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HEALTH Calumet is made of the finest materials possible to select, and makes light, easily digested Bread, Biscuits or Pastry; therefore, it is recommended by leading physicians and chemists.

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NEW REICHSTAG OPENED

Emperor William Congratulates Germany on Escaping from the Socialists.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCE MAY BE REDUCED

Various Bills Rejected by Last Reichstag Will Be Introduced Among the Measures Which Caused Dissolution.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Emperor William opened the new Reichstag today, reading the speech from the throne in a clear, loud voice, with considerable elocutionary effect. Referring to the foreign relations of Germany and to internal peace he said:

The general political situation entitles us to the assurance that peace will continue to be preserved. My government maintains with our allies all our old heartfelt relations and with the other powers good and correct relations. The treaty with Denmark, signed January 5, which was designed to remove disturbing differences by regulating the status of children in choosing their nationality, will, I am sure, strengthen the friendly relations with our northern neighbors.

In regard to the approaching conference at The Hague the emperor said:

Following the suggestion of the United States and the proposals of Russia, I have accepted an invitation to the second peace conference at The Hague, which, in view of the results of the first Hague conference, will be calculated to develop further the laws among nations for the good of humanity and of peace.

Congratulates Country.

Alluding to the results of the recent elections to the Reichstag the emperor said:

The German people were called upon to decide a difference of opinion between the federated governments and the former Reichstag and demonstrated their resolution to safeguard the people and property of the nation by putting aside all narrow party spirit. The strong national feeling that united our citizens, peasants and laborers will effectively protect the fatherland in the future. Just as I am willing to observe conscientiously all my constitutional rights and privileges, so am I confident the new Reichstag, composed of intelligent men, ready to act, will acknowledge that its highest duty is to preserve and strengthen our position among civilized nations.

Continuing, the speech announced the approaching introduction of various government measures in Parliament, among them being the supplementary budget for the expenses in German Southwest Africa upon which the Reichstag was dissolved, and measures providing for the construction of the projected railroad from Hetmanskop to Kubub, the development of other lines of communication with and in the colonies, the establishment of a colonial ministry and the indemnification of the farmers of German Southwest Africa who sustained losses as a result of the rebellion in that colony.

Fewer Soldiers May Be Needed.

The emperor said he hoped a considerable reduction of the number of troops in German Southwest Africa would soon be possible, as there were only a few rebels in the field. Referring again to the elections, his majesty stated that the healthy spirit in town and country had asserted itself and had checked the socialistic movement subversive of the state and society. It was the purpose of the federated governments to continue the social work in the spirit that had animated his majesty's illustrious grandfather.

"And now, gentlemen," said the emperor in conclusion, "by the national sentiment and readiness to act which created this Reichstag, rule its labors to the welfare of Germany."

As the emperor ceased speaking and stepped down from the dais the oldest members of the Reichstag, following the custom, proposed three cheers for his majesty, which were still resounding as the emperor left the hall.

Turn Your Face Into Dollars

Many a Man Has Failed Because His Face was a Picture of Calamity.

It takes sunshine to produce a rose, a perfect rose. And so man, to be successful, must have sunshine inside. The life which has it not, which has no health and no happiness, is sour, surly, pessimistic, and a failure. The world already has too many vinegar faces that breathe ill-will and strife. The world wants joy, comfort, sunshine, and will cling to the man who has it, who radiates gladness and triumph wherever he is and under all circumstances.

Some people have a genius for seeking out the disagreeable, the crooked, the bad and the ugly. These are the destroyers; they travel in schools, they herd together, for they love their kind, and the cheerful part of the world will have nothing to do with them.

And why is that so many peddle disaster, knowing at the same that if they do, their lives wil be ruined? Some people cannot help it, for pessimism usually comes from the bodily disorders, and this cannot always be prevented. The stomach, for instance, is the most common cause of discontent, sour face, recklessness, disgust and lack of ambition. A bad stomach—there is the secret of many a failure. Anyone can have a good stomach, a strong stomach, a stomach that can take care of anything and everything that is put into it, no matter whether it is a very bad stomach now or not. Then why not have it?

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this very thing. One ingredient of these little tablets digests 3,000 grains of food, and no matter how bad is your dyspepsia or indigestion, these tablets will digest everything in your stomach, thoroughly and completely, and better and quicker than a healthy stomach can do the same thing. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure quickly loss of appetite, brash, irritation, burning sensations, nausea, heartburn, eructations, loss of vim and spirit, bad memory, and dyspepsia and indigestion in their very worst forms.

