Telephone Douglas 618. Bee, June 21, 1906.

Special Sale Friday, Remnants of Shirt Waistings at Half Price

Friday will be a busy day in the Linen Section. We place on special sale all remnants of white waistings that have accumulated during the past month, some beautiful brocaded effects, others not so fancy, a good opportunity to secure a fine waist pattern for little money. All the season's choicest waistings. • Friday half price.

Embroidered White Piques.

All our $1.00 quality of White Embroidered Pique, Friday 75c per yard.

All our 75c and 85c qualities of White Embroidered Pique, 50c per yard.

White St. Gall Swisses.

All our 75c quality St. Gall Swisses, Friday 59c per yard.

All our 85c quality St. Gall Swisses, Friday 69c per yard.

Main floor.

On Third Floor.

In connection with our pretty rest room, we have opened up a room for manicuring. Miss Logan is in charge and is considered an expert in this line of work. You will find her methods strictly sanitary.

Free Lessons, Art Embroidery.

Every day, from 2 to 5, Miss Steenstrup, expert needle artist, gives free lessons in art embroidery. Come and learn the new stitches. Materials must be purchased here. Class meets on second floor, near Art Department. Plenty of daylight and comfortable chairs to make your stay pleasant. Come and join us.

Women's Hosiery.

During the hot weather you will be more comfortable and cooler with plenty of changes of thin hosiery.

Women's Black Lisle Hose, with cotton soles, light weight, double soles, heels and toes, 35c pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00.

Women's White Gauze Lisle Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 35c pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00, and 50c per pair.

Women's White Lisle Hose, embroidered, allover lace, or lace boot patterns, 50c per pair.

Black Lisle Hose, embroidered, in black and colors, at 50c, 85c, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per pair.

Main floor.

Indian Head Shrunk Muslin for White Suits. Coats, Fancy Work, Etc.

The most popular material for white suits is the real Indian Head Shrunk Muslin. Ladies who use it and have washed it say it beats all the other white materials for suits, even linen. Do not take a substitute; get the real Indian Head Shrunk Muslin. We have the genuine, 36 inches wide, 15c per yard. Buther's Linen Finished White Shrunk Muslins for suits at 10c and 15c per yard.

In basement.

Shoes for Baby.

At trifling prices. An inspection of this department will probably surprise you and certainly pay you.

"Bonita" baby shoes, either button or lace style, and ankle ties, in various combinations and plain colors. Prices, 50c and 75c per pair.

Kid bootees, in plain and fancy colors. Prices, 50c, 75c $1.00 per pair.

Dainty white pique slippers, 85c per pair.

Hand embroidered white pique slippers, with pretty ribbon bows, price, $2.25 per pair.

An endless variety of wool and silk bootees for infants, in white or colors. Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 per pair.

Main floor.

Toilet Goods.

The ladies will find it to their interest to buy their toilet goods here. Complete stock to select from at popular prices.

TOOTHPOWDERS.

Lyon's, Bell's, Sanitol, in either liquid or powder form; Sheffield's Creme Dentifrice, Rubifoam and Sozodont.

TOILET SOAPS.

Only the best, at cut prices—Cuticura, 4711, Buttermilk, Cashmere Bouquet, Woodbury's Facial, Vioris, Glycerine, Packer's Tar and Williams' Shaving Soap or Stick.

CREAMS.

Pompeian, Malvina and Satin Skin Cream. Hair tonics, vaselines, face lotions, orange wood sticks, etc., all at popular prices.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

THOMPSON BELDEN & CO.

Howard Corner Sixteenth Street.

RUSSIAN MUTINY QUELLED

Artillerists at Sebastopol Refuse to Obey Orders and Take Guns.

INFANTRY REGIMENTS CONTROL SITUATION

Mutineers Abandon Idea of Fighting When it is Found that Some of the Troops Are Loyal.

BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—7:10 p. m.—Owing to the repeated demonstrations of the group of toil and more radical of the constitutional democrats during the ministerial explanations in the lower house of Parliament this afternoon the president of the house was compelled to close the session for an hour.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21—11:55 a. m.—A serious mutiny which for a time threatened to place the fortress of Sevastopol in possession of the mutineers was suppressed yesterday, according to a special dispatch to the Novoe Vremya. The mutiny was started by a battalion of fortress artillery.

