Telephone 694. Bee, Dec. 13, 1905.

Now located in the new retail center, Howard and Sixteenth Streets.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Have you found just what you wanted to give for Christmas? If not come to this store and see the many things we have suitable for gift giving. It may save you lots of worry. Good daylight, wide aisles, extra salespeople, which will help make shopping here a pleasure.

Kid Gloves.

If you wish to give gloves and are in doubt what size and color to get, buy a glove certificate. In this way the one you wish to remember may select her own gloves and have them fitted after Christmas by our expert glove fitters.

Women's kid gloves in all the new and desirable shades at $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.25 a pair.

Men's kid gloves at $1, $1.50 and $2 a pair.

Misses' kid gloves at $1 a pair.

We carry a large line of men's lined kid gloves at $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.25 a pair.

Bath Robe Blankets.

We carry a large assortment at all prices, 59c, $1, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5.50 $6 each.

Make This Store the Family Headquarters for Your Christmas Shopping in Dress Goods and Silks.

Come with 50c to $20.00 in your purse and we'll give you about a third to a half better value at whatever the price you are expecting to pay. Our purpose is to give you the best dress goods or silks that price can buy. This store puts quality before price. The steady growth of the business proves that. Thousands of styles to choose from

HANDSOME ALL WOOL GERMAN PRUNELLAS—Stand close by it—without touching it, you would declare it to be as handsome as any all silk material, beautiful luster—75c, $1.00, $1.5 a yard.

NEW PARISIAN NOVELTIES—Here are dress goods of distinctive elegance, including styles especially fashionable for calling, carriage wear, church, some sufficiently handsome for evening wear. They can be seen nowhere else in this city outside of our store. (Better call Mr. Somebody's attention to our special showing of dress elegance). A gift that never fails to please—$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50 a yard.

Novelties in Art Department.

A regular bee hive of novelties, suitable for gift giving. Do not fail to visit our second floor and see what pretty and useful articles can be had at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and up to $6 each.

Fancy boxes, baskets, all kinds of memo books, glove, collar, handkerchief and cigar boxes, calendars, etc.

Handsome Black Dress Goods for Christmas Gifts.

Now, here's a gift that never fails to meet with a hearty reception on Christmas morning. You can make no mistake in buying black, always good, always wanted. Little wonder we are selling such a host of them for Christmas.

HANDSOME ALL WOOL SILK FINISHED HENRIETTAS—75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 a yard.

GERMAN SILK FINISHED PRUNELLAS—Pretty as silk, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 a yard.

POPULAR ALL WOOL PANAMAS—50c, 75c, $1.00 a yard.

FINE IMPORTED BATISTE—Light weight, beautiful fabric, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 a yard.

NEW WOOL TAFFETA—A most beautiful fabric, light weight, beautiful rich black, 47 inches, $1.50, $1.75 a yard.

SILK AND WOOL CREPE DE PARIS AND EOLIENNES—The height of dress elegance, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 a yard.

Gifts for Men.

What is a good present to give a man? This question is easily solved at our men's department: located in south aisle. Here we show all that is new and exceptional in men's wear.

New bath robes, an ideal Christmas gift. Prices from $5 to $15 each.

Fancy silk suspenders, newest novelty webbings, each pair put up in a fancy box, 50c to $1 a pair.

One can never have too many cravats. Our holiday assortment is truly beautiful. Pretty holiday boxes with each tie. Prices, 50c to $2 each.

The best makes of gloves are represented here. Both dressed and undressed skins in the newest popular shades, $1, $1.50, $2 a pair.

Outing flannel nightshirts make a good gift. Ours are cut good and full and extra long—50c to $1.50 each.

Mufflers in both square and reefer shape, 50c to $2.50 each.

Our line of holiday umbrellas is complete with the season's newest novelties—an ideal gift. Prices from $1 to $16.50 each.

Note—We can furnish any kind of high school pennants or banners. On sale at men's furnishing department.

New Waistings on Third Floor.

New Scotch clan plaids, 27 in. wide, washable like gingham, yet soft and pliable like flannel, at 25c per yard.