No other little tablets in the world can do so much. You should carry Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets around with you wherever you go and take them after meals. Then only will you realize what it is to enjoy a meal, and what perfect digestion means. Your whole body and your mind will feel the effects; your vim will increase, you will be more satisfied with what the world does, you will think happier and be happier and your face will be one of supreme contentment. That will bring you success and then more success. Your face will bring you dollars. Try it. It will cost you just 50c for a package of these wonderful Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, at any drug store on earth.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 51 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

QUAKER MAID RYE "THE WHISKEY WITH A REPUTATION" WINNER OF THREE GOLD MEDALS S. HIRSCH & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

D. A. Sampson, Gen'l Sales Agent, Omaha.

BRITISH WANT COLONIAL MEAT

War Office Looks to Australia and New Zealand for Further Supply.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The War office is taking steps to ascertain the possibility of obtaining for the British army larger supplies of canned meats from Australia and New Zealand, so that the contracts with the American packers may be reduced in the near future.

When the government was questioned in the House of Commons this afternoon as to whether the colonies could not be given the first chance to obtain the next contracts, Mr. Buchanan, financial secretary of the War office, said that in anticipation of an increased demand and in view of the stories regarding American canned meats last summer, as well as the government's desire for a wider area for supply, a representative had been sent to Australia and New Zealand to report on the methods of packing houses there and the capacity of these colonies to furnish canned meats.

FRENCH CABINET UNITED

M. Clemenceau Says He Will Support Action of Briand in Church Leases.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The cabinet, at a meeting today, President Fallieres in the chair, unanimously approved the agreement arrived at yesterday between Minister Briand and Premier Clemenceau relative to the form of the leases of the churches to the parish priests, and M. Clemenceau consented, if necessary, to support M. Briand's declarations before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon.

Although the danger of the fall of the cabinet had apparently been avoided by yesterday's agreement, there was a great crush in the Chamber of Deputies today in anticipation of a renewal of the criticism of the government's policy.

French Cabinet Sustained.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies today sustained the government's policy in the church and state matter.

DIAMONDS—Frenzer, 15th and Dodge.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Snow and Colder in Nebraska Today, Fair Tomorrow—Colder in Iowa Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Forecast of the weather for Wednesday and Thursday:

For Nebraska—Snow and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

For Iowa—Fair and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

For Missouri—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

For Wyoming and Colorado—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

For Montana—Partly cloudy Wednesday, colder in east portion; Thursday partly cloudy.

For South Dakota—Snow and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

For Kansas—Partly cloudy Wednesday, probably rain in north and west portions; Thursday fair and colder.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Feb. 19.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Maximum temperature	48	54	32	18
Minimum temperature	28	33	26	3
Mean temperature	38	44	29	16
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.00

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

Normal temperature	34
Excess for the day	11
Total excess since March 1	258
Normal precipitation	.03 inch
Deficiency for the day	.03 inch
Precipitation since March 1	27.13 inches
Deficiency since March 1	4.28 inches
Deficiency for cor. period in 1906	2.91 inches
Deficiency for cor. period in 1905	4.17 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	Max. Temp.	Rainfall.
Bismarck	16	28	T
Cheyenne, cloudy	44	50	.01
Chicago, clear	40	44	.00
Davenport, clear	38	44	.00
Denver, cloudy	54	60	.00
Havre, cloudy	28	44	.00
Helena, cloudy	46	48	T
Huron, snowing	24	38	.04
Kansas City, cloudy	38	42	T
North Platte, cloudy	46	52	T
Omaha, cloudy	46	48	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	46	50	T
St. Louis, cloudy	44	46	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	32	34	.00
Salt Lake City, raining	50	52	T
Valentine, part cloudy	42	46	.08
Williston, snowing	18	22	.04

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

REED SMOOT ON MORMONISM

Senator from Utah Speaks in Defense of His Course.

CHURCH NOT HOSTILE TO GOVERNMENT

Speaker Declares that Mormon Citizens Have Proven Their Devotion to United States on Many Battlefields.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Reed Smoot's address to the senate today in defense of his position as senator was the feature of the session. He was supported by Senator Dillingham of Vermont in an analytical speech of the evidence which had been submitted in the case.

The senate spent several hours in further consideration of the forestry provisions in the agricultural appropriation bill, with the result that several amendments were agreed to which restrict the operations of the bureau in several respects. The section of the bill had not been completed when a recess was taken for the evening session. At the night session several bills not of general importance were passed.

Mr. Smoot's Address.

