

New Leather

Many and varied are the novelties brought out for the coming season. The new bags we have received are prettier than ever, but. new shapes, new finish in leathers and new style handles.

Ladies Hand Bags in tan, brown and black walrus leather, fitted with coin purse and card case, two plain leather strap handles. Price \$1.50 and \$2.25 each. Ladies' Tourist Bags in brown and tan mountain goat leather, fitted with coin purse and card case, two plain leather strap handles. Price \$3.00 each.

Ladies' tourist Bags in black seal and walrus leather, silk and leather lined. Price \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7.00 and \$8.00 each. Vanity Bags In green and brown alligator leather, silk lined, fitted with coin

purse and card case. Price \$10.00 each. Ladies' Carriage Bags in brown, tan and black seal, also walrus leather, silk and leather lined. Price \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00 each.

Hemstitched Embroideries.

We have received a new lot of hemstitched and embroidered edgings for turn-over collar and cuff sets. Price 10c, 12½c, 16c, 18c, 20c and 25c a yard.

They are unusually pretty. Do not fall to see them Normandy Val Laces.

Normandy Valenciennes laces are very much in demand. See the new pat-

THOMPSON BELDEN&GO

V. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Streets.

law simbering without hope of resurrection; with the absence of definite pengities for its intraction other than an appeal to the couris, and the commission without power to enforce its provisions, does not afford the prospects of much measure of relief. Nevertheless in the desperato

hope that	the house may with this ac-	y yet pass a 1
The detail	led vote was e	s follows:
Yeas-	Hall Conserved TV	The second second
Beghtel,	Haller,	Peterson,
Bresse,		Baunders,
Cady.	Hughes.	Shreck.
Dimery.	Jacknon.	Thomas,
Epperson,	Jones,	Vore.
Price.	Laterty.	Whaley,
Giffin,	Meserve,	Wall,
Gilligan.	Mockett, -	Williams-24.

Sheldon, Absent and not voting-

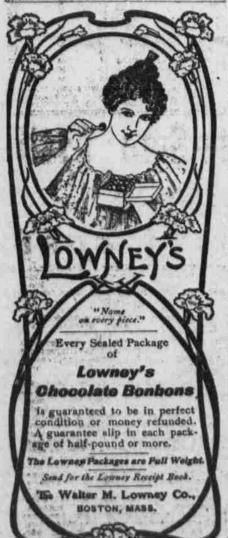
Friends of the movement to establish a binding twine plant at the state penitentlary, which will cost the state in the neighborhood of \$200,000 to establish and maintain the first year, received great encouragement this morning in the senate, when the bill by Haffer to appoint a comkilled. The bill, had it become a law, would have settled the movement for the lish the plant has already passed the house and for many weeks has been in the senate. Members have been flooded with petitions from all quarters of the state favoring the bill and until recently there has been little done against it. Lately, however, the petitions coming in have been in opposition to the binding twine plant. The vote on the Haller measure this morning indicates that the Ernst bill will recelve favorable treatment at the hands of

The entire morning was spent in the passing of bills and all but one measure on third reading was disposed of. The most important measures before the senate were passed and the vote in most instances was unanimous. As a result of the morning session there will go to the house with the senate's approval the Harsh elevator bill, the matter of furnishing cars to shippers of grain; Sheldon's bill for a constitu amendment to allow the investment of the permanent school fund in county and school district bonds; the bill giving telegraph and telephone companies the right of eminent domain; Thomas' proposed constitutional amendment to allow all cities over 5,000 to make their own charters; the bill allowing the Omaha Park board to expend half of the road tax collected in Omaha; Epperson's bill to allow the governor to fix date of infliction of the death penalty when imposed by a court; Epperson's bill to place all charitable institutions under the charge of the State Board of Charities: Saunders' bill to vacate streets outside of cities in land platted, but not approved by the county commissioners; Meserye's measure reducing the license fee charged nonresident hunters to \$10; the bill providing for the municipal regulation of gas and electric light meters and for the measurement of weights and measures; Saunders' bill to allow cities to do a commercial heating business; Gilligan's bill providing for a board of control for the stafe institutions; the South Omaha alary bill, and a number of others of less

Two bills were killed-S. F. 279, the Haller bill providing for a commission to investigate the binding twine proposition and S. F. 268, to abolish township organization and to provide for a return to the commissioner system.

