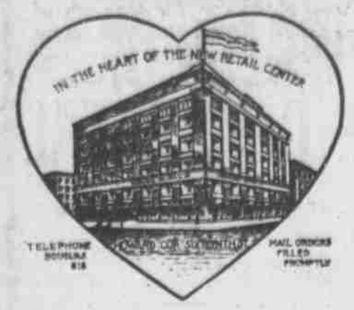
# Call "Douglas 618"

## You'll Never Find It Busy




A large switch board, forming one of the most extensive telephone systems in the west, is in operation in this great store, and now while travel is difficult and your spring sewing is in progress, telephone your needs—instant connection with any department. Intelligence, accuracy, convenience and speed; we believe we can promise all four features in our telephone and delivery service.

**New and Unusual Beauty in the New Silks.**

Made brilliant by the variety and beauty of the new weaves—plain or fancy, with checks and stripes conspicuous, shepherd checks, broken checks, crossbars, vague, indefinite pin checks, on up to hair-line plaids—a collection that wins for this store the leadership for the 1906 spring and summer dress materials.

**Fresh, Bright, New, Crisp Dress Goods.**

Many of them have just arrived and the first of the kind to be shown in Omaha. When you come here you will find our Dress Goods Department the exponent of all that is beautiful and new. Postpone your purchases until you see what we are showing.

**Washable Petticoats, Second Floor Cloak Department.**

Our new stock of Washable Petticoats are now being shown. These petticoats are all made of the very best materials suitable for laundering, are cut full and wide. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $1.95.

**More New Waists.**

We are headquarters for Fine Waists; every first-class manufacturer is represented—Waists at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 up to $15.00.

More New Suits, more New Coats and more New Skirts arrived Monday.

**Last Week of Redfern Corset Demonstration.**

Only three more days is granted Miss McCauley, expert corsetierre and demonstrator, by the designers of Redfern corsets to remain in Omaha. Do not postpone your intended visit another hour. This is a singular opportunity to be permanently correctly fitted in the new fashion during her stay.

**Have You Seen the Latest Creation in Tailor Made Lingerie—The Ideal Combination Suit?—Three in One.**

It appeals to and gains instant favor with every well-dressed woman. The best modists and dressmakers endorse it and insist upon its use, because of its valuable assistance in securing perfect lines. At the national convention of dressmakers the president, publicly from the platform, advised its adoption for the above reason. It comprises corset cover, skirt and drawers all in one dainty garment which takes the place of the three. It fits perfectly smooth around the waist and hips, but falls in full dainty fluffy frills around the knees—$5, $6, $7.50 to $18.

THOMPSON BELDEN & CO.

**Corner Sixteenth and Howard Streets.**


Bee: March 13, 1906.

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**Corner Sixteenth and Howard Streets.**


were full of the injured. All the available doctors in the city were called to the spot and with them all the carriages and ambulances. Some of the injured were taken to the hospital in the street cars whose officials were on the ground.

**Statement by Tucker.**

Superintendent Tucker of the street railway company, who visited the scene shortly after the accident, gave out this information, which he had obtained from the crews of the cars:

"The southbound car was going down the last incline before reaching the Missouri avenue turn, when for some reason, not as yet ascertained, it jumped the track. It so happened that a north bound car was approaching, and the two collided. The front vestibule of neither car was damaged, the cars striking just back of the vestibule and ripping the whole sides from each car. Both cars were well loaded at the time, the car from the south being filled with South Omaha people coming to Omaha and the southbound car being filled with packing house employes."

**Motorman Kelley Talks.**

Thomas Kelley, motorman on the northbound car said:

"Nothing seemed wrong as the cars approached and we did not realize the car had jumped until the crash came. It all happened so quickly nothing could be done. I was not injured at all, as the car missed my vestibule."

Willis Crosby, conductor of the northbound car was on the inside of the car, collecting fares and said the accident happened just as he was ringing up a fare, so quickly he was knocked off his feet before the fare was rung up. He said:

"About five of the seventeen passengers who were aboard on my car were hurt. I was knocked off my feet and several of my teeth were loosened and my lip cut, but outside of that I was not hurt. It was fortunate the stoves were on the right side of the cars, as they were not damaged or upset, or there might have been a more serious accident."

