Be sure and see Santa Claus in his bower of splendor, with his reindeer and sleigh, in our Toy Bazar, third floor.

He will welcome you every afternoon until Christmas.

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

"Santa Claus," right from his home of ice and snow, will greet the children in our great Toy Bazar, every afternoon until Christmas.

Telephone Douglas 981.

Omaha's big daylight store offers suggestions for Christmas

of a character that will reflect credit upon the giver. A radiant, satisfying, powerful showing of holiday merchandise. It would be impossible to find anywhere such a tempting assortment to select from. Xmas Buyers' Headquarters.

A Few Suggestions for Christmas Shoppers from the Cloak Dept.

Ladies' Navajo Blanket Robes—Dainty colorings, in gray, light and dark blues, green, reds and tans, also oriental colors—priced at $9.90 down to $4.95, $4.75 and **$3.95**

Ladies' Long Kimonos—Handsome patterns in double-fleeced cloths, beautiful colors, silk facings, large range of colors, at $3.50, $2.50, $1.95 and **$1.50**

Ladies' Silk Underskirts—In all colors, pleated flounces and ruffled, all well finished and elegant values; Monday we will place on sale a lot of Skirts that sold at $5, $5.50 and $5.95—your choice, while they last, at **$3.95**

Children's and Misses' Fur Sets—Pretty little Angora Sets, in white, gray and salmon colors, beavers, krimmers, red fox, squirrel, coneys—in prices from $3.95 down to $1.50, $1.25 and ..... **98¢**

Misses' Fur Sets—In all prices, from $9.90 to..... **$3.95**

Fancy Tea and Sewing Aprons—Short, round and square styles, trimmed in laces, tucks or hemstitching and small ruffles, with pockets; prices at $1.19, 75c, 69c and..... **50¢**

Special Display and Cut Prices Made on Art Needle Work Monday—The choicest stock of Pillow Tops, Finished Pillows, Scarfs and Center Pieces ever shown in Omaha will be chosen on second floor Monday.

Xmas Suggestions in Neckwear

Exquisite line of Ostrich Feather Boas, the correct idea for balls and operas; light blue, white, gray and black; special, each, $22.50, $15, $10.50 and **$7.50**

Fancy Ruffled Chiffon and Maline Boas, long satin streamers, evening shades, special, each, $12.50 down to **$2.75**

HIGH GRADE NECKWEAR.

A complete stock of Real Lace Chemisettes, in the Princess, Duchess and Rose Point; special, each, $15 down to..... **$2.50**

Crepe de Chine Scarfs—Fancy warp prints, satin dots, plain shades and silk striped warp prints, in the most delicate shades, 2½ and 3-yard lengths, at only, each, $8 down to **$1.75**

Startling Bargains in Silks

A big special sale of the season's popular styles for waists and suits, containing such as Louisiene, plaids, checks, fancy effects and every plain shade in Chiffon Taffeta, including white, cream and black, worth from 75c to $1.00 a yard, all on sale Monday at ..... **59¢**

Polka Dot Foulard Silks, in navy and black grounds with white dot effects, the regular $1.00 quality, on sale Monday at, the yard ..... **69¢**

A GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS.

Black Taffeta and Peau de Soie, an excellent quality for wear, sold regular at 65c a yard, on sale Monday at, yard.... **39¢**

27-inch Black Taffeta and Black Peau de Soie, beautiful luster, regular 85c values, Monday, a yard ..... **59¢**

Our $1.39 Black Dress Taffeta, soft chiffon finish and guaranted to wear, on sale Monday at, a yard **$1.00**

FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

What is more appropriate or practical than a suit pattern for the street or evening? We have them in all the newest weaves and colors.

