Telephone 694. Bee, Jan. 18, 1905.

The Grand Clearing Sale of Dress Goods Remnants Thursday

Waist lengths, skirt lengths for children's dresses and many full dress patterns, left from the great January Clearing Sale. Now we are going to make Thursday the greatest day of all in point of value-giving. Note care fully these sweeping reductions.

Regular $1.00 Paon Finished Suiting, marked at the rate of 37c a yard.
Regular $1.50 Brown Checked Suiting, marked at the rate of 41c a yard.
Regular $1.00 Panama Novelty Dress Goods, marked at rate of 39c yard.

All roads lead to this great remnant sale Thursday, they go on sale at eight o'clock in the morning. We will give the ladies of Omaha and vicinity an opportunity to buy reliable dress goods at lower prices than ever before. The earlier you choose the better the choice. Hundreds to choose from. Read each item below twice, it will give you a better idea what sweeping reductions we are going to make.

7 yd. Remnant Brown Mix Suiting—good weight, nicely finished, one of this season's newest fabrics, remnant for 89c.

7½ yard Navy Blue Shephard's Check—in the new worsted finish, navy ground, with colored hair stripes forming small checks, remnant for $1.98.

3⅝ yd. Remnant Paon Suiting—handsome silk finish, regular $1.00 quality, remnant for 74c.

3 yd. Remnant Brown Princess Cloth—light in weight, beautiful rich luster, regular 75c quality, remnant for 84c.

4⅝ yd. Remnant Panama Novelty—in the new grey, green ground, with tiny dot of red, regular $1.00 quality, remnant for $1.97.

7½ yard Remnant Navy Brilliatine—handsome rich silk luster remnant for $1.91.

5½ yd. Remnant Brown and Black Check Suiting—52-in., the new paon finish, regular $1.50 quality remnant for $2.37.

4½ yd. Remnant Navy Blue all Wool Cheviot—good weight, good strong fabric remnant for $1.13.

4 yards Remnant Nun's Veiling—new reseda green, all wool, regular 65c quality, remnant for 79c.

7½ yard Remnant Frosted or Crystal Suiting—46-in, hunters green, handsome rich silk, frosted finish, regular $1.00 quality remnant for $1.79.

7 yd. Remnant Hunter's Green Suiting—one of this season's best fabrics remnant for $1.03.

4¾ yd. Remnant Brown Mix Brilliantine—handsome silk luster, remnant for $1.17.

5¾ yd. Remnant Navy Blue Mix Voile—46 inches, very new and stylish, regular $1.00 quality remnant for $2.09.

3 yd. Remnant Navy Mohair—fine nice quality, remnant for 43c.

January Special Sale of Ready-Made Sheets, Pillow Cases.

Here is where the biggest saving comes in.

If you need any buy them now, you can not make a mistake. All the best and most reliable staple brands at the following reductions.

Ready-Made Sheets

SIZE 63x90.
50c Sheets now 41c each.
65c Sheets now 53c each.
85c Sheets now 68c.
75c Sheets now 64c.
$1.15 Sheets now 89c.

SIZE 72x90.
55c Sheets now 45c.
65c Sheets now 47½c.
72c Sheets now 60c.
85c Sheets now 62c.
$1.20 Sheets now 96c.

SIZE 72x99.
$1.05 Sheets now 85c.
$1.25 Sheets now 98c.

SIZE 81x90.
60c Sheets now 48c.
75c Sheets now 55c.
80c Sheets now 64c.
95c Sheets now 74c.
$1.00 Sheets now 79c.
$1.25 Sheets now $1.00.

SIZE 81x99.
85c Sheets now 70c each.
$1.00 Sheets now 80c each.
$1.30 Sheets now $1.05 each.

SIZE 90x99.
90c Sheets now 75c each.
$1.20 Sheets now 96c each.
$1.35 Sheets now $1.10 each.

Ready-Made Pillow Cases

SIZE 42x36.
13c Cases now 8c each.
17c Cases now 13½c each.
19c Cases now 12c each.
22c Cases now 18½c each.
25c Cases now 20c each.

42x38½.
22c Cases now 18½c each.
32c Cases now 26c each.