General Nepluefff, commander of the fortress of Sevastopol, is represented to be greatly concerned about the temper of the sailors as well as the soldiers of the fortress. That the morale of the whole army is being shaken up the revolutionary propaganda is proved by the continual extension of the rebellious outbreaks among the troops.

Officers Driven Out.

It appears to be confirmed that the Holschoff regiment at Ryazab has driven out its officers and burned the armory. Another report says the soldiers deliberately attacked the officers' club at Ryazan, killing one and wounding two officers. A panic prevails in the town.

Four companies of the Viborg regiment, stationed in St. Petersburg, have presented demands, which were acceded to, and they have now returned to duty. The soldiers of the notorious Semenovsky regiment, whose name became synonymous with the repression, owing to the deeds committed by these troops at Moscow, are reported to have held a meeting and to have decided that they cannot any longer endure the public opprobrium and must wipe out the stain on the regiment.

The tenderness with which the military officers are treating these and recurring exhibitions of the mutinous spirit among the troops is sufficient evidence that they fear the entire army is infected.

Agrarian Disturbances Extending.

The agrarian disturbances are extending in the provinces of Tula, Orel and Kursk, where the land owners are reported to be abandoning their estates. The property of Count Sheremetieff at Kursk has been completely destroyed.

M. Kraskinsky, a large land owner of Kiev province, is importing six machine guns from England, with the intention of driving out the peasants.

The liberal press is continuing its appeals to the emperor, laying the responsibility to the confusion in the counsels of the government directly at his door. The papers insist that the emperor must come out openly and define his position.

Former Procurator General of the Holy Synod Pobedonostseff spent the day with the emperor at Peterhoff yesterday, and the gossips attach much importance to the visit, saying that his majesty's former mentor has advised him to issue a manifesto to the peasantry.

A law has been published making attacks on the credit of the state and the spreading of rumors inciting the people to withdraw their money from savings banks punishable by two years' partial loss of civil rights. The issuance of such a law would be in plain contravention of the power of Parliament if promulgated now, but it is dated May 4, and it is charged that it is dated back.

Duma to Hear of Slaughter.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The Parliamentary committee sent to Bialystok to investigate and report upon the recent massacre of Jews there has returned to St. Petersburg and probably will present its report at today's session of the house. The commission possesses a mass of evidence on which Parliament will be asked to insist upon the immediate prosecution of the subordinate police and military officers who are found to be guilty of direct or indirect complicity in the massacre. The commissioners declare that the attacks of the mobs on the Jews could have been stopped at any stage of the rioting by the energetic intervention of the police and the troops. A regiment of infantry and one of the dragoons, the regular garrison of Bialystok, were in the city when the rioting started and they, the commissioners say, were amply sufficient to restore order as proven by the fact that the minute the troops actually ordered the bands of roughs to disperse they did so.

BIALYSTOK, Russia, June 21.—The city council has requested Governor General Bader to remove the troops from Bialystok and permit the organization of a municipal militia.

The council has also asked the government for $25,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the recent rioting.

FIRE RECORD

St. Louis Ice Plant.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—A huge ammonia tank exploded in the condensing room of the Polar Wave Ice company today, igniting the fume ladened atmosphere of the apartment and causing a loss of $50,000. Employes and firemen fought the fire desperately, but the ammonia fumes drove them back and the flames practically burned themselves out before they were extinguished. Nobody was hurt.

Panic on Steamboat.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Before daylight today the propeler shaft of the steamer Bald Eagle snapped with a terrific noise when the boat was just below Hardin, Ill., and immediately the helpless steamer began stumbling about in the heavy current of the Mississippi river. Nearly 100 passengers were aboard and a panic ensued. It required the utmost efforts of the boat's officers to prevent panic-stricken persons from jumping overboard. Finally the steamer was landed and will be laid up for repairs.