These bills were passed this afternoon; F. 241—The Omaha solary hill.
B. 70—The Lincoln charter bill.
F. 192—Reducing the pay of the memor the insanity commission of Lancas-

165-The interurban railroad bill. 193-Considered and passed. T S. F. 193-Considered and passed. This bill provides that poil tax shall be \$2 cash or two days' work. The bill was killed yesterday, but was resurrected by its au-thor, Senator Giffin, this afternoon. From 4 until 6:30 o'clock the senate in



the committee of the whole discussed H. R. 165, known as the Christian Science bill finally by a vote of 16 to 11 recommending it for passage. The lobby was packed by

Fries offered a number of amendments,

HOUSE TAKES UP RAILROAD BILLS

members of the church and others,

but all were voted down.

All but One Amendment to Commodity Bill Voted Down.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Merch 21 .- (Special.)-Con vening at 9 a, m. the house resolved today into committee of the whole, with Jackson

of Antelope as chairman. S. F. 13, by Laverty of Saunders, which was recommended for indefinite postponement yesterday, was recommended for passage, after a reconsideration of yesterday's vote. This bill seeks to prevent the illegal

expenditure of public funds. House rolls were then taken up. H. R. 328, by Gliem of Red Willow, the famous mission to investigate the proposition was bill to allow Russell F. Loomis to perfect his title to the quarter section of land he homesteaded in Red Willow county in 1872. next two years at least. The bill to estab- was the first bill recommended for passage. Gliem and Perry of Furnas both spoke for the bill. Among other bills recommended

for passage were: H. R. 305, by Zeulow of Colfax—Providing for state-ownership, control, construction and repair of all bridges 500 feet or more long on or part of a public road.

H. R. 309, by Foster of Douglas—A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment, providing for the safe investment of the public school funds.

When H. R. 308, by Foster, came up Foster explained the bill and moved its recommendation for passage. It was a bill authorizing Omaha, Lincoln and South Omaha, by constitutional amendment and again by permission of the legislature, to make their own charters. Perry spoke against the bill on the ground that it would cost \$30,000 to submit a constitutional nate's approval the Harsh elevator bill, tant enough to justify this expense and prevent discrimination by railroads in McMullen of Gage favored H. R. 415, by amendment and that this was not imporhimself, and its counterpart, Thomas' bill, providing that all cities over 5,000 could make their own charters, upon constitutional amendment and without having to ask the legislature's permission each time. He moved the indefinite postpone-

> Douglas had spoken Foster seconded the latter's motion and it carried. Another debate came up on H. R. 182, by Fishbank of Clay, to compel the Nebraska Telephone company to connect up with certain independent lines seeking to enter Omaha. Fishback moved it be recom mended for passage. Lee denounced the bill as unjust and pointed out that it had been recommended for indefinite postponement practically by a unanimous vote of the committee Cassell of Otoe spoke for the Marks of Fillmore spoke against it and, as was done once before, Fishback, for the Bills-Woods people, offered another

> amendment to the bill which made it practically a new measure, entirely. Lee raised this point of order, but Jackson, as chairman, overruled the point. Lee asked the question if a member held stock in one of these independents could he, or would he, vote on the bill. Jackson said he could, Fishback's amendment carried. Clarke offered a motion that the bill be

recommitted to the committee on telephones and telegraph and reported back by that committee within twenty-four hours. He made a foreible argument for the motion, showing that the amendment bill. He said it was not fair to take action without giving the Nebraska Telephone company a just hearing.

