

Telephone Douglas 612.

Feb. 6, 1907.

La Grecque Tailored Underwear

Has many distinctive features. It combines usefulness, smoothness of fit, beauty of design and workmanship. Fits so smoothly over the figure that it materially lessens outer dress measurements and accentuates the waist line.

Princess Slip

This is the smooth fit of a well tailored garment. It is the indispensable foundation for every close fitting dress. Its long sweeping clean-cut lines are especially appreciated, when worn under the styles of today. It is made of open rib cotton, black with inverted plain or high back. The graceful flare below knees gives perfect freedom in walking.

Drawer and Corset Cover**Combination**

Is a perfect fitting corset cover, ample drawers and divided skirt in one garment. The legs and bust are entirely different figures alike. Faultless cut, darted waist, edging and insertions of new lace make this a shapely, handsome garment. Tailored perfectly, which you will feel best should have. No drawing.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

THOMPSON BELDEN & CO.
HOWARD, CORNER SIXTEENTH STREET.

visions of any particular bill. Also should the scope and the extent of the bill be almost judicially considered before it is concluded that its provisions are the ones to be adopted. The legislation becomes more important for the reason that no particular bill has ever been worked out and presented or discussed on the hustings of this state.

The subcommittee appointed to draft a state-wide primary bill will meet tomorrow and organize and get down to work. This committee is composed of the following: Aldrich of Butler, Patrick of Sarry, E. P. Brown of Lancaster, Dodge of Douglas and Mackay of Custer.

Terminal Taxation Bill.

Senator Thomas this afternoon introduced his terminal taxation bill in the senate. The measure does not interfere with the present method of assessment of railroad terminals for state, county and school district purposes, but makes provision for the assessment of the terminals by cities and villages by the local assessors. For municipal purposes the railroad property is assessed like other property. For state, county and school district purposes the value of the terminals will still be distributed over the entire line in proportion to the number of miles of road in the taxing district. The new bill avoids the objection of some of the members from the country districts that the taxation of terminals by the municipal authorities would reduce the revenue received by the municipalities and school districts which have no terminals or terminal property of small value.

An open hearing was held this afternoon by the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs on the Gibson bill providing brews or distillers shall not own an interest in saloons and limiting the number of saloons in Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln to one for each 1,000 population.

John W. Parish of Omaha appeared before the committee and made the principal address for the brewers, while Elmer Thomas of the Civic Federation and Senator Gibson defended the bill. The committee did not take action.

Regulation of Demurrage.

Among the bills introduced in the senate this morning was one by Holmes of Dodge relating to the mosted question of demurrage charges by railroads. The bill allows the consignee forty-eight hours time to remove his goods from the car and gives him credit for the amount of time less than that he requires. The full text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1.—That any consignee of freight in carload lots shall have forty-eight hours within which to unload such car or cars

bending, gathers or wrinkles. No mending is done. It is the indispensable foundation for every close fitting dress. Its long sweeping clean-cut lines are especially appreciated, when worn under the styles of today. It is made of open rib cotton, black with inverted plain or high back. The graceful flare below knees gives perfect freedom in walking.

Mussed and Soiled La Grecque Pieces.

A few of these beautiful high grade garments that have become mussed and soiled in display, consisting of combination suits and three-piece suits, will be offered at the following prices: \$11.50 mussed and soiled, pieces now, \$12.00; \$12.50 mussed and soiled, pieces now, \$12.50; \$14.00 mussed and soiled, pieces now, \$14.00; \$17.50 mussed and soiled, pieces now, \$18.00; \$20.00 mussed and soiled, pieces now, \$20.00.

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days of the court relating to the custody of children in divorce cases; placed on general law.

S. F. 168—By Epperson. Providing for actions against heirs; placed on general law.

S. F. 169—By Hanna of Cherry. To permit the investment of school funds in school district bonds and other securities.

S. F. 170—By Epperson. Giving court reporters a fee of 10 cents per 100 words for preparing bills of exceptions. Placed on general law.

S. F. 171—By Thomas. Providing schools conducted for private use shall not be exempt from taxation. Recommended to the judiciary committee at the request of Senator Madison.

By the revenue committee:

S. F. 172—By Sibley. To postpone payment of debts and taxes on them are paid indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 173—By Sibley. Prohibiting the defalcation of indebtedness from the amount of taxable property. Indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 174—By McKesson of Lancaster. Changing the penalties for making false tax returns.

S. F. 175—By Sibley. To tax mercantile establishments, including grain and coal established in the city within the city limits during the year instead of on the hand April 1. Placed on general law.

S. F. 176—By McKesson. Providing for the taxation of net credits only. Indefinitely postponed.

By the action on McKesson's net credit bill the senate took the position that the revenue law was not to be tampered with in order to permit any more property to be exempt from taxation. McKesson made a fight for his bill and sought to have it placed on general file, but was overruled. Thomas of Douglas declared the bill would provide a loophole through which a large amount of property would escape taxation and that portions of the bill were clearly unconstitutional. Aldrich declared if the bill passed it would void all that had been done under the new revenue law, and King declared that legislation was needed to find property that was escaping taxation rather than to allow more property to escape. Buck of Otto declared the bill would open the door to fraud. McKesson's motion was lost by a large majority.

