Telephone Douglas 618. Bee, Nov. 21, 1906.

Men's Winter Underwear.

THE BEST MAKES—THE LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock of Men's Underwear has been selected with great care from the product of the best manufacturers in this country, and our low prices are made possible only by dealing directly with the makers. We are insistent upon having sizes and shapes correct and quality right. Buy your underwear from the reliable store. No misrepresentation here. We say wool if it's wool, and cotton if it's cotton; the secret of our success.

Special.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, fine soft finish, good winter weight, all sizes, 75c each.

We especially emphasize our showing at $1.00 per garment. This range includes about every good kind of undergarment that we know of, in light, medium or heavy weights, in cotton or wool.

Men's Camel's Hair Underwear, finest of yarns used in these goods, best for wear, all sizes, 75c each.

IMPORTED GERMAN WOOL UNDERWEAR, finest on the market. Ask to see them, $2.00 per garment—Main Floor.

Bargain Square in Basement—Thursday.

Remnants of Prints, best grade produced in America, regularly sold at 6½c a yard, cadet blue and white, gray and white and new beige effects, all in the latest styles, on sale Thursday at 3½c a yard.

Robe Blankets, West Basement

The largest assortment at lowest prices, all color combinations. One blanket makes bath robe for lady or gentleman. Prices start at $1.50. Cords to match any blanket at 50c per set.

Extra Value in Our Basement Dress Goods Department.

When we advertise special values in this department it means good, clean Dress Goods—Dress Goods that we would be pleased to buy and would represent a great saving to you. Make it a point to visit this department Thursday.

Winter Underwear for Women and Children.

Now is the great buying time—between now and Thanksgiving. Stocks are at the best, most all sizes to be had in every line. Later on we can't say this.

Women's Fine-Ribbed, Heavy-Fleeced Cotton Union Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, ecru color, all sizes, $1.00 each.

Women's Fine-Ribbed, Medium-Weight Wool Union Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, color gray, $1.50 a suit.

Women's Heavy-Weight Wool Union Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, color cream or gray, an ideal winter garment, $2.75 a suit.

Children's Fine-Ribbed Wool Vests, Pants and Drawers, color gray, soft, fleecy finish, all sizes, 50c each.

Boys' Fine-Ribbed Wool Union Suits, color gray, heavy weight, all sizes, 85c each—Main Floor.

We Especially Recommend Skinner's Lining Satin

A lining that is distinguished the world over for its superior wearing qualities, material and finish, which means lasting and satisfactory service. Beautiful, soft texture, rich lustre, and a fine line of colors, cream and black. In the end, you will save yourself time and trouble if you will use Skinner's Lining Satins, 36 inches, $1.50 yard.

NOTE—Samples mailed to our out-of-town customers on application.

Special Yarn Demonstration

Commencing Monday, November 26, Miss Nissen, expert yarn demonstrator for the "Lion Brand" Yarns, will give free instructions in all the newest stitches in fancy knitting and crocheting. You are earnestly invited to be present—Second Floor.

Women's Gloves.

With the coming of colder weather the demand will be for warmer gloves. Our stock is complete with the following lines. Expert glove fitters always in attendance:

16-button Mannish Street Gloves, in new leather tans, very stylish, per pair, $4.00.

16-button Black Glace Gloves, extra heavy quality, for street wear, per pair, $3.50.

Mannish Short Gloves, in new tans and Havana, either Dent's or Fowne's, per pair, $2.00.

Mannish Street Gloves, in tans, suitable for street or shopping, an extra value, per pair, $1.50.

Mocha Gloves, either unlined or silk lined, in all the leading colors, per pair, $1.50.

Silk Lined Mochas, extra quality, in brown, black or gray, per pair, $2.00.

Silk Lined Silk Gloves, in navy, brown, gray, white and black, per pair, $1.00.

Silk Lined Cashmere Gloves, in black, brown, navy and gray, per pair, $1.00.