**At the Scene.**

Police Captain Nels Turnquist of the South Omaha department took charge of the work of rescue. He was given valiant assistance, not only by other policemen, but by people who resided within the neighborhood of the wreck. Men and women, particularly women, left their work in the homes—many left hot breakfasts on the table; others half-prepared meals on the stoves—and rushed into the street to do what they could to alleviate pain and administer to suffering.

**No Other Bad Accidents.**

The heavy snow impeded progress of street cars all over the city. No line seemed to be as badly handicapped, however, as the Walnut Hill-Albright line. At Fortieth and Cuming streets at 8 o'clock a car arrived on its way down town as thoroughly packed inside and out as it seemed possible to pack a car, and yet there and at other intersecting streets on the way it seemed one or two persons, of the large crowds that had been waiting for fifteen or twenty minutes, were able to adhere somehow or other to the car. Park line cars ran with more regularity and were not near as crowded, being larger and having a much better schedule. The company reported that the fatal accident at South Omaha was the only bad one recorded on the system. Snowplows were put in service early in the morning, but even their huge cylinders failed fully to remove the heavy volume of snow, which kept falling as fast as any was brushed away.

**Pathetic Scene at Hospital.**

Scenes at the South Omaha hospital shortly after the accident were pathetic. Anxious relatives congregated at the hospital and every moment while the nurses were rendering first aid seemed an hour to those who wanted to learn the fate of husband, sister or brother, as the case happened to be.

Mrs. L. L. Lohr reached the hospital with a companion a few minutes after her husband's wounds had been dressed and the man sent home in a hack. When she was told her husband was in no way seriously injured she was overcome with joy.

One of the saddest sights was the 12-year-old brother of Miss Freda Hoffman, the girl who was seriously injured. The little fellow went over in a corner of the hospital and could not be consoled.

It was the busiest time in the history of the South Omaha hospital. The nurses worked hard to relieve the sufferings of their patients.

Some philosopher noted that the wreck occurred on Thirteenth street, on the thirteenth of the month and that thirteen persons were injured. All but the number of injured is correct; that is more than thirteen.

**Freak of Good Fortune.**

One of those little old Dodge street cars came dangerously near turning its load of passengers over to an ill-fate at Twentieth and Izard streets at 8:30 a. m. It was laden with seventy-six school children, fairly packed, and as it got to the intersection of Izard on Twentieth, going south, it suddenly left the track as the result of contact with a Missouri Pacific freight car. How a serious accident was averted those on the car are still wondering. The fact that the passengers on the car did not stampede was traced to the fact that the accident was over almost before it was generally known.

Both cars were moving slowly. The freight car was being switched and was almost at a standstill when the collision occurred.

County Treasurer Fink was a passenger on the street car. He said had the cars not been going slowly a serious accident would have ensued. He was sitting on the side which was struck by the freight car, but evaded injury.

Joshua M. Eller, 2322 Lake street, was conductor and Thompson T. Kinkade, 2304 Ohio street, motorman on the street car. Neither was injured.

No watchman is employed at this crossing, though it is the intersection of a railroad and street car track.

As a Dodge street car was coming down the Lake street hill at 8:30 a. m. a slippery rail rendered the stopping of the cars impossible and many people were left on the crossings. At Twenty-fifth street a high school student attempted to board the front end of the car and was hurled across the street and slightly injured. The car was manned by Conductor Lienner and Motorman Tom Armour.

Conductor Boland, in charge of the southbound car in the South Omaha wreck, had his hand badly cut by broken glass.

### GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF ACCIDENT

**Conductor on Wrecked Car Relates Story of Catastrophe.**

Conductor Boland of the southbound car, which jumped the track, was seen at his home at 2716 South Sixteenth street Tuesday afternoon and gave a graphic account of the accident. He said:

"The scene was the most gruesome and horrible one could possible imagine. My trousers looked as if I had been working all day in a slaughter house. It seemed as if the blood was ankle deep in the car, and although I was cut on the head and had my hand badly injured, I stuck to the last and helped to remove all the injured to the neighboring houses. I telephoned for help and Dr. Koutsky and others from South Omaha soon responded and the injured were taken to the South Omaha hospital.