SIZE 45x36.
14½c Cases now 9½c.
18c Cases now 13½c.
24c Cases now 19c.
28c Cases now 22c.

SIZE 45x38½.
35c Cases now 28c.

SIZE 50x36.
11c Cases now 6c.
15½c Cases now 10c.
19c Cases 14c.
25c Cases now 20c.

SIZE 50x38½.
28c Cases now 22½c each.
38c Cases now 30c each.

Knitted Underwear for Women

These garments are all marked at reduced prices, as not one will be carried over until next season.

Women's all wool union suits, natural gray, small sizes only, reduced from $3.50 to $2.00 per suit.

Women's wool union suits, colors, gray or white, small sizes only, reduced from $2.50 to $2.00.

Women's wool vests and pants, white, reduced from $2.00 to $1.25 each.

Women's fleeced cotton vests, extra large sizes, the 50c quality now 25c and the 75c quality 35c each.

Boys' heavy fleeced cotton union suits, color, gray; flat goods, all sizes, reduced from 50c to 25c.

Children's Swiss ribbed cotton vests and pants, most all sizes in stock, regular price from 23c to 38c, reduced to 19c and 25c each.

Boys' wool drawers, in gray or camel's hair colors, regular prices 60c to 75c, reduced to 39c each, all sizes.

Linens

If you have not supplied yourself with linens during our great Japuary linen sale come tomorrow. There is opportunity for a great saving.

Table linens, napkins and cloths with border all around at prices that will prevail only a few days longer.

To Our Out-of-Town Customers

We especially invite you to attend in person, as it is impossible to fill mail orders on account of the rapidly changing stocks during this sale.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

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

PLENTY OF PROOF

From People You Know—from Omaha Citizens

The greatest skeptic can hardly fail to be convinced in the face of evidence like this. It is impossible to produce better proof of merit than the testimony of residents of Omaha, of people who can be seen at any time. Read the following case of it:

Mr. William Cooper of 518 South 17th street, employed at the Waterloo creamery, says:—"I was taken with a severe case of the grip and it left me with a lame and aching back, especially bad mornings, when I could scarcely drag myself about, and it was a hard task to get dressed. My work requires me to stand in wet places at times and this had a tendency to make my back worse. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I procured them at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store. They completely cured me and did it quickly."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

elected senator mounted the stand and faced the large assemblage the applause increased in volume and had barely died out when Lieutenant Governor McGilton arose to add the formality of introducing Senator Burkett. This was the occasion for renewed cheering. Senator Burkett at 12:17 began the delivery of his address, concluding at 12:41. Preliminary to his prepared address the senator-elect facetiously remarked that, "This might be very sudden to some of you; I am sure it is to me, for the committee has just notified me." This caused a ripple of laughter.

Senator Burkett Talks.

Mr. Burkett said:

Mr. President of the Joint Convention, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislature: I deem this election to the United States senate the highest honor that the state can give one. It is the highest position that any state can give to any man. I thank you for it. "Thank" is so small a word and so easily said, and oft-times so lightly said that some way it seems almost inadequate to express my feelings. If the English language contained a stronger word of gratitude I assure you that I would use it. My appreciation is sincere, but language fails. As there are no words to express grief nor any to portray the sublime emotions of joy, so are there none adequate to convey the feelings of the heart bounding with gratitude.

I pledge you six years of the best service that I can give to the state and the nation as my appreciation of your generosity here and now. I crave your indulgence while I go further and thank the people of the state who elected you and thus gave you the power to confer this honor. (Cheers.)

I realize that with this election there comes much of duty and something of responsibility. There is also something of achievement and something of honor in being elected a United States senator. But I have never believed that "success" in politics was simply to be elected to something. The prize in public life is not in getting office, that is only the opportunity to contest for the prize. There is little in title. The genuine reward—the cherished ambition of the soul is the approbation of a loving constituency for some measure of success in performing the duties of the office. You have given me the title, I will try and make it honorable. You have given me the opportunity, I will undertake to win the prize. (Cheers.)

I congratulate you all upon your own election. It is an expression of confidence that you may well appreciate. It is an old and familiar platitude that "the world wants better men," I am an optimist and believe that the world has the best men today and the most of them since "The sentinel stars set their watch in the sky." From a personal acquaintance with each of you I believe that this legislature will be the best that Nebraska has ever had. I say that with all deference to the high character of preceding legislatures, one of which I had the honor of being a member.