Perry spoke against the motion, saying twenty-four bours at this stage of the ession was a long time and he declared the bill would never again be before this

Clarke's motion was lost, 37 to 42. On motion of Fishback the bill was

ecommended for passage. At 2 p. m. the house reconvened and passed two bills, H. R. 381, the claims bill At 2 p. m. the house reconvened and passed two bills, H. R. 381, the claims bill appropriating approximately \$40,000, and H. R. 302, the deficiency bill, appropriating approximately \$55,000.

On motion of McLeod the house then went into committee of the whole to con-

sider "all railroad bills." H. R. 351, Warner's bill, compelling railroads to grant equal terminal and shipping facilities to elevator companies, was

the first bill considered, and without contest it was recommended for passage. H. R. 236, the commodity rate bill, introduced by Foster of Douglas, Davis of Buffalo and Junkin of Gosper, was taken up. It provides a 10 per cent reduction on twenty-seven articles of commerce. Fos-

ter made a speech for the bill. At this time Dodge of Douglas asked if McLeod's motion included his railroad commission bill. McLeod said it did not. Dodge appealed from the ruling of the chair and insisted on McLeod putting his question. He showed that the house was breaking its rule in jumping Caldwell's bill over his on general file. He had waited days and did not want to be treated this way. After Dodge persisted in his appeal from awful work to get on my shoes. I the chair McLeod put the question and was

sustained. Then came the onslaught on the comagdity rate bill. The first amendment was introduced by Milligan of Dixon. He proposed to cut out hay, lumber, brick, cement, fruits and potatoes from the operations of the bill. The friends of the bill said on some of these articles the railroads finally cured. I never intend to be admitted their rates were excessive. Still Jackson of Antelope offered an amendment to cut out horses, cattle, hogs, mules, sheep and some of the others.

Douglas pleaded to have hay left in the bill, since in certain parts of the state the rates on hay were practically an embargo now to shippers. He referred particularly to Rock county farmers. Douglas also argued that all commodities, and not only a

Law Ser Trade Step Subtraction Section

BEE/ MARCH 21, 1905. few, nught to be included if any horisontal eduction is to be made.

Jackson took for his text "Live Stock." He said the complaint stockmen are mak-Ing is not on rates, but on service. He elaborated on this theme at considerable length, saying if the rate on stock was reduced it merely would serve to cripple the railroads in giving service and at last injure the shipper.

Caldwell of Clay feared the 10 per cen reduction idea would not prove constitutional. He preferred his maximum freight

Peabody of Nemaha urged the house to bear in mind that some freight rate legislation is expected from this legislature, and he hoped this bill would nass. Davis of Buffalo made an explicit speech

for the bill, showing by comparison that Nebraska rates were much lower than in Again Jackson put in a few remarks

against the bill. Roberts of Dodge quoted some figures to show that Nebraska farmers paid no more

on certain grain than Iowa farmers. "Where did you get those figures?" asked Jones of Polk "They are official, I think," replied Rob-

"That is not my question," rejoined "Where did you get those figures?" "The figures are here and if you can dispute them, all right," said Roberts, "Well, if your authority is good," re-

torted Jones, "you will not be afraid to "Well, I am the authority," finally said Roberts.

"Oh, well," exclaimed Jones. When Jackson offered his amendment to ut out some of the most vital articles in the bill Jones created laughter by exclaim ing, "Please leave in turnips."

Burns of Lancaster then made a big-todo over the argument raised by Jackson that the live stock men are not complain ing at rates, but at service. He related several thrifling stories about how shippers had howled for better service and never whimpered over rates.