54-inch high luster Broadcloth, in shades of blue, brown, green, tan, London smoke, light, medium and dark gray and black. This cloth is the same quality that we have always sold at $1.50 yard, **on sale Monday only, yard** ..... **98¢**

56-inch Tailor Suitings, in the new color combinations, gray grounds with green and blue stripes and checks, regular price $1.25, Monday only, yard.. **89¢**

54 and 56-inch fancy check and plaid Cloakings, swell styles, rich colorings, sold at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, Monday only, $2.00, $1.75 and..... **$1.50**

50 pieces fancy Panamas, heather mixtures, fancy stripes, plaids and overplaids, fancy Mohairs, Rainproof Suitings, blue, brown and gray mixed suitings, sold for 75c and 85c yard, Monday only, yard ..... **39¢**

Our New Stationery and Book Departments

ON THE MAIN FLOOR OFFERS MANY HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

A complete stock of Paper and Envelopes, separate and in combination boxes.

A complete stock Postal Cards, Christmas Cards, Remembrance Cards and Playing Cards.

Ruled and plain Pencil and Writing Tablets, each, 25c, 20c, 15c, 10c and ..... **5¢**

1,000 volumes of Juvenile Story Books for boys and girls, usually sold at 25c, for..... **17¢**

1,000 volumes for boys and girls, regular 35c, 40c and 45c books, at ..... **25¢**

Over 1,000 volumes very handsome gift books, including the works of all noted novelists and poets, **special for this Christmas season, 50c and**..... **48¢**

In China Section

STEINS. STEINS. STEINS.

Over 100 Different Styles.

An importer's sample line, no two alike, from 3 inches to 21 inches high; prices, from $12.50 down to ..... **25¢**

Very acceptable for Christmas presents. Prices one-third less than if we had bought them in the usual way.

Lace Gowns Make Handsome Gifts

At prices that are lowest, because we are going to place on sale Monday our entire line of Duchess, Princess, Baby Irish and Net Top Baby Irish Combinations in white and cream and Black Escurial Lace Robes. Prices ranging from $250 down to $25. To be sold Monday at 33⅓ off above marked prices.

REAL LACE BERTHAS.

Sample lot of the most exquisite line of Rose Point, Duchess, Princess and Brussels Lace Berthas, worth $10 up to $150 each, Monday's sale price, each, $100 down to..... **$5.00**

BEAUTIFUL XMAS LACES.

Real Laces make exquisite gifts at very reasonable prices.

Duchess Lace Edges for Turnovers and Cuffs, Princess Bands and Edges to match, from 1 to and Edges to match, from 1 to 6 $5 yard, on sale Monday, the yard, $3 down to..... **$1.00**

Linens for Desirable Christmas Gifts

We place on sale Monday in the Linen Department, main floor, a fine selection of pure Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Doilies and Lunch Cloths, in all sizes, scalloped and hemstitched borders, both round and square, at greatly reduced prices—

18-inch round, each..... **$1.00**
24-inch round, each..... **$1.50**
30-inch square, each..... **$1.50**
32-inch square, each..... **$2.00**
45-inch square, each..... **$2.50**

Another lot of that fine Handkerchief linen, made of the very best combed yarn, suitable for making handkerchiefs, doilies, fancy work, etc., at less than manufacturer's cost, yard. **50¢**

A full sized heavy weight Bed Spread, fringed, made from long, staple cotton yarn and comes in assorted crochet patterns—a surplus lot must be sold Monday, each **$1.25**

Fine Blankets and Comforters

We are showing a very large assortment of very fine white, gray, tan and plaids in Bed Blankets, all large sizes, per pair, from $15 to **$3.50**

FINE DOWN COMFORTS.

Extra large sizes, covered with very fine sateens, filled with best goose down, at, each, $12.50, $9.50 and..... **$5.95**

200 dozen fine silkoline and sateen covered Comforts, filled with pure white cotton, each, from $3.50 to..... **98¢**

Holiday Suggestions from Our Housefurnishing Department

We have a full line of nickel-plated Chafing Dishes; prices, from $12.50 down to... **$2.48**

Full line of Manning & Bowman's Coffee and Tea Pots and Coffee "Percolators."

SILVER TABLE WARE.