New "Iona" flannels. The flannel that does not shrink in washing. Fine assortment of stripes, plaids, figures and checks, at 40c per yard.

"Vivella" flannels, the best of all the wash flannels, absolutely guaranteed not to shrink or fade in washing, 75c per yard.

New Albatross Waistings—These are very stylish, solid colored ground with embroidered figures, at 60c and 75c a yard.

New Wash Waistings—Dark-colored, check-ground, with embroidered dots, 25c per yard.

Charge Account Conveniences at Thompson, Belden & Co.'s.

Start a deposit account and have your purchases referred to it for payment.

It differs very greatly from the usual form of charge account. You have all the conveniences of an ordinary charge account at a credit store. You have every economy Thompson, Belden & Co.'s strictly cash system affords, and in addition you get 4 per cent interest on your daily balance, compounded every three months.

Deposit any sum that suits your convenience, make purchases in the usual way and have them "charged" in the usual way to the money you have on deposit.

Statements will be mailed to you monthly. The money you deposit is not tied up—you are privileged to withdraw any or all of it at any time. We do no banking business.

New Japanese House Jackets.

They have just come in, and many customers are waiting for them. They make an ideal Christmas gift.

Japanese jackets, in black, brown and navy silk, made with dainty silk quilted lnings, hand-embroidered on collar, cuffs and pocket, $7.50 and $8 each.

Japanese jackets in the pretty pink and light blue shades, hand-emnoridered and works of art, prices $12 and $15 each.

Aprons.

Do not forget that a pretty apron will make a desirable Christmas gift for mother, wife or daughter.

We are showing beautiful new styles in dainty Swiss aprons, either plain or lace and embroidery trimmed. Prices 50c, 65c, 75c, $1 and up to $2.25 each. Sold on second floor.

Store Open Every Evening Until Christmas, Commencing This Week Saturday.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

Howard and Sixteenth Streets

SHAW TALKS ON ELASTICITY

Secretary of Treasury Discusses Currency Conditions at Buffalo Banquet.

SPIRIT OF SPECULATION CONDEMNED

Demand for Money in Wall Street Fed by Funds from West Which Are Now Needed at Home.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce held tonight. In urging the importance of adding the element of elasticity to the currency system, the secretary said:

While our currency is the most convenient and as safe and stable as any in the world, it does not respond to the varying needs of the seasons and of localities.

If this element of elasticity is to be added something other than bond-secured circulation must be provided.

I deem it very important that no new form of money be authorized. It is no imposition upon the public to be offered a government-guaranteed note in lieu of a note secured by a government bond, but it might alarm the customers of a bank to know that conditions justified it in resorting to currency taken at 6 per cent. Some of our worst panics have been sentimental. The element of elasticity must work automatically and unobserved, otherwise more harm than good will ensue.

No Apology for Banking.

I will not attempt to apologize for the banking fraternity, but a willingness to loan every available dollar has not been confined to New York, nor has the disposition to borrow every dollar obtainable been confined to stock speculators.

The western farmer, who sent his money to New York in installment to be loaned on call, regardless of rate, has a legitimate right to call it home. He must not be criticised for so doing and he must not criticise his New York representatives who loaned it for him, nor must he be surprised at the effect upon the money that naturally and inevitably follows its withdrawal.

The spirit of speculation, rife during the summer, was fed and intensified by the unusual influence of money from the interior and the west. Who is to be censured? I answer all or none. The man who loans to stock speculators on satisfactory security is no better and no worse than he who loans to the real estate speculators on satisfactory terms.

Spirit of Speculation.

It was well known in July that money would be scarce in the fall, if the Treasury Department had not foreseen what was coming and called in a few millions from the deposits then held by the banks to be used to relieve this stringency should it extend to the prejudice of legitimate business there might be some slight reason for distrust. I think, however, the business interests of the country believe the treasury can easily spare $20,000,000 or more for the relief of legitimate business and I think it is generally understood that it will not be released unless business demands require it. Responsibility is not a thing to be coveted and therefore plain, not for inflation, but for such modification of our present currency system as will cause it automatically to expand to meet the increased needs of varying seasons and as promptly contract to the legitimate curbing of unwarranted speculation.