"I notice fellows sticking their gib in here now," said Doran of Garfield, a stockman, "who never had a word to say before. I don't take any stock in this service

Scilley of Dodge, answering Foster's question if railroads had not been raising rates, took the position that railroads had a right to raise rates McMullen thought that as the railroad

committee had put in six weeks on the bill the house ought not amend it "with one wave of the hand." He wanted the bill acted on in connection with the Dodge commission and Caldwell bill. Windham coincided with this view and hoped not a single article would be cut out

Ferrar of Hall said while arguing the increase in rates it would be well to remember that wages paid by railroads also had been heavily increased. Again Jackson put in a few remarks

against the bill. Milligan withdrew his former amendment and offered one cutting out beets, potatoes, turnips, onlons, hay, brick, stone and cement. The amendment was lost and Jackson's amendment was also lost.

Caldwell then offered an amendment to make the level reduction 20 instead of 10 per cent. He said he had become reconciled to the belief that whatever, if any rate regulation was obtained this session would come through the commodity rate bill, so he wanted to increase the reduc-

Douglas read records showing the first class rate in Kansas to be 52 cents and the same in Nebraska, the distance being 100 miles. He said the other rates run about the same.

Jones of Polk read figures from official records showing that from his section of rates on grain in the last few years. --Caldwell closed the debate, appealing to for railroad legislation.

Caldwell's amendment was lost. Perry offered an amendment to include ment of the Foster bill and after Lee of wire fencing and nails in kegs. The

amendment carried. Livengood of Franklin in an attempt to ridicule the bill offered an amendment cutting out all other articles named in the bill and inserting barbed wire. The amendment was lost.

All the amendments being tost. Windham of Cass took the floor to discuss the original hill. He said he represented neither the railroads nor anti-railroad element. He was here simply to do the best he could for all interests. He said he believed there should be some railroad legislation, but was not prepared to say what it should be. He thought there was room for improvement in freight rates. He had sought to obtain that knowledge that would justify him in voting for rate regulation, but had failed to secure information that would warrant him in voting for any of these measures pending before the legislature. He said the events of today proved the house was not prepared to act on this matter. He thought the only way out of the quandary was to pass the railroad commission bill. Then you will have men paid

and qualified to solve this question. Jones of Polk took issue with Windham on the point that the house should be was entirely dissimilar from the original agreed before proceeding to enact railroad

legislation. He thought the house was able to pass on this matter now. Burns of Lancaster pleaded for the indefinite postponement of all rate bills. McAllister of Deuel then made a speech against the bill, trying to show that any in-

crease in rates would be unfair to the railroads. Jackson of Antelope made a prolonged

FOUNDATION Nothing Can Undermine It In Umaha.

People are sometimes slow to recognize true merit and they cannot be blamed for so many in the past have been humbugged. The experience of hundreds of Omaha residents expressed publicly through newspapers and other sources places Doan's Kidney Pills on a firm foundation.

Mr. W. C. Thomas of 1120 Martha

street, a traveler for the Fremont Brewing Co. of Fremont, Neb., says: "The constant jarring of trains when I travel affects my back and I think causes the severe pains which catch me in the loins, especially mornings, when I have thought sometimes my back would break. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I got a box at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store, corner Fifteenth and Douglas streets, and before using them many days the pains disappeared and I was without a box of Doan's Kidney Pills in my grip. I cannot speak too highly able. These figures show an increase of

of this valuable preparation." 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 substitute.

A GOOD DEAL OF NONSENSE.

About "Blood Parifiers" and "Tonies.

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and that is, from wholesom food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong norves is ridiculous and on a par with the fol-de-rol that dyspepsia o ndigestion is a germ disease, or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so b irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and, unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied, it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have abso lutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of ment, eggs and similar foods, and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature but of course are much more effective in the stomach. There is protably no remedy so univer-

sally used as Stuart's Tablets because it is not only the sick and alling, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of food. People who enjoy fair healtth take Stu-

art's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well -prevention is better than cure, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

and impassioned appeal against the bill. Junkin then took the floor for the bill. He said the only question was, "Are the rates too high or not?" He said there was no question of the legislature's right or power or ability to deal with this ques tion. He then entered thoroughly into railroad reports to show that the rates are too high. His figures were taken into consideration with gross and net earnings. These reports carried Nebraska and Iowa, showng that Nebraska rates were the higher. He showed net earnings per capita in Iowa were \$6.75 and in Nebraska \$15.40; per family in Iowa, \$33; Nebraska, \$77. Junkin's speech was clear cut and convincing and dealt squarely with the subject, being devoid of subterfuges.