Roger Bros. "1847" A 1 silverware, triple-plated Knives and Forks, per set..... **$3.95**
Table Spoons, per set.... **$1.25**
Table Spoons, per set..... **$2.48**
Butter Knives and Sugar Spoons, per set ..... **95¢**
Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon, per set **$1.25**

CARVING SETS.

Full line of Landers, Frary & Clark's celebrated Carvers, in lined boxes for holiday presents; prices, $12.50 down to.. **$1.75**

Hand Painted China

The road salesman for Pitkins & Brooks of Chicago recently sold us his entire sample line of Hand Painted China at a big discount. We offer it now to you, just in time for holiday presents, at bargain prices.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTER'S SAMPLE LINE OF FANCY CHINA.

Cups and Saucers, Plates, Salads, Fancy Figures, Vases, Sugars, Creamers, in fact, everything in fancy china, grouped on five large tables for easy inspection and choosing.

One table each at $1.95, 95c, 48c, 25c and ..... **10¢**

Toy Department

EVERYTHING IN TOYS.

Toy Pianos, from $5.75 down to a Toy Piano with six keys, special **Monday, at** ..... **19¢**

Toy Drums, from $2.75 down to a Toy Drum with a pair of drumsticks, **special Monday, at.. 19¢**

ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORTS

Mr. Moody Tells of Work of His Office During Year.

DESIRES PAROLE SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

Again Recommends Congress Give United States Right to Appeal Decisions on Law Points in Criminal Cases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In his annual report Attorney General Moody says:

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual report for the enactment of a law giving to the United States the right of appeal upon questions of law in criminal cases, with the proviso that a verdict of acquittal upon the merits shall not be set aside. The congress has passed such a law for the District of Columbia and it is the law of many of the states. Within the year there have been several instances showing the great public necessity for the enactment of such a law. The indictment against the beef packers, returned by the grand jury after many months of deliberation as the result of investigations which had been made throughout the country by the Department of Justice, was rendered practically useless by the adverse ruling of the judge, not relating to the merits of the case, the correctness of which the department would have been very glad to have placed under the review of the appellate court.

The act approved June 1, 1898, which provided for the amicable settlement of controversies between carriers and their employes, in the tenth section, made it a penal offense for a carrier to discriminate against any of its employes on account of his membership in a labor organization or to attempt to prevent him from obtaining employment after his discharge.

A demurrer to an indictment under this section has been sustained recently by a district judge on the ground that the section is unconstitutional. Even a United States commissioner has made the same decision. It is monstrous that a law which has received the assent of the senate, the house of representatives, and the president can be nullified by the opinion of a single man, not subject to review by the court of appeals and the supreme court.

The report takes up the matter of proceedings under the anti-trust law; gives report of cases pending, as well as those settled.

Anti-Trust Litigation.

Speaking of the proceedings under this law and under the Elkins amendment, the attorney general says:

During the nearly twenty years which have elapsed since the passage of this act there have been many attempts by indictment to enforce its penalties, but either through the insufficiency of the law or for other reasons they have not been conspicuously successful. A careful examination discloses that there were in those years seventy-nine indictments, upon which the government failed in sixty-two and succeeded in seventeen. No sentences of imprisonment were executed and the total fines amounted to $15,250. It is safe to say that these penalties distributed over many years were no deterrents from the commission of prohibited offenses, a negligible factor.

But in 1903 the so-called Elkins law was passed. This law very much strengthened the hands of the government in dealing with discriminatory practices of railroads. It made it unlawful for any person to offer, or receive any rebate or discrimination whereby property, by any device, should be transported at less than the published rate. It also conferred upon the government the right to apply to the court to compel the observance of published rates and the discontinuance of discriminations. Of course, all the indictments under this act have been during the present administration, for it was not in existence before.

Cases Started.

