

THE GREATEST SALE EVER HELD IN OMAHA!

The entire stock must be sold to make room for our new Department Store Building.

The prices we quote are only a few of the many Bargains.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

- \$25 Men's Suits.....12.50
- \$20 Men's Suits.....10.00
- \$15 Men's Suits.....7.50
- \$10 Men's Suits.....5.00
- \$7 Men's Suits.....3.50
- \$5 Men's Suits.....2.50
- \$5 Men's Pants.....2.50
- \$250 Men's Pants.....1.25
- \$200 Odd Vests.....25c
- 400 Men's Fancy Vests.....2.00
- 300 Men's Fancy Vests.....1.59
- 200 Men's Fancy Vests......98c

FURNISHING GOODS DEPT.

- 15c Men's White Collars, all styles.....2c
- \$1 Men's Fancy Hose.....50c
- 50c Men's Fancy Hose.....25c
- 25c Men's Fancy Hose.....12c
- 15c Men's Fancy Hose.....7c
- 10c Men's Black and Brown Hose.....3c
- \$1 Men's Fancy Ties.....50c
- 50c Men's Fancy Ties.....25c
- 25c Men's Fancy Ties.....12c
- 50c Men's Fancy Suspender.....25c
- \$5 Men's Silk Shirts.....2.50
- \$4 Men's Silk Shirts.....2.00
- \$3 Men's Mohair Shirts.....1.50
- \$1.50 Men's Mohair Shirts.....75c
- \$1 Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.....75c
- \$1 Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.....59c
- 50c Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.....25c

SUIT CASES

- \$15 Solid Sole Leather Suit Cases.....7.50
- \$10 Solid Sole Leather Suit Cases.....5.00

MEN'S HATS

- \$4 Hats.....2.00
- \$3 Hats.....1.50
- \$2 Hats.....1.00
- \$1 Hats.....50c

SHOE DEPT.

- \$6 Patent Colt Skin Shoes.....3.00
- \$5 Patent Colt Skin Shoes.....2.50
- \$2.50 Ladies' Oxfords, black and tan.....1.25

Do not miss this sale—it means to you the greatest saving of the season, as every article will be sold. THIS STOCK (INCLUDING SAFES, SHOW CASES AND ALL FIXTURES) GOES ON SALE SATURDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ADLER'S

S. E. Cor. 12th and Farnam

NO OLD-STYLED AUDITORIUM

New Fashioned Hall Will Be Feature of Young Men's Christian Association Building.

There will not be an auditorium in the new Young Men's Christian Association building, at least nothing which conforms to the general acceptance of that term. This does not mean there will be no place where large meetings can be held, for the plans are quite to the contrary, but it means the old style auditorium in association buildings is out of date and is going the way to halls, which are of greater general utility.

Although the architect's plans have not yet been laid before the building committee of the association board of directors, it is understood there is to be an assembly hall which will seat from 500 to 600 persons. This will be large enough for all ordinary occasions. For meetings of large magnitude, the gymnasium, which is now planned to seat 1,200 people, will be used. These figures include the capacity of the gallery, built similar to the old structure.

Dayton, O., where they are putting up a building, which has been talked of for five years, they have changed from the original plan of having an auditorium which will seat 3,000 people and are now well content with an assembly room which will seat 500. The old style auditorium can be used only for meetings; our assembly room and our gymnasium can be used for any number of purposes.

Arrested for Bobbing Clothes Line. Two colored men named Ned Carrington and Tom Morrissey were arrested at 5 o'clock Friday morning with a bundle of miscellaneous articles which they did not account for satisfactorily to Detective Mitchell and Officer King. They were locked up as suspicious characters. Friday evening Mrs. Maggie McDonald complained that a part of a lot of washing had been stolen from her house at 24 North Thirteenth street, some time between 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning. She identified the clothing found with the men arrested as being her property. Some other property identified by Mrs. McDonald was found in the room of Irene Le Roy, colored, at 25 North Twelfth street, and she was arrested also. The offense charged may be burglary, this depending on whether the articles were taken in the night or daytime.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Senator Jackson of Gage county, who has been in Omaha a couple of days this week on business, is one of the members of the legislature who is not favorable to an extra session for consideration of the national question. He says, however, he has heard much talk on the subject out in the state. His idea is that the legislature will not see the demand for regulation any quicker in an extra than a regular session.