Discrimination is Wrong.

Law making must keep up with the evolution of industry and with every possibility of injustice. The rebate, arbitrary and disproportionate rates under same conditions and other forms of discrimination between individuals and communities are injustices and wrongs against the public and therefore proper subjects of governmental inquiry. The congress of the United States, so far as its authority goes, has recognized its duty and has not been slow to act. Anti-trust laws, the Interstate Commerce commission, the anti-rebate law, the Bureau of Corporations, appropriation of money for special counsel, and enactments for speedy trial, are some of the governmental factors that congress has already employed. Sufficient has not yet been done. New agencies may yet be needed, additional powers to those already created may be sufficient. A governmental agency given the authority to determine rates and yet without power to enforce its decrees, is not only futile and impotent for any good, but like the old Continental congress that could declare war, but could not muster an army or raise a dollar, is of little consolation at home and commands no respect abroad. I am not in accord with the distinguished citizen of our own state who advocates state ownership of railroads as the solution of the problem. I do not believe it is the best way or the most economic way. In general terms I do not believe that the government should do anything that individuals can do. What the government has undertaken to do in the past has been what was too large for private enterprise to undertake or of not sufficient remuneration to warrant the investment of private capital. Public ownership thwarts individualism, stupefies hope and ambition, hampers inventive genius and destroys opportunity. Better than own the railroads is to exercise such proper and sufficient control as shall make them efficiently and economically to serve the public.

With President Roosevelt's recent message still fresh in our minds and with our confidence in his honesty and energy, there can be no doubt with anyone that this matter of transportation and all the others of the great problems of our internal trade and commerce, as well as those of labor and capital, will have as they are now receiving, proper investigation to the end that wise, conservative, patriotic and efficient legislation shall be had. (Cheers.)

During the late campaign I stood on nearly 200 platforms in the state and in every instance my effort and purpose were to advocate the policies of President Roosevelt and uphold his hands and to stand shoulder to shoulder and side by side with the nation's chief executive.

Stands with President.

And let me say here, as I indicated to you in my telegram a few days ago, that it will be my pleasure to stand firmly with the president and to sustain his arm in his efforts to solve these great problems.

We have passed the period of uncertainty in this country. We are no longer "an infant republic," but a "full grown nation." We have gone beyond the "hoping that we shall become a great nation"—we are a great nation. We have spent our time of apprenticeship as a governing power and we believe that no question is too subtle for us to fathom and no undertaking too great for us to handle. We made America free, we made Cuba free, and under the guidance of a good Providence we have gone 7,000 miles into the ocean to carry freedom to the people of the Philippine islands. We sent our guns there, we sent our boys there, we sent our teachers and preachers and Bibles there. Old Glory is there, and by the conscience of 80,000,000 of people liberty is there. We are not going to stop until we make it easier for some people to visit the islands who don't seem to comprehend just what we are doing over there.

We have undertaken to dig the Panama canal so that bye and bye a ship can sail from Boston right into Manila harbor. The American people wanted the canal a long time before we had the Philippines and before most of them knew just where the islands were. And if we fail to appreciate the Divine will in the Manila bay accident, we ought at least to be grateful for the excuse it has furnished the United States for confiscating the liabilities of a defunct, impotent and somewhat discredited corporation and assuming the responsibility of digging the canal ourselves. The suddenness of it shocks some nerves, and the certainty of it no doubt shockes some calculations. But the canal will be built because we have the nerve to undertake it, the genius to do it and the money to pay for it.

The overwhelming majorities increasing year by year with the tariff the main issue establishes without doubt that the American people believe in the protective policy. During our hundred years of national life we have tried all forms and all schedules. But experience teaches us that the greatest prosperity has come to us when the products of labor of this country have been protected against the importation of the products of labor of foreign countries. The degree of protection needed in the main can be measured by the difference in the cost of labor here and abroad. America is the best market place in the world and the American producer is entitled at least to an equal chance in that market with the foreign vender. The years under this policy have been the happy, prosperous and progressive years, they have been the years when labor was best employed, when factories were busiest, when wages were highest and mankind most contented. With the policy determined and protection established the question then settles itself down to one of detail to produce the desired results.