Wyoming Socialists Active.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 21.—A full state ticket was nominated by the socialist party at Laramie yesterday. William T. Brown of Sherman was named for congress and W. L. O'Neill of Laramie for governor.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Fair and Continued Warm in Nebraska Today—Fair Tomorrow, Except Showers in Western Portion.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Forecast of the weather for Friday and Saturday:

For Nebraska and Kansas—Fair and continued warm Friday; Saturday, fair except showers and cooler in western portion.

For Iowa and Missouri—Fair Friday and Saturday.

For Colorado—Fair Friday and Saturday, except showers in mountain districts.

For Wyoming and Montana—Showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday.

For South Dakota—Fair Friday; Saturday, showers and thunderstorms.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, June 21.—Official record of temperature and precipitation, compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Maximum temperature	79	71	76	71
Minimum temperature	52	58	55	59
Mean temperature	66	64	65	65
Precipitation	.00	.02	.15	.43

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

Normal temperature	73
Deficiency for the day	7
Total deficiency since March 1, 1906	58
Normal precipitation	.20 inch
Deficiency for the day	.20 inch
Precipitation since March 1	10.58 inches
Deficiency since March 1	2.37 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1905	4.11 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1904	3.73 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather	Temp. 7 p. m.	Max. Temp.	Rain-fall.
Bismarck, clear	68	68	.00
Cheyenne, cloudy	78	80	.00
Chicago, cloudy	64	68	T
Davenport, clear	66	68	.00
Denver, pt. cloudy	82	88	.00
Havre, raining	50	54	.42
Helena, clear	54	66	.01
Huron, clear	70	72	.00
Kansas City, clear	84	86	.00
North Platte clear	86	88	.00
Omaha, clear	70	79	0.0
Rapid City, clear	78	78	.00
St. Paul, raining	54	58	.46
Salt Lake City, clear	82	84	.00
Valentine, clear	78	82	.00
Williston, clear	68	68	.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

BILL HELPS OUT NEBRASKA

Counties to Get Ten Per Cent of Income Derived from Forest Reserves.

HAUGEN FIGHTS FOR AN IOWA PROFESSOR

Senator Burkett Arranges for a Speaking Tour in July and August Which Takes Him Through Nine States.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—An item of great importance to the west was adopted by the senate and placed in the agricultural appropriation bill today providing that 10 per cent of the receipts of the sales of products on forest reserves shall be given to the counties in which the reserve is situated. One-half is to be set apart for public schools of the counties and one-half for good roads. Congressman Martin of South Dakota has been interested in this matter and after a conference with the conferees of the house on the agricultural bill was informed that the conferees will sustain the senate amendment. This means considerable revenue not only from the forest reserve in Nebraska, but will add quite a sum of money to Lawrence, Pennington and Custer counties in the Black Hills.

Fight for Iowa Man.

Congressman Haugen of Iowa started in today to make a fight against a senate amendment in the naval appropriation bill which promotes certain persons over Prof. Milton Updegraff of Decorah, who is engaged as one of the professors at the Naval academy, but on assurance of Mr. Foss that the house would insist on its disagreement he did not press the matter.

Millard is Elated.

Senator Millard is greatly elated over the adoption of the lock type of canal. The senator had the strongest kind of assistance from Senators Knox, Hopkins and Dryden, members of the committee.

Nebraskans Interested in Lewis.

Senator Burkett has received a number of letters from people in Nebraska who seem to think that the Postoffice department has been extremely unjust in its treatment of E. M. Lewis, late president of the People's bank of St. Louis, whose mail was debarred from transmission. The People's bank, so called, was a mail deposit proposition offering alluring inducements to open an account with the "bank." It was not long, however, until the postoffice authorities became convinced that the proposition was not entirely regular and inspectors were put upon the case, which resulted in the issuance of a fraud order and the disbarment of Lewis and his partners from the privileges of the United States mail. Upon the issuance of the fraud order Lewis sought a hearing which was granted and at his own request was behind closed doors. Whatever he was able to bring out did not convince the postmaster general that he was conducting a strictly legitimate business and the fraud order stood. He then appealed to the courts and the decision of Judges McPherson and Vandeventer sustained the Postoffice department. Senator Burkett, in view of the apparent interest among a number of his constituents, wrote the postmaster general a letter requesting the facts in the case and received in reply today six pages of a typewritten letter explaining that Lewis was given every opportunity to explain his business and to show cause why the fraud order should not stand against him and he failed to accomplish this to the satisfaction of the department.