"I was just reaching for a nickel from a passenger when I felt the car leave the rail and then the crash came. The scene was terrifying. I was about six feet from the rear of the car and the man who was killed was knocked right against me, as was also Miss Abraham. A large splinter from the side of the car ran almost through the head of the unidentified man, and I pulled pieces of glass from his head, but he expired while still leaning on my knee. We carried the young woman into a neighboring house. The blood was streaming from her face and she was a horrible sight. She had a bad cut across the chin and her head was mashed in in two places.

"A most gruesome sight was three men who were on the side of the car which was smashed. When I had succeeded in extricating myself from the people who were piled up I looked in that direction and there sat three men, nodding and unconscious, still sitting just as they were before the crash came and their faces all covered with blood. I think one of these probably will die.

"J. E. Bassett, 1707 South Twelfth street, a colored man, also was knocked against me, making the third person who was on top of me after the crash. He was badly injured about the shoulder.

"J. Cupples, 2012 South Ninth street, was my best help in assisting to get the people from the car. I had about forty-five passengers, and I think at least one-half of these were injured. The north car had seventeen passengers, and five of these were injured. I fell with my head under the stove and got this cut which you see on my head. It was most lucky the stove was on the opposite side of the car or the fatalities would have been much worse. As it was, only the lid was knocked from the stove. The 4-year-old child was on the northbound car.

"Four girls were on my car, who ride with me at least twenty mornings in the month, and heretofore have always ridden on the other side of the car, but this morning, lucky for them, they were on the same side as the stove, and none was injured.

"We were cautious because of the snow and were not running as fast as usual. I do not believe we were going ten miles an hour. Both cars were the same size, the cars with the extension platform behind."

Mr. Boland was at his home and was badly shaken up. He had been lying down when a reporter for The Bee called, and shook like a leaf as he told his story. He said his nerves were about shattered from the terrible sight, and, besides, he had become chilled in helping the injured to the houses.


**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Has surpassed all other medicines, in merit, sales and cures.

Its success, great as it has been, has apparently only just begun.

It received more testimonials in the last two years than any previous two—over 40,000.

It has the abiding confidence of the people—the strongest proof of its unequaled worth.

It purifies the blood, cures all blood diseases, all humors and all eruptions.

It strengthens the stomach, creates an appetite and builds up the whole system.

It cures that tired feeling and makes the weak strong.

In usual liquid, or in new tablet form, 100 Doses One Dollar.


## SIMMONS ON FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from First Page.)

rates, 45,000 miles of railway was constructed in this country. He also referred to the experience of many of the states in regulating the roads, saying that in all cases where there were commissions the growth of the railroad system had been commensurate with that of the other industries of the states.

He defended the Interstate Commerce commission against the charge of incompetency and, coming abruptly to the question of the power that should be given the courts, said:

We had as well look the fact in the face. The plain truth in this contest between these corporations and the people is that the railroads want the laws affecting them administered by tribunals composed of men appointed for life and whose amenability to the people is therefore remote. They are not opposed to trusting the powers conferred by this legislation in the Interstate Commerce commission because they do not believe competent and impartial men will at all times compose that commission, but because they fear that the power of the people to quickly call them to account for any forgetfulness of their interest will lead them to put the public weal above that of special privilege.

**As to Review in Courts.**

He announced, however, that he had "no objection to such right of review by the courts as does not in effect either interfere with the rightful authority of congress in this matter of rates or so hamper it in the discharge of these powers through its commission as to defeat or render ineffective, in whole or in part, its lawful purposes with respect to this subject."

He added: "With these limitations the right of review by the courts ought not to be denied, and if it does not already exist it ought to be conferred."

He went on to say that the courts already have, without further legislation, all the authority and power over this subject which they can exercise without substituting their judgment for that of congress in a matter entrusted by the constitution to the exclusive judgment of congress.

After a presentation of this legal phase of the case Mr. Simmons said:

My chief apprehension concerning this measure is that while the courts have not the constitutional right, as I see it, to review a lawful rate fixed and ordered by the commission, and while this bill, by not conferring it denies to them that right, still in actual practice, by means of interlocutory orders based upon ex parte showings of unreasonableness, these orders may be suspended pending litigation, and in this way many unreviewable as well as reviewable orders of the commission will be held in abeyance until final decree.