Dodge then moved that when the com mittee arose it report progress on the bill, and the motion carried. The house at 6 p. m. adjourned.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATORS Democrats and Populists Hold a Conference.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, March 21 .- (Special.)-The nine fusion members of the house and M. F. Harrington of O'Nelll, held a meeting at the Lincoln hotel to discuss the possibility of railroad legislation and fusion of the populists and democrats at the next general election in Nebraska. In a nutshell, to take the word of one of the fusionists who attended the meeting, "nothing was done." That is to say, nothing was done that would insure either the passage of the Bedford-Harrington rate bill or the amalgamation of the two political parties in Nebraska. The fact of the matter is the democrats manifested a the state the railroads had increased their strong feeling of hewing to the line in the next election, letting the populists keep on their side of the road. The desire for union the house to stand by its pledges and vote seemed to come from the fusion side. Likewise when Mr. Harrington proposed that all nine fusionists stand or fail as one man on the bill he drew and Mr. Bedford introduced in the house the democrats balked and expressed a preference of not binding themselves on this particular measure. They preferred to be free to support whatever anti-railroad measure promised greater chances of success. However, Representative Jones, populist, said after the meeting. "We put ourselves on record as favoring some sort of good railroad legislation." He said it was not the purpose to work for the Bedford bill to the exclusion of the measures introduced

by republicans. Thus the last chance for the manufacture of fusion campaign thunder by this means

In the discussion on the Fishback telephone bill this morning it developed that fully twenty-five members of the house were stockholders in various independent telephone concerns in whose interest this bill was recommended for passage.

The \$5,000 pot alleged to have been raised to secure favorable action by the senate committee on privileges and elections on the house bill to provide for biennial elections, may have been raised, but it is not at all probable that it will be used on the members of this committee. This committee is composed of Thomas of Douglas, chairman; Williams of Wayne, Beghtol of Lancaster, Nielson of Cuming, Saunders of Douglas, Cady of Howard, Shreck of York. The two Douglas members are opposed to the bill. In the meantime, however, the lowing statement: measure is still somewhere else than in the hands of the committee, Chairman Thomas stating this morning that it had never yet been given to him.

The senate finance committee tonight considered the appropriation bill and struck out the appropriation for the State Board of Charities. About one-third of the bill was gone over, but no other important change was made. The salary bill will be reported back probably tomorrow with the changes printed several days ago.

NEBRASKA THIRD IN CORN CROP Antelope State Raises More Than All

but Two, and Best of All in Quality.

An extract from the government corn crop for 1904, just to hard, shows some interesting relative statistics, in which Ne braska ranks third among the five great orn producing states in point of number of bushels raised and first in point of merchantable crop. The following figures have been culled from the report:

STATE. ..344,133,690 The total crop raised, as shown in the report for the previous year, was 173,379,538 ishels, with 72 per cent being merchant

100,000,000 bushels raised in the Antelope state in one year. Colds Counc Sore Thront. Laxative Brome Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause Call for the full name and look for signa-ture of E. W. Grove. Ec.

Hope of Recovering Remains of More Victims from Shoe Factory Abandoned.

MEMORIAL SERVICES WILL BE TOMORROW

Forty-Five Persons Are Still Miss ing and it is Believed That Their Bodies were Incinerated.

BROCKTON, Mass., March 21 - Satisfied that there was no chance of recovering additional bodies from the ruins of the R. B. Grover company's shoe factory, search was abandoned at II o'clock tonight by the small army of volunteers after thirtyseven hours of constant toil. Although the police and Medical Exam-

iner Paine feel sure that they have removed from the debris all remains which were not reduced to ashes, a second search shortly be instituted to satisfy relatives and friends of the victims. The little band of persons who have besieged the morgue since the first body was

taken from the ruins reluctantly turned their steps homeward tonight, satisfied that all that remained of missing ones occupied the pine boxes inscribed "unknown." midnight for the first time since yesterday Dr. Paine and his assistants remained alone with the unidentified dead.