Burkett on Speaking Tour.

Senator Burkett has arranged a speaking tour for July and August that will take him into nine states. Following is the list of dates as announced. September and October will be devoted to campaign work in Nebraska:

June 30, Lebanon, Ky.; July 4, Appleton, Wis.; July 11, Devil's Lake, N. D.; July 12, Chetek, Wis.; July 17, Northampton, Mass.; July 20, Iowa City, Ia.; July 21, Creston, Ia.; July 26, Franklin, O.; July 31, Waterloo, Ia.; August 3, Greenfield, O.; August 5, Shelbyville, Ia.; August 6, Vincennes, Ind.; August 8, Farmington, Ia.; August 10, Elgin, Ill.; August 11, Indianola, Ia.; August 14, Peebles, O.; August 16, Oskaloosa, Ia.; August 17, Hamilton, Ill.; August 18, Maryville, Mo.; August 20, Danville, Ill.; August 21, Mexico, Mo.; August 22, Sigourney, Ia.; August 24, Monmouth, Ill.; August 25, Mechanicsburg, Ill.; August 30, Mediapolis, Ia.; August 31, Vinton, Ia.

Senate Favors Crawford.

Senator Warren today from the committee on military affairs reported favorably the bill providing a grant of certain lands, now part of the Fort Robinson military reservation, to the village of Crawford, Neb., for park purposes. This bill passed the house June 19, and now with a favorable report in the senate doubtless will pass that body at this session.

Congressman Hinshaw has secured pensions for the following: Martha K. White, Fairmont, $8, from June 24, 1902; Stephen F. Holbrook, Filley, increase to $10 from May, 1906.

ZIMMAN ON BALLOT CASE

Former Mayor Admits He and Elbourn Were Not Boon Companions.

CONNELL GETS AFTER THE WITNESS

State's Case is Practically Concluded and Jury Will Probably Have Matter by This Evening.

That there is considerable feeling between former Mayor Harry Zimman and former City Clerk Elbourn came out at the Elbourn trial yesterday while Mr. Zimman was on the stand. Mr. Zimman testified as to Elbourn's words and actions during the recount of the ballots. Attorney Connell took exception to the language in which the former mayor couched his testimony.

The witness said he had demanded of Elbourn at the beginning of the recount "that he throw his mask off" and come out in the open by filing a contest himself. In effect he charged Elbourn with starting a contest through Mr. Stockham. Again in his testimony he referred to Mr. Elbourn as speaking "sarcastically." At both points Mr. Connell jumped to his feet and entered objections to the language. He accused the witness of showing his animus toward the defendant and making "stump speeches" on the witness stand. He called Zimman's language "self-serving statements actuated by malice." The court ruled the objectionable language out.

Later in the cross-examination Mr. Connell asked:

"You are very unfriendly to the defendant, are you not?"

"I am unfriendly; I can't say that I am very unfriendly."

"Did you not say he ought to be in the penitentiary and you would get him there?"

"I have no recollection of saying that."

"Did you not say to Miss Malone, secretary to the mayor, that Elbourn ought to be in the penitentiary?"

"I don't remember of saying it to Miss Malone. I may have said it to others."

Zimman Stations a Guard.

Mr. Zimman said as mayor he stationed Mr. Phillipson as a guard in the basement of the city hall to watch the vault containing the ballots. He had done this after a conversation with Mr. Greenleaf. The guard was stationed at 5:30 Sunday night. He said when the changes in the ballots were first discovered Elbourn did not concur. He also testified Elbourn did not demand that the recount continue after the alterations were discovered until his attorney, T. J. Mahoney, had said the ballots should all be counted.