It is probable that the only escape from this danger will be found in taking from the courts the right to suspend the orders of the commission in any and all cases. If congress can do this, would it be right to do it? Would it be good or bad policy? If it would be wrong or unjust to do it we cannot, as individuals or as a nation, afford to do it for mere profit's sake.

Yet he had, he said, reluctantly reached the conclusion that the power of suspension should be employed, if the power exists to suspend it.

Mr. Simmons concluded at 3:50 p. m. and the senate immediately went into executive session and adjourned ten minutes later.

### HOUSE DISCUSSES APPROPRIATIONS

**Measure for Support of Departments Carries Nearly Thirty Millions.**

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The house devoted itself today to general debate on the legislative appropriation bill. First there was discussed the question of eliminating aged clerks from the employ of the government; then came a discussion of free alcohol for the arts, the restriction of Japanese immigration and finally a defense of New York City.

Mr. Littauer of New York and Mr. Livingston of Georgia, representing the republican and democratic views, concurred on the question that something must be done in the way of reorganizing the government service. Mr. Marshall of North Dakota gave his voice to the proposition for free alcohol, Mr. Hayes of California spoke in behalf of restricting Japanese and Corean immigration and Mr. Bennett of New York defended his city in relation to the class of foreigners who make New York their home.

The house at once began the consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial bill on meeting today. The bill carries a total appropriation of $28,134,181.

In explaining the bill, Mr. Littauer (N. Y.) said it provided the salaries for 14,606 public servants, embracing the entire service. He at once proceeded with an elaborate critical explanation of the increasing power of the government bureau chief and the helpless condition of congress in controlling the expenditure of appropriations. A classification of salaries of government clerks was, he said, a crying necessity. Men doing exactly the same work now receive some $1,800, some $1,600, some $1,400 and others $1,000. All this tended to demoralize the service. He suggested a commission to go into the question. If something was not done he predicted the condition would grow decidedly worse. The service of the government if business methods were applied, Mr. Littauer maintained, could be conducted for half the money it now costs and with three-fourths the number of clerks. The door of entrance to this service was wide open, but never opened wide enough to let anything but a coffin out. It was a life tenure.

Mr. Grosvenor asked if there was no power to get rid of an incompetent clerk.

"There is, but it is not lived up to," answered Mr. Littauer, who continued by declaring that their government should not be made a charitable institution and its service a home for the aged and infirm.

Mr. Hayes of California spoke at length in favor of extending the Chinese exclusion act to the Japanese and Koreans.

A eulogy of New York City by Mr. Bennett of that city entertained the house during the last half hour of the session. Some time ago, in a carefully prepared speech on the immigration question, Mr. Hopkins of Kentucky made the statement that two-thirds of the Italians coming to this country were anarchists. Taking this for his text and the further statement by Mr. Hopkins that he would not go to New York for his ideals, Mr. Bennett compared the illiteracy of the county of New York with that of Floyd county, Kentucky, greatly to the advantage of New York and the amusement of members. He reviewed thoroughly industrial conditions in New York, stating that so-called sweat shop operatives made on an average $20 a week; that there was no child labor; that from 1880 to 1900 the assessable property increased from $1,618,000,000 to $4,575,000,000; that the county spent annually $24,000,000 for schools; and in general that the immigration which had come to New York had built it up and was in no sense a menace to the city or state.

The house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

## FAILS TO TELL TRUTH

(Continued from First Page.)

railroads as to your competitors' shipments?" was asked of Mr. Willhoyt.

"I never went to railroad officials," said the witness. "I always got my information from employes of the railroad. I was allowed $8 a month to spend with railroad employes in buying drinks and making myself a good fellow, and I was permitted to give away oil and gasoline to railroad employes and report such gifts as 'donations.' The $8 a month was sent me in a personal check by E. P. Pratt, manager for the Standard in Kansas City, and later by J. W. Mayer, who succeeded him as manager. My instructions how to spend the check never came by letter; they were always given in person. I was also instructed to promise railroad employes good positions with the Standard Oil company. I was instructed to tell them that a man could get a salary with the Standard greater than the president of the United States receives. This system of bribery was inaugurated by the Standard Oil company and has been in vogue for years."

Mr. Willhoyt said that in Springfield the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad permitted the agents of the Standard to see all his incoming shipments.

"I have always considered the St. Louis & San Francisco a more serious competitor of mine than the Standard Oil company," he said.

Willhoyt said that by keeping track of the shipments made by their competitors the Standard was enabled to know the names of every dealer who was buying oil from independents. "It enabled me," he said, "to go to each of my competitors and either tie him up to us with a contract or cut the price so that he lost money on the oil he received from independent refiners."

**Competitor Driven Out.**

Before going to Topeka for the Standard, Willhoyt said he had been a traveling agent for that company with headquarters at Wichita. He said that while at Wichita, an independent refiner in Pueblo, the Rock Mountain Oil company, shipped a carload of oil to a wholesale grocer in Arkansas City, Kan. "I was notified of the number of the car," said Willhoyt, "and was told to go there and tie up that grocer with a contract to buy all his oil from us or to maintain our price in his territory. This dealer refused to contract, although I offered him oil for a dollar a barrel, or 2 cents a gallon less than we were selling it in the open market. I reported that to my superior officer and he ordered me to go back and tie up that dealer in a contract no matter how much of a cut in price I had to make. Before I returned the Rocky Mountain Oil company had failed in business."

I. N. Knapp, an oil producer and shipper of Chanute, Kan., was the next witness. In October, 1899, he went to Kansas and became a producer and shipper. He began supplying oil to Omaha, shipping it the first year in tank cars, and then he bought twenty tank cars and supplied Omaha and Kansas City with crude oil. He testified that when the railroads raised the rate on oil from 10 to 17 cents from Chanute to Kansas City it put him out of the shipping business.

### OIL COMBINE DEFIES MISSOURI

**Will Give No Information It Is Not Compelled To.**

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—The Standard Oil company, through Alfred D. Eddy of Chicago, its general western attorney, has in effect notified Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of Missouri, who is in Kansas City today, that it will give him no more information in his suit to oust the Standard and its allied companies from the state of Missouri than it is compelled to.

Mr. Hadley, in discussing the Standard's stand, said today:

"A week ago today, when the testimony of H. Clay Pierce was to have been taken before Commissioner R. A. Anthony in St. Louis, Mr. Eddy, attorney for the Standard Oil company, stated to me there would be no further resistance on the part of witnesses already subpoenaed in New York in answering the questions they had previously refused to answer. I then suggested to Mr. Eddy that if he would produce H. M. and W. H. Tilford and M. Van Buren before Commissioner Sanborn in New York March 24 that I would not, as a matter of convenience, file an application in the supreme court to bring them to Missouri.

"Mr. Eddy promised to give an answer to this suggestion as soon as he could consult his clients in New York. He has informed me that he did not feel authorized to make this arrangement. Consequently if service on them is not secured at the time the taking of depositions is resumed in New York I will apply to the supreme court for an order to compel their appearance in Missouri."

"What about John D. Rockefeller?" Mr. Hadley was asked. "Was there any discussion pertaining to him?"

"The question of subpoenacing John D. Rockefeller did not enter into the discussion with Mr. Eddy. We have been and are still endeavoring to secure service on him, but there are other witnesses whose presence I am more anxious to secure."


**WEAK EYES**

Directly due to coffee in many cases. Think not? Try

**POSTUM**

10 days in place of coffee.


## MINERS MEET TOMORROW

**Executive Board Will Map Out Work of Convention Today.**

**WILL RESCIND RYAN RESOLUTION**

**Good Prospect of a Settlement of Dispute Over Wage Scale in Soft Coal Districts.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13.—At the special national convention of the United Mine Workers of America, called by President John Mitchell in response to the request of President Roosevelt, to make efforts to avert a strike of all coal miners in the United States, the business of the first session which opens Thursday morning in this city, will be a discussion of plans for a joint conference with the bituminous operators in Indianapolis next week. Most of the operators are here and the remainder will arrive tomorrow. There were a number of close conferences tonight at the headquarters among the higher officials of the organization and the board members. The national executive board will hold an all-day executive meeting at their rooms tomorrow, at which they will map out a plan to be brought before the delegates Thursday. All the locals in the union will be represented. The numerical strength in the gathering will not equal that in January, as many of the smaller locals are sending their proxies by representatives of other locals instead of by special delegates.

**Will Rescind Ryan Resolution.**

The Indianapolis Star says: "The rescinding of the Ryan resolution will be the most important business to come before the convention. Until this is done there can be no joint conference with the operators who come to Indianapolis next week."

This is the effect of the announcement by the anthracite operators that they will not accede to the demands of their employes. The refusal of the anthracite operators to treat further with the miners makes a settlement with the union in districts 1, 7 and 9 out of the question. The Ryan resolution adopted by the miners just before the adjournment of their national convention provides that contracts must be signed in all districts under the control of the organization at the same time or that no agreements shall be entered into. It is conceded that as no overtures for a joint conference of the miners and operators of the bituminous field have been made by either party, such a conference if one is held, must come about as the result of the meetings of the opposing forces being held in Indianapolis at the same time. There is a glimmer of satisfaction on the faces of members of the miners executive board which indicates that they believe there is yet hope for a settlement with their employers and that at least that part of their demand which relates to a substantial increase in wages will be granted.

**Hard Coal Delegates Start.**

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 13.—Delegates from the northern section of the Ninth district, who will attend the United Mine Workers' national convention at Indianapolis, left today for that city.

Many of the delegates from the upper Schuylkill region and the lower end of the Columbia country have been instructed to vote against a strike, while those from this section go uninstructed.

**Pittsburg Miners Expect a Strike.**

PITTSBURG, March 13.—It was stated tonight that in the event of the election of Edward McKay as president of the district, President Dolan would retire, but in the event of any one else being elected President Dolan will continue his fight to remain in office and that he will have the support of the operators. Joseph Sharp, national board member of District 18; William Little, national board member of District 5, and Thomas Haggerty, national board member of District 2, with Patrick Gilday, president of District 2, left this city tonight for Indianapolis, where they attend a meeting of the national executive board tomorrow. Before leaving they expressed the opinion there would be a strike.


**Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds.**

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for name and signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.


## FIRE RECORD.

**Express Offices in New York.**

NEW YORK, March 13.—A fire which originated tonight in the basement of the five-story brick building, 15 to 19 East Fourth street, and running for six numbers on Lafayette street, completely destroyed that building and spread to the adjoining five-story building, Nos. 11 and 13 East Fourth street. Six firms occupied the first building and five the last. The main floor of the former was tenanted by the American and Westcott Express companies. The other firms occupying the building were C. H. Tenney, hat manufacturers; Fox, Lederer & Co., and Schwartz, Dobiner, Cohen & Co.

It is believed the loss will reach $300,000. The damage done in the second building amounted to $50,000.

**Prof. Otto Fuchs.**

BALTIMORE, Md., March 13.—Prof. Otto Fuchs, for the last twenty-three years director of the Maryland Institute School of Art and Designs, died tonight from pneumonia. He was 67 years old. It was largely through the efforts of Prof. Fuchs that Andrew Carnegie gave the Maryland institute funds to the amount of more than $250,000 for the erection of a new home to replace that destroyed in the fire of February, 1904.

**Cyanide Plant at Deadwood.**

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Last night about 12 o'clock the cyanide treatment and test plant of Dr. J. A. Ogden, located in the First ward at Deadwood, was discovered on fire, and before the arrival of the firemen was enveloped in flames. It was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000, nearly covered by insurance. The fire was the result of carelessness.

**Judge Julius B. Bissell.**

DENVER, Colo., March 13.—Judge Julius B. Bissell, former judge of the Colorado court of appeals, died today of apoplexy, aged 60 years. He was born in New York state and came to Colorado in 1879.

## DEATH RECORD.

**Judge Joseph W. Mercer.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13.—Judge Joseph W. Mercer, president of the First National bank at Independence, Mo., and for years prominent in the politics of Missouri, died at his home in Independence tonight after a lingering illness, aged 70 years. At the time of his death Judge Mercer was one of the judges of the county court. He was at one time treasurer of the state of Missouri and was once elected to the state legislature.

**Funeral of Wreck Victim.**

OXFORD, Neb., March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The funeral of George H. Sherwood, the mail weigher killed in Saturday's wreck near Akron, Colo., will be held at this place tomorrow afternoon, his father arriving with the remains today. The body was shockingly mangled and it is evident that death was instantaneous. Deceased was 3 years of age, having been reared and educated in Oxford.


# A SAVINGS BANK

in this state must limit itself to 1st mortgages, on real estate, municipal indebtedness, or collateral of known marketable securities. A Saving Bank must therefore be perfectly safe.

**4 PER CENT INTEREST ON IDLE MONEY.**

**OLDEST AND STRONGEST SAVINGS BANK IN NEBRASKA.**

(Established 1884.)

**CITY SAVINGS BANK**

**16th and Douglas St.**


## NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE

**President Signs Decrees and Policy of Sarrien Cabinet Will Be Announced Today.**

**WILL STAND PAT ON MOROCCO QUESTION**

**Delegates to Algeciras Conference to Be Instructed to Reject Germany's Latest Concession as Insufficient.**

PARIS, March 13.—President Fallieres today signed decrees nominating the new ministers, which will appear in the official journal tomorrow morning. A general statement of the ministerial policy will be made in the Chamber of Deputies in the afternoon. The cabinet at that time will express its determination to continue in M. Rouvier's line of action relative to foreign affairs, which has been repeatedly approved by the Parliament.

It is understood that one of M. Bourgeoise's first acts after taking over the foreign office will be a reiteration of the instructions hitherto sent to M. Revoil, the senior delegate to the conference at Algeciras on Moroccan reforms. These instructions provide for the acceptance of the proposal for an inspector of Moroccan police, but categorically to reject the claim that the inspector shall hold command at any port.

The ministerial statement will allude to the maintenance of the Franco-Russian alliance and highly valued friendly agreements with other powers. Internal policy also will be treated of in detail. The ministers will take the view that the church and state separation law clearly established the mode of procedure concerning inventories, and will announce that measures will be taken against the organizerse for resistance.

**France Avoids Trap.**

With reference to the Franco-German controversy over Moroccan reforms the Temps this morning says:

Should Germany maintain its claim for an inspector of police commanding at Casa Blanca, France can only oppose her veto to the humiliating proposition. Germany's insistence on the exclusion of Casa Blanca from a Franco-Spanish mandate is only attributable to a desire to obtain a part of Morocco. To the trap thus laid France prefers the status quo, which would be better than such an abdication. With accord with Great Britain and Spain at Fez, France has a thousand means of defending the status quo against German aims. France already has conceded much and now is only struggling for the minimum of its rights and preservation of its dignity.

**Delegates Await Instruction.**

ALGECIRAS, Spain, March 13.—The French and German delegates to the Moroccan conference are awaiting further instructions. In the meantime no progress is being made towards an adjustment of the details of the police and bank questions.

**Germany Is Optimistic.**

BERLIN, March 13.—The foreign office here says the outlook at Algeciras is so favorable that it is now considered impossible to break off negotiations.

### VATICAN'S VIEW OF NEW CABINET

**Catholics Fall from Frying Pan Into the Fire.**

ROME, March 13.—The Vatican has been following the French cabinet crisis with the keenest interest, but its solution is considered to complete the disaster to the Catholic church in France. A prominent prelate exclaimed today:

"We have fallen from the frying pan into the fire."

The Vatican authorities received a dispatch today giving the names of the new cabinet with the additional statement that its composition will not be officially announced until tomorrow, because today being the 13th day of the month is considered to be unlucky. The pontiff smiled sadly when this information was conveyed to him, saying: "Evidently being a free-thinker does not exclude superstition. Bad days are preparing for the dear, dear Catholics of France."

MARSEILLES, March 13.—An exciting scene occurred today at the doors of the cathedral. The local authorities attempted to take an inventory under the church and state separation law, whereupon the bishop, wearing his mitre and surrounded by the congregation chanting, ordered the authorities not to enter the cathedral and read a declaration denouncing the law as renewing the evils which brought on the revolution and reign of terror. The bishop added:

"Here, before the altar, I announce that I am prepared to suffer imprisonment, exile or death in defending the rights of the church."

The authorities withdrew in order to avoid trouble. The cathedral will be closed day and night and guards who will keep regular watches have been organized to resist the government inspectors.

## HYMENEAL.

**Johnson-Rice.**

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—A young Omaha letter carrier, Leon Palmer Johnson, has come to this city to find a bride. He has selected Miss Cynthia Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gorge H. Rice, for his future better half. Mr. Johnson is a native of this city, but has been in the west for several years.