It had been claimed, after the passage of the Elkins act, that rebates and other unlawful discriminations had practically ceased. The Interstate Commerce commission in 1905, in its annual report, stated that the practice had greatly diminished, was no longer characteristic of railroad operations and that never before had tariffs been as well observed as at that time. In the testimony before the senate committee considering the railway rate legislation during the spring and summer of 1906 many officials of the railroads expressed the opinion that rebates had stopped, but evidence coming to the Department of Justice justified the belief that the carriers were continuing to give and the shippers to receive rebates and that by other devices which were in effect rebates the law was violated to a very considerable extent.

It seemed, therefore, desirable that an earnest effort should be made to enforce the law rigorously. Accordingly, in October, 1906, when the situation was first fully realized, all the evidence coming to the department was furnished to the proper United States attorney, and by a circular letter all United States attorneys were instructed to proceed in all cases of violations of the law which came or were brought to their attention. As a result seventy-seven indictments have been returned.

Fines and Penalties.

Of these fifty-three are pending, but will be brought to trial as speedily as possible. Twenty-four have been disposed of by trial or otherwise, with this result: Eighteen convictions, three discontinued, two verdicts of not guilty and one demurrer to indictment sustained. Upon these indictments thirteen corporations and seventeen individuals have been found guilty. In one of these cases sentence has not yet been imposed. The individuals have been sentenced to fines ranging from $500 to $10,000 each. The corporations have been fined in sums ranging from $5,000 to $20,000 each. The Elkins law, until the amendment of last winter, which has not as yet become practically operative, provided only for the penalty of a fine. But one of the indictments was an indictment for a conspiracy to obtain rebates and upon that two corporations were sentenced—one to a fine of $18,000 and three months imprisonment and one to a fine of $9,000 and six months imprisonment. The total amount of the fines imposed upon these indictments has been $33,000. Very large fines, I believe, severe enough to have a deterrent effect. If a fair proportion of the pending indictments result in conviction and penalties of equal magnitude, and it is seen that the government is vigilantly watching the operations of railroads and seeking to punish all those offenses upon which evidence can be obtained, the effect will be salutary in the extreme.

The report takes up cases pending and determined during the year by the United States supreme court, showing 463 cases disposed of during the year, and a total of 258 now pending on the appellate docket and twelve on original docket, an increase of eighty-six cases.

Important decisions are then taken up and the principles upon which they were decided are quoted. Included in these are the following: Hodges against United States, wherein the court decreed jurisdiction to the states in the matter of trying charge of conspiracy, brought in "civil rights" cases; Hale against Henkle, the "Tobacco trust" case; the "Paper trust" case; South Carolina against the United States, compelling state dispensaries to pay internal revenue tax, and the "citrus fruit" cases; Burton against the United States.

United States Prisoners.

Taking up statistics of federal prisoners, the count shows 5,602 in prison during the year, 2,060 in federal prisons and 3,542 in other places. At the end of the year 3,264 remained in all prisons. Of those in prison 1,671 were male and 55 female, 1,169 white, 440 negro and 19 Indians and other races; 739 were married, 830 single; 1,491 serving first terms, 218 heretofore imprisoned. Listed by ages they were: Two hundred and forty-eight under 20 years, 688 between 20 and 30, 413 between 30 and 40, 202 between 40 and 50, and 160 over 50.

In this connection the report says:

I recommend the enactment of a law providing for the parole of United States prisoners confined in United States penitentiaries. I exclude from this recommendation United States prisoners confined in state penal institutions, owing to practical difficulties in executing such a law with respect to those prisoners. Though they are now about half of our prisoners, they will be from this time forth a constantly decreasing proportion. Seventy per cent of the convicts sent to Leavenworth during the last year were from the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Upon the incorporation into the union of the new state comprising these territories a very great proportion of convicts therein will be punished under state laws and confined to state institutions, thus affording accommodations in our national penitentiaries for many prisoners now confined in state institutions. Almost all the states have parole laws and their utility has been demonstrated. The main features of the law are identical and provide that after serving a certain portion of the sentence a convict shall be eligible to release from the remainder of the imprisonment upon the condition that he live an orderly life. Certain offenses, such as murder, rape and every species of criminal misconduct as a public servant, might well be excepted from the parole system.