SCHNEIDER IS CAUTIOUS

(Continued from First Page.)

but could not be reached before adjournment.

Help for Schools of Mines.

Congressman Mondell today reintroduced his bill establishing schools of mines in conjunction with colleges maintained in public land states, giving these schools of mines $15,000 the first year and increasing $1,000 each year until $20,000 is reached.

He also introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for a report on the black sand investigation which was conducted the past summer at the Portland exposition. Probably placer sands of the United States would more nearly describe the black sands which have been discovered in many portions of the west, particularly Western Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. This report Mr. Mondell will make the basis of an appropriation to still further carry on the work of experimentation. Many of these sands, which are valueless as gold producing sands, contain columbite and chromine as well as platinum. With cheap separation these sands would become valuable, and it is for the purpose of carrying out additional experiments that the resolution of Mr. Mondell is introduced.

Public Building Bills.

Representative McCarthy today introduced bills for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of public buildings at Wayne, West Point and Columbus. These bills were before the fifty-eighth congress, but failed of consideration. In reintroducing these bills, Representative McCarthy cut the proposed original appropriation from $100,000 to $50,000 for each, probably with the hope that in requesting a moderate appropriation he might secure favorable action at the hands of the present congress.

Representative Hinshaw today introduced two public building bills, each calling for an appropriation of $6,000 to purchase sites for proposed public buildings at Wymore and Fairbury.

No Liability of Tax on Tea.

Senator Millard is receiving requests from a number of wholesale firms in Omaha asking him to oppose any proposition to place a tax on tea. Today the senator took up the matter with Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee of the house, who informed him that there was no likelihood of such a measure passing congress at this session.

C. E. Llewellyn, superintendent of rural free delivery at Omaha, is in Washington on business connected with his office.

The South Dakota delegation is hopelessly split over United States district attorney, all growing out of Representative Martin's candidacy for the United States senate against the present incumbent, Robert T. Gamble. Martin, who has the quiet backing of Senator Kittredge and Representative Burke, is in favor of naming a new man for the place. Gamble believes it is to his interest to bring about the reappointment of the present incumbent, Mr. Elliott, and so the lines are formed. The whole question is before the president, who is expected to act in a few days.

Postal Matters.

William O. Foote has been appointed postmaster at Buffalo, Dawson county, Nebraska, vice J. McMartin, resigned.

The postoffice at Valley, Neb.; Wagner, S. D.; Hanna and Kemmerer, Wyo., will be advanced to the presidential class January 1 next with the salaries of postmasters $1,000 each.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Ansley, route 2, Stanley E. McCormack, carrier; James H. McCormack, substitute. Callaway, route 1, Joseph V. Darwin, carrier; Arthur Nansel, substitute. Iowa—Anthony, route 2, Clinton Johnson, carrier; Nellie E. Johnson, substitute. Griswold, route 1, Zenas L. Wright, carrier; Cass Stewart, substitute.

New National Banks.

Applications to organize national banks approved: The First National bank of Dolliver, Ia., with $25,000 capital, by L. E. Linder, L. G. Waggoner, L. J. Bigelow, T. Coleman, C. D. W. Clapp, E. J. Breen and others; the Douglas National bank of Douglas, Wyo., with $50,000 capital, by L. J. Swan, George H. Voorhees, M. R. Collins, Jacob Jewell and Wilke E. Collins.

Dr. F. J. Coleman has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Spencer, Ia.

Herbert Richards and F. W. Kilbourn of Des Moines, Ia., and Mark E. Sloan, Vermilion, S. D., have been appointed compositors in the government printing office.

President Gordon Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President Gordon of Howard university has tendered his resignation to the board of trustees. This action is the culmination of the recent revolt of students at the institution who objected to certain views entertained by President Gordon on the subject of the negro and which led to differences of opinion between him and certain members of the faculty. Action upon the resignation will be had at an early day.