Lee Grier testified he had first heard there were irregularities in the count Saturday morning. He saw Elbourn that night in the Budweiser saloon on Douglas street, but Elbourn did not say anything about the irregularities.

Another tilt between Mr. Connell and the witness came when Sam K. Greenleaf went on the stand. Mr. Greenleaf said when the changes in the vote were first discovered Mr. Elbourn whistled and said: "A few more like that and I will be all right."

The witness said Elbourn "admitted" that it looked like some changes had been made. Mr. Connell objected to his use of the word "admitted" and tried to get him to use the word "said" instead. Mr. Greenleaf insisted on using the first expression. The witness also testified as to the condition of the vault in which the ballots were stored and the details of moving the boxes from one vault to the other.

Watchman Innes testified he had visited the city clerk's office at frequent intervals during the nights of the period between election and the recount. He had found Mr. Elbourn in his office only once, and that was Friday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

The state has practically concluded its case and will rest at the beginning of this morning's session. It is believed the case will go to the jury tonight.

Ballots Taken Into Court.

The primary ballots alleged to have been changed were exhibited before the jury in the Elbourn trial before Judge Sutton Thursday morning and were identified by members of the canvassing board and others interested in the proceedings before that body. The eraser which was found in one of the boxes was also produced in evidence.

The first witnesses were members of the election board in the First precinct of the Second ward, who testified merely as to the regularity of the election. W. E. Stockham, one of the defeated candidates for the nomination for city clerk, was called to the stand. He first asked for a recount of the ballots on the Monday following the primary and shortly afterward Mr. Elbourn and Mr. Broatch began contests. He said he had been led to make the contest by rumors of crooked work in the First and Second wards. Saturday night, he said, he was called to the Budweiser saloon by Lee Grier, and when he got there Grier and others told him there had been crooked work in some of the precincts on election day and suggested a recount. William Nesselhous, who was understood to have considerable money up on the relative positions of Hennings and Broatch, was also there.

Elbourn Demanded Recount.

On cross-examination Stockham said he did not go into the contest in the hope of winning out himself, but he did not think Hennings had beaten Broatch and that was why he wanted the recount. Elbourn, he said, came into the saloon while he was there and left at the same time he did, about midnight, and took the same car home. He also testified that Elbourn had demanded a recount after it was found the votes had been tampered with, saying the condition reflected on him or his employes and he wanted an investigation made.

Dan Butler, present city clerk, was brought back for the purpose of identifying the ballot boxes and ballots. Objection to this part of his testimony was made by the defense on the ground he was not in office at the time and did not know any more about it than any other citizen.

Byron G. Burbank, attorney for Sam K. Greenleaf at the recount, was called to the stand. He testified when the condition of the ballots was found Elbourn said he would not take a nomination under the circumstances. He then moved to dismiss Elbourn's contest, but Mr. Elbourn objected and insisted on a recount of all the ballots. He said if the board refused to go on he would mandamus them to complete the canvass. Mr. Fink and Mr. Zimman, the two disinterested members of the board, were divided as to whether Elbourn's contest should be dropped or not, and under direction of Mr. Mahoney, Elbourn's attorney, Elbourn voted to continue the count.

Bob Houghton on the Stand.

Robert Houghton testified as to a conversation he had with Elbourn on Friday morning following the primary. Witness was talking to City Attorney Breen when Elbourn came up and said he understood one precinct he had heard from gave him twelve votes that were counted for Greenleaf, and that if these reports continued to come in he would ask for a recount. County Treasurer Fink, a member of the canvassing board, was the last witness before the noon recess. He identified the eraser found in one of the ballot boxes and said the marks on the ballots all appeared to have been made by the same person. He also testified as to the proceedings before the canvassing board.

JAQUITH ENDORSES STICKNEY

Says Chicago Great Western President is Right on Elevation Charge Matter.