The expense of maintenance of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1906, was $170,580.43, the average cost per capita being $168.75, and the average daily cost for subsistence 11.3 cents.

The report closes with statement of conditions in various penal institutions of the United States and the District of Columbia, and mention of exhibits accompanying the report, including that of the attorney general of Porto Rico, bankruptcy matters, librarian and similar matters.

BOYCOTT CASE IS DECIDED

Connecticut Judge Holds Hatters Not Guilty Under Terms of Sherman Law.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8.—The long-pending Danbury boycott suit brought by Dietrich E. Loewe and Martin Fuchs against Martin Lawlor and others has been settled. Judge Platt of the United States circuit court dismissed the complaint. The decision is on a demurrer of the defendants. The plaintiffs allege the defendants were illegally using their label and that a combination had been formed to limit the plaintiff's trade. It was also alleged that the defendants endeavored to unionize the plaintiff's factory and failing to do so declared a boycott upon hats made by the plaintiff, which were found in the hands of plaintiff's customers in other states than Connecticut, notably California and Virginia.

Judge Platt's opinion declares that while it is obvious that the defendants sought to curtail and if possible destroy the plaintiff's production of hats and its distribution of the product there is no allegation suggestion that the means of transporting the product or the product itself while in transportation was "touched, handled, obstructed or in any manner actually interfered with," and that "there is no allegation that the defendants are in any way engaged in interstate commerce."

"The real question is," says the opinion, "whether a combination which undertakes to interfere simultaneously with both actions is one which directly affects the transportation of the hats from the place of manufacture to the place of sale."

The judge does not find that the supreme court has as yet so broadened the interpretation of the Sherman act as to fit such an order of facts as the Lawlor case presents.

G. A. R. TO HOLD MEETING

Executive Committee May Change Place of Meeting at Session in January.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic has been called by Commander-in-Chief R. R. Brown at Zanesville, O., January 7, at which definite consideration of the location of the national encampment next year will be taken up.

The national encampment of 1906 voted to meet next year at Saratoga, N. Y., but it is understood conditions necessary to the encampment have not been met by that city, although an extension of time was granted, and the location of the encampment at another city is a possibility.

Fortune Teller Held.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Fernan Belek, the fortune-teller who was arrested in connection with the deaths in the Viral family, was arraigned today in the municipal court and his case was continued until December 17. His wife was also brought into court and hearing in her case was set for December 14.

STORER WRITES A LETTER

Former Ambassador at Vienna Makes Public Letter from President.

ACTIVITY AT VATICAN OBJECTIONABLE

Senators and Cabinet Officers Receive Epistle from Deposed Diplomat Regarding Matter Which Caused His Dismissal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Chicago Tribune in its Washington dispatches today says that an extraordinary letter has been addressed by Bellamy Storer to President Roosevelt and the members of his cabinet in regard to his dismissal from the post of ambassador of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Storer was dismissed because of his wife's supposed interference of affairs of the Roman Catholic church and her alleged misuse of letters from the president. It was also charged that Mrs. Storer had meddled with French politics by taking part in an anti-republican intrigue to promote the marriage of Victor Bonaparte with a member of the Orleanist family. Both of these charges Mr. Storer denies and, on the other hand, declares that the president's interest in the selection of Archbishop Ireland as a cardinal was not due to Storer or to Storer's wife, but to the president alone.

The text of Mr. Storer's letter was printed and transmitted not only to the president, but also to members of the foreign relations committee of the senate.

Mr. Storer says that his removal in so summary a manner, suddenly dismissed from an office which he had been given reason to believe he had filled to the satisfaction both of his own government and of that to which he was accredited, and, being accompanied by no public explanation, it exposed him to suspicions and injurious conjectures, such as must naturally arise when a man in public office is abruptly dismissed by his government, with what is obviously intended to be discredit.

Familiarity of Persons.