HOCH ROASTS STANDARD OIL

Governor of Kansas Says Oil Producers Are Being Robbed by Company.

OTTAWA, Kan., Dec. 13.—Governor E. W. Hoch, speaking here last night at a gathering of republicans, said:

At this time the Kansas oil field is yielding 60,000 barrels a day, an insignificant part of its capacity, and for this oil the Standard Oil company, which sets the price, is paying less than one-third what it paid a year ago. I believe it could pay $1 per barrel for this oil more than it is paying and still make a large profit. In other words, it is robbing this people of $60,000 a day, or $22,000,000 a year. We sit supinely down while we are being robbed of enough money every day by this one corporation to build a hundred homes for the homeless or to rear a great educational institution or endow a college or in one year to pay all the expenses of the state for five years.

HYMENEAL.

Curtiss-Fitch.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Announcement was made today that Miss Mary E. Fitch of San Francisco and Dr. Ralph H. Curtiss, assistant director of the Allegheny, Pa., observatory, were married here yesterday at the residence of Rev. Dr. J. W. Cunningham. Miss Fitch is the daughter of George H. Fitch, literary editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. He accompanied his daughter to this city and returned to the Pacific coast today. The wedding was held midway across the continent because Dr. Curtiss was unable to be absent from his class room for a longer time.

DIAMONDS—Frenzer, 15th and Dodge.

Five Die in Explosion.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13.—The mixing house at the works of the Dupont Powder company, near Boyles, eight miles northeast of this city, was accidentally blown up today, instantly killing five workmen. The force of the explosion was felt for miles and the report was heard in Birmingham. The victims were blown to atoms, particles of their bodies being found in tree tops a long distance from the scene of the disaster.

RED

It's the Red Blood Corpuscles that Proper Food Makes.

A Tiffin, O., woman says Grape-Nuts food gave her good red blood and restored the roses of youth to a complexion that had been muddy and pimply. She says:

"For 10 years I had stomach trouble which produced a breaking out on my face. The doctors gave it a long Latin name, but their medicines failed to cure it. Along with this I had frequent headaches, nervousness and always pain in my stomach after meals.

"I got disgusted with the drugs, stopped them and coffee off short, and quit eating everything but fruit and Grape-Nuts, with Postum Food Coffee for my table beverage. The headaches, stomach trouble, and nervous weakness disappeared almost like magic, which showed that when the cause was removed and good food and drink used nature was ready to help. My blood was purified and my complexion became like a young girl's, while my weight was increased from 90 to 120 pounds in a few months—good, solid, firm flesh, where it used to be soft and flabby.

"I recommended Grape-Nuts and Postum to my friend, Maud W——, who was afflicted as I had been. She followed my advice and in a short time was restored to complete health and in about 8 months her weight increased from 100 to 148 pounds.

"Our doctor observing the effect of Grape-Nuts and Postum in our cases declared, the other day, that he would hereafter prescribe these food products for gastritis." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

REVOLUTION IN LIVONIA

Insurgents Have Possession of Fort Commanding Harbor of Riga.

NEW LOCAL OFFICIALS ARE CHOSEN

Provisional Government Declares the Separation of the Lithuanian People from Russian Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12—(Evening)—Via Helsingfors, Finland and Berlin, Dec. 13.—Two messengers who arrived here from Riga today, having walked about 120 miles to catch a train at Plock, not only confirm the report that a provisional government has been set up in Livonia, but they say that many of the troops have gone over to the insurrectionists.

Dwina fort, commanding Riga harbor, is in their possession and the governor and other Russian officials are prisoners. The messengers added that the provisional government exercises authority throughout Livonia and part of Courtland; that the government has declared the separation of the Lithuanian people from the Russian empire. They have chosen new local officials and have decreed the closing of the spirit shops and breweries and the annulment of the contracts between the peasants and the land owners. There is a general uprising of the native peasants who are traveling in armed bands, attacking the estates and driving off or killing their owners.