Silk Lined or Fleeced Lined Cashmere Gloves, in black, per pair, 25c.

Ladies' Golf Gloves, in plain colors, black, navy and gray, per pair, 50c.

Children's Gloves and Mittens, in all the popular styles and prices.

Main floor.

Grand Display of Fancy Linens

SEE 16TH ST. WINDOW.

Entirely different from our last grand display. Beautiful hemstitched pieces from Ireland. Germany is partly represented by eyelet work. These handsome pieces were all selected by our linen chief, Mr. W. W. P. Horne, while in Europe. He was thinking of Christmas then. No wonder our stock of Imported Linens is the handsomest in the city. Be sure to see them.

Note—Beautiful souvenir postal cards showing interior views of our store free upon request

Open Saturday Evenings.

THOMPSON BELDEN & CO.

Howard Cor. Sixteenth Street.

state, a gain in membership over 1905 of 96, and a loss of four old members by non-renewal of memberships. The total membership in 1903 was 290, in 1904 it was 498, in 1905 it was 551. The excess of receipts over expenses for the year were $9.95, which, added to the amount in the hands of the treasurer at the last annual meeting, gives the association a balance on hand of $871.28.

One Point of Interest.

Interesting paragraph of the secretary's report reads:

"Our protective fund has grown to a point where it seems time to make an effort to secure better pursuit of bank robbers. It is the writer's personal opinion that some of the burglary insurance companies have any too good a system for going after the robbers and that they never will go to any great length in this line because it needs a certain number of robberies to keep their business going in good shape. And if robberies were greatly reduced the state banks would continue under burglary insurance unnecessarily, at least at rates remaining anywhere near where they are at present.

"The protective committee is now at work with the proper people looking towards establishing a system by which robbers of this state will be a great deal more closely pursued than is at present the case. After studying the matter to some extent the writer is of the opinion that a more effective method can be devised for securing the capture of criminals than is now in use. We now make a simple offer of rewards.

Treasurer F. T. Hamilton's statement coincided with the secretary's report of the financial condition of the organization. Henry W. Yates read the report of the executive council.

Address of President.

In his annual address President L. B. Howey of Beatrice offered some ideas on bank control and legislation. He said in part:

It is a matter for congratulation not only on the part of this association, but on the part of the public as well, that outside of the O'Neill and Tecumseh tragedies, there has not been a genuine bank failure in this state for years; and this would seem to indicate that we have a high grade of bankers in the state, which, as a whole, they undoubtedly are, but we must remember that these are prosperous times and that under existing conditions the results of incompetent and reckless management are not easily discernible. But, granted that there may be banks in the state that are today suffering from bad management, it is a fact that, under the present system of supervision employed, no means are available for correcting such evils, except when the solvency of a bank may be questioned or its management has been guilty of violations of the law; and attention is seldom directed to the latter until insolvency, which naturally follows, has become an accomplished fact.

Mr. Howey said the correction of this evil might be secured through the association, which should make membership so attractive that all bankers in the state would become members, and which should then impose a condition requiring all members to submit to an examination by an expert in the employ of the association. He added:

Of one thing we may be certain, and that is, if we do not voluntarily adopt some measure calculated to afford greater protection to depositors, we will, sooner or later, have forced upon us a law providing for assessments for the purpose of creating a guarantee fund for the protection of depositors in failed banks. As you are aware a bill for such a purpose was introduced during the last session of our legislature, and I recently received the synopsis of a bill of this character, that is to be introduced at the coming session of congress.

It is likely also that a bill of the same character will again be introduced during the coming session of our state legislature, and I would recommend that a legislative committee be appointed to look after this and such other legislation as may be proposed that in any way affects the banking interests of the state.