The correspondence shows the familiar relations of the president and the Storers from the time Mr. Roosevelt was governor of New York, just after the Spanish war. Some of the Roosevelt letters to Storer were addressed "My dear Bellamy," and to his wife "My dear Marie," and Mrs. Storer addressed the president as "Dear Theodore."

Mr. Storer asserts that Roosevelt himself, while governor of New York, urged the Storers to use their influence with the Vatican for Ireland's promotion, believing the prelate's well known patriotism would aid in solving the problems connected with the Catholic church in the Philippines.

Letter of President.

One letter of the president to Mrs. Storer dated December 11, 1905, after the efforts of the Storers in behalf of Archbishop Ireland began to attract attention, contains the following passages:

Your direct or implied complaint of and reflections upon my own personal conduct give me no concern, but I am very gravely concerned at the mischievous effect your letters must have in misrepresenting the position of the United States government and by the far-reaching governmental scandal which your indiscretion may at any time cause. Your letters not only convey a totally wrong impression and attitude, but they are such as you have no business whatever to write, in view of the position of your husband in the diplomatic service.

The letter of Cardinal Merry del Val to you of November 23 is a rebuke to you, expressing plainly his belief that you have been unwarrantably officious in matters with which you have properly no concern. It should of itself be enough to show you how exceedingly unwise and improper your action in writing to him was.

I am indignant that the wife of an ambassador in the United States service should have written such a letter, should given the impression undoubtedly conveyed in that letter and to have incurred such a rebuke.

You do not seem to realize that it is out of the question for me knowingly to permit the wife of one of our diplomats to engage in ecclesiastical intrigues to influence the Vatican.

After referring to the report that Mrs. Storer was known in Europe as the American ambassadress to Rome, Mr. Roosevelt closes thus:

Demands Promise.

I must ask you to give me this positive promise in writing if Bellamy is to continue in the service, and if you even unintentionally violate it I shall have to ask for Bellamy's resignation, for I can no longer afford to have the chance of scandal being brought on the entire American diplomatic service and on the government itself by such indiscreet and ill-advised action as yours has been.

"I cannot trust myself to express fully the feeling of indignation with which I read the letter to Mrs. Storer," says Mr. Storer.

"Though I was in the public service, I felt, and still feel, that I had lost none of the rights which a man has to judge of the propriety of letters addressed to his wife and to resent an improper communication.

"I did not then know what I have since learned that the letter was not even written for my wife's eyes or mine alone, but had been shown to others before it was sent, and thus used to make a case against a lady, a trusting friend, who could not be heard in her own defense.

Storer Evidently Angry.

"My wife was deliberately accused of having quoted isolated sentences from the president's letters to convince other persons that he was doing exactly what, as he asserts, he had explicitly stated in writing that he would not do. This charge of shameful conduct was based on no evidence which could even have misled the writer into a hasty judgment, but was in answer to a letter which, whether approved or not, at least furnishes no such evidence either in itself or in its inclosures.

"The tone of long suffering and outraged patience, the careful omission of all mention of anything that the writer had himself done and authorized to be done in the matters complained of, the quotation from the letters written at the time of my errand to the pope, without any of the facts and circumstances related above which would give those letters their true character or show that they were an angry complaint because what he had directed to be done had become known—these things, with the abusive personal characterization of my wife and the assumed indignation with what had been in fact permitted and encouraged where not expressly directed, seemed to me to put the letter outside of limit of anything justifiable even in a stranger. What a sense of outraged friendship it aroused in us can perhaps be understood by any one who has read even the small part of the private correspondence given above."

In concluding his letter, which is dated at Cincinnati, November, 1906, the former ambassador says:

"I write this letter without the knowledge of Archbishop Ireland."

Statement by Storer.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—When Bellamy Storer was shown the dispatches from Chicago detailing the substance of his communication to President Roosevelt. He said: "I have not one word to add to the dispatch. I merely wish to state that the letter was given to the press without my knowledge or consent and against my inclination. I may say that all the copies of the letter sent out were clearly marked 'private' and if the letter was given to the press from the White House my hands are clean in the matter."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—No direct statement bearing on the issue raised in the correspondence between the president and former Ambassador and Mrs. Storer was obtainable at the White House and it is not certain that the president will discuss the matter at any time in the future.