DISCUSS FORMS OF SERVICE

Presbyterian General Assembly Refers the Report Back to the Committee.

VIGOROUS DEBATE ON TEMPERANCE

Charge Made that One Church College Permits Students to Buy Intoxicants at Resort Near Campus.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 26.—Both sessions of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church were devoted almost entirely to discussion of the committee on forms of service and the committee on temperance. For three hours the report on forms and service was debated by at least 100 speakers, chief among which were Dr. Henry Van Dyke, chairman of the committee and author of "The Book of Prayers," and Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court. The debate was equally divided, with the result that the report, together with "The Book of Prayers," which, it was suggested, should be adopted by the general assembly as a part of a fixed form of service, was referred to an enlarged committee on resolutions adopted in conjunction with the debate on the report provided.

In case the enlarged committee reaches a definite and satisfactory completion of its work during the present week, it will authorize the publication of the book of worship by the board of Christian Education and the next convention in St. Matthew's church, Philadelphia. Among the officers chosen was Mrs. W. W. Witmer of Des Moines, elected vice president.

Lutheran Women in Session.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 26.—The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the Lutheran church decided today to hold the next convention in St. Matthew's church, Philadelphia. Among the officers chosen was Mrs. W. W. Witmer of Des Moines, elected vice president.

CHOPPING A MAN DOWN

Sport of Woodsmen Who Desire to Test the Staying Qualities of a Tenderfoot.

There is nothing that so cheers the heart of the lumberman as to play a practical joke on one whom he calls "greenhorn," or, in other words, any one unused to the ways of a lumber camp. One of the hardest and most dangerous, although it is the most admired, writes Charles G. D. Roberts in "Chopping a Man Down," is known as "chopping him away." This means, in a word, that the stranger in camp is invited to climb a tall tree to take observations or enjoy a remarkable view. No sooner has he reached the top than two or three vigorous axmen attack the tree at its base. Long before he can reach the ground the tree begins to topple. As a general rule the heavy branches so break the fall of the tree that the victim finds himself unharmed. There are cases, however, where men have been crippled for life.

Mr. Roberts gives an experience of his own which did not come out exactly as the lumbermen expected. He had climbed into a magnificent pine tree one day. No sooner was he two-thirds up the tree than the lumbermen set to work to "chop him down."

"I thanked them for their attention," he writes, "and climbed a few feet farther up to secure a position which I saw would be a safe one for me when the tree should fall. As I did so, I perceived, with a gasp and tremor, that I was not alone in the tree.

"There, not ten feet above me, stretched at full length along a branch, was a huge panther. From the men below his form was visible.

"I laughed to myself as I thought how my tormentors would be taken aback when that panther should come down among them. I decided that there would be no more danger to them than that to which they were exposing me in their reckless fooling.

"The great mass of foliage made the fall a comparatively slow one. Then came the final thunderous crash and in an instant I found myself standing in my place, jarred, but unharmed.

"The next instant there was another roar, overwhelming the laughter of the woodsmen, and out of the pine boughs shot the half round and greeted his enemies with one terrible snarl and then bounded out into the forest at a pace which made it idle to pursue him.

"The men seemed almost to think that I had conjured up the panther for the occasion. I thanked them most fervently for my rescue with such wholehearted good will and promised them that if ever again I got into a tree with a panther I would send for them at once."

HORSEFLESH IN GREAT DEMAND

Significant Effect of Germany's Prohibitive Tariff on American Meats.