The revised list as given out by the police at 11:30 o'clock tonight was as follows: Bodies recovered, 55; identified, 14; missing, 45; reported as escaped, 283. It now seems probable that but fourteen

bodies will be buried with their identity positively established. An inquest will be held shortly. The day saw the first movement on the

part of workmen in trades similar to that pursued by the victims of the disaster to raise a relief fund for the bereaved families. It is expected that several thousand dollars will be subscribed. Today the first of the funerals of the

victims was held, Governor Douglas being among those who followed the body to the grave. The funeral was that of Jerome Mayo, a finisher in the factory and brotherin-law of C. L. Fish, a close friend of the Memorial Services Thursday.

At the request of Mayor Keith clergy men of all denominations assembled in the aldermanic chamber in the city hall this afternoon for the purpose of arranging for a public service for the victims. was decided that the service should be held at 2:30 p. m. Thursday in the City theater. Two clergymen, one a Catholic and the other a Protestant, will speak. An overflow service will be held at the Proctor Congregational church at the same hour. After these services the remains of the unidentified dead will be taken to the Melrose cemetery, where interment will be made.

Tonight numerous meetings were held by fraternal and labor organizations to offer assistance to the city officials in reliaving the distress of bereaved fam-

Tonight the police were informed that Louise and Sadie Hickey, who had been numbered among the missing, were at their homes uninjured. John Lundell and his son, who have been missing, have been accounted for. The younger Lundell was so dazed by his severe injuries that he did not recover his senses until tonight. His father is at the hospital suffering from a broken hip and severe burns. The condition of both men is serious. At the morgue tonight it was stated

that the identification of bodies as those of Hannah Lindberg and Harry S. Hall was not absolutely certain and these two were later classed among the missing. At 10 o'clock tonight the revised figure show:

Number of bodies recovered, fifty-five; identified dead, fourteen; missing, fortyfive; reported safe, 268.

Find Remains of Engineer. A more careful search of the boiler pit in which the remains were found today resulted in the finding of a watch, the rubber heel of a shoe and a torn piece of clothing, all of which, showed to Mrs. Rockwell, the wife of the engineer, were identified by her as belonging to her husband. Then the police found a part of a chair with a pelvis of a human frame in it, from which they inferred that Rockwell was sitting beside his boller when the explosion came and was killed instantly The police are satisfied that the report yesterday that the engineer had been taken out alive was due to the confusion of Rock well with another employe.

With reference to the cause of the blowing up of the boiler Josiah F. Gibbs, assistant engineer at the Brockton sewage station, who was with Engineer Rockwell at the Grover factory five minutes before the accident occurred, said today that when he left Rockwell the steam was below the safety limit and there was plenty of water in the glass, but that he was running the old boiler.

EARNINGS UNION PACIFIC Statement for Seven Months Shows Increase in All Directions,

William Mahl, comptroller of the Union Pacific railroad, has just sent out the fol-MONTH OF JANUARY, 1905 AND 1904. Miles 1905. 1904. operated. 5,359.90 5,344.22 Gross re-

Especially in the Surplus.

re-1 ...\$ 4,472,005.88 \$ 4,080,778.39 \$ 378,227.49 taxes 2,442,978.81 2,280,274.85 162,698.96 Surplus . \$ 2,029,032.07 \$ 1,813,503.54 \$ 216,528.58 SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY II

Average 1904. Increase. operated. 5,361.65 5,344.22 16.83\$36,005,374.82 \$34,085,165.08 \$1,920,209.74 including taxes 18,761,631.76 18,087,194.69 674,437.07

Burplus .\$17,243,743.06 \$15,997,970.39 \$1,245,772.67 CUTICURA SAVED MY BABY, Curing her of a terrible eczema.-Mrs. G.