Some of the land owners have organized volunteer battalions to protect their property as the authorities are powerless to afford aid, but the majority are fleeing in terror. The peasants forbid the owners to sell grain or lumber and formally declare that the forests and estates of those who have departed will be confiscated.

The position of the peasants in these provinces has been the most deplorable of any in the entire empire. Conditions almost approaching those of the feudal system have been continued down to the present time. They practically have kept the peasants in a state of vassalage, placing them at the mercy of the German barons from whom they rent land and purchase the right to cut wood, and fish in the waters of the gulf.

Russian Officials Expelled.

The Russian officials are being expelled from the provinces and many of them have been killed in the streets of the towns. There is a reign of terror at Riga. Women and children are living in the upper stories of housese and foreign merchants are winding up their business or abandoning everything to escape.

It is doubtful whether the promise of local self government contained in today's imperial ukase will have much effect, at least for the present, but it furnishes ample proof that the government realizes it is helpless to restore order without granting heavy concessions. The partial concessions granted to the people of the Baltic provinces are bound to encourage the Poles, Georgians and other border peoples.

Little is known of General Sollogub, who, it is reported, will be appointed governor general of the Baltic provinces, but he is said to be a man of energy with fairly liberal ideas.

Bourse Again Weakens.

The Bourse again weakened on reports of commercial failures everywhere in the provinces and also in sympathy with the extreme panicky condition of the Moscow exchange. Runs on the savings banks continue. The League of Leagues has issued an address declaring that the recent acts of the government proved it was attempting to suppress the emancipation movement and demonstrated that political freedom could only be obtained by an armed struggle, in which all the progressive elements were invited to join.

The Nasha Shinshu claims to be in possession of information to the effect that at a conference of grand dukes and court officials held at Tsarskoe Selo it was decided that Count Witte had proved a failure and that the time had arrived for the adoption of firm measures, which could be employed with less opposition under a man like Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, former minister of the interior. The paper declares that a further conference will be held tomorrow, at which Count Witte will not be present.

It is reported that Prince John Obedensky, former governor general of Finland, will succeed M. Durnovo as minister of the interior.

Cables Are Again Silent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—Morning.—Via Eydkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 13.—The restoration of cable communication with points abroad yesterday lasted only a few hours. Before midnight it was reported that the cable was cut and that dispatches must again be forwarded by courier via the German frontier. Nevertheless, the outlook is clearing. The government is breathing freer, with a fighting chance that Premier Witte will yet be able to steer his way through the rocks which beset his path. The threat of a general strike in the immediate future has disappeared and the telegraph strike not being supported, is going to pices in spite of the wild appeals of the union to stand firm. At Moscow the tie up remains complete, but at many other places communication has been reopened, although in a precarious fashion, as the employes of both the telegraph and postal services, who were discharged by wholesale for refusing to work, are cutting the wires wherever it is possible to do so.

The real leaders of the workmen and other proletariat organizations, realizing fully their weakness and lack of preparation for a decisive struggle, have carried the day over the hot-headed strikers, and have easily convinced the majority that it would be an irretrievable blunder to prostitute what they regard as the supreme instrument for forging a free nation by using it for a minor issue like redressing the grievances of private individuals. In registering this decision they placed themselves on record "to continue the organization and equipment of the figthing legions which the old president, Krustaleff, began," thus virtually furnishing the government with evidence confirming its charges that articles 102 and 126 of the criminal code, prohibiting participation in associations, the object for which is armed revolt, and the punishment for which is death, is violated by the strikers' head organization.

No "Martyrdom" for Prisoner.

It is likely, however, that the government to discount attempts to heroize M. Krustaleff, will simply charge him with the misappropriation of the funds of the workmen in using them in founding a socialist paper, which the government claims can be substantiated.

The workmen's council yesterday sent a demand to Count Witte for the release of M. Krustaleff. Later the workmen's delegates called on Procurator Kaminshansky and demanded his release, but the procurator refused bluntly, saying that the case must be tried in court. To this the spokesmen of the delegation replied:

"Then we will declare a general strike."

"I will not release him if the whole world strikes," answered the procurator.

M. Krustaleff is understood to be imprisoned in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, in order, it is explained, to prevent any possible attempt at rescue, which would only lead to bloodshed.

This disappearance of the danger of a general strike seems to insure the government a certain period in which to vindicate itself and demonstrate that it is striving to realize the new order of things and if, as its friends hope, it will be able to show this by deeds, it will cut away public sympathy from the proletariat and place the workmen's organizations, when the time comes for a strike, in the attitude of deliberately provoking a struggle to overthrow the government and establish a democratic republic.

No Reaction in Cabinet.

The members of Count Witte's cabinet distinctly deny that the government has entered on the path of reaction, but they say that the present state of anarchy cannot go on. People amenable to the laws will be arrested and tried by the courts.

"If the government really enters on the path of reaction," said one of the ministers today, "it must end in a dictatorship, and you may be sure that at the first evidence this Witte will step down and out."

Count Witte takes the ground that the ministry is only a stop gap to transfer the power into the hands of the national assembly and, therefore, he will not undertake to bind the country by temporary laws or a policy which the representatives of the nation should decide for themselves. This is the theory on which complete universal suffrage will be refused.

Sailors Offer Help.

M. Petrunkivitch, president of the Agricultural society of Moscow and the leading delegate of the Moscow zemstvo in St. Petersburg, and his colleagues, are returning to Moscow without Count Witte's reply to the zemstvo demands, although it is practically ready, the correspondent of the Associated Press having seen the document. At the workmen's meetings last night the members of the Finnish "National Guard," really a socialistic organization, tendered their support, and a sailor claiming to represent a majority of his comrades, declared the sailors solidarity with the proletariat, promising that when the signal is given the sailors will be found ready.

The commission which is discussing peasant legislation has reached an exceedingly important decision, involving the right of the communes to assign lands in severality to individuals, which would give them the right to sell the lands at will, thus virtually sounding the knell of the communal system. Where the peasants desire to retain the commune, however, they may mortgage the lands and obtain money to purchase additional lands, make improvements, and buy agricultural implements. This decision is based on the fact that the emperor's remission of further payments of the peasants' arrearage of debt ended the necessity for communal ownership, which in reality was a device to hold the entire community responsible for the redemption of land granted when serfdom was abolished.

Priests for Autonomy.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Dec 13.—At a meeting of 417 Catholic clergymen of Russian Poland, after ten hours session during the night, resolved this morning to demand autonomy for Poland, with its own Parliament, general secret ballot, the reinstatement of the Polish language in government offices, the abolishment of the capital punishment and full amnesty for political prisoners.

The Official Gazette this morning published a list of 263 post and telegraph clerks who have been dismissed for striking.

Two prominent men of Odessa have declared their readiness to take a formal oath that General Kaulbars, governor general of Odessa, said on October 19 that all the Jews in Odessa must be massacred.

The trains to the Austrian frontier are booked full ten days ahead.

The police of the First district of this city have struck and the authorities have been ordered to arrest eleven of the leaders. The rest are confined to their barracks.

Sakharoff's Assassin a Man.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—The Neue Frie Presse today published a dispatch from Czernowitz, Austria, received by mail from Kieff, in which the writer asserts that the assassin of General Sakharoff, former minister of war and the representative of Emperor Nicholas at Saratoff, is a locksmith's apprentice named Gavril Woroschnikoff, from Ekaterinadodair, who was dressed as a woman when he killed Sakharoff. Woroschnikoff, the correspondent adds, posed as being deaf and dumb when he gained an entrance to the place in order to hand to General Sakharoff a letter. A few hours after his arrest he was forcibly released from custody by the revolutionists and conveyed across the border into Austrian Poland, where he is now safe.

A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Odessa, sent by mail to Podwoloczyska, says:

"In spite of the fact that Interior Minister Durnovo telegraphed orders dismissing all the striking postal employes the strikers are determined to continue the strike. The League of Leagues gives warning of further repressive measures by the government and counsels preparations for resolute resistance. Further bloodshed is feared at Odessa."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Gold vest chains. Edholm, jeweler

RIGHT NOURISHMENT.

We think of nourishment as food—meats, soups, vegetables, etc., but that's only half. It's not the food alone that counts but the good that we get from food that furnishes nourishment. A pound of steak is of less value to a weak stomach than a crust of bread is to a strong digestion. But weak stomachs can be made strong. Begin by eating less; have regular hours for meals; avoid fancy things and about a half hour after eating take a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion. It's a fact of medical history that people have lived on not much else but Scott's Emulsion for a long time—not only lived but gained flesh and recovered their strength and health. From the pure Norwegian cod liver oil to the last drop of glycerine, Scott's Emulsion contains just the strength-giving and health-building elements needed for low vitality, weak digestion and poorly nourished bodies.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

PROVIDING

he has some ability and good sense to start with, and is thrifty and honest, there is no reason why any young man should not attain so-called success." So said Philip D. Armour, the great packer, and his life was proof of his words. We encourage this thrift, and invite any young man or young woman to open an account with us. We are paying 5 per cent, and where necessary allow withdrawals of $50 in any month without notice.

Geo. F. Gilmore, Pres't.
John F. Flack, Gen'l Mgr.

The Conservative Savings & Loan Ass'n
205 So. 16th St., Omaha

PEABODY IS CHOSEN

(Continued from First Page.)

today. He submitted a statement of dividends paid on industrial insurance by his company. It showed the payment in 1904 of $83,000 of "additional benefits," payable in case of death of the insured five years after the issue of the policy.

The total industrial death claims paid in 1904 were $8,637,000 and the cash dividends credited to policy holders in the industrial department in 1904 amounted to $551,000.

A statement Mr. Hughes read showed that in the last five years the record of the company's industrial department was:

Received in premiums, $110,449,373; paid out to policy holders, $39,240,929; $34,598,000 of this was for death claims, $2,046,739 in cash surrender values and $2,596,571 in dividends.

Of the amount of cash surrender values paid Mr. Gore said $1,930,000 was in paid-up insurance. The amount paid into the Prudential company in premiums since its organization, witness said, is about $287,000,000. In the same time its earnings apart from premiums, he said, are $19,500,000. It paid to policy holders in that time about $92,000,000 and its expenses apart from the amounts paid to policy holders have been $130,000,000.

The assets of the company at the end of 1904 were $88,511,955 and its liabilities, including reserve, $75,187,108. Of the present surplus of $13,324,847, witness said, $2,000,000 is capital stock. He said that over 90 per cent of the remainder is held to pay dividends to policy holders.

Mr. Gore said industrial insurance in this country is still in the experimental stage and that the company regarded it necessary to hold large funds to meet possible heavy demands.

Mr. Hughes brought out from the witness figures which Mr. Hughes said showed that the Prudential wrote in the last five years twice as much industrial as ordinary insurance, but that the net increase in each of the two departments was about equal.

Large Lapses in Industrials.

Mr. Hughes also elicited the fact that in the last thirty years the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey has received from policyholders $136,000,000 and paid them $100,000,000; that the Mutual Life Insurance company received $890,000,000 from policyholders and paid out to them $560,000,000, and that in the same thirty years the Prudential received in industrial premiums $257,000,000 and paid its policyholders of that department $92,000,000.

Mr. Hughes asked why the proportion paid back by the Prudential is so much less than those of the two others. Mr. Gore said the rapid growth of the Prudential and the great number of lapses explained it.

Considering the lapses the witness assented to Mr. Hughes' statement that there is a great waste by the policyholders who allow their policies to lapse. The number of policyholders in the company at the end of 1904, Mr. Gore said, was about 4,500,000. Witness estimated that policyholders in the industrial department of the Prudential paid into the company $2,300,000 in 1904 and allowed their policies to lapse in the same year.

Mr. Gore said that about 37 per cent of the industrial insurance written by his company in 1904 lapsed in the same year.

Dryden is Recalled.