Along the line of remedial legislation in the interests of all the banks in the state, there is much for which this association might justly petition, but I believe our efforts had best be concentrated upon obtaining a modification of one of the provisions of the present depository law, which requires securities bonds to be furnished in double the amount of a county deposit. It is certainly patent on its face, that if the bond accepted by a county is not good for an amount equal to the amount of the deposit which it covers, then doubling or trebling it would add nothing to the security which it affords, but does subject the banks to additional, and entirely unnecessary expense. All bankers should unite in an earnest effort to secure an amendment to the present law, limiting the amount of the surety bond required, to the amount of the deposit which it covers.

It occurs to me that the influence of this association should be used to secure an amendment to our state banking law, requiring all banks operating thereunder to be examined twice a year and to make five reports to the State Banking board instead of four, as the law now provides. Also the law regulating the compensation of examiners should be amended and an increase provided for therein commensurate with the character of the work performed and sufficient in amount to enlist the services of men of recognized ability—all this with a view of strengthening our banking system and thereby affording greater protection to depositors.

Cornell on Land.

C. H. Cornell, president of the First National bank, Valentine, in an address on "What Disposition Should be Made of Unappropriated Government Lands," advocated the sale or lease of such lands, both for the purpose of deriving a revenue for the government and state purposes and to prevent the impoverishment of the land. Under the present system, he said, each cattleman and sheepman vies with the other in trying to see how much he can get from the land, without a thought of conserving the grass supply or preserving the capacity of the ground for production.

J. W. Steinhart of Nebraska City talked on the subject of "Postal Savings Banks," arguing for their establishment on the ground that they are safe; they educate the people to habits of thrift; that the production of new forms of wealth should be taken care of by the savings of the people and not by the capital of the commercial banks. He pointed to the fact that only 9 per cent of the people of the United States are savings bank depositors, while the percentage in any progressive European country is several times as large. The United States has in its savings banks $37 for each one of its population and has only one savings bank to each 67,000 of population, while England, for instance, has only $23 for each one of population, and yet has one savings bank for each 2,000 of population. He spoke of New England as the thriftiest part of the country, having one savings bank account for each 1.9 of population.

President Howey appointed a committee on resolutions to consist of Henry W. Yates of Omaha, J. T. Trenery of Pawnee City, P. L. Hall of Lincoln, C. F. Bentley of Grand Island and A. L. Clarke of Hastings.

The program this morning includes reports of important standing committees and addresses by F. H. Claridge of Blair, Frank McGiverin of Fremont and Henry W. Yates of Omaha. This afternoon Prof. Joseph French Johnson, dean of the University of New York school of commerce, accounts and finance, will deliver an address. P. L. Hall of Lincoln and Carson Hildreth of Franklin are also on the program. Election and installation of officers will be held late in the afternoon.

At the Change Counter.

Fred A. Cuscaden, a former Omaha man, now connected with the Erickson State bank of Erickson, is in the city attending the convention. Eric Erickson, president of the bank, is attending the convention and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cuscaden.

F. E. Stevens, formerly of Blair and now of Omaha, said the plans for the organization of a new bank in this city were well under way and that he would have something to give out on the subject soon.

P. L. Hall of Lincoln is the candidate most generally spoken of for president of the association for the coming year. A recent amendment to the constitution makes a man who has served one year ineligible for the office the following year.

B. Stevenson, who lived in Omaha for many years and is now cashier of the Knox County bank of Verdigris, Neb., is attending the convention.

"The banks of the state were never in so flourishing a condition before as they are now," said Edwin Jeary, president of the First National bank of Elmwood. "The banks have touched their high-water mark. Money is plentiful and it is difficult to loan it because the farmers have all they need.

"Bank Advertising" was the subject of an address by W. E. Rhoades, assistant cashier of the United States National bank. He discussed the value of newspaper, circular and souvenir advertising and ended by declaring the best advertising of all to be the bank's customers. If they are well treated by the bank's employes, he said, they will bring other customers.

ECKLES ON REFORM OF CURRENCY

Former Comptroller Under Cleveland Addresses the Bankers.