A. B. Jaquith of the Omaha Grain exchange endorsed the attitude of President Stickney of the Great Western on the proposal to abolish the so-called elevation charges. In an interview yesterday he said:

"Although some of the statements made by Mr. Stickney could be combated, and also the Peavey contract is, I believe, the only legitimate contract that has ever been made by grain men with any railroad company, Mr. Stickney could have cited cases where it was afterwards proven that other elevator concerns were receiving 3 cents per 100 pounds instead of 1¼ cents, the basis of the Peavey contract. I will state further there is no doubt but the making of the Peavey contract caused a 1,500,000-bushel elevator to be erected here at a time when there was practically no grain business at Omaha, and I will state further that I know absolutely the elevator would not have been built had it not been for the contract entered into between Mr. Peavey and the railroad company.

"I do not care to enter into any lengthy discussion of this matter, but I desire to say that the underlying principle and the facts as set forth in the speech of Mr. Stickney are correct, and there is no doubt in my mind but every transfer charge existing at present should be abolished, and let hustling ability instead of favoritism rule the business of this country. The great detriment to Omaha and to all interested in the grain trade has not been the payment of this 1¼ cents elevation charge, but the abuses growing out of the same, whereby certain favored parties, linked in a chain of common interest, have succeeded in collecting two or three elevation charges on the same grain.

"As to the result on the Omaha grain market of the action abolishing these transfer charges, and as to the effect on the Omaha Grain exchange (the interest of which I have deeply at heart) I desire to go on record now as saying that if every elevation charge, rebate, drawback, or whatever name you choose to call it, shall be done away with at every terminal point, as I think it will be, Omaha will then stand upon its own merits, which are advantageous, and the active business principles of the Omaha Grain exchange would, I thoroughly believe, double the grain business here within the next twelve months to what it would be if present conditions were allowed to continue.

"I know of several enterprising young and active grain firms that have looked over the field at Omaha, which will, I am sure, under the conditions which will prevail, as soon as the elevation charges are done away with, locate here. I know of others already here that have been nearly 'faded' since the organization of this exchange, not on account of the Peavey contract, but of the abuses growing out of it, which enabled others to get much more for grain than we could."

PURE FOOD BILL IN HOUSE

Mr. Mann Demonstrates Necessity of Law to Protect Public.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The space in front of the speaker's desk of the house today resembled a small section of a delicatessen store and a corner grocery, with cereals, jams, jellies, tins of peas, tomatoes, corn, bottles of whisky and wine, imported sausage, brandied cherries and other edibles and drinkables scattered over two tables. To complete the picture there were a standard scales with weights, a graduate and a funnel. These were used to demonstrate the contention of the majority of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce that a pure food bill is necessary for the protection of the people.

The house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill, Mr. Mann leading in the discussion.

Mr. Mann contrasted the features of the senate and house bills, remarking that it was not the aim of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to recommend legislation as to what the people should eat or drink, but to call attention to what they are eating or drinking.

"Medicines now on the markets advertised in the strongest term to cure the opium habit," said Mr. Mann, "contain enough opium to develop the habit."

Most of the goods are not adulterated, according to Mr. Mann, and since the pure food agitation, which began a number of years ago, there has been a decided reduction in adulterations.

"Yet," said Mr. Mann, "everywhere the honest manufacturer or dealer goes he is met by sharp and keen competition from adulterations or short weights."

Calling the attention of the house to the action of the proprietary association in still insisting on the passage of the Heyburn bill, he said the association was afraid to come out in the open and fight.

He read a letter from the German-American Extract works in which they told how to make all kinds of liquors. He said that this firm claims to make any kind of liquor out of ethal alcohol.

Black pepper, he said, is a fruitful source of adulteration, the "filler" being sold in five-ton weights, according to a letter which Mr. Mann read. Pepper berries, he said, are made out of tapioca colored with lamp black. "The coffee that we drink, Mocha and Java," said Mr. Mann, "is generally adulterated with Brazil coffee and ground coffee with sawdust and even bread crumbs."

Taking his position behind the tables, Mr. Mann began a rapid explanation of every article there, Mr. Steven s of Minnesota handing the several articles to him. "Is he a regular pharmacist?" asked Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, speaking of Mr. Mann. Bowing gracefully, Mr. Mann replied that "the gentleman from Illinois has borne the title of doctor for many years. He has demonstrated his right to lecture before the university of the house."