Senator John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential, was recalled and Mr. Hughes asked him about the apparent waste of policyholders through lapses.

Senator Dryden said that what his policyholders saved by insurance they would save in no other way. Senator Dryden agreed with Mr. Hughes that apparently about two-thirds of the insured get nothing back and the senator added that this is regrettable and unfortunate, but, nevertheless, he asserted that the system is the greatest economic force in the country today.

Mr. Hughes read a letter from an agent who complained against the regulation of the Prudential company which required an agent to provide another policyholder without a commission when an old one lapses.

The senator said the company had been unable to find another plan that would protect the policyholder and the company and still be remunerative to the agent. The senator shid he could not maintain the energy of the agents by any other plan and that otherwise in a short time the company would have no business.

"If agents were not held responsible for lapses," the senator said, "the additional cost to the company would be so great that it could not do business."

The senator said that Peter Egenolf, a New York agent o fthe Prudential, gets $831 a week Out of that he has to pay clerk hire and some other expenses. Eight or ten of the agents of the company, the senator stated, get more than $10,000 a year.

Is Disease a Crime?

Not very long ago, a popular magazine published an editorial article in which the writer asserted, in substance, that all disease should be regarded as criminal. Certain it is, that much of the sickness and suffering of mankind is due to the violation of certain of Nature's laws. But to say that all sickness should be regarded as criminal, must appeal to every reasonable individual as radically wrong.

It would be harsh, unsympathetic, cruel, yes criminal, to condemn the poor, weak, over-worked housewife who sinks under the heavy load of household cares and burdens, and suffers from weaknesses, various displacements of pelvic organs and other derangements peculiar to her sex.

Frequent bearing of children, with its exacting demands upon the system, coupled with the care, worry and labor of rearing a large family, is often the cause of weaknesses, derangements and debility which are aggravated by the many household cares, and the hard, and never-ending work which the mother is called upon to perform. Dr. Pierce, the maker of that world-famed remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ills—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—says that one of the greatest obstacles to the cure of this class of maladies is the fact that the poor, over-worked housewife can not get the needed rest from her many household cares and labor to enable her to secure from the use of his "Prescription" its full benefits. It is a matter of frequent experience, he says, in his extensive practice in these cases, to meet with those in which his treatment fails by reason of the patient's inability to abstain from hard work long enough to be cured. With those suffering from prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion of the uterus or other displacement of the womanly organs, it is very necessary that, in addition to taking his "Favorite Prescription" they abstain from being very much, or for long periods, on their feet. All heavy lifting or straining of any kind should also be avoided. As much out-door air as possible, with moderate, light exercise is also very important. Let the patient observe these rules and the "Favorite Prescription" will do the rest.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

OUTPUT OF PACKING HOUSES

Large Increase in Marketing of Hogs Over the Preceding Week.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Price Current says: The movement of hogs has increased considerably, being about equal for the week to the large number for the corresponding time last year. Total western packing was 735,000 compared with 600,000 for the preceding week and 740,000 last year. From November 1 the total is 3,690,000 against 3,725,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

	1905.	1904.
Chicago	570,000	1,015,000
Kansas City	440,000	465,000
South Omaha	205,000	255,000
St. Louis	270,000	290,000
St. Joseph	276,000	237,000
Indianapolis	286,000	220,000
Milwaukee	142,000	131,000
Cincinnati	100,000	107,000
Ottumwa	85,000	110,000
Cedar Rapids	80,000	75,000
Sioux City	139,000	90,000
St. Paul	130,000	135,000
Cleveland	90,000	100,000

Prepare to Build Wharves.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The bureau of insular affairs of the War department is arranging to make a call for proposals for the construction in Manila of steel wharves at a cost of about $500,000. The bids are to be opened in Manila.

BAD BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets, I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them." Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

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And Her Company in CONCERT.
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DEVIL'S AUCTION
BARGAIN MATINEE 25c and 50c
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Children 10c.
Tonight, 8:15—Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c.

KRUG Prices—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Mats. — Any Seat, 25c
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A SON OF REST.
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