In the coures of his address on the reform of the currency system James H. Eckles, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago and former comptroller of the currency under President Cleveland, said:

I am not unmindful of the fact that the attacks on what are termed the evil effects of so-called trusts, the inequalities of taxation, and the wrongful follies of tariff schedules, together with the dreamy and charmingly pictured benefits of governmental and municipal control and ownership, today attract the attention of men in public place and more fill the public eye, but taken by and large no one of them is of more far-reaching importance or affects more greatly the underlying conditions of prosperity in the country than does the less alluring subject of currency reform. It is a happy circumstance that the need of a more responsive character of bank note issue and a better adapted relation of government finance to the business undertakings demands attention at a time when the prosperity of the country is undoubted, its agricultural, manufacturing and financial activities everywhere apparent and substantial and its credit conditions healthful and sound. The demand for better things springs neither from panic nor threatened distress.

The usefulness of the bank finds its fruition in the growth and success of the farmer not less than that of the merchant, the manufacturer not less than that of the corporation which controls the country's transportation lines. It is as essential to labor as it is to capital, and through its instrumentality adds to the efficiency of both. I am certain no banker fails to appreciate, though the public too often seems to, that the bank is the one place where the idle money and credit of every locality where a bank exists finds lodgment not for idle purposes, but that they may become active forces in the daily affairs of such locality. It takes the dollar of the single transaction and makes it bear the burden of many transactions with more direct benefit to those who buy its use by payment of interest thereon than to the bank which in its turn borrowed it from the depositor. The impossibility of there being sufficient capital at any time in any one person's possession, or in any place, to carry on a single day's exchanges, must suggest itself to the person who will give the subject even the most casual investigation.

I am here to urge an awakening of the nation's legislative body to the vast importance of it all and an insistence that it be given precedence over mere expenditure of public funds, the creation of official place or the formulating of issues for future political campaigns. The importance of legislative action both as regards the note issues of the nation's banks and the better and more scientific handling of the nation's public funds on the part of the treasury department, has been emphasized by the recent action of the country's greatest commercial body, the chamber of commerce of the City of New York, and the country's most important banking body, the American Bankers' association, who jointly, through representative men of high character, wide experience, extensive research and practical knowledge, have formulated and presented a plan, enunciating principles, which, if crystallized into law, it is believed will remedy existing defects in our treasury and currency system and be productive of general good. I accept the judgment of these men as sound and the principles enunciated as a basis of legislative enactment as being as nearly correct as is possible under conditions where ideals cannot be attained and perfection cannot be had. It is possible that a great central bank might better accomplish results more satisfactory, but a great central bank is an impossibility in this country, where political issues always prevail and where individuality in every part of the country will not surrender itself to concentrated power in the field of banking, no matter how carefully such power is dealt with or how perfect and beneficial might be the result of its use. The legislation that is the most nearly perfect and improves existing conditions and remedies present defects must commend itself as a practical thing, and the country can better afford to take the nearest approach to the best thing than to wait still longer years for legislation without defects and enactments that are beyond question in every word and line.

The commission which sat at Washington under authority of the chamber of commerce and the American Bankers association proposes legislation which will emasculate the subtreasury system and place the banking business of the government of the United States upon the same rational and common sense lines as is that of the banking transactions of the man of everyday affairs, that of every state, county and municipality in the country. And why not? The government method of banking its receipts of revenues is the irrational method, which, if followed by the individual, would spread disaster everywhere and make daily business impossible. It converts the dollar of activity into the dollar of idleness, and takes out of the channels of trade the force essential to a continuance of the flow of business undertakings. As long as the nation takes, through force of law, from the individual citizen more than the government needs for legitimate governmental purposes, it ought, in justice to him, at least, attempt to minimize the wrong it inflicts in permitting the business world of which he is a part to have the benefit of the daily use of the surplus revenues which are accumulated. The wrong is doubly inflicted when the citizens' capital is directly lessened on the one hand and indirectly injured on the other. If revenues deposited in the banks by the secretary of the treasury interest is paid, there can be no complaint about such deposit nor charge of governmental favoritism. It, too, will put an end to the continual appeal to the secretary to aid the money situation, for day by day the government will bank as others bank and all will know what the conditions are and not dwell in continuing expectancy of relief being granted from Washington. It is unfair both to the secretary of the treasury, no matter who he may be, and to our business undertakings, no matter what they are, that the law should necessarily create so close an intimacy between the two. Under trying circumstances Secretary Shaw has conducted the duties of his great office with rare skill and judgment, but it would be infinitely better to make the appeals in every trying time an impossibility, and such a thing can only come about by either the complete abolishment of the subtreasury system or the rendering of it an inconsequential force in monetary movements.