At the afternoon session the senate passed eight bills including Gibson's amendment to the South Omaha charter, providing for three instead of five members of the Board of Fire and Police commissioners; Root's measure providing for public hearings before pardons or commutation of sentences shall be granted by the governor; Sackett's joint resolution asking congress to pass a law to prevent railroads and other tax debtors from using the federal courts to enjoin the collection of taxes, and King's bill to prevent corporations stifling competition by the use of discriminatory prices in different localities.

S. F. 177—By McKesson, which requires insurance companies to file statements with the state auditor, was re-committed at the request of Sackett of Gage in order that he might amend it to require a detailed statement of expenditures.

The following bills were passed:

S. F. 178—By Thomas. Providing for a marriage fee of \$5 to be charged by the county auditor.

S. F. 179—By Root of Cass, by request. Relating to the granting of letters testamentary.

S. F. 180—By Root. Providing a new trial shall not be granted by the presiding judge where it is shown that substantial justice has been done.

S. F. 181—By Sackett of Gage. A joint resolution to congress asking the passage of a law to prevent railroads and other tax debtors from using the federal courts to enjoin the collection of taxes, and King's bill to prevent corporations stifling competition by the use of discriminatory prices in different localities.

S. F. 182—By Sackett of Gage. Which requires insurance companies to file statements with the state auditor, was re-committed at the request of Sackett of Gage in order that he might amend it to require a detailed statement of expenditures.

The following bills were passed:

S. F. 183—By Thomas. Providing for a marriage fee of \$5 to be charged by the county auditor.

S. F. 184—By Root. Providing a new trial shall not be granted by the presiding judge where it is shown that substantial justice has been done.

S. F. 185—By Sackett of Gage. Which requires insurance companies to file statements with the state auditor, was re-committed at the request of Sackett of Gage in order that he might amend it to require a detailed statement of expenditures.

The following bills were passed:

S. F. 186—By Sackett of Gage. To prohibit combinations in bidding among bridge contractors.

S. F. 187—By Sackett of Gage. Relating to procedure in divorce cases; placed on general file.

S. F. 188—By Epperson. A curative measure relating to proceedings by the court at chambers; placed on general file.

S. F. 189—By Epperson. Relating to

freight delivery.

(Continued from First Page.)

vention consider the subject of delayed freight delivery.

Report of Secretary.

The report of Secretary J. Frank Barr of Lincoln gave the membership of the association at 301, of which 31 have paid their dues for 1906. This is a good showing, as the organization had but 188 members at the close of 1905. Since then 120 new members have been added, while death and business changes have lost seventeen members to the association. He spoke of the hardware exposition, a new venture this year, and attended with considerable financial risk. The outcome had proven more than satisfactory, he said, as the Jobbers and manufacturers looked upon Omaha as a good place to exhibit and had taken the entire floor space of the Auditorium.

In Mr. Barr's capacity as secretary of the Hardware Mutual Insurance company he reported he had called on dealers wherever he could find them.

S. F. 190—By King. To prevent corporations destroying competition by discriminating in the purchase of local supplies.

S. F. 191—By Sackett of Gage. A joint resolution to congress asking the passage of a law to prevent railroads and other tax debtors from using the federal courts to enjoin the collection of taxes, and King's bill to prevent corporations stifling competition by the use of discriminatory prices in different localities.

S. F. 192—By Root. Providing for a marriage fee of \$5 to be charged by the county auditor.

S. F. 193—By King. To prevent corporations destroying competition by discriminating in the purchase of local supplies.

S. F. 194—By Sackett of Gage. Which requires insurance companies to file statements with the state auditor, was re-committed at the request of Sackett of Gage in order that he might amend it to require a detailed statement of expenditures.

The following bills were passed:

S. F. 195—By Thomas. Raising pay of police, capitol and county employees.

S. F. 196—By Root of Cass. Providing for public hearings before the governor shall grant pardons or commutations of sentence.

S. F. 197—By Sackett of Gage. A joint resolution to congress asking the passage of a law to prevent railroads and other tax debtors from using the federal courts to enjoin the collection of taxes, and King's bill to prevent corporations stifling competition by the use of discriminatory prices in different localities.

S. F. 198—By Sackett of Gage. Which requires insurance companies to file statements with the state auditor, was re-committed at the request of Sackett of Gage in order that he might amend it to require a detailed statement of expenditures.

The following bills were introduced into the senate:

S. F. 199—By Sackett of Gage. To prohibit combinations in bidding among bridge contractors.

S. F. 200—By Epperson of Clay. Relating to procedure in divorce cases; placed on general file.

S. F. 201—By Epperson. A curative measure relating to proceedings by the court at chambers; placed on general file.

S. F. 202—By Epperson. Relating to

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