constitution of the United States application is hereby made to the congress of the United States to call a convention to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Sec. 3. That a copy of this joint resolution be sent to each senator and representative from the state of Nebraska in the congress of the United States and to each presiding officer of the senate and house composing the house.

After adding another long list of bills to the general file the senate passed the following:

S. F. 177, relating to the commitment of girls to the State Industrial school.

S. F. 103, relating to boys under 18 years old convicted of crime and their commitment to the Industrial school.

S. F. 237, providing for roads to bridges across streams on county lines.

The committee of the whole reported for engrossment the following bills:

S. F. 129, providing that keepers of stock shall have first lien.

S. F. 143, providing for the appointment by the land commissioner of a state surveyor and draughtsman.

S. F. 182, providing for the appointment of three ex-union soldiers upon the Board of Soldiers Relief Commission.

S. F. 111, relating to compensation of township officers.

S. F. 87, the exemption law, after much discussion was allowed to retain its place on general file and nothing was done with it.

S. F. 113, allowing independent telephones to enter Omaha, was allowed to retain its place on general file and was not discussed, upon motion of Reynolds of Dodge, its introducer.

TOUCH FIREWORKS IN HOUSE

Franchised Corporation Assessment Amendment is the Occasion.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—(Special.)—By unanimous consent of the house McClay of Lancaster this morning introduced H. R. 488 with the governor's recommendation, empowering the board of public lands and buildings to petition the city council of Lincoln for the paving of those streets on the east and south abutting on the capitol grounds. The bill was read for the first time.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the revenue bill, beginning with section 60.

An amendment by Loomis of Dodge was adopted to section 61, striking out the words "that operate on the assessment plan, have no capital stock and make no dividends," relating to the taxation of Nebraska life, fire or accident insurance or surety companies, except fraternal beneficiary associations and mutual companies on their gross premiums.

Section 62 was the cause of prolonged and sharp and at times, pointed debate. It was over the tax that should be exacted of peddlers. The original section provided an annual tax of $5 outside of the limits of towns or cities for pedestrians, $15 for peddlers with one-horse vehicles and $25 for two-horse vehicles. An amendment by Rouse of Hall changed these figures respectively to $25, $50 and $75.

When that part of the bill dealing with corporations was reached, Gilbert of Douglas proposed the amendment looked for to change the bill so as to admit street railways, water works, electric and gas companies to the system of taxation proposed in the case of express, telegraph and telephone companies, to tax their gross earnings for one year as a franchise tax, in addition to the levy on tangible property.

After a lengthy and spirited debate the amendment was put to vote and lost.

An amendment by Deles Dernier of Cass provided to assess by the state board of equalization instead of the local assessor, corporations operating railroad bridges or highways independent of railroad companies, compelling the valuation fixed by the state board to be returned to the local assessor as a basis for taxation.

Ten Eyck opposed the amendment for he said it would exempt from local taxation the East Omaha and Omaha & Council Bluffs motor bridges over the Missouri river and let them be valued exclusively by the state board.

Deles Dernier cast the lone vote for his amendment, which therefore was lost.

At 5:15 o'clock the house adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

Governor Mickey today sent to the house a request that these items be incorporated in the general appropriation bill: Thirty thousand dollars for a hospital at the Soldiers' home at Milford; $5,000 for a stand pipe, $10,000 for a power house, $4,000 for commissary department and a quartermaster at Grand Island; $2,000 for a laundry, $2,500 for a dynamo and engine. These items are recommended by the committees on soldiers' homes, finance, ways and means, accounts and expenditures and public lands and buildings.

OUTPUT OF PACKING HOUSES

South Omaha Starts Off Summer Season in Second Place in Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The Price Current says: The summer season, beginning March 1, opens with a small supply of hogs. The total western packing was 340,000 head, compared with 425,000 the preceding week and 395,000 last year. Packing at prominent places since March 1 compares as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Chicago	160,000	195,000
South Omaha	50,000	65,000
Kansas City	40,000	55,000
St. Louis	35,000	30,000
St. Joseph	45,000	45,000
Indianapolis	20,000	22,000
Milwaukee	10,000	12,000
Cincinnati	10,000	11,000
Cedar Rapids	10,000	8,000
Sioux City	10,000	18,000
St. Paul	30,000	16,000

The Signal of Distress.

Whites of eyes and skin yellow show liver troubles and jaundice. Dr. King's New Life Pills cure or no pay. Only 25c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

HAS A LIMIT

But the Power of Pure Food is Seldom Exhausted.

There is, of course, a limit to the curative abilities even of pure food, but it is a fact that this is seldom reached. There are cases of disease so deep-rooted that they will never be cured.

It is nevetheless a profound fact that the pure food Grape-Nuts, the most scientific food in the world, has effected marvelous results in cases where medical science has given up the sufferer and it seemed there was no hope. Veterans of the civil war are not youngsters any more (it is nearly 40 years since Appomattox) and when the ill health comes to one of the old soldiers he has not the assistance of youth to help him pull through. But scientific feeding can actually rebuild old bodies and generally build them well. An old soldier who now lives as Boise, Idaho, says.

"I am an old soldier. I have suffered greatly from heart trouble, hypertrophy and aneurism. In addition to this I had terrible indigestion, which caused smothering and choking spells, and I have also been partially paralyzed in the left shoulder and right side. While at a friend's house one time I tried Grape-Nuts as a breakfast dish, and liked it so well that I continued to use it.

"Here is the result, and it seems marvelous: I have almost recovered the use of my paralyzed shoulder and arm and my right side is greatly improved, my digestion is almost as good as ever and I have not had a smothering or choking spell since I used the food. I sleep peacefully without nervous starts, I do not tire so easily, my hand is firm and less tremulous and the spells of faintness, once very bad, have ceased entirely. Food cannot cure what cannot be cured, of course, but this I know, that Grape-Nuts has brought me rest and freedom from pain and deliverance from the terrible smothering spells.

"I use two to four teaspoonfuls at a meal with milk, a little sugar and a raw egg. I think a great deal depends upon the regularity with which the food is eaten." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

ACCEPTS MONROE DOCTRINE

Argentine First South American State to Acknowledge Claim.

ASKS HAY TO ENDORSE DEBT VIEWS

Says Weak Nations Would Be Swallowed Up if Strong Ones Could Claim Immediate Cash, but Gets Noncommittal Answer.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following statment was given out tonight at the Argentine legation:

Recent publications referring to the note of instruction sent by the Argentine government to its minister in Washington Dr. Garcia Merou, in regard to some of the features of the Venezuela incident, gave the erroneous impression that Argentina asked for an alliance with the United States and that its proposal was rejected by the secretary of state.

In fact, the dispatch of Dr. Drago, minister of foreign relations of the Argentine republic, aimed only to explain to his diplomatic agent in Washington the views of his home government relative to the collection of public debts of American states by European nations and instructed him to convey these views to Secretary Hay, expressing his hope that the doctrine of international public law set forth by the Argentine government should prove acceptable to the United States.

Creditors May Be Dangerous.

Taking into consideration the real character of many of the obligations contracted by the governments of the minor South American republics, the Argentine government has felt that there is great danger to the peace of the continent if the compulsory demand for immediate payment of public debts, or national obligations is to be accepted in silence, without discrimination, as a right of the stronger powers of Europe to control and dominate the weaker and struggling states of Central and South America.

On this point the Argentine minister of foreign relations in his note remarks that the capitalist who supplies any money to a foreign state always takes into consideration the resources of the country.

The compulsory and immediate demand for payment at a given moment of a public debt by means of force would not produce other than the ruin of the weaker nations and the absorption of their government altogether by the powerful nations of the earth.

We do not pretend, neither can we either pretend, that these nations shall occupy an exceptional position in their relations with European powers who have the undoubted right to protect their subjects as amply as in any other part of the globe, against any injustice they may have been victims of. The only thing the Argentine republic maintains is the principle, already accepted, that there cannot be European territorial expansion in or oppression of the people of this continent, because their unfortunate financial condition might oblige one of them to put off the fulfilment of its obligations. The principle which we maintain is that a public debt cannot give rise to an armed intervention, and much less to the territorial occupation of the soil of American nations by any European power.

Hay Suggests Arbitration.

Complying with his instructions, Minister Merou left a copy of this communication with the secretary of state. In his reply, Mr. Hay did not express assent or dissent to the doctrine of public law set forth in the note of the Argentine minister of foreign relations. He referred the minister to the messages of December 3, 1901, and December 2, 1902.

Secretary Hay said further that the government of the United States would always be glad to see claims by one state against another growing out of individual wrongs or national obligations left to the decision of an impartial arbitral tribunal before which the litigant nations, weak and strong alike, may stand as equals in the eye of international law and mutual duty.

One of the more important features of the Argentine note is the recognition and endorsement given by the government of that republic to the Monroe doctrine which for the first time is acknowledged and accepted as a principle of American public law by a nation of South America.

CORNELL STUDENTS RETURN

Though Fever is Not Stamped Out College Boys Decide to Resume Studies.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—The increase in the number of students returning to the university to renew work was more marked today than at any time since the fever exodus began a month ago.

The report of the health officer shows five new cases of typhoid during the last twenty-four hours. Frank Dudgen of New York city, a freshman in the college of law, was taken to the Cornell annex today with typhoid fever. Dr. Soper announced today that the city facilities for carting away garbage would be increased threefold tomorrow.

The work of disinfecting is progressing rapidly under the direction of Dr. Soper.

MINERS PROSECUTE MARSHAL

Seek to Bring Officer to Justice for Shooting Virginia Comrades.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The United Mine Workers' national organization has formally taken up the recent killing of William Dodson, William Clark and Richard Clayton at Beckley, W. Va. It is announced that the national organization will open its $1,000,000 treasury fund to prosecute United States Marshal D. W. Cunningham, who is charged by the miners with responsibility for the death of the men.

Chris Evans of Nelsonville, O., who has been handling the case, and William Blakely and G. W. Purcell, Indiana organizers, who have been sent to assist him, have been notified to proceed with vigor.

GET-RICH MAN GOES TO JAIL

Pleads Guilty to Using Assumed Name and Is Given One Year in Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Thomas Byrnes, one of the men arrested in the recent raid on "get-rich-quick" concerns, was today sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

As the police could not get any of his victims to appear against him he was charged with doing business under an assumed name, pleaded guilty and was sentenced. Byrnes' business was one of the smaller ones broken up by the police.

DYNAMITE MAIMS FIVE BOYS

Lads Ignite Stick of High Explosive and Three May Die as Result.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—Five boys were badly injured by an explosion of dynamite here today.

Three will die. The condition of one of the others is serious.

A Money Order Clerk In Roxbury, Mass., Post Office Has a Blessed Experience With

Paine's Celery Compound

The World's Best Spring Medicine

The blood plays an important part in our physical economy, and, in a liquid state, constitutes a large part of the entire body. Unhealthy conditions of the life stream affect seriously all parts of the human system. It seems unnecessary to remind intelligent people that, when vitality is low,

T. F. McCARTHY, Roxbury, Mass.

when the appetite fails, when oppressed by tired feelings and heaviness, when headaches and insomnia make our days miserable, when itchings, skin troubles and eruptions cause alarm, that the condition of the blood calls for prompt attention.

If you have delayed the work of purifying the blood in the past months, you cannot with safely allow the spring time to pass without some effort on your part to rid yourself of perils and dangers. In the spring season Paine's Celery Compound effectively removes all impurities from the blood, so that the vital fluid goes on its health-restoring mission to heart, lungs, brain and all other parts, making you vigorous and healthy and stronger than ever before. Mr. T. F. McCarthy, Roxbury, Mass., Post Office Money Order Clerk, and a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, writes thus:

"I wish to express my appreciation of your most valuable remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. I had been troubled with a violent itching on hands and feet, coupled with swelling, all due to impure blood. After using Paine's Celery Compound three days the itching and swelling completely disappeared, and, after use of one full bottle, I find myself in good health."

A skin of beauty is a joy forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Disease, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of fifty-five years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend "GOURAUD'S CREAM" as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the United States and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

"CLEANLINESS"

Is the watchword for health and vigor, comfort and beauty. Mankind is learning not only the necessity but the luxury of cleanliness. SAPOLIO, which has wrought such changes in the home, announces her sister triumph—

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

A special soap which energizes the whole body, starts the circulation and leaves an exhilarating glow. *All grocers and druggists.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Managers.

TONIGHT ONLY

The greatest of all Italian Leaders

CREATORE

and his celebrated Band of 60.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Friday and Saturday Matinee and Night "THE TELEPHONE GIRL"

Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c; night, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

BRIGHTON Orpheum

Telephone 1531.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE

MATINEE TODAY Any part of house 25c

CHILDREN 10c.

TONIGHT 8:15.

10c, 25c, 50c.

Lobby Cafe "For Ladies" John Kelkenney Prop. An ideal place for a cosy after-the-theater party. Half Broiled Lobster .. 50c Clubhouse Sandwiches, 25c 216 So. 17th, Bee Bldg.

"THE ONLY ONE"

The Hotel Dellone

"Absolutely Fireproof"

Rates: $2 to $3 per day.

Rooms clean, light and warm—steam heated.

Our guests are our best recommendation.

14th and Capitol Ave.

H. F. Cady, Proprietor. R. W. Johnson, Mgr.

FORCE for the FEEBLE

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Genuine signed J. Liebig in blue.

BENNETT'S

THERE IS STILL BIG GAME IN THE PIANO FIELD

50c on the Dollar

PENDING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY TO A

Rapid Riddance Sale of PIANOS and ORGANS

50c ON THE DOLLAR FOR A VERY FEW DAYS

Over 80 Superb Pianos to Select From.

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