The only tariff question, or the only phase of it that now confronts us is the schedules of the present tariff law. While there is some disagreement as to the rates in some particulars there is lacking as yet any sufficient consensus of opinion as would warrant the risk of the provisions of that law to the more or less uncertain results of general tariff revision. I can think of no greater danger, both fancied and real, that could possibly threaten us than a hasty, precipitate revision of the Dingley law. No law was ever made with more care. No law was ever made by more competent hands. No law ever produced so splendid results, with the quickness almost of magic and the continuance of years. No law ever sustained itself so long in the confidence of the industrial world.

It is easy to talk tariff revision. It is more difficult to agree on the revision and to frame tariff laws. Or to put it in a better way by using the words of the late, lamented Speaker Reed, "It is easy to revise the tariff—in your mind." In view of the delicacy of the subject, the sublime importance of the undertaking to all industrial United States, and the danger of too hasty or immature action I most heartily approve of the decision of the president as reported in the press, not to call, for the present, and early summer at least, an extra session of congress for tariff revision.

There are other public questions to which I would gladly refer, but on this occasion and at this late hour their omission perhaps is entirely appropriate.

Compliments First District.

Before I close I pause for a word with the people of this dear old First district. There is no other position in public life that brings one in closer contact with his constituency than representative in congress. There is no position that fosters more real affection. Our associations in this district have been unusually friendly. No man ever represented a better district, no man ever had a more loyal constituency and no man ever loved his constituency more than I have loved you that I have served so long. You never failed me and you never have forsaken me. For six years you have stood by me and with me in every duty. What a district and what a people. What loyalty and what devotion. Three unanimous nominations with every delegate instructed by the unanimous vote of every county convention. Four times elected with increased majorities every time, and last spring while honoring me with a congressional nomination you also instructed your delegates to the state convention to endorse my candidacy for United States senator. I can never forget your generosity. I can never repay your kindness. I shall cherish ever in my heart the fond memories of these years as your congressman.

I cannot sever these close relations without something of sadness. It has not been without much regret that I have felt myself drawn farther from you as it would seem in assuming the duties of this larger field. But, gentlemen, it is only in the "seeming," for I hold you dearer today than ever before and may the wheels of time run down ere I must give up the friendships that have been mine during these years of association. Prouder than all else to me today is the fact that I have no unkind feeling toward a single person and so far as I know in all these seven counties not a single personal enemy. I ask you who are here to carry a message of love and appreciation to those who are not present. In my name thank and assure them that while our relations may be altered nominally that our friendship shall never be less.

On tomorrow I shall forward to the governor of the state my resignation as congressman for the term to which you elected me last November. My place can be filled by a better man, but never by one who loved you more. Whoever he may be, I bespeak for him the same assistance and the same loyal support that has been so richly mine.

Gentlemen of the legislature, I accept this position to which you have elected me and thank you for it. At the proper time I shall assume the duties and undertake the responsibilities and God being my helper I hope to perform them faithfully and well.

Mr. Burkett endorsed the decision of the president to call no extra session of congress, favored conservatism in revising the tariff, paid a tribute to the First congressional district, which he has served so long; announced he would tomorrow place his resignation as congressman in the hands of the governor and formerly accepted the toga at the hands of the legislature.

SENATE HAS A SHORT SESSION

Amendment to Revenue Law Recommended for Passage.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—For the first time the senate this morning went into a committee of the whole to discuss bills on general file. There were only two bills to be considered, and both were ordered engrossed for a third reading. They were S. F. 2, by Good of Nemaha, providing that the state board should have power to equalize property by lowering or raising valuations upon the different classes, and S. F. 5, providing for a simplification of the preparation of evidence for an appeal to the supreme court. After the reading of bills on second and first readings the senate adjourned to the house to become a part of the joint session that elected Elmer J. Burkett United States senator. At 1 o'clock adjournment was taken until 10 tomorrow.