I wish now to turn to a discussion of that which constitutes the more important provisions which this commission on behalf of the commercial and banking interests of the country will ask congress to enact into law, namely the enlarging of the note issuing function of national banks by granting them the right, under well conceived and conservative restrictions which assure safety to the public and guard the banks against misuse of the power given, to put forth promissory notes of small denominations without a specific deposit of assets to secure the same. I am aware that there are many both in and out of banking circles who either doubt the wisdom of such note issues or protest against them altogether. They take counsel of their fears and fortify themselves by harking back to periods where conditions existed which are now impossible.

The era of wildcat money has gone by as effectually as has that of the irredeemable greenback fallacy, and the silver heresy. The world of business has moved on to more intelligent periods, better devised monetary and currency methods and a saner understanding of bank note values.

No one complains of the absolute goodness of present bank notes. They are sound beyond peradventure, but they bear no relation in volume or activity to the varying wants of business conditions. They are measured by the single standard of the price of government bonds as reflected by the daily quotations. It is absurd to contend that such a bank note issue is scientifically correct or can possibly adjust itself to business growth of an expending country. We can better afford to try something seemingly new which research and experience proves fundamentally right than go on with measures which though sound in a single regard are inadequate and wrong in every other respect. It seems to me that we have reached a point in dealing with currency questions where we can well afford to try and reach conclusions through an intelligent analysis of the facts as they are and not as we either think they are or wish they were. There is no doubt but that ultimately the knowledge of what constitutes the underlying principles of bank note issues will control and we will free our minds of many misconceptions that both hamper and confuse us. I am sure the public will at no distant day accept as automatic the fact that bank notes are nothing but mere promissory notes sure the public will at no distant day accause they are redeemable upon demand in that which has recognized value. They are no more money than a bank check is money, they are only a promise to pay money and are redeemable in money.

But the argument is advanced that the proposed unsecured bank note suggested by this commission will become the means of an inflation of our volume of currency which will encourage speculation on every hand and work out panic and disaster. I challenge the objection this made as unsound because inflation never comes through an issue of notes which are quickly convertible on demand, with redemption agencies near at hand, and where the monetary standard of value upon which such notes rest is not debased. The inflation of currency comes from a debasing of a country's monetary standard of value and never from the issuance of convertible bank notes. And it is equally true that speculation bears no relation to the putting out of convertible bank notes, but finds its birth and growth and final development in the unwise and abnormal extension of bank credit, so that credit is represented by check and deposit currency.

Today there is no adequate means in this country, outside of artificial and unnatural ones, of meeting the changing needs of business requirements. The granting now and then of government deposits means nothing under existing conditions. In every season of extraordinary crop movement or manufacturing activity the banks find themselves either unable to properly provide credit to those who deserve it, or if they do so the strain is so great as to cause such high rates of interest as to lay an added burden upon every customer. The bank's assets, no matter how good, are dead inasfar as being available for purposes of relief of a situation which ought without difficulty to be corrected. They cannot discount their paper without causing comment and criticism, and they cannot encroach upon their reserves. The resort to a bond secured note is expensive and far from speedy, and so in more than one instance the country in the midst of unprecedented prosperity has stood in the shadow of disaster because of needed banking relief. It is because of this fact that there is the demand that the banks, the properly organized agencies for caring for the needs of business, be granted the power to provide a credit currency which is not only possessed of the quality of safety, but of being responsive to the requirements of adds to it the no less important quality our highly developed and complex business world.

Such a bank note system we do not have, and until we are possessed of it we must look for high rates of interest when we least should have them, and recurring periods of uncertainty and doubt, the stopping of one undertaking here and another there, will mark our business and financial career. It cannot be otherwise.

BANQUET AT THE MILLARD HOTEL

Governor-Elect Sheldon Will Speak and H. W. Yates Be Toastmaster.

A banquet will be tendered members and visitors at the Millard hotel Thursday evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Henry W. Yates of the Nebraska National bank will act as toastmaster. The speakers on the program are P. E. Forgan, vice president of the First National bank of Chicago; Hon. George L. Sheldon, governor-elect of Nebraska; Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of the World-Herald.

The last year has been a hard one for forgers, swindlers and others who disturb the peace of mind of the bankers. The protective committee of the American Bankers' association secured the arrest of ninety-three forgers and swindlers, of whom only fifteen were released or acquitted. The number of burglars arrested in the last year was sixty-six. Thirty-eight of these were convicted and fifteen are yet to be tried.

Headaches and Neuralgia From Colds.

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

Bee Want Ads produce results.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 57 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend Gouraud's Cream as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York

Our Perfect Telephone Exchange Connects You In a Second to Any Department In the Store—Douglas 981

O'DONOHOE REDMOND AND NORMILE CO. 16th AND HOWARD

Mothers and Children Should Visit Toyland on the Third Floor

There has never been such a grand opportunity in Omaha as we are now giving you at this great 25 per cent discount sale of genuine Irish Linens. Fine Table Cloths and Sets. Below are some of the Great Bargains for Thursday at the daylight store:

200 2-yard, 2½-yard and 3-yard Table Cloths, in beautiful patterns, large open borders, worth $5 and $6 each; this sale for, each **2.75**

250 dozen Full Bleached Table Napkins, worth $1.25 a dozen; for this sale, dozen **75c**

Look for Our Great Lace Curtain Sale Friday

Ladies' Coats

New tight-fitted Coats, new loose back and mixed cloths. Every express brings something new that has not been shown before.

New circular backs, cut generously full, prettily trimmed, special Thursday at **$12.50**

Fancy check and stripes, velvet trimmings on collars and cuffs, loose strapped back, a regular $8.50 coat, Thursday at **$5.95**

Just received, and will be marked for Thursday's selling, sample line of tight-fitted coats, worth from $22.50 to $30.00, on sale Thursday at $22.50, $16.50 and **$15.00**

TWO-PIECE HOUSE DRESSES

Neat, well-fitting, dressing sacques and skirt combination suits, in clean patterns of grey, blue, black and white, suitable for kitchen or general housewear, Thursday **$1.50**

Infants' Heavy Coats, ages 1 to 5 Years—Extra heavy all wool eiderdown, soft and washable, in red, white and light blue, made up in Buster Brown style, regular price, $4.95, some slightly soiled by moving, sale price Thursday **$1.95**

Ladies' Fleeced Dressing Sacques at 48c—Medium and dark colors, loose and fitted backs, some trimmed in embroidery and finishing braids, sacques that sold at 69c and 75c, Thursday . **48c**

THE VERY NEWEST CLOAKINGS FOR LONG AND SHORT COATS.

Bearskin Cloakings, in red, brown, grey and cream, plain and fancy effects at, per yard, $5 down to **$2.75**

Astrakhan Cloakings, in red, blue, black and cream, 54 inches wide, regular price, $2.25; only, per yard **$1.75**

Crushed Plush Cloakings, black, red and tan, 52 inches wide, sold at $4 yard, only, yd.... **$3.00**

New Scotch and English effects, in the nobbiest plaids and checks, 56-in. wide, $2.50 and.. **$1.50**

Special Silk Bargain

A Sale of Pure Silk Crepe de Chine for pretty waists, gowns and neck scarfs. We are showing this fabric in both light and dark shades, including cream and black. Our regular selling price, 85c a yard, 24 inches wide, Thursday, yard **50c**

Black Chiffon Finished Taffeta, 75c quality, wear guaranteed, on sale, Thursday, per yard... **48c**

In Our Neckwear and Handkerchief Section

MAIN FLOOR.

Turnovers, fancy embroidered linen lawn turnovers, in over 50 different patterns, 10c to 20c values, choice, each **7½c**

Hand Embroidered Initial Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, excellent 10c value, special, each **5c**

Six for **25c**

NEW EVENING BRAIDS.

Up-to-date fancy and plain colored pull Braids and Cords, worth to 25c the yard, in our trimming section, Thursday, the yard, 15c, 10c **5c**

Hosiery Special Thursday

In our Hosiery section we will offer another big lot "Viola," best cotton Maco hose, for ladies at, the pair..... **25c**

Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Hose, heavy fleeced and cotton Maco hose, for ladies and children, warranted fast black, double soles, worth to 40c pair, special, per pair **25c**

Ladies' Wool Underwear

Extra heavy wool Vests and Drawers, flat goods, silver gray, sizes 32 to 44, regular values at 89c, sale price Thursday, each. **69c**

Basement Specials

150 pieces of Fancy All Silk Ribbons, in checks, plaids, stripes, dots and warp prints, fancy Persian effects, 4 to 5 inches wide, every yard in this lot worth 25c, special Thursday, a yard.. **14c**

CHEAP EMBROIDERY ITEM

Bargain table filled with narrow and medium width edges and insertions, in nainsooks and cambric, extra good values at 5c yd., for Thursday only, yard.... **2c**

In China Department

Importers' Samples at 39c—An assorted table of Fancy China Cups and Saucers, Plates, Vases, Figures, etc., values up to 75c, at, each **39c**

Steins—An importer's line of Fancy Steins, over 300 different styles, prices ranging from 25c to $12.50. Thursday, all the $2.25, $2.48 and $2.95 steins will be grouped on one table and closed out at, each.. **$1.95**

Colonial Shapes in Glassware

Our Colonial Glassware stock is now complete—table glassware and drinking glasses, everything from a toothpick holder to a punch bowl. This line is beautiful and easily kept clean and bright looking. Prices very low.

WHITE CUPS AND SAUCERS

White semi-porcelain cups and saucers, either American or English, with neat embossed figure, at, per set of six **49c**

In Housefurnishing Department Thursday

Clothes Wringers at $4.95, $3.95 and **$2.25**

The difference is in the rolls, the better grades are ball bearing.

Special for Thursday — $2.25 Clothes Wringers, each.. **$1.48**

UNIVERSAL FOOD CHOPPERS

For cutting meats, nuts, vegetables, etc. Not the small size, but the No. 1 family size, usually sold at $1.25, on sale..... **79c**

JAP-A-LAC

So extremely advertised, per can, 75c 40c, 25c and **15c**

WAFFLE IRONS

For ranges, and the ones with the high stand for gas stoves, 95c and **75c**

Trunks, Valises and Suit Cases in Great Variety

Special value in a 24-inch Leather Suit Case, worth $5.00.. **$3.95**

Oil Heating Stoves

We are selling lots of Oil Heating Stoves nowadays. We have the kind the Standard Oil company advertise in another column—prices $4.75 down to.. **$3.48**

We Pay Six Per Cent

Because we earn it, and we pay no more than we actually earn.

We earn it because we have no preferred stockholders to receive the "cream" of the profits; take no risk in making loans, as we do not loan on negotiable paper; are not required to keep large amounts of cash on hand, but are expected to keep all money loaned out; and because ours is a mutual association and pays its members what their money earns.

We invite investments of from $1.00 to $5,000 and assure such investors of carefulness, promptness and security in the handling of their money.

Resources, $1,901,002.86. Reserve, $75,000.

Call or write for information.

The **Conservative Savings & Loan Ass'n**

205 South 16th Street Omaha, Neb.

AMUSEMENTS

BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Mgrs. Tonight, Friday, Saturday Matinee and Night. EZRA KENDALL, in his Latest success, SWELL ELEGANT JONES. 300 lower floor seats at $1.50. SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY—The Rogers Bros. in Ireland. 100 PEOPLE IN CAST. The Musical Success of the Season. SEATS ON SALE.

BURWOOD THIRTEENTH BIG WEEK. SOUVENIR MATINEE TODAY. TONIGHT—ALL WEEK. THE WOODWARD STOCK CO. IN CAPTAIN SWIFT. Prices—Evenings and Sun. Mats., 10c, 25c; Tues., Thur., Sat. Mats, 10c, 20c. Next Week—PRINCE OTTO.

CREIGHTON Orpheum. 'Phone Douglas 494. MODERN VAUDEVILLE. MATINEE TODAY Any Part of House 25c. CHILDREN 10c. TONIGHT 8:15. Prices—10c, 25c, 50c.

KRUG THEATRE 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Tonight 8:15. Matinee Saturday. MR. LAWRENCE EVERT, In Walker Whiteside's Greatest Comedy Drama, WE ARE KING. SUNDAY—BUSTER BROWN.

Shoes—Boys' Shoes—Girls' Shoes

Winter is here with its snow and cold and the first thing to be considered is the foot wear for the children. The question is "Where can I get the best Shoes?" Your child is entitled to the best shoes made. That's our business here—and we have such a large assortment in winter shoes, overshoes and rubbers that it's no trouble to fit any foot. Here's where we sell those stylish long wearing shoes.

Boys' high top storm boots, made of extra heavy water-proof leather with heavy double sole from heel to toe and gusset up front. The warmest, strongest and most durable shoe made, sizes 1 to 5½ ... **4.00**

Boys' heavy box calf blucher shoes with heavy vicalized double soles. Educator last—
Sizes 1 to 5½ $2.50
Sizes 9 to 13½ $2.00

Girls' heavy gun metal calf shoes in lace and button with heavy welt soles, made of extra selection stock all through—
12½ to 5 Ladies' sizes $3.50
11 to 2 ..... $3.00
8½ to 10½ $2.50

Girls' heavy box calf button shoes with double soles, very durable and stylish—
Sizes 2½ to 5 ..... $2.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... $2.25
Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... $1.85

Girls' heavy dongola shoes in lace and button with heavy soles, very durable and stylish—
Sizes 2½ to 5 ..... $2.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... $2.25
Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... $1.85

Child's dongola kid button and lace shoes, made with broad toes for growing feet, very fine quality—
Sizes 5 to 8 ..... $1.50

A great assortment of overshoes and rubbers to fit all shoes.

Get our illustrated catalogue.

BENSON & THORNES Lilliputian Bazaar OMAHA, NEB.

LAWN—CEMETERY. ANCHOR FENCE COMPANY, 207 North 17th St., Omaha.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER. Publishes Timely Farm Topics.

~~Where to Eat~~

THE NEW CHESAPEAKE CAFE. ANNOUNCEMENT— This cafe, the finest in the city, is NOW OPEN. Private dining rooms. Special preparations for after-theater parties. 1508 Howard Street. Table D'H de Dinner Every Evening, 5 to 8 O'clock

John M. Fixa's Cafe and Restaurant. 1516 Dodge St. Everything New. Best of Everything. Thoroughly Up-to-Date. First Class in All Respects

Go To The CALUMET FOR YOUR LUNCH. Prompt Service. The Best of Everything.