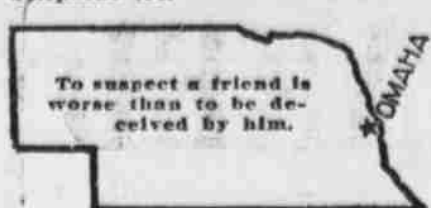


Telephone 604.

Dec. March 22, 1905.



SHORT WAISTS

Dainty Lingerie Shirt Waists—marvels of prettiness—pure Irish linen waists, French mull waists, Sheer Lawn Waists—in fact nearly every new summer fabric will be found in our immense assortment. We sell dainty and pretty lawn waists from \$1.00 to \$7.50.

RAIN OR SHINE COATS

For the past two years we have made a specialty of ladies' Rain Coats and we are safe in saying that we have sold thousands during that time. Every coat is selected with care as to details of workmanship and design, and none of the styles we show can be seen in any other store in Omaha; we have really beautiful garments at \$15.00, \$18.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00.

LADIES' PETTICOATS

Washable Pique—Madras, lawn, silk, and other wash materials, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

SILK PETTICOATS

In all the new shades of colored taffeta silk; also in plain black, at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50.

RUFFLED SWISS CURTAINS

IN OUR SPECIAL LACE CURTAIN SALE. These are exceedingly low-priced. Notice the special bargains:

At 45¢ a pair, good quality plain Swiss Curtains, with 5-inch wide plain ruffle.

At 55¢ a pair—Good quality striped Swiss, with 5-inch wide ruffle of same material.

At 60¢ a pair—Good quality Swiss, with 4-inch striped ruffle.

At 65¢ a pair—Nice quality of plain Swiss with insertion and 4-inch scalloped ruffle.

Another one has hemstitched ruffle, still another has figured Swiss, with plain ruffle, at only \$1.00 a pair.

At \$1.25 a pair—Coin spot Swiss, either large or small; also figured Swiss, with 4-inch ruffle, plain or hemstitched. Many different styles to pick from; only \$1.25 a pair.

At \$1.50 a pair—Fine lace striped Swiss, with 4-inch hemstitched ruffle.

Plain Swiss with real Battenberg insertion and edge on 4-inch ruffle.

Very fine all plain Swiss, with plain hemstitched ruffle.

Another one has beautiful Irish point embroidery work on plain Swiss 4-inch ruffle, all at \$1.50 a pair.

DRESS SHIELDS
Kleinert's Double Gem Dress Shield is impervious to perspiration, it matters not how strong an acid nature the perspiration may be. We recommend their use.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

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

the press of the state, that as a rule has been loyal to public interest, should give it the encouragement of that great influence.

"No measure of the kind the senate has passed will bring relief to the people which has not the proper officers behind it to enforce it. But these officers, with the public sentiment which is behind the demand for relief can certainly be depended upon to enforce the law to the letter."

"You will recall that the state depository law was of no effect until the present treasurer went into office and then he began to enforce it. It will be the same thing with this commission bill. The officers can enforce it if they desire, and I believe they are the kind of men who will do justice to the people."

HOUSE ACTS ON COMMODITY BILL

Recommended for Passage After Long Debate.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, March 22.—(Special.)—After the closing scenes of excitement over the commodity rate bill last evening the house started off peacefully this morning by adopting a resolution by Wiley of Webster, relating to the insurance company, Nebraska commission to the World's fair for its splendid administration of affairs and its economy in saving from the appropriation \$15,000.

Tucker of Douglas offered a petition to pay the employees for six days a week. The speaker raised the point that such a resolution had once been defeated, and could not be brought up again without a two-thirds vote of the house. Speaker Rouse had a statement from the state auditor read, in which Mr. Seale handed down an opinion holding that no such resolution should be retroactive, and if so he would decline to issue warrants for pay before the date of such a resolution. McCullen of Gage sharply criticized the action of the auditor in presuming to define the course the house should pursue.

"I object to a state official handing down an opinion saying what this house should or should not do."

After consuming much time the whole matter was tabled on motion of Wilson of Pawnee.

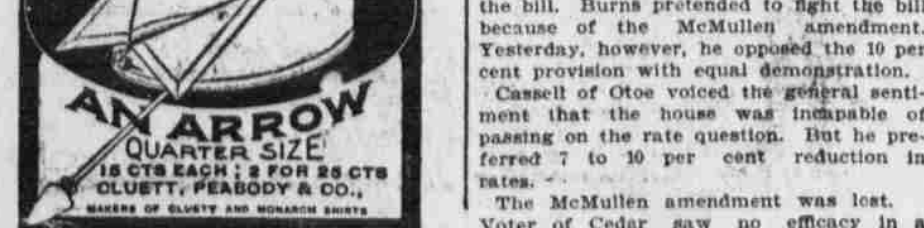
The house passed a motion by McAllister of Deuel to hold joint sessions the remainder of the week and a session Saturday, by a vote of 48 to 32.

Poster of Douglas offered a motion to go into committee of the whole and resume consideration of railroad bills. The speaker opposed the motion, insisting on taking up senate files on first and second reading and house rolls on third reading. The motion was lost. Bills on third reading were then taken up and H. R. 42 and 43, by McCloy of Lancaster, at request of the governor, were read. They pertained to the regulation of the school board and cemeteries of Lincoln. Many senate files were read.

Bills on third reading were then taken up and H. R. 237, by Casebeer of Gage—Raising the salary of the county physician of Gage county.

H. R. 213, by Sadtler of Adams—Abolish the Soldiers Home Visiting board.

H. R. 20, by McCloy of Lancaster—De-



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CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.,
MAKERS OF CLOTH AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

...LOANS... FOR BUILDING HOMES

This Association makes loans in any sum from \$100.00 to \$5000.00 for building homes, or on homes already built, in all desirable locations in Omaha and South Omaha. No loans are made except on first mortgage, with fire insurance in amounts sufficient to protect the Association.

If you have a clear lot in a good location, and want to build a home in keeping with the lot and surroundings, come in and see us.

The Conservative Savings & Loan Association,
203 South 16th Street, Omaha.

legislative act regulating railroad rates. He thought the problem must be solved through a railroad commission. He favored rate revision, but not through this bill.

Cunningham of Hamilton coincided with Voter's sentiments, saying it was the way his constituents had instructed him. Douglas of Rock said this debate had induced the statement that this house is made up of two classes, those who were determined to respond to the appeal of the people for a railroad commission, and another class who are bound hand and foot by the railroads. He did not believe any member was bound by a railroad. He thought the members who opposed the bill were as sincere as those who favored it. He urged the enactment of railroad legislation. Independent action was needed.

Douglas added:
"I want to quote one of the best lawyers in the state, a student of the rate question and a leading populist, who says this commodity rate bill if passed would be unconstitutional." He referred to M. F. Harrington.

"If the members supporting this bill are in earnest they will stop throwing sand in the eyes of the people and get in line on one of these railroad commission bills," said Douglas.

He said the rate question was not of the importance described by some even President Roosevelt had modified his stand on it.

Jackson of Antelope followed. He opened his remarks by denying a statement made with reference to him of a personal nature which appeared in a paper.

Jackson said the earnings in Nebraska of the Northwestern railroad were only 1 per cent on the investment.

In answer to this Junkin of Gosper said the morning market reports quoted the Northwestern stock at 2 1/4, highest on the market.

"So much has been said about having justice done," said Junkin, "that is what we want to do and whether you pass this bill or not justice will be done sooner or later. The people are aroused on this question and you have got to face this question."

On the motion to recommend the bill for passage the vote stood 49 to 32.

Dodge, Clarke, Tucker, Barnes and Anderson of Douglas voted in the negative.

At 5:40 the house adjourned.

The house spent two hours tonight in committee of the whole. Among the bills recommended for passage were:

H. R. 348, by Lee—To make the county auditor of Douglas county sheriff.

H. R. 349, by Clark—Prohibits the stealing of rides on street cars.

H. R. 344, by the Finance Committee—Altering the law fixing the time of holding annual school meetings.

H. R. 345, by Hart of Valley—To enable the county of Douglas to purchase 100 acres of Douglas county for personal injuries.

H. R. 346, by McCloy of Lancaster—Prohibiting the sale of liquor within four miles of an army post.

H. R. 347, by Foster of Hall—Permitting cities to condemn property for school sites.

H. R. 348, by Gage of Holt, Gage of Red Willow and McCullen of Deuel—Providing for not less than five nor more than seven junior normal schools, and that the appointive schools shall be relocated each year.

H. R. 349, by Johnson of Boone—To regulate giving of bonds for county funds by depository banks.

H. R. 350, by Johnson of Adams—Appropriating \$25,000 for test borings for the discovery of oil, coal, gas or artesian water.

H. R. 351, by the Insurance Committee—Providing for a representative form of government of fraternal insurance companies.

On motion of Foster of Douglas the house went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of railroad bills.

The commodity rate bill was taken up. Dodge of Douglas pleaded with the house to include his railroad commission bill in the category of railroad measures.

McCullen of Gage, a friend of rate legislation, here offered an amendment to the commodity bill to cut the percentage of decrease of rates from 10 to 7.

"While I was impressed with the fairness of the 10 per cent proposition," said McCullen, "I am of the opinion that perhaps, in order to insure the passage of the bill and its power to stand the test of the courts, it would be best to make this reduction 7 per cent instead of 10 per cent. This legislation must enact a law to regulate freight rates, but the more reasonable we are the more likely we are to be fair to the corporations."

Wilson of Pawnee said in his judgment the argument of McCullen was proof that the house did not know enough to legislate on railroad rates.

"A stab in the back," was the term Wilson applied to this bill. He arraigned it as a "popular reform measure" and decided it by comparing the sentiment back of it to the move of reform in the tariff and money question and the "silver craze." He appealed to the members to be "conservative" and not be "swept off your feet by this impulsive wave of reform."

Jones said "the people have asked bread; are you going to give them a stone?" His point was the 7 per cent idea was not sufficient.

Barnes of Douglas expressed unqualified opposition to 10, 7 or any other per cent reduction, and read some figures designed to support his argument.

Caldwell denied the common argument that the legislature was not qualified to fix rates. He insisted it was and should proceed with this work. He was against the 7 per cent amendment.

Windham here pointed out that it was generally agreed the Beef trust was robbing the people. Then he said, under the national government an investigation of the Beef trust it developed that the trust was not robbing the people.

"Have you any better evidence against the railroads than was had against the Beef trust?" asked Windham.

Burns of Lancaster then spoke against the bill. Burns pretended to fight the bill because of the McCullen amendment. Yesterday, however, he opposed the 10 per cent provision with equal demonstration.

Cassell of Otoe voiced the general sentiment that the house was incapable of passing on the rate question. But he preferred 7 to 10 per cent reduction in rates.

The McCullen amendment was lost. A vote of Cedar said no efficacy in a

the whole S. P. 188, creating the office of county controller in Douglas county and making him ex-officio county controller, was recommended for passage.

S. P. 214—Providing that three months' police shall be given to owners of land before a purchaser under tax sale can secure a deed.

H. R. 175—Defining property exempt from taxation.

S. P. 215—Providing for redemption of land sold for taxes.

S. P. 216—A curative bill requiring insurance companies to file annual reports.

S. P. 217—Providing for organization of cemetery associations.

H. R. 180—Allowing saloon keepers to give surety bonds.

H. R. 181—Allowing surety companies to sue on the bond of more than one officer.

H. R. 182—Liquidating warrant indebtedness of road districts.

H. R. 183—Appropriating \$100 to pay expenses of farmers' institutes, to be paid by the county.

H. R. 184—Appropriation for live stock payables.

H. R. 185—Providing fee banks must pay before receiving charter.

H. R. 186—Known as the anti-Christian Science bill, passed the senate, receiving only seventeen votes. Gibson explained his vote by saying he did not believe it right to thus take away the rights of a class of people and concluded by saying: "And for the further reason that I am not voted by any trade to vote for the bill. I vote no."

Messerv explained his vote by saying to pass the bill probably would engender more hard feelings, and for the further reason that all but two of his constituents who had written him were opposed to it he voted no.

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AGREES WITH VENEZUELA

Foreign Stockholders and Castro's Government Get Together on Claims.

SURPRISED AT ACTION OF AMERICA

Europeans Allege that Agreement is in Full Accord with Washington Protocol on Subject of Payment.

LONDON, March 22.—At the office of the council of foreign bondholders the Associated Press was informed today that an agreement between the Venezuelan government and the British and German bondholders adjusting and consolidating the exterior debt, \$25,000,000, will be signed tomorrow, the details having been concluded to the satisfaction of both parties. It was added that the guarantees comprised considerably more than 50 per cent of the customs duties of all ports except La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, but the officials declined to give the exact figures.

Surprise was expressed at the dispatches from Washington claiming that the American minister at Caracas, Mr. Bowen, was seeking to prevent the ratification of the agreement which the council of foreign bondholders contends entirely in accord with the Washington protocol. The British and German foreign officials have been consulted and agree that the bondholders are entirely within their rights and the provisions of the protocol.

Foreign Bondholders Busy.
The council of foreign bondholders has been working for a guaranteed payment, since the promulgation of the protocol, first on a scheme which provided for a settlement of the Venezuelan indebtedness to all countries, but this plan was abandoned with the withdrawal of the French last October. Thereafter the British and German bondholders united and secured President Castro's agreement to allocate a portion of the revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, to which Minister Bowen objected. Since this frustration in January the bondholders have been at work on the present agreement which provides for the issue of new 8 per cent bonds to cover the debt of the Anglo-German bondholders, amounting, including arrears, to \$25,000,000.

General Antonio Velez, President Castro's fiscal agent, acted in behalf of Venezuela in the present negotiations, while the council of foreign bondholders and the Disconto-Gesellschaft, respectively, represented the British and German bondholders.

French Decision Postponed.
PARIS, March 22.—The French cable company has received a further dispatch from Mr. Brun, its representative at Caracas, confirming the postponement of the decision of the court relative to the company's concession. He says the postponement was due to the company's officials here say the postponement resulted from the representations of the French minister, C. Wiener. It is said that the representations point out that the company is a government concern and that an unfriendly attitude toward it would amount to an unfriendly attitude toward the French government.

The company is reticent as to its future attitude, is still undecided of any cutting of cables, and expresses a desire for an amicable adjustment with President Castro.

Bowen Makes No Report.
WASHINGTON, March 22.—The State department has heard nothing from Minister Bowen to indicate that the Venezuelan government has made any move to his long opposition to arbitrate the American claims, and it is supposed that the answer when it does come will be to the effect that the Venezuelan government insists on awaiting the final action of its courts upon the pending case. It will then remain for the State department to determine how long it is prepared to await this judicial action. The difficulty is that the Venezuelan government has refused the application of the asphalt company, supported by Minister Bowen, to revert to the status existing before the appointment of a receiver in the asphalt case and allow the company to resume possession of its property. As it is the receiver is taking out large quantities of asphalt from Bermudez lake, the proceeds from which are going in the Venezuelan treasury to the great financial loss of the asphalt company, which is making daily representations on the subject to the State department.

The president is concluding arrangements for his southwestern trip, on which he expects to start Monday, April 3, and no apprehensions are entertained that the trip will be either abandoned or postponed on account of the Venezuelan embargo. The president expects, in his absence from Washington, to keep in close touch with the situation as it may develop and will be in position to take any necessary action in connection with his train as may be necessary.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Senator Lodge, a member of that committee, discussed the Venezuelan situation with the president today. It is believed here in well informed quarters that, although the Italian warship Calabrisa is making a cruise around the world and stopped incidentally in Dominican waters, the situation in Venezuela will cause the United States government to detain ships in Caribbean waters for the present, ready to deal with an emergency.

MORMONS MUST GO ON RECORD
Member of Church Charged in Bishop's Court with Living in State of Polygamy.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 22.—Charles A. Smurthwaite, who is in process of excommunication from the Mormon church because of his alleged apostasy in criticizing the acts of President Joseph Smith, as charged by his teacher, H. H. Goddard, died charged today with the bishop of his ward in Ogden, against Goddard, charging the latter with living with two wives and having children by them, contrary to the revelation known as "the manifesto" and contrary to the laws of the state. This is the first time a direct charge of violation of ecclesiastical and state laws in the matter of polygamy has ever been preferred by a member of the church and the incident is regarded as significant, as the case, if brought to trial in the bishop's court, will force the church to declare its position on the question of polygamy.

MISSOURI GETS THE MONEY
Governor Folk Receives Check for Nearly Half Million in Payment for State's War Expenses.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 22.—A check on the United States treasury for \$475,196.13, payable to the governor of Missouri, was received today by Governor Folk. No letter or explanation accompanied the warrant. According to the governor's custom, however, a letter will follow from another department in a few