The following bills were read a first time:

S. F. 59, by Dimery of Seward—To consolidate the Home of the Friendless with the Girls' Industrial home at Milford.

S. F. 60, by Dimery of Seward—Increasing the salary of the deputy game warden from $1,200 to $1,800 a year and that of the fish commissioner from $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

S. F. 61, by Dimery of Seward—To consolidate the Girls' Industrial home at Geneva with the Boys' Industrial school at Kearney, transferring the inmates of the former to Kearney and renting or leasing the state buildings at Geneva.

S. F. 62, by Meserve of Knox—Providing a penalty for practicing law without having been admitted to the bar.

S. F. 63, by Jackson of Gage—Permitting counties, towns and villages to foreclose tax certificates.

S. F. 64, by Jones of Otoe—Takes the Missouri river out of the jurisdiction of game laws with the exception of 100 feet at the mouth of other streams emptying into it.

S. F. 65, by Tucker of Richardson—Allowing county treasurers to do away with a needless record book and making valid all entries made in the wrong book.

S. F. 66, by Jones of Otoe—Making game law inoperative insofar as the Missouri river is concerned.

S. F. 67, by Jones of Otoe—To provide for fishways. This with the other two fish bills introduced by Jones are also meant to make valid a portion of the game laws now said to be unconstitutional.

S. F. 68, by Williams of Wayne—Appointing a state board of control for the soldiers' homes and all charitable institutions, appointments to be made by the governor and the board to consist of three members, each of whom shall receive $2,500 a year and serve six years. The board shall make all appointments for heads of institutions.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS OF HOUSE

First Session of Committee of the Whole, with Jackson Presiding.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Convening at 10 o'clock this morning the house listened to the introduction of a number of bills.

Standing committees reported favorably on H. R. 1, H. R. 5 and for more time on H. R. 3, the guaranty bond bill by Burns of Lancaster, the bill by Kyd of Gage to readopt Cobbey's statutes and the bill of Windham of Cass for six supreme court commissioners, respectively.

Going into committee of the whole for the first time, Jackson of Antelope being in the chair, the house recommended for passage H. Rs. 1 and 5.

At 11 o'clock, on motion of Wilson of Pawnee, the house took a recess until 11:45, to meet with the senate in joint session for the election of a United States senator.

H. R. 90, by Cassell of Otoe—An act to appropriate to public road fund all proceeds from taxes on inheritance.

H. R. 91, by Cassell of Otoe—An act to provide for receipts for payments of inheritance tax in conformity with the foregoing bill.

H. R. 92, by Cassell of Otoe—An act to amend section 10,715 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes of 1903 and to repeal said section as now existing, in conformity with the foregoing.

H. R. 93, by Cassell of Otoe—An act to amend section 10,715 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes of 1903 and to repeal said section as now existing, in conformity with the foregoing.

H. R. 94, by Cassell of Otoe—An act to repeal section 10,722 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes of 1903, in conformity with the foregoing.

H. R. 95, by Cassell of Otoe—An act to amend section 10,724 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes of 1903, and to repeal said section as now existing, in conformity with the foregoing.

H. R. 96, by Doran of Garfield—An act defining the duties of railroad companies in the shipment and transportation of live stock, and providing penalties for the violation thereof. Requires railroads to allow one round-trip pass for each car of live stock and an additional return trip pass for each two decks in addition shipped at same time; makes roads liable for damage to stock on request to furnish such transportation; requires caboose on stock trains; stock to be transported at average speed of not less than sixteen miles an hour.

H. R. 97, by Clarke of Douglas—An act to provide for change of the place of trial in justice court on account of the bias, prejudice and interest of the justice.

H. R. 98, by Clarke of Douglas—An act to provide for jury trials in justice courts.

H. R. 99, by Clarke of Douglas—An act to fix jury fees in justice courts.

H. R. 100, by Clarke of Douglas—An act to provide for the payment of costs on the change of the place of trial in justice courts.

H. R. 101, by Kaley of Webster—An act to provide for participation by the state of Nebraska at the Lewis and Clark exposition and for the appropriation of $15,000 therefor.

H. R. 102, by Ward of Sarpy—An act to appropriate the sum of $2,000 for the purpose of constructing additional fish ponds, etc., at the state fish hatcheries at South Bend.