United States Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Berlin, reports to the State department a continued decline in the importation of meats into Germany, especially from the United States. That law requires that prices and quality being the same, we must buy American goods. In the absence of a rule we feel bound by our trust to build as cheaply as possible. As a business man would have, now there is no question of protection or free trade. It is merely our duty under the law as it stands. If the rule of law is changed then we must change.

He spoke of the work of the commission on the canal and praised highly the men who have been put at the head of the work. He then spoke of the relation

CUBAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA FOR CATARRH.



GONZALO DE QUESADA, CUBAN MINISTER.

Senor Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, is an orator born. In an article in The Outlook for July, 1899, George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak at the Esteban theater, Matanzas, Cuba, said: "I have seen many audiences under the spell of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement; but I have rarely witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's oratory upon the dead patriot Martí." In a letter to The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, written from Washington, D. C., Senor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Gonzalo De Quesada.

Catarrh Attacks Various Organs.

The catarrh of the tropics is different from the catarrh of the northern countries. Not different in nature, but different in its point of attack upon the human body.

Tropical Catarrh.

Tropical catarrh is mostly catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the liver, catarrh of the bowels and pelvic catarrh. These forms of catarrh constitute the greatest objection to tropical climates.

Pe-ru-na, a Safeguard.

Senor Quesada, who had spent the most of his time in the tropics, has learned to regard Peruna as a safe-guard against tropical catarrh.

Pe-ru-na's Reputation of Long Standing.

He became acquainted with Peruna long before he received the appointment of Cuban Minister to the United States.

Receives Well-Merited Praise.

He is one of the many world celebrities who do not hesitate to give Peruna the public praise it so justly merits. A reward of \$1000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonial is genuine.

TAFT SPEAKS AT CINCINNATI

Secretary Explains Position of Administration on Panama Canal Purchases.

QUESTION OF RAILWAY RATE REGULATION

He Says Proposed Legislation is Very Moderate and Such Strong Denunciation of It is Unfair.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Cincinnati Commercial club closed tonight with a banquet, at which the speakers discussed questions of the day. The cities represented at the banquet were: Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. Secretary of War Taft made the principal speech of the evening. The other speakers were: President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railway, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Robert Moore of St. Louis, an engineer, and Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, president of the Big Four railroad. President Voorheis of the local Commercial club was toastmaster.

Speech of Secretary Taft.

Secretary of War W. H. Taft spoke on "Policy and Practice," saying: "If the Panama canal were inside the territory of the United States of course all material used on the canal would pay duty or be bought in the United States, but as the construction of the canal is a number of days journey from the tariff wall of the United States it presents exactly the same case as is presented in the case of the Philippine islands. Now if congress wants to pay more than \$100,000,000 for the canal, they are welcome to do so, but in the absence of a rule we feel we must carry out the rule that applies. That law requires that prices and quality being the same, we must buy American goods. In the absence of a rule we feel bound by our trust to build as cheaply as possible. As a business man would have, now there is no question of protection or free trade. It is merely our duty under the law as it stands. If the rule of law is changed then we must change.

Government and Railroads.

President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railway, spoke of "the relation of the national government to the railroads."

In attempting to speak from the railroads' side of this controversy it may be said: As to irregular practices on the part of the railroads and their customers in the matter of special favors, private car contracts, secret tariffs, rebates, etc., of which doubtless there were in the past too many instances, they were largely matters of usage growing out of, and inseparable from, the marvelous commercial activity and expansion of the latter half of the last century, and were a natural outcome of the competition that followed the rapid construction and extension of new lines of railroad, and they have had their exact counterpart in every branch of commercial and business life. But from careful and extended inquiry I believe that whatever of these abuses there were, have been so disposed of through the natural workings of economic conditions, that their volume is no longer great enough to make them an important factor, but if they are, the so-called Elkins amendment of the interstate commerce law passed in 1888, provides an adequate remedy; and there seems to be reasonable ground for the prevalent belief that the Interstate Commerce commission has, for reasons best known to itself, failed to use the added power it has for two years possessed under the law to suppress these irregularities, but has been willing to beg the problem by confining the separate and distinct rate-making power with that of prescribing rates.

Concentration of Ownership.

As to the concentration of ownership of our railroads, he said: While consolidation and unification of railroads control have rapidly progressed since 1880, I believe the public life of its extent and of its adverse effect upon the nation's commerce have been greatly exaggerated.

But adding that railroad centralization, in the face of the present era, no creditable evidence is produced to show that it has unfavorably affected the general commerce

of the country or increased the rates charged for its transportation.

It is untrue that the officials and owners of the railroads are "well protected" in their opposition to all public supervision of their rates or regulations. I have yet to meet the well-versed official who believes it possible to select any one or any whole or in part, the general principle that the government's relation to public transportation companies should be that of wise supervision to prevent, insofar as practicable, every unjust practice, either by them or against them, I have reasonably and wisely and fully the world's intercourse, cannot have so suddenly gone wrong in the performance of their most important functions as to warrant the hasty application of drastic and untried remedies.

Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago followed President Tuttle and spoke on the labor situation in Chicago.

Robert E. Moore, C. E., of St. Louis, was the next speaker and responded to the toast, "Retrospect and Prospect." Mr. Moore made a brief retrospective suggestion for last year's exposition at St. Louis and called attention to the wonderful growth in civilization of the past century, which he said was nowhere more marked than in this nation. He predicted for the new century a time when all men's good shall be each man's rule.

Melville E. Ingalls, chairman of the board of the Big Four railroad, closed with "Auf-wiedershen."

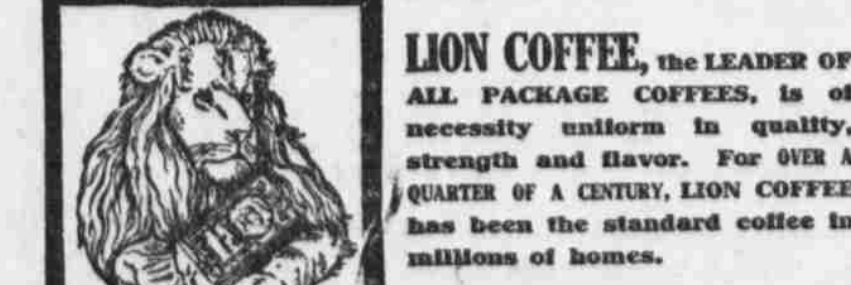
The closing speech of Melville E. Ingalls, who recently retired from a long term as president of the Big Four railway, brought a new and striking suggestion for added powers for the Interstate Commerce commission. After remarking that as he had retired and was now a private citizen he could talk railroad rates, he said: You should investigate the railroads as you do the national banks. Turn them inside out. Give the Interstate Commerce commission all the powers they want and full authority to investigate the railroads, but don't give them power to fix rates. What the people want and will have is equal and fair treatment to all.

If you have anything to trade, advertise it in the For Exchange column of The Bee.

See Want Ads Produce Results.

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the bulk coffee he sells you. How can he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—or with what—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how can you expect purity and uniform quality?



LION COFFEE, THE LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get one full pound of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.) (Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.) SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE WOODSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Meadow Gold Butter

From Cows With a Pedigree

Cows of famous butter making breeds, fed on rich, lush grasses, give the cream from which MEADOW GOLD BUTTER is made. Its sweet and delicate flavor, and uniform quality, are owing entirely to the source of supply and the care taken in manufacture. Made in the largest and cleanest creamery in the world, it is the best butter obtainable. MEADOW GOLD BUTTER is packed, freshly made, in an air and odor-proof package which effectually prevents any possible taint. Ask your dealer for it. BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY Tenth and Howard Sts.