Senator Smoot addressed the senate on the general subject of Mormonism. He condemned polygamy in the strongest terms and declared emphatically that he had taken no oath inconsistent with that he had taken as senator. Mr. Smoot spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President: In what I shall say to the senate, I do not intend to analyze the voluminous testimony taken before the committee or to make an argument thereon. The greater part of this testimony has been before the senate for more than two years, and all of it for nearly one year. It has been fully argued by the distinguished senators who have already spoken upon this question. My own testimony, covering more than 125 pages of the record, is before you, and I do not feel that I should trespass upon your time by indulging in any extended discussion.

The senate is entitled to know my personal attitude upon the subject of polygamy and upon the subject of loyalty to this government. Upon these two matters I shall express myself briefly, but with entire candor.

First, I desire to state, as I have repeatedly heretofore stated, to the senate and to the country, that I am not and never have been a polygamist. I have never had but one wife and she is my present wife.

There has been a more or less prevalent opinion that the doctrine of polygamy was obligatory upon the members of the Mormon church, when, in truth and fact, no such obligatory doctrine has ever existed. The revelation concerning polygamy, as originally made and as always interpreted, is permissive and not mandatory. As a matter of fact, only a small percentage of the adherents of that faith have ever been polygamists. The vast majority of the adult members, from its foundation to the present, have been monogamists.

When Manifesto Issued.

The Mormon people, however, regarded this doctrine, although permissible in character, as part of their religious faith, and when the law was passed denouncing its practice, the execution of the law was resisted on the ground that it was unconstitutional, as being an interference with their religious liberty. Appeals were taken to the highest courts of the land, every phase of the subject was tested in the courts and the law was upheld. Then the church adopted the manifesto against polygamy, which was ratified by the general conference of the people, and thereupon the practice of polygamy for the future was abandoned.

This manifesto, adopted in 1890, discontinuing plural marriages, has been presented and discussed in church conferences repeatedly, sent out in the church book, "The Articles of Faith," and in many other publications issued by the church. Consequently, its text, tenor and purpose in prohibiting marriages violative of law are known to every member of the church in every part of the world.

But the practice which had prevailed in the period previous to 1890 left a heritage for the succeeding period that was a grave problem. There were in 1890 about 2,451 male members of the Mormon church who had polygamous families. That these were placed in a position of difficulty was recognized by all who were familiar with conditions. The present conditions with reference to polygamous cohabitation have grown out of past conditions, and both must be considered together to fully understand the toleration exercised by most of the people of Utah, Mormon and non-Mormon alike.

The status of the men who had entered into the plural marriage relation before the issuance of the manifesto had been fixed before that time. There was no power in the church or in the law to change that existing fact. What had been done had been irrevocably done. The only question was as to the future. What should be the attitude of the people toward the future relations of those who had entered into the polygamous status before the manifesto? This problem was a serious one.

One Polygamist Recently Elected.

Of the seven apostles chosen since April, 1900, when I was named, only one was a polygamists, the other six being monogamists. The only polygamist chosen an apostle since 1897 is now 75 years of age and entered into that relationship before the manifesto. At the time of his selection his youngest child was 22 years of age. He has been a member of the church for over half a century, performing faithful and distinguished service during most of this long period. It was on account of this long, faithful service that I voted for him to be an apostle. Nothing could have induced me to vote for him if he had been guilty of taking a plural wife since the manifesto.

Of the ninety-six members of presidencies of "stakes" (ecclesiastical subdivisions) in 1890 forty-seven, or about one-half, were polygamists. Of 165 such prominent church officials in 1906—the increase in number being because of the creation of new "stakes"—only sixteen, or less than 10 per cent, were polygamists.

But, Mr. President, it is claimed that there have been new cases of polygamous marriages since the manifesto, and this presents altogether a different question. I have no hesitation in declaring to the senate and to the American people that, in my opinion, any man who has married a polygamous wife since the manifesto should be prosecuted and, if convicted, should suffer the penalties of the law.

The testimony taken before the committee tends to show that there have been some polygamous marriages since the manifesto. I believe sincerely, Mr. President, that such cases have been rare. They have not received the sanction or encouragement of the church. But I submit that it would be a remarkable thing if, in the course of sixteen years, there should not have been occasional instances of new polygamy.

In Defiance of Church.

If any of these cases are actually cases of attempted assumption of polygamous relations, such attempt is not only without the sanction and approval of the Mormon church, but is in the face of and in defiance of its most solemn protest and admonition.

The Mormon church has stopped plural marriages and no polygamous relation assumed subsequent to 1890 is with the permission, sanction, or approval of the church; that is final and fixed. Every such violation of the law has the express condemnation of the church. The manifesto of 1890 was submitted to and approved by the conference of the church. It cannot be repealed, modified or suspended, except by the same power that enacted it.