**Sunday Concerts Permitted.**

NEW YORK, March 13.—Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan opera house, was acquitted today of a charge of violating the law regarding Sunday theatrical performances. He was arrested recently for giving Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan opera house, his arrest being made as a test case. Verdi's Requiem Mass was the production on which the charge was based.

**Book Trust Wins a Victory.**

ALLISON, Ia., March 13.—(Special.)—The American Book company, on returns from one-sixth of the voting precincts in this county at yesterday's school election, has apparently won out in its fight against the County Board of Education.

On January 11 at the expiration of the five-year period the County Board of Education, consisting of the county superintendent, county auditor and the three members of the Board of Supervisors, awarded to Ginn & Co. a contract calling for about 80 per cent of the text books used in the county. Previous to this time the American Book company had been furnishing about the same per cent of these books.

Immediately after this award the American Book company began a canvass of the county to the end that the award should be repudiated by the various school districts. Two questions were submitted: First, "Shall the county uniformity of text books be abandoned and township and district uniformity be re-established throughout?" Second, "Shall the text books adopted by the county board in April, 1901, and now in use in the schools be changed and the text books adopted in January, 1906, be introduced to replace them?"

**All-Greeks at Dinner.**

The Pan-Hellenic society held a session at the J. P. O'Brien banquet hall Tuesday night at which about sixty members of the society were present. College spirit was noticeable on all sides and many of the old college songs were sung. Among the speakers were M. A. Hall, Dr. W. F. Milroy, Rev. Biggs and A. S. Ritchie, who spoke in a humorous vein and kept the banqueters in an uproar. Another session is planned for a month hence.

**FLARING IS THE THING**

The new spring Overcoat flares slightly at bottom. So does the new Sack Coat.

Most tailors "flared up" at the idea of flares. Hard work to make nice work out of them.

We drilled our cutters and our corps of crack tailors two months this winter on getting the flaring down fine.

That's why the new spring suit bearing our label has a something of superior grace the others lack.

Spring Overcoats to measure, $15 to $40.

Spring Suits, $15 to $50.

**MacCarthy-Wilson Tailoring Co.,**

'Phone Douglas 1868. 304-306 S. 16th St. Next door to Wabash Ticket Office. High Class Tailoring at Popular Prices.


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THIS AFTERNOON, 25c, 50c.
TONIGHT, 25c to $1.00.
THOMAS JEFFERSON as Rip Van Winkle
Nights—25c to $1.00
Thursday — Friday — Saturday
Saturday Matinee—David Proctor in A MESSAGE FROM MARS
5 Performances Com. Sunday Night
THE GINGERBREAD MAN

**Burwood** Nights—Sun. Mat. 10c-25c Tues., Thurs., Sat. —Mat. 10c, 25c.
THE WOODWARD STOCK CO.
Tonight—All Week—
Hoyt's "A CONTENTED WOMAN."
Matinees—Thursday and Saturday
Next Week—
"THE SECOND IN COMMAND."

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'Phone Douglas 494.
Every Night. Matinee Thur., Sat., Sun.
MODERN VAUDEVILLE
Barowsky Troupe, Snyder & Buckley, Goolman's Dogs, Cats and Doves, Jimmy Wall, Artie Hall, The Pilnis, Lambert & Pierce, and the Kinodrome.
PRICES, 10c, 25c, 50c.

**KRUG**
MATINEE TODAY—25c
Arthur C. Alston's Company in
SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH
The Real Dramatic Event.
Estha Williams and James H. Brophy and Cast of 25.
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**THE LYRIC** Nights and Sun. Mat., 10-20c, Mat. Every Day, 10c.
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VAN DYKE STOCK COMPANY
Tonight—All Week—
"ACROSS THE DESERT."
Vaudeville between acts. Next week, "CARMEN."

**TABLE d'HOTE**
SUNDAY DINNER 35c
—AT—
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**STOP THE PAIN OF RHEUMATISM**
Neuralgia, Sciatica and Lumbago with E-LIM-I-NA-TUM.
Between pains take E-LIM-I-NO to clear the Blood of rheumatic poisons, to restore the circulation, and to prevent recurrence.
These remedies are non-Alcoholic and are free from opium, morphine, cocaine, and all other narcotics. The user acquires no drug habits.
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The Remedies that Remove the Cause of Sickness.
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Invaluable to all who suffer from throat and lung disorders. Contains nothing injurious.