It is said by persons familiar with the correspondence, that there are important omissions from several of the president's letters as published and inaccuracies in a number, and that the deductions reached in various instances are not justified by the facts that would be disclosed by a study of all the letters in the case.

Open evenings, Frenzer, jeweler.

MOORISH ISSUE ALIVE

(Continued from First Page.)

that Moorish independence accompanying the virtual abeyance of his authority means only confusion and disorder. That is the direct outcome of the sudden zeal for the sultan's rights, which unfortunately animated the German emperor on the occasion of that famous visit to Tangier. The substitution of a nominal European control for the very undefined but very real restraint formerly exercised through Moorish dread of French bayonets has been productive of nothing but mischief. The evil will have to be remedied, but just how it will or can be cured is not obvious. The French and Spanish governments are understood to be concerting measures calculated to restore order. But in view of Raisuli's notorious ambition, his energy and his widespread influence among the hill tribes, it is certain that any such measures, to be effective, must be vigorous, and none of the great powers is anxious to be entangled in the grave responsibilities of an armed intervention. However, it is agreed in diplomatic circles, not only here, but throughout all Europe, that something must be done, and that something must be done without loss of time. It is hoped here that the results of the Algeciras conference, even though they may threaten the peace of Morocco, will not threaten the peace of all Europe once again.

BATTLESHIP VERMONT TESTED

New Vessel Successfully Undergoes All Official Trials Under Most Adverse Conditions.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The battleship Vermont from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding and Engine company of Quincy, successfully completed all government trials at sea this afternoon, including a four-hour run at full power, a twenty-four-hour endurance test and the usual turning and backing maneuvers. The entire forward deck, from stem to bridge, was encased in ice as the result of a thirty-six hours' trip in a northwest gale and zero temperature.

Tonight Rear Admiral Hemphill notified the secretary of the navy that the behavior of the ship had been excellent. On the four-hour full power run yesterday the Vermont averaged 18.83 knots an hour. In the twenty-four-hour test the average speed was 17.42 knots an hour and the horse power 14,500.

The requirements called for an average of eighteen knots at full power and 13,200-horse power at two-thirds speed.

The trials were held under the most severe conditions yet undergone by a government vessel and the requirements were all completed within four days, which is the shortest period in which a battleship has been put through its paces.

Burlington Stops Tax Collection.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—County Treasurer Barnard was served today with an order from the federal court restraining him from proceeding to collect the Burlington taxes.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Colder in Northern Nebraska Today, Fair in East Portion, Snow in West Portion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Forecast of the weather for Sunday and Monday:

For Nebraska—Fair in east, snow in west portion Sunday, colder in north portion; Monday, snow or rain and warmer.

For Iowa—Fair Sunday, decidedly colder; Monday, fair and warmer.

For South Dakota—Snow Sunday, with rising temperature; Monday, snow and warmer.

For Kansas—Partly cloudy Sunday, colder in the east portion; Monday, fair.

For Missouri—Fair Sunday, colder in north portion; Monday, fair and warmer.

For Colorado—Fair in east, rain or snow in the west portion Sunday and Monday.

For Montana—Snow Sunday and Monday.

For Wyoming—Fair Sunday, except snow in north portion; Monday, rain or snow.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Dec. 8.—Official record of temperature and precipitation, compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1906	1905	1904	1903
Maximum temperature	40	45	57	33
Minimum temperature	21	22	33	19
Mean temperature	30	38	45	24
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.01

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

Normal temperature	28
Excess for the day	2
Total excess since March 1	74
Normal precipitation	.01 inch
Deficiency for the day	.01 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	25.19 inches
Deficiency since March 1	4.33 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1905	2.13 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1904	5.32 inches

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them *Medics of Known Composition.*

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing *in the strongest possible terms,* each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed long years ago by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicine.