TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 618.

Bee, April 13, 1906

EASTER MILLINERY

Reproductions and modifications of Imported Pattern Hats, in the latest new sailors, street hats, dress hats and semi-dress hats, at $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50 and up.

Special preparations have been made for Saturday, that despite the crowds, each purchaser shall receive individual attention.

Men's Furnishings.

New arrivals this Easter week which means a selection from the latest, choicest and best novelty and staple lines. Popular prices always prevail here. We invite the men to come and see the new things whether they wish to purchase or not. Fancy vests $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.25. Fancy half hose, new patterns 25c and 50c a pair.

New shirts, attached or detached cuffs, $1.00 and $1.50 each.

Collars in all the popular shapes, 2 for 25c.

New neckwear in plain and novelty weave, 50c.

Grand Easter Display Saturday of Lovely White Lingerie Waists.

Every waist is clean, crisp and fresh, the very newest and of the most approved styles. Our fine waists are usually less than the more common ones sold in other stores. Dainty waists at $1.00, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, up to $18.00.

Lovely suits, stylish new separate skirts, dainty white dresses in lawn and net fabrics, suitable for afternoon or graduation.

Silk eton coats, silk long coats, long swagger mixed cloth coats.

New golf and outing sweaters are now in, all colors.

Negligee house dresses in plain white and pretty colors.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes Reduced.

A magnetic brush, guaranteed to stop headache, falling hair, nervousness, etc. Always sold at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00; Saturday's special price, 59c, 98c, $1.49 and $1.69. Main Floor Notion Department.

Money-Saving Opportunities In the Basement Suit Room Saturday.

Special prices on all our new spring rain coats, regular $12.50 values for $5.95.

Special prices on all our sateen, wash percale and gingham petticoats, for 55c, 69c and 98c.

Extraordinary bargains in silk petticoats for $4.50 and $5.00. Silk suits for $6.95, woolen waists for 49c, and new spring coats for $4.50 and $5.00, up to $7.50.

Beautiful Dress Goods Saturday Just One-Half Price, 25c a Yard.

Pretty Eolliennes, part silk, in four choice colors, navy, reseda, havana and medium brown. It is a lustrous, beautiful draping material, soft and clinging. Nothing could make a more exquisite street or evening gown. They are certainly a wonderful bargain at Saturday's special price, 25c yd. Note—To avoid disappointments, we wish to say there is not a large quantity in the lot.

Easter Hosiery.

The stockings, as well as the shoe of today, play an important part in the fashionable attire. We have an endless variety of styles in embroidered and clock-stitch, both silk and lisle. Very attractive styles in black lisle hose, with open work instep, with here and there small embroidered figures, at 35c, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per pr.

Black Gauze Silk Hose, at $1.50 and $2.25 a pair.

French Lisle Hose in black, with ribbon embroidered designs, at $2.00 pr., other styles from $1.50, $2.50 and $2.75 a pr.

Embroidered Silk Hose in many new and exclusive styles from $2.50 to $5.00.

Black Gauze Silk Hose, needle clocked in pink, blue and white, at $3.50 pr.

Pure Thread Silk Hose in all the plain shades at $2.50 a pr.

Extraordinary Reductions on Soiled and Mussed French Lingerie.

Ladies who are familiar with the exquisite fineness and beauty of French handiwork and the soft beautiful texture of French materials will appreciate this great offer. The garments are not damaged in the least, simply soiled from showing during Easter selling. These prices will close them out quickly.

Gowns, High or Low Neck

Regular price $30.00, Saturday, $20.00.
Regular $25.00 gowns, $15.00.
Regular $18.00 gowns, $12.50.
Regular $15.00 gowns, $10.00.
Regular $12.50 gowns, $8.50.
Regular $10.00 gowns, $7.00.
Regular $8.50 gowns, $6.00.
Regular $8.00 gowns, $5.50.
Regular $7.50 gowns, $5.00.
All hand embroidered, beautiful effects.

Corset Covers.

$9.00 Corset Covers, $6.00.
$6.75 Corset Covers, $4.50.
$6.00 Corset Covers, $4.00.
$5.50 Corset Covers, $3.50.
$3.35 Corset Covers, $2.25.
Hand embroidered, new and novel trimming and designs.

Spool Cotton, 2 for 5c.

John J. Clark's standard make, 200-yd. spools, soft finish. All the fine numbers are now here, black from 8 to 60, white from 8 to 100; 2 spools for 5c or 28c a dozen. Economy Basement.

THOMPSON BELDEN & CO.

Howard Corner Sixteenth Street.

BIG BANK FOR NEW YORK

Gotham Financiers Considering Plan to Prevent Stringency in Money.

SCOPE OF PROPOSED INSTITUTION

Series of Questions Sent to All Bankers in United States Relative to Needs of the Institution.

NEW YORK, April 13.—It was learned today that a plan is under discussion among certain bankers in this city to establish a bank with a capital of $50,000,000 for the purpose of regulating money rates and preventing periods of money stringency and accompanying high rates of interest. The movement was given some impetus by the recent stringency in the money market. The name of the National City bank was mentioned in connection with the plan and one suggestion was made that the stock of that bank be increased by $25,000,000 or $50,000,000 in order to give it control of the financial situation in this city sufficient to prevent the recurrence of periods of extreme high rates for money. Another suggestion was that a trust company be organized under the direction of the National City bank. Officials of the bank declared, however, that they were not taking more than a passing interest in the various plans.

Some financial concerns which have taken an interest in the movement assert that such an institution might exercise considerable control over the foreign exchange situation, to the extent of regulating imports and exports of gold, somewhat as does the Bank of England. A leading bank official, however, said that the only cure for such money evils as the New York market has recently witnessed lay in the establishment of a central bank, which shall be given the power of issue in times of emergency.

It was ascertained today that a series of questions bearing upon this subject has been forwarded by the special currency committee of the New York State Chamber of Commerce to clearing house committees of the leading cities of the United States. The banks are asked to notify the New York committee whether they believe that a central note-issuing bank, similar to those in France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and other countries in Europe, and with branches in the leading cities and the power to re-discount for national banks and state banking institutions, but not for individuals, would be a better solution of the present currency problem than a plan permitting all banks to issue notes against their resources.

Other Questions Asked.

Also the following questions:

Would a central note issuing bank tend to diminish fluctuations in the rate of interest, to prevent recurring periods of monetary stringency and to lessen the evils incident to financial crises?

Should such a bank be made the fiscal agent of the government in receiving government funds and paying treasury drafts as are the central note issuing banks of Europe?

Would the operations of such a bank interfere unduly with the business of existing banking institutions, provided it dealt only with banks and not with individuals?

Should the government appoint the officers of such a bank and a majority of the board of directors, or should the control rest with the stockholders?

Do you think the headquarters of such a bank should be in Washington or elsewhere?

Do you believe that there are sound political objections, apart from its economic merits, to the creation of such a central bank?

Do you believe that some change is desirable in the existing system of issuing bank note currency?

Do you believe that the sub-treasury system is a disturbing factor in the money market?

If so, do you believe that provision should be made for regular deposit in the banks of the surplus of government funds, above a reasonable working balance, upon such terms as will afford safely and perhaps a small profit to the treasury?

Do you believe that national banks should be authorized to issue a certain proportion of currency upon their general resources, such notes being secured in case of failure by a guaranty fund or otherwise?

Is it advisable, if additional bank note circulation is authorized, to subject it to a graduated tax intended to compel the retirement of the notes under the higher rates of taxation when the special need for them has passed?

If you do not favor the issue of currency under moderate rates of taxation for use under ordinary conditions, do you favor an emergency circulation issued under a high tax, as proposed by Secretary Shaw in his annual report for 1906?

Do you favor the constitution of a guaranty fund from the proceeds of the taxation to cover the losses on notes for which the assets of a failed bank are insufficient?

WEBSTER BOOM IS INFLATED

(Continued from First Page.)

already captured seven counties, with 235 delegates, and Mr. Brown had said the only possible candidate he really feared was John L. Webster.

Jacob L. Kaley, who was secretary of the meeting, related how Mr. Webster had made political speeches along the Republican river in 1878 and was therefore well known to the people in those parts. He recounted the famous statesmen who had hailed from Ohio and from Maine, being unwilling to yield the whole bouquet to Kansas. A. V. Shotwell also put in a good word for Ohio and for Bill Taft for president. With Taft as president and Webster a senator from Nebraska he opined the nation would have nothing to fear. Mr. Shotwell said he had heard of Mr. Webster as a great lawyer while he was still a student in the Buckeye state.

Resolutions for Webster.

Mr. Burbank spoke hearty words for Mr. Webster, and Mr. Pratt said no attempt should be made to cater to republicans who intended to knife the municipal ticket, if there be any such. He said Mr. Webster was the only man who could whip Norris Brown, and introduced the resolutions, which were adopted by a practically unanimous vote and read:

Whereas, The republican state central committee, at its recent meeting, decided that the state convention to be held on August 22 should nominate a candidate for United States senator; and,

Whereas, Under the primary law in force in this county delegates to the convention must be elected seven weeks before such convention and such delegates must, thirty days before the local primary election, file a written application requesting that their names be placed on the primary ballot; and,

Whereas, It is the belief and sentiment of the republicans of this county that the United States senatorship, by reason of state and national conditions, is at present of unusual importance and that they should offer to their fellow republicans of this state a candidate eminently fitted for that high office; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the republicans here assembled, That we, knowing Hon. John L. Webster to be a loyal supporter of republican tickets and an advocate of republican policies for thirty years; recognizing his high legal attainments, his familiarity with the public problems now confronting the nation, his constant advocacy of the rights of the people and his indisputable freedom from corporate control, commend him as the logical candidate of the people of Nebraska for the office of United States senator.

Wattles Men for Webster.

A feature was the statement by several speakers that they had been originally for G. W. Wattles for senator, but had seen a new light, which revealed the impossibility of realizing this kind of an anticipation. One said a perfect understanding existed between Mr. Wattles and Mr. Webster whereby the other was to subside when one received the "endorsement." The endorsement of what was not stated.

Captain W. J. Broatch rose to get rid of a vial or two of sarcasm, distilled, bottled and bonded for the cauterization of Edward Rosewater. Mr. Broatch also said there were no sore spots on him and he was for the local ticket all the time. He cordially endorsed everything that had been said about Mr. Webster.

Ike Hascall painted a few pictures of the reminiscent school, repeated the multiplication table of politics up to three times twelve and said there was no hurry about choosing a senator then and there, and they might as well get some other candidates interested and have a real show.

Webster Receives the News.

After the adoption of the resolutions a committee composed of Judge E. R. Duffie, Burbank and Kaley were dispatched to bring Mr. Webster from his office on the eighth floor of the New York Life building to the apartment on the second floor of the New York Life building. Mr. Webster was received with much enthusiasm and made one of the happiest and pleasantest little speeches of a personal and friendly nature that his auditors had ever heard him deliver.

Some of those present besides the names already mentioned were John N. Westberg, W. N. Chambers, Cadet Taylor, Beecher Higby, Frank Shotwell, C. L. Thomas, Judge Howard Kennedy, G. S. Benewa, Jonathan Edwards, Robert Wallace, Judge W. A. Foster, Robert Stein, Henry T. Clarke, John M. Macfarland, H. G. Counsman, H. A. Whipple and County Commissioner M. J. Kennard.

The meeting was considered large because of the rain and adjourned early at 10 o'clock.

MILLARD RETURNS TO CAPITAL

Senator Holds No Further Conference With Advisors.

Senator Millard left last night for Washington, having, with the aid of some of his political advisors, mapped out some of the preliminaries of his campaign for re-election. The statement was made after the "secret" meeting at the Millard hotel Wednesday night that "no definite results were reached and another meeting would be held." Since then it has been understood that some things were pretty definitely settled and the meeting was prolific of several very definite results. One of the obligations enjoined at the meeting was a continuation of the secrecy feature which was responsible for the fact that "no definite results" were publicly announced.

Postmaster Palmer, one of those who attended the conference, was asked last night if any other meeting had been held and replied it had not, so far as his knowledge went.

WARM TIME IN HOUSE

(Continued from First Page.)

declared that the question affected every individual member of the house, democratic or republican.

"What the gentleman from Kentucky said," exclaimed Mr. Dalzell, "was in violation of propriety, an insult to the dignity of this house, an express infraction of its rules. The question is whether this house will enforce its own rules."

He remarked that the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Williams) had taken occasion to say that he was not in favor of immigration.

This utterance brought Mr. Williams to his feet to protest.

Mr. Dalzell immediately confessed that he had misquoted Mr. Williams.

"Obviously," sententiously replied the minority leader.

Mr. Dalzell took a fresh start, seemingly getting more angry as he proceeded.

He said he did not care how much time was spent by the friends of either the gentleman from Kentucky or the gentleman from New York, but he did care for the fact that the gentleman from Mississippi had impugned, by insinuation, the motives of the gentleman from New York when he was guilty in an insinuating way of practically the same crime, the same violation of the rules which the gentleman from Kentucky was." (Loud applause on the republican side.)

Mr. Dalzell charged Mr. Williams with using the occasion to rally his partisans by making the subject a partisan one.

Mr. Dalzell questioned the courage of Mr. Williams and suggested he should make a statement outright rather than insinuate it.

Mr. Williams called loudly across the aisle, but in the confusion his remarks were lost. He and Mr. Dalzell stood glaring at one another.

Mr. Dalzell continued:

"The gentleman from Mississippi insinuated that the gentleman from New York had been guilty of the conduct charged against him by the gentleman from Kentucky, and when asked the question whether he believed that he had or had not been guilty of that conduct he declined to answer unless exempted from the rules of the house."

Mr. Williams at this time was calling loudly for recognition and with his hand waving in the air he thundered:

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania won't assert a falsehood."

Cannon Closes Incident.

The speaker pounded the desk with vigor. A clash seemed imminent when Mr. Cannon closed the incident by declaring both members out of order and ordering the remarks stricken from the record.

The vote was then taken on the resolution to expunge and it was adopted.

The conference report on the second urgent deficiency bill was adopted.

Tuesday was set aside for the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

Then the house resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

On a vote being taken on the motion of Mr. Moon (Tenn.) to strike out of the bill the appropriation for special mail facilities between Washington, Atlanta and New Orleans the motion was rejected, 102 to 106.

The motion to strike out the special facilities on trunk lines between Kansas City, Mo., and Newton, Kan., was defeated without division.

Congressman Smith Speaks.

Walter I. Smith (Ia.) offered an amendment permitting periodical publications issued at stated intervals under the auspices of charitable, educational or religious institutions be admitted to the mail as second class matter. In support of his amendment Mr. Smith said that it was a reflection upon the education and enlightenment of the American people to permit the yellow journals and still yellower magazines to use the mail as second class matter and take away the very life of charitable and educational institutions, because publications representing these institutions were tyrannically excluded.

"All we ask is," said Mr. Smith, "is that the frail bark of virtue shall have the same rights on navigable waters as the piratical bark flying the black flag."

The amendment went out on a point of order.

An effort by Mr. Flood (Va.) to put confederate veterans on the same preferred class as other veterans for positions as rural carriers was unsuccessful. Various other amendments were also defeated. The bill was finally perfected at 5:45 o'clock, when Mr. Moon (Tenn.) entered a motion to recommit it to the postoffice committee with instructions to report the bill to the house immediately with the Southern railway mail subsidy stricken out. On this motion Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) demanded a roll call, which was ordered.

Mr. Moon's motion to defeat the subsidy was lost, 96 to 99; present, 7.

This retained the subsidy in the bill, and without further objection the bill was passed.

The house adjourned at 6:18 o'clock until tomorrow at noon.

MINOR MEASURES IN THE SENATE

Upper House Spends Day in Disposing of Bills on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Owing to the fact that none of its members were prepared to speak on the railroad rate bill that measure was temporarily laid aside today in the senate, permitting the devotion of the entire time to the consideration of other bills on the calendar. Of these more than 300 were passed, most of them being private pension bills.

Among the general bills passed was one increasing the pensions of ex-soldiers who lost limbs in the service, another retiring and pensioning petty officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps after thirty years of service at three-fourths their regular pay and a third bill increasing the pensions of ex-Mexican war soldiers to $20 per month and making the attainment of 75 years of age evidence of disability.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to examine into the subject of the protection of American citizens abroad.

Amending the act of 1875 relative to right-of-way for railroads through public lands.

Authorizing the sale of 160 acres of land occupied by the Shebit Indians in Washington county, Utah.

Authorizing the acceptance from the heirs of Andrew Johnson, the land at Greeneville, Tenn., on which is located his grave.

Increasing to $20 per month the pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war over 75 years of age.

Providing for the retirement of enlisted men and petty officers of the army, navy and marine corps.

Amending the law authorizing the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad company to sell its property to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company.

Increasing the pensions of ex-soldiers who have lost limbs.

Provision for the protection from overflow of the alloted lands of the Sac and Fox Indians in Richardson county, Nebraska.

The senate went into executive session at 4 p. m. and at 4:10 adjourned until 2 p. m. tomorrow.

A conference report on the pension appropriation bill was adopted and passed.

Peculiar to Itself

In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is therefore *Peculiar to Itself* in merit, sales and cures.

It is made from the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic ingredients by such original and peculiar methods as to retain the full medicinal value of each and all.

The severest forms of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and debility are cured every day by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists everywhere. Buy it today.

SPECIAL. To meet the wishes of those who prefer medicine in tablet form, we are now putting up Hood's Sarsaparilla in chocolate-coated tablets as well as in the usual liquid form. By reducing Hood's Sarsaparilla to a solid extract, we have retained in the tablets the curative properties of every medicinal ingredient.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 100 doses one dollar. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

FINE AND FOUR YEARS IN JAIL

Greene and Gaynor Are Sentenced By Federal Judge Speer.

COURT COMMENTS ON THE CASE

Technicalities by Which Law May Be Evaded and Disposition to Regard Graft as Honest Deplored.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 13.—Judge Speer in the United States court today sentenced Greene and Gaynor each to a term of four years in the penitentiary and to a fine of $575,749.90, the amount each is charged with having fraudulently obtained from the United States government.

Imprisonment is to be in the federal prison at Atlanta.

The defense will file a bill of exceptions and they asked for an order of court extending to thirty days the time permitted counsel for preparing this bill which will be very voluminous and that the order act as a supersedeas.

Judge Speer, in sentencing the prisoner, after saying that the most painful judicial duty is the imposition of a sentence to penal servitude, particularly when those convicted are men of fine intelligence and men of affairs, continued in part:

For your personal suffering, merited as it is, you have my earnest sympathy. To some no doubt who are imbued with the belief that all they can get from the government is honest graft, your conviction may excite indignation, astonishment and perhaps not a little alarm. It seems, indeed, that the public should awaken to the prevalence of this dangerous inclination. The magnificent contributions from the national treasury made by congress for the welfare of the people all imperatively call for a lesson in thunderous tones to faithless conniving, unprincipled representatives of the government and the unscrupulous contractors or other persons who would conspire to plunder the public treasury.

Nor should the lesson of our government's conduct in this great case go unheeded. No necessary expenses has been spared, no necessary exertion avoided to bring to the bar of public justice those charged with the spoliation of the treasury, the supreme court of the United States and the privy council of England. The loftiest tribunals of the English-speaking races have contributed their solemn judgments.

Obstructive Construction of Law.

Pointing out that these tribunals had approved the declaration of this court that the accused must be brought to trial before the court having jurisdiction of their offenses, Judge Speer continued:

It will be well for our government authorities to reflect that unless the obstructive construction placed upon our removal statutes, which delayed this case so long, shall be avoided as recommended by the president and the attorney general, it will be wholly impossible to have the speedy trial of criminal cases and the greater the crime and the more powerful and richer the culprit, the greater will be the difficulty of bringing him to trial. If the government must take its witnesses to each district in which persons indicted jointly for conspiracy or other joint crime, may seek refuge and be compelled to ignore the efficacy of the indictment and to make out the case anew, it will amount to a paralysis in the administration of criminal justice.

If the indictments of grand juries and bench warrants of courts having jurisdiction are to count for nothing, Judge Speer pointed out how powerless our bench and bar would have been if President McKinley's assassination had been the result of conspiracy and many conspirators had taken refuge in different states.

Fixing the Sentence.

Judge Speer continued:

Believing that is the certainty and not the severity of punishment, which deters criminals, I will attempt to approximate in measuring your term that imposed by his brother officers upon Carter, the late engineer officer, without whose aid and connivance the crimes in this case would have been impossible.

I recognize that you have been in jail for more than a year, that both of you are elderly men, both of you are educated men, accustomed to a life of comparative luxury and to the comforts of home. My sentence to you, therefore, is far more severe than a much greater sentence if imposed upon those who commit offenses which demonstrate by their savagery that they are brutes without discourse of reason.

Judge Speer concluded by pointing out that good behavior could reduce the sentence to three years each instead of four and hoped for the rest of their lives the prisoners would recall the psalmist quotation, "A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked."

PASSING OF THE CARBINE

New Rifles Now in Use by Cavalry Supplants the Older Arm.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The War department has about completed the issue of new rifles to the troops in the United States. This marks the passing of the carbine, so long a weapon of the cavalry branch of the service.

Both infantry and cavalry are now being supplied with the same model of rifle, a modification of the model, 1903. This is about six inches shorter than the Krag and about two inches longer than the carbine now being discarded by the cavalry. For the present the rifles are being used with the rod bayonet, but later they will be called in when the new bayonet, recently decided upon, will be substituted. The issue to the troops in the Philippines will follow, and when this has been done all the soldiers of the United States army will be armed alike.

Bishop Spalding Celebrates Mass.

PEORIA, Ill., April 13.—Bishop John Lancaster Spalding appeared at public mass today for the first time in sixteen months. The noted prelate, grown strong again after an illness of over a year, appeared at high mass and presided during the ritual.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Fair and Warmer in Nebraska Today—Fair Tomorrow; Warmer in East Portion.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Forecast of the weather for Saturday and Sunday:

Nor Nebraska and South Dakota—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; warmer in east portion.

For Iowa—Fair in west, clearing in east portion Saturday; cooler in central and east portions; warmer in northwest portion; Sunday fair, warmer.

For Missouri—Fair in west, clearing and cooler in central and eastern portions Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer.

For Kansas—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

For Wyoming and Colorado—Fair; warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

For Montana—Fair Saturday; warmer in east and southern portions; Sunday fair.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, April 13.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Maximum temperature	60	60	51	49
Minimum temperature	41	39	36	40
Mean temperature	50	45	44	44
Precipitation	.46	.00	.00	.01

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and comparison with the last two years:

Normal temperature	50
Deficiency for the day	0
Total deficiency since March 1, 1906	167
Normal precipitation	.10 inch
Excess for the day	.36 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	3.41 inches
Excess since March 1	.14 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1905	1.77 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1904	.35 inch

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	Max. Temp.	Rainfall.
Bismarck, partly cloudy	42	44	.00
Cheyene, clear	42	42	.00
Chicago, raining	66	72	T
Davenport, partly cloudy	54	68	.04
Denver, clear	48	52	.00
Havre, partly cloudy	38	58	.00
Helena, partly cloudy	54	56	.00
Huron, cloudy	36	38	.08
Kansas City, cloudy	46	52	T
North Platte, cloudy	40	48	.02
Omaha, raining	41	60	.02
Rapid City, clear	44	48	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	58	68	.10
St. Paul, raining	38	42	.38
Salt Lake City, clear	52	54	.00
Valentine, cloudy	36	36	.10
Williston, clear	40	40	.00

"T" Indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

COFFEE

does do work you don't suspect. Quit and try

POSTUM

10 Days and note how well you feel.

ATHLETES

TO KEEP IN GOOD TRIM MUST LOOK WELL TO THE CONDITION OF THE SKIN. TO THIS END THE BATH SHOULD BE TAKEN WITH

HAND SAPOLIO

All Grocers and Druggists

CRAPSER'S

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ EASY WORKERS ALL DRUGGISTS

CURE CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS AND HEADACHE

Removes the cause and assists nature to resume natural functions. TRY THEM. The Mc Knight-Crapser Remedy Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

H. L. RAMACCIOTTI, D. V. S.

Deputy State Veterinarian, Food Inspector and City Veterinarian.

Office and Infirmary—28th and Mason Sts. Omaha, Neb. Tel. 539.

AMUSEMENTS.

Boyd's WOODWARD & BURGESS Mgrs.

Four Nights—Commencing Sunday—Matinee Wednesday.

James K. Hackett Presents **The Little Grey Lady.**

BURWOOD Nights, Sun. Mats., 10-25c. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10-20c.

THE WOODWARD STOCK CO.

THIS AFTERNOON—TONIGHT

DR. BILL

Next week: "MOTHS."

CREIGHTON **Orpheum**

'Phone Douglas 494.

MODERN VAUDEVILLE

MATINEE TODAY

NOTE—The curtain will rise at 8:15 sharp TONIGHT.

Prices—10c, 25c, 50c.

KRUG THEATER PRICES 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c

MATINEE TODAY—TONIGHT 8:15

The Great Temperance Play

Ten Nights in a Bar Room

Children 10 Cents Mat. Today | Marie Snowden Jim Farlon and cast of favorites | Children 10 Cents Mat. Today

Sunday—Nat M. Wills in The Duke of Duluth.

AUDITORIUM ROLLER RINK

Last Day of Skating

RINK CLOSES TONIGHT

BIG RACE

BLOMBERG VS. MATHERLY

Admission 10 Cents.

HOTELS.

Hotel Kupper

Kansas City Missouri

This magnificent new hotel has 200 beautiful rooms, and is located at 11th and McGee streets, in the shopping district. Only half a block from the Emery, Bird, Thayer dry goods store; near all the theaters.

100 private baths
Telephones in all rooms
Unexcelled Cafe Perfect Cuisine
Hot and cold running water in every room

It has spacious lobby and pleasant parlors, reading and writing rooms.

$1 to $4 per Day
European Plan

Reservations may be made by telegraph at our expense.

KUPPER-BENSON HOTEL CO.
F. A. BENSON, Manager

When in Chicago Stop at The

Stratford Hotel

European Plan

Refined, Elegant, Quiet. Located corner of city's two finest boulevards, convenient to entire business center. Close to best theatres and shopping district. 225 rooms, 150 private baths; luxurious writing and reception rooms; woodwork mahogany throughout; brass beds and all modern comforts; telephone in every room; beautiful dining rooms—the best of everything at moderate prices. Michigan and Jackson Blvds., Chicago

BABY COVERED WITH SORES

Would Scratch and Tear the Flesh Unless Hands Were Tied—Wasted to a Skeleton—Awful Suffering for Over a Year—Grew Worse Under Doctors—Skin Now Clear.

WOULD HAVE DIED BUT FOR CUTICURA.

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh.

"He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk. My Aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. So great was her faith in it that she gave me a small piece of Soap to try and a little of the Ointment. I took it home without any faith, but to please her I tried it, and it seemed to dry up the sores a little.

"I sent to the drug store and got a cake of the Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed the directions, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since.

"He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for your most wonderful remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. I used only one cake of Soap and about three boxes of Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R. F. D., No. 1, Woodville, Conn, April 22, 1905."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), may be had of all druggists. A single set often cures. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

"Mailed Free, "How to Cure Skin Humors."

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

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