Taking up a bottle of bright colored cherries marked "Marischeno cherries," he explained that the cherries had been picked green; that they were then bleached and colored with analine dye, and, holding up a bright colored bit of cloth, he said, "This cloth was dyed with the same dye."

"What are those cherries for?" asked a member.

"I understand they are used one at a time in a well known drink," replied Mr. Mann amid laughter, some of the members recognizing the cocktail which goes with the cherry.

Holding up a bottle containing a light colored liquid, Mr. Mann said it was honey. "Yet it never saw a sive, much less a comb. It is fresh from the glucose factory."

Freezin, he said, is a powder, sold to preserve meat. He admitted that it might keep meats from spoiling, but said that it is most injurious to health, being composed of sulphite of soda and red coal tar dye.

A fine grade of olive oil, used by the Union League club of Philadelphia turned out to be cottonseed oil with an adulterant.

Taking three cans of tomatoes, Mr. Mann said each was of different weight, but all were bought for three pounds.

"The department stores of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Washington, and the mail order houses sell the short-weight cans," said Mr. Mann. Mr. Mann insisted that standard cans ought to be full weight.

Business propositions advertised in The Bee go into the homes of the best people.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

AGREEMENT ON RATE BILL

Conference Committee Will Finish Its Report This Morning.

SENATE MAKES FEW CONCESSIONS

Express and Sleeping Car Companies Declared Common Carriers—No Interstate Passes for Public Officials.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—An understanding was reached by the conferees on the railroad rate bill tonight, which, it is predicted, will result in a complete agreement being reported tomorrow. The conferees will meet at 10 o'clock in the morning to draw up the agreement. It is the present purpose to have it presented to the house tomorrow, that it may be printed in the record as required by the rules, and called up for action Saturday.

There are yet three points which will receive discussion in the morning, but even on these the conferees know the position of their number so well that the result may be predicted with reasonable certainty. Of the three points, the first is the sleeping car amendment. The prediction is that sleeping cars will be included as "common carriers" in the bill; the second is the much debated pipe line amendment. This is to be settled by changing the words "common carriers" to "railroads" in that portion of the bill relating to the ownership of commodities.

Status of Pipe Lines.

The effect of this change will be to exclude pipe lines from the operation of the law forbidding "railroads" from owning industrial properties. The senate amendment, which included lumber in the list of commodities forbidden to be owned by common carriers, will, it is said, be retained in the bill. There has been unceasing effort to have this amendment eliminated, but so far without avail.

The third point for further discussion is the question of the five-days notice required to be given before the issuance of an injunction or interlocutory order making effective the decrees of the commission.

The pass provision, as tentatively agreed on, will prohibit the issuance or acceptance of passes to officers of the national government, officers of state governments, of municipalities, counties and townships. This is the entire prohibition, the railroads being left to use their discretion as to the issuance of passes to persons not included in the above enumeration. Members of congress are included as officers of the national government.

Will Regulate Express Business.

Express companies are to be regulated as common carriers.

The much discussed words "in its judgment" and "fairly remunerative" are left out of the bill. It is said that little if any discussion is expected on the conference report in the house, as all of the senate amendments to which attention was directed in the house as being desirable additions to the measure have been accepted by the conferees.

As the tentative report stands tonight the senate has done very little receding from the amendments which it placed in the bill.

SENATE FOR LOCKS

(Continued from First Page.)

considered as attending to public business wherever he may be.

When consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed after the action on the Panama canal, Senator Hale said that the vote on the canal bill had eliminated the canal question from the appropriation bill, thus leaving nothing in dispute but the traveling expense item.

Senator McCumber then argued that the proposed law would have the effect of abrogating the anti-pass law. "If," he said, looking at Senator Hemenway, who sat directly in front of him, "the senator should accept a pass from a railroad company, the prison bars would be opened to let him in, but if the president should invite him to ride with him, the law could not interfere with him." It amounted to saying that there is one law for those who hold office and another for those who do not, and none for those who hold the highest office.

Ugly Fling by Bailey.

Senator Hale asserted that the salary of the president cannot be increased so as to make the increase apply to the incumbent and Senator Bailey suggested that an increase be provided and that the increase be made applicable to the next executive. He admitted that there might be a need for enlargement of the executive income, saying that he had heard that there had been an increase of $100,000 in expenses during the incumbency of the present president. "I don't know how that may be," he said, "and all that I have to say is, that if it is true, he has cost more and is worth less than any president we ever have had."

Senator Spooner thought the proposed appropriation could be used by the president only in paying traveling expenses while on official duty, but McCumber replied that it is not necessary that the president should travel in order to perform his official acts. Mr. Spooner expressed the opinion that President McKinley was on official duty when he went to Buffalo and met death.

Old World Bogie Man.

Mr. McCumber also found in the provision a tendency toward European systems permitting a retinue. He said we might well look forward to the time when there would be chamberlains, keepers of this thing and that. He did not want to ape the old world's methods.

Senator Hemenway said that the president does not travel over the country because he likes to travel, but because the people of the country want him in various localities. He also said that it was right and proper that he should invite representatives of the newspapers to accompany him and also that a similar invitation should be extended to friends when circumstances make it proper. He did not regard the transportation an increase of the president's salary. The intention was to bring the president and the people together; there was nothing smacking of old world customs.

The amendment was still under consideration when the senate went into executive session.

NAVAL BILL IN THE HOUSE

Committee Instructed to Concur in Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The unexpected occurred in the house today. Instead of taking up the house substitute to the Heyburn pure food bill early in the day, as anticipated, it was late in the afternoon before Mr. James R. Mann of Illinois proceeded to champion it. The delay was caused by a long discussion of the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, in which Mr. Foss of Illinois, chairman of the committee, was defeated by other house leaders. The house was not in a humor to accept the partial conference, nor did it desire to leave some of the senate amendments without expressing its judgment upon them. In consequence, by a close vote, the conferees were instructed to concur in the senate amendment relating to the big battleship, which provides that its type, displacement and tonnage must be reported to congress before any proposal is accepted.

Several minor amendments were also passed and then the report was disagreed to. The house pure food bill then occupied the time until adjournment. At 5:40 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The house today sent to conference the so-called "immunity of witnesses" bill, the conferees on the part of the house being Jenkins, Littlefield and De Armond.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the following bills:

Regulating the fisheries of Alaska.

To postpone until 1937 the maturity of $250,000 of 4 per cent United States bonds held in trust for the benefit of the American printing house for the blind.

An act to declare and enforce the forfeiture provided by the act of 1873 entitled "an act granting to railroads the right-of-way through the public lands of the United States."

Notables Go to Europe.

NEW YORK, June 20.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university sailed for Europe today on the steamer Kaiser Auguste Victoria. Dr. Butler goes to Germany to confer with Emperor William with regard to the plan for the exchange of instructors between German and American universities, which already has been inaugurated. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, and Mrs. Morton and Miss Pauline Morton were also passengers on the steamer.

Accident at Wedding.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., June 21.—Just before the wedding ceremonies of J. Monroe Stevens, a school teacher, and Miss Mae E. Schirmer yesterday the minister, Rev. J. G. Hildenstein, and the groom-elect climbed a cherry tree to eat some luscious fruit. Both fell out of the tree and were picked up unconscious. In a half hour they were resuscitated and the ceremony was performed.

Alleged Briber is Free.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Circuit Attorney Sager of St. Louis today dismissed the charge of bribery against T. E. Albright, former member of the St. Louis house of delegates, who was acquitted early today after the trial on charge of perjury.

Despondent Fisherman Ends Life.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Exasperated because he caught but three small fish after an all-day effort yesterday, Joseph Buechlein returned to his home last night and committed suicide with carbolic acid. He left a widow and infant.

Hot Weather Two-Piece Suits, light, cool and airy, to order, $20 and up.

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VINTON STREET PARK
Omaha vs. Sioux City
JUNE 21, 22, 23,
2 Games Saturday, June 23
1ST GAME CALLED 2:30
FRIDAY, JUNE 22ND, LADIES' DAY.
GAMES CALLED 3:45