DEATH RECORD.

A. Conrad, Lisbon, N. H.

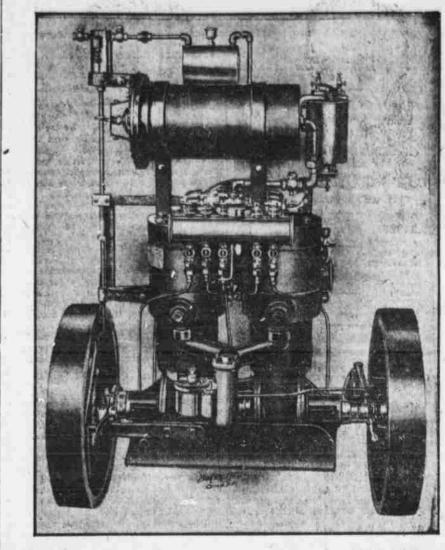
Fred W. Faulkes. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia, March 21.-Fred W. Faulkes, editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette, died today at Excelsior Springs, Mo The cause was heart disease.

He was born near Madison, Wis., in 1855, and came to Iowa in 1874. He served some years as train dispatcher on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, In 1884 he became editor of the Gazette here. He was prominently identified with various reform movements and made his paper a power in state politics. Faulkes had been indisposed for some time and went to Excelsior Springs to recuperate.

James F. Glenson. BEATRICE, Neb., March 21 .- (Special.)-Word was received here yesterday of the death of James F. Glesson, an old resi-

axative Bromo Oumine Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

FIFTY-FIVE BODIES FOUND Automatic Starting Device for Gasoline Engine



Omaha machinists and electricians are which charges a small electro-magnet enjoying a treat in the way of an exhibi- opening the valve from the pressure tank tion at the Omaha Electrical works. Mr. and throwing a charge of the compressed F. L. Orr is explaining and demonstrating gas into the engine cylinder. Releasing the an automatic device for gas and gasoline push button closes the valve of the presengines. There is no question but what sure tank and also produces an electric the gasoline engine, with recent improve- spark, igniting the gas in the engine cylments, has firmly established itself as a inder and the start is made without a kick practical motive power, not only for auto- or a cough. mobiles, but for all places where cheap. All this work is done automatically by power is required. One of the objectionable the engine itself and all that is required of features, however, has been the inconven- the operator is to press the button. ience of starting the engine. Anyone who Manufacturers are already wide awake to has tried to "crank up" an automobile or the advantages of this device. For autostart a heavy stationary gas engine will mobiles the button will be placed at a conrealize the importance of Mr. Orr's in- venient point on the seat within easy reach It is the same old story of of the driver. the difference between the old way It is especially adapted to freight ele-

its own accord. The popular idea of a gasoline engine point in the building. has been that it is apt to buck at the start Country grain elevator men are especially like a range broncho, but when thoroughly, interested, as no power would be required warmed up would settle down to a steady except when the farmer arrived with his lope and do good work. But how to start load and then the engine and all machinery it-that was the rub with the engine, as could be started without leaving the office. well as the broncho. It's different now. A pump in the pasture field a mile away When supplied with the Automatic Starting can be started by the push button in the Device the gasoline engine is "city and farmer's kitchen, or a float in the water country broke," and the machinist, as well tank will start and stop the engine just as as the ordinary operator, has faith in its needed.

good intentions. engine. It consists merely of a pressure vice, which will be on exhibit for a week tank about the size of an ordinary bucket, at the Omaha Electrical works, corner of which is filled by forcing air through a 11th and Dodge sts. carborator or small tank containing gaso- Patent has been applied for in this and stant supply of gas or vaporized air. When by Mr. Mark Morrow, cashler of the Bank the engine is to be started all that is neces- of Percival, and Mr. F. L. Orr of Percival, sary is to press an ordinary push button, Iowa.

dent of Beatrice, which occurred at Hot Springs, Ark., where Mr. Gleason had been for some time on account of his health He was about 52 years of age and is survived by no family except his wife. The remains were brought here today for in-

terment. Mrs. H. C. James. LOVELAND, Ia., March 21 .- (Special.)-Sunday noon Mrs. H. C. James died of paralysis, aged 64 years. She was the mother of six children. The funeral oc curred this morning at 10 o'clock at the late ome of the deceased and interment will be at the St. John cemetery.

FOR

(Continued from First Page.)

nobilization of a number of new detach ments, not, however, on a general scale the preliminary orders affecting but twen ty-two districts in the governments o Odessa. Warsaw and Moscow. The Grenadiers have not received orders to proceed to Manchuria, but many officers of that organization drafted to command units now bound for the front left Moscow vesterday.

Funeral of E. O. Wolcott. NEW YORK, March 21.—Funeral services over the ashes of Edward O. Wolcott, former United States senator from Colorado, who died in Monte Carlo and was cremated, were held in the brick Presbyterian church today. The coffin was covered with violets and lilles of the valley. Rev. Richards, the pastor of the church, conducted the services and the burial was in Woodlawn cemetery. Three brothers and a sister of the deceased were present, as were also many others. many others.



GOOD CLOTHIES C. L. HENDRICKS

OMAHA, Neb., March 16, 1965.
Notice is hereby given that C. L. Hendricks, formerly in my employ at Omaha and South Omaha as a solicitor or salesman for policies in the National Life Insurance Company, is no longer authorized to represent me or said company in any capacity whatever.

CHAS. E. ADY.



and the new way. Like all great inven- vators, which can be more cheaply opertions. Mr. Orr's device is simplicity itself, ated by gasoline engines than by any other and the great wonder is that no one has power, because the engine would not be thought of it before. You simply press the running except when the elvator was in button and the engine starts, seemingly of us. The push button would be on the elevator and the engine started from any

An infinite number of uses have already This apparatus can be used on any gas been found for the automatic starting de-

sure tank contains a con- foreign countries and the rights

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera

Omaha Auditorium

Under the Management of MR. HEINRICH

CONREID, and by his entire Company and Orchestra from the METROPO-LITAN OPERA HOUSE of NEW YORK CITY Wednesday, March 29, at 5 P. M.

RICHARD WAGNER'S PARSIFAL

(IN GERMAN.) Conductor, MR. ALFRED HERTZ. Mmes. Fremstad, Jacoby, Lemon; Mm. Burgstaller, Von Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlman.

Thursday Evening, March 30, at 8 DONIZETTI'S OPERA

Lucia Di Lammermoor (IN ITALIAN.)

Conductor, MR. ARTURO VIGUA. Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Mm. Ca-ruso, Parvis, Bars, Journet, Giordani. Weber Rianos Used Exclusively. Seats \$1.50 to \$5.00, now on sale at the Plano Player Co., 1518 Harney St, Tel. 1450. CLEMENT CHASE, Local Manager.

BOYD'S WOODWARD AN MATINEE TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK-TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK AT 8 P. M.
Excepting Saturday Night
KLAW & ERLANGER'S

MOTHER COOSE 350 IN PRODUCTION.
Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.50, \$1.50, \$2.00. Positively
No Free List.

Sunday-"THE SILVER SLIPPER."

EVERY NIGHT. MATINEES THURS-DAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. MODERN VAUDEVILLE Louis Simon, Grace Gardner & Co., Syd-sey Dean & Co., The Great Thereses, Louise Brehany, The Columbians, Herbert Brooks, Bush-De Vere Trio and the Kino-

PRICES-10c, 25c, 50c. KRUG THEATER

Prices. 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. — 25c—MATINEE TODAY—25c. THE RAYS
IN THEIR LATEST SUCCESS DOWN THE PIKE

Thursday-"THE FACTORY GIRL."

Roller Skating

Auditorium