H. R. 103, by Muxen of Douglas—An act to declare void sales, trades or other disposition of stocks of goods or portions thereof in bulk. Identical with senate bill.

H. R. 104, by Lee of Douglas—An act to regulate the sale of cocaine, morphine and opium, requiring a physician's certificate for purchase, imposing penalty of $20 to $100. Emergency.

H. R. 105, by Clarke of Douglas—An act to provide for the presentation of a silver service, or other suitable gift, to the officers and crew of the battleship Nebraska.

H. R. 106, by Barton of Valley—An act to provide for consolidation or reinsurance of the risks of fraternal beneficiary societies with or by other societies or organizations, and providing a plan therefor. Requires approval of the state auditor and a two-thirds vote of local or supreme lodges or societies concerned.

Judge Holmes Comes Out.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Judge Edward P. Holmes today announced himself as a candidate for congress to succeed Mr. Burkett. Mr. Holmes has served twelve years as a district judge, and in the contest for the delegation from Lancaster county he will be a strong factor. As a judge he has occupied a position of standing and as an orator he is effective and pleasing. He said today to a correspondent for The Bee:

"In his message to congress President Roosevelt has very clearly defined the present paramount issue to be proper and reasonable regulation of the railroads of the county, by such an extension of the scope of the Interstate Commerce commission as will give that body power to make its findings and orders immediately enforcible. I take the ground that the First district should be represented by a republican who stands with the president upon this issue, some man whose past affiliations and present surroundings justify the belief that he is sincere when he pledges himself to support the chief executive in his announced policy. That pledge I unreservedly and heartily give and I invite all who believe with me on this question and who think that I can serve the people of this district faithfully and well to assist me in my canvass.

"I also pledge myself to vote for a bill that shall effectively stop the giving of rebates by the railroads, and shall do all I can to wipe out a system that gives one man advantage over another."

Singers must prevent sore throats. They have used Piso's Cure 42 years.

ANDERSON'S CHARTER BILL

Has One All Ready for Introduction in the Lower House of Legislature.

CHANGES IN SALARIES OF OFFICERS

Number of Present Boards Are Disposed of and Duties Thrown on Mayor and the Council.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Andersen of Douglas county has his charter bill ready for introduction in the house. He intends to present it tomorrow. The bill is an elaborate one and makes many revisions. The bill provides for from ten to thirteen councilmen on salaries of $1,200 a year each. It raises the mayor's salary from $2,500 to $4,000, that of the city attorney from $2,500 to $3,500, city clerk from $2,000 to $2,250, city engineer from $2,500 to $3,000, and cuts down the city comptroller from $3,000 to $2,250. The Board of Public Works is abolished and the power restored to the mayor and city council, with detail work placed under the charge of the city engineer.

In explaining his bill Mr. Andersen said:

"In the proposed charter amendments I have given the matter my personal and careful attention. I realize how difficult it is to construct a new charter in a satisfactory manner by amending the old one. It seems to me that a new charter ought to be provided and such a charter should be submitted to a vote of the people, and if rejected a charter commission should have authority to prepare a new one for resubmission until such time as the people approve a charter satisfactory to them.

"I realize that there will of necessity be more or less criticism in the proposed charter amendments, but I believe a careful reading will convince the public that an earnest effort has been made to improve its present faults in our city government.

"I have purposely introduced the charter thus early because it ought to be read and studied and suggestions made by all interested, as to how it can be made better or more acceptable to the people. It is essentially a public question in which the taxpayers of Omaha should be doubly interested and their suggestions will be highly valued by my colleagues as well as myself.

"I believe the great majority of my constituents are more deeply concerned in having a charter for Omaha which will aid in the upbuilding of the city and permit a clean, economical city government than any other subject. To this end I have consulted with those experienced in municipal affairs and have decided to introduce the charter amendments at once, with the hope that the best citizens will take an interest in the subject and give the Douglas county delegation and the author of the bill the benefit of their suggestions.

Curtails Power of Boards.

"The general policy laid down in the amendments has been to eliminate and curtail the various boards which have grown up year after year, materially taking away the power from the mayor and city council, and restore such powers to the mayor and city council or officers who are elected by the people. The responsibility has been placed as far as possible upon some one public officer. The proposed changes are substantially as follows:

"Not less than ten nor more than thirteen councilmen to be elected by the people for a term of two years.

"The city officers to be elected for two years. The election to be November, 1905, and every two years thereafter. This brings the city election into what are called the off years, so that the public mind will not be absorbed in general political questions, and will give municipal affairs close attention. The newly elected officers will take their seats in January. I regret that the terms of the present city officials will be shortened a few months, but this seems inevitable. It is for the public good to have fall elections, saving in expense one item of from $8,000 to $10,000 and possibly more.

"The mayor and city council are required to provide for the payment of day laborers by the passage of an ordinance paying weekly instead of monthly, as heretofore, thus saving them the trouble and expense of discounting their pay checks.

"It is the duty of the city attorney to proceed against the mayor and city councilmen and their bondsmen in case money is voted out of the treasury illegally and wilfully in excess of appropriations.

"It also provides for the abolishment of personal bonds for city officers and provides for guaranty bonds.

"The mayor and city council are required to have compiled and published all city reports of city officials annually. No annual report has been published during the last eight years. In that time $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 have been paid in taxes and perhaps more, and is being paid in at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, and not a single report has been printed as to how this vast sum of money has been expended. It seems to me that it is surely in the interest of good government that the annual report of all city officials be published.

"The city prosecutor is lifted bodily out of the atmosphere of the Third ward and placed under the direction of the city attorney, his appointment to be made by the city attorney and he is responsible for the work of the city prosecutor.

Changes in Salaries.

The mayor from $2,500 to $4,000.
City comptroller from $3,000 to $2,250.
The city clerk from $2,000 to $2,250.
City engineer from $2,500 to $3,000.
Assistant engineer from $1,800 to $2,000.
City attorney from $2,500 to $3,500.
Councilmen from $900 to $1,200.

"In the city engineer's office this makes an increase of $250 over the salaries before they were changed in the last charter.

"On account of the proposed abolishment of the Board of Public Works and Advisory board, both of these officials will have additional duties and responsibilities. There are no other changes in the salaries.

"The president of the city council while temporarily acting as mayor is prohibited from drawing the full salary of mayor and member of the police board. It is stated that under the present conditions in the absence of the mayor the president of the city council draws salary as mayor, councilman and member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

"The city comptroller is required to check and audit the books monthly of all officers handling city funds and make report to the mayor and council.

"The city clerk is authorized to appoint one chief deputy to act in his absence. Other city officers have power to appoint at least one deputy.

"The Board of Public Works is abolished and the power and authority restored to the mayor and city council, with detailed work placed under the supervision of the city engineer.

"The advisory board is abolished and its power and authority is placed in the hands of the mayor and city council.

"All matters relating to the Board of Health are left in the hands of the health commissioner, under the direction of the mayor and city council. The health commissioner is to be elected.

"The mayor and council are prohibited from paying one-half of the expense of grading from the general fund and from changing the fire limits on resolution.

Public Service Corporations.

"The telephone system has been added to the other public utilities mentioned in section 122. It is made the duty of the city council to pass ordinances regulating charges of public utilities.

"The street car company is not only required to pave between its rails, but between the tracks as well. This was required in former years, but the charter was amended so as to exempt it from paving between the tracks and, as a consequence, this expense has fallen upon the property owners.

"A paving repair plant is authorized. It is made the duty of the city engineer to operate the same and keep the streets and alleys in good repair after the expiration of the term of the guarantee contract.

"It is made the duty of the Fire and Police commission to enforce all laws and ordinances.

"The police magistrate has to appoint the clerk of the police court and give bonds. The clerk is required to give all his time to the duties of the office.

"In paving matters the mayor and city council are authorized to order paving done without petition within 4,000 feet of the court house. The present limit is 3,000 feet.

"For all new paving and repaving, outside of 4,000 feet, the property owner is safeguarded in that no paving can be ordered until petition is filed, thus the right of petition is protected. Streets heretofore paved and on which it is desired to change material on petition of a majority of the owners of feet frontage the mayor and council are authorized to order repavement where paving has been down for eighteen years.

Financial Provisions.

"The sinking fund is increased to meet the fixed charges on bonded indebtedness. The limit on bonded indebtedness is increased to provide for intersections and other bonds voted by the people from time to time. The excess is now small, the people have already voted additional bonds for intersection, which cannot be marketed unless the total is raised.

"In the allotment of special funds, $30,000 is added to the fire fund and $20,000 to the police fund.

"There is a reduction of $10,000 for cleaning and maintenance of sewers and $10,000 for cleaning and sweeping streets. This leaves ample funds for both purposes, if the city engineer is permitted to use modern improvements, which will increase and not diminish the number of men employed.

"It is believed the amounts named will place both the fire and police departments in good condition and at a net increase of $30,000.

"The foregoing are substantially the proposed changes from the present charter. It has been suggested to me that I would save myself considerable grief and trouble if I would hold back the charter amendments until later in the session, but being a plain business man and accustomed to straightforward dealing, I am going to begin at the beginning the same as if it was a business matter, and I shall place the whole subject before the people and get their views upon it, then I will be better prepared to battle for what is right and what is wanted by my constituents."

Legislative Gossip.

LINCOLN, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Several bills introduced this morning by Representative Clarke of Douglas county are designed to add to the effectiveness of the justice courts. Among other things a provision is made for a change of venue upon the payment by the defendant of the costs of the transcript. This is regarded as an improvement over the present system. The several measures have been introduced with the purpose of remedying some of the defects which have cropped out at Omaha.

The same representative has introduced a bill providing for a commission to secure money for a silver service to be given to the wardroom of the battleship Nebraska. The measure calls for the appropriation of $5,000, to be used by the commission as it deems best. The bill provides that public contributions may be received.

Representative Cassell introduced a series of measures in the house today which are designed to impose a graduated inheritance tax on Nebraska estates, for the purpose of establishing a fund for the construction of permanent roads in the various counties of the state, the money to be expended by county boards in the construction of permanently metaled roadbeds from nine to twelve feet in width. The measure will impose a tax of $2 per $100 on estates over $10,000 when they go to persons related in the first degree, such as sons and daughters. The tax is increased as the relationship becomes more distant, the maximum tax being $6 per $100.

Former Senator Day of Nuckolls county, who was a member of the upper branch of the legislature two years ago, visited the legislature this morning and was an interested witness of the election of a new senator. Mr. Day said he had no "needed" legislation on his mind, but just came down to look around. He expressed himself as being opposed to tampering with

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

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MUSIC LESSONS

Often Bring on Nervous Troubles if the Food is not Right.

It is curious how the study of music and piano practice brings on so many cases of nervous prostration. One would think that an art so divine would protect its votaries. Sometimes the food is at fault.

The daughter of a minister in Albany, Wis., when in the midst of her studies in music, found herself run down and approaching nervous prostration.

"She lost flesh rapidly, appetite disappeared, and that distressing sign of approaching sickness—lassitude and weariness—was with her steadily."

The Minister—her Father—had her put on Grape-Nuts and she began an improvement immediately. He says: "Scores of mornings she ate nothing but Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast, and improved so rapidly that it was a surprise to the family. Now she is in fine condition, has continued her studies, walks four times a day to school—three quarters of a mile each way—and is a fine specimen of health and strength."

The Minister speaks of another young girl, 8 years old, who suffered terribly from chronic indigestion, and was unable to attend school, a weak, puny little girl who could not eat any sort of food without distress.

Upon the suggestion of the Minister she was put on Grape-Nuts food, and a change began to take place within a day or two. She is now a healthy, natural girl.

There's a reason. Every little particle of Grape-Nuts, when examined by a magnifying glass shows on the outside small particles of sugar. This is not ordinary sugar, but is a peculiar kind resulting from the change of starch into sugar, which exudes from the particles during the process of manufacture. This is called Post Sugar and is ready for digestion and assimilation without in any way taxing the organs of the body.

That is one reason why Grape-Nuts will rebuild a person quickly. There is another and even more important reason. The food contains certain elements selected from wheat and barley intended by Nature to be used in rebuilding the soft gray filling in the nerve centers and brain. These elements are phosphate of potash and albumen which combine in the human body to make the soft gray matter referred to.

When the brain and nerves are properly fed the whole machinery of the body moves along with strength and precision. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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