Reference has been made to an alleged treasonable obligation, which it is sought to claim is a part of the Mormon endowment ceremonies. The senate will understand that these ceremonies are of a sacred character to those participating in them, and are therefore not divulged. They were instituted in the Mormon church by Joseph Smith, some time prior to his death and are yet given as part of the temple ceremonies, being of a religious, spiritual character, they are for the living and the dead—a part of the Mormon belief being vicarious performance of ordinances and ceremonies.

Not Hostile to United States.

There does not exist in the endowment ceremonies of the Mormon church the remotest suggestion of hostility or of antagonism to the United States or to any other nation. They are of a purely religious nature, wholly between the persons taking them and his God, and, as with the ritual of various fraternal organizations, regarded as sacred and secret.

Adverting to the religious and spiritual character of those ceremonies, it is conceded that such character in ceremonies often has an influence on the conscience and conduct of the persons concerned. There is not a solitary instance, where that influence in the endowment ceremonies has been displaying in an act of hostility to the government. If any effect has been wielded, it has been for the most devoted loyalty to our own nation.

The application in this respect, as to the loyalty of the Mormon people, can be brought home readily. We will pass by the incident of the Mormon exiles from Nauvoo furnishing a battalion for the United States army for the war with Mexico; the action of the Utah pioneers in raising the American flag in the Salt Lake valley, when that was Mexican soil; the fidelity of Utah to the union during the civil war, and come to the period of the Spanish-American war and the insurrection in the Philippines. The state of Utah came into the union eleven years ago. Scarce two years had passed when there appeared on our national horizon the cloud of war with Spain. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with every other state in the union, Utah furnished its full quota of American soldiers and offered more. There was no question of religious distinction or dispute then. The Utah light artillery was composed of men of differing religious beliefs, including orthodox Mormons, who had partaken of their church rites known as the endowment ceremonies. Major Richard W. Young, the commanding officer of the Utah light artillery, was one of these; Sergeant Harry A. Young and others who gave up their lives for the flag were among this number. And insofar as these endowment ceremonies may have reference to this government an unreserved and undisputably accurate intepretation is given by the record of the Mormons mustered into the Utah light artillery, which served in the war with Spain and during the subsequent Philippine insurrection. No man has a right to question that interpretation; no true American will do it; it is inscribed in letters of fire by the history of many a battle field.

Defiance to Defamers.

And here in the senate of their countrymen, upon the incontrovertible witness borne by the brave survivors and the heroic dead of the Utah light artillery, I hurl back the charge of the defamer that there ever was a word of breath of hostility or disloyalty in the sacred religious ceremonies, which they, or any other persons participated in, as members of the Mormon church.

In closing, let me say under my obligation as a senator that what I have said under oath before the committee, that I have never taken any oath or obligation, religious or otherwise, which conflicts in the slightest degree with my duty as a senator or as a citizen. I owe no allegiance to any church, or other organization, which in any way interferes with my supreme allegiance, in civil affairs, to my country—an allegiance which I freely, fully and gladly give.

Mr. Smoot read his speech, which was devoid of oratorical effort, and the senator's voice at no time was raised above the conversational tone.

There was only a fair attendance of senators and the gallery was half filled. The meagerness of the audience was due to the fact that the senate met at the unusual hour of 11 o'clock. Mr. Smoot was warmly congratulated by many senators when he took his seat. He was followed by Senator Dillingham, who made an argument in support of the Utah senator.

"After the clear, concise, frank and free statement of the senator from Utah, it would seem that nothing more was to be said," said Mr. Dillingham. He then called attention to the protest which had been filed and the long and searching inquiry of the committee. The cost of inquiry to date, he said, had been more than $25,000.

The result was that no criticism could be made of Mr. Smoot's character, of his constitutional qualifications or of his election to the senate.

Mr. Dillingham said that his personal inquiry of persons signing petitions against Senator Smoot invariably disclosed the belief of these persons that Senator Smoot was a polygamist, which was not true.

Office Furniture and Systematizing Devices

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This one, solid oak—Cutler make—50 inches long—high grade, special..25.50

See Us for Complete Office Outfits

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL IN THE HOUSE

Littauer Measure Will Probably Be Considered at Night Sessions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Ship subsidy will probably be considered by the house at night sessions late this week. Speaker Cannon and Representative Watson, the republican whip, conferred with the president concerning the matter today, and although no positive agreement has been reached, Mr. Watson said that it now seems that the Littauer bill will be considered on the floor. In case the subsidy measure is taken up by the house it will probably be under a rule limiting the debate to two evenings and the bill will be subject to amendment.

After the postoffice appropriation bill, which the house will probably dispose of tomorrow, the measure limiting the hours of railway employes to sixteen out of twenty-four will be taken up at the day sessions of the house. The sundry civil bill will then be brought forward and there has been a general refusal to grant ship subsidy any time during the remaining days of the session, its friends asked for consideration at night. They seem now to be about to win their point, although the general impression is that the subsidy bill will be bitterly attacked on the floor and amended in many ways, if not defeated entirely.

AGRICULTURAL BILL IN SENATE

Forestry Service Attacked by Several Senators and Section is Amended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Discussing the agricultural appropriation bill in the senate today, Mr. Aldrich said he had been informed that 1,656 employes had been taken into the government service by the Department of Agriculture since the present session of congress began. Senator Proctor admitted that very many employes had been added to the force of the department, but the additions had been necessary to enforce the pure food and meat inspection laws. Complaint had been made, he remarked, that the civil service commission could not furnish the employes fast enough.

Senator Clark made successful war on a senate amendment which he declared would permit officials of the forestry bureau to travel from the north pole to the southern cross at the expense of the government. In this connection he gave instances where the chief forester had gone to the far west and "rounded up" the two conventions of cattlemen with eighteen of his forest rangers, whose traveling expenses and hotel bills the government paid. He also charged them with attending political conventions and state legislatures and with general activity of that character at government expense. He asserted that while his confidence in the chief forester and the secretary of agriculture was unbounded, he believed under the terms of the amendment that the $2,000,000 proposed to be appropriated for this bureau might be used to pay traveling expenses. The proposed amendment, which was voted out of the bill, authorized the forester "to conduct investigations and experiments in the City of Washington or elsewhere."

The senate committee increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000 the amount of a fund to be used to build roads, fences, telephones and other improvements in forest reserves in the discretion of the secretary of agriculture. The senate reduced this amount to $500,000, and made $125,000 immediately available.

Provisions were then adopted which hereafter will require detailed estimates for expenditures of the forestry bureau and detailed reports regarding all such expenditures. Another provision adopted abolishes the special fund which has been accumulated by the forestry bureau from the sale of timber, grazing leases, etc., after July 1 next, by providing that all such revenues shall be turned into the treasury.

It was pointed out by Senators Warren, Flint and Newlands that by cutting off this special revenue the resources of the forestry bureau which had been counted on for its support had practically been cut in half. Senator Proctor remarked that by the temper of the senate he took it that such was the purpose of the senate, and not an inadvertence.

Senator Hemenway figured up the resources of the bureau for the year to be $2,500,000, which he believed ample.

An amendment was adopted at the suggestion of Senator Gallinger prohibiting any charge for the conservation or use of water from or contiguous to forest reserves.

Senator Spooner made a speech in defense of the forestry service and criticised the action which had been taken as curtailing its usefulness. Senator Lodge concluded the debate by saying, while he had a high regard for the work of the forestry bureau, he at the same time agreed with the amendment which had been made providing that all expenditures must first be directly appropriated by congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Provision for Increase of Clerks is Stricken from Postoffice Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—After passing a number of bills under unanimous consent today the house resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. During the general debate, which terminated at 4 o'clock, speeches were made by Messrs. Gillespie of Texas, Murphy of Missouri, Robinson of Arkansas, Pargett of Tennessee, Lloyd of Missouri, Steenerson of Minnesota, Finley of South Carolina and Stafford of Wisconsin.

Shortly after the reading of the postoffice budget was begun Mr. Macon of Arkansas made a point of order against the paragraphs increasing the pay of clerks in first and second class postoffices and carriers in the city delivery service. A spirited dispute ensued between Mr. Macon and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, wherein the latter gave notice that he would see that a point of order was made against the section providing for the increase for rural carriers. Mr. Macon refused to abandon his position and the chair sustained the points of order.

The house has passed a bill amending the code of the District of Columbia relative to assessment life insurance companies. The bill provides that such companies must have $50,000 assets if they do not issue policies above a thousand dollars and $100,000 invested assets if they do issue the large policies and that these assets shall always be at least 3 per cent of the total risks of the company.

The small sick benefit companies are required to have a guaranty fund of at least $10,000 and that it be at least 3 per cent of their outstanding life risks. It is also provided that expenses of such companies shall not exceed 50 per cent of the premiums and all forfeitures shall be paid in losses or dividends or placed in reserve for the benefit of the policyholders. At present less than one-quarter of the premiums usually goes to their benefit.

VENEZUELAN REBELS ARE CRUSHED

General Parades Shot After Being Captured by Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The state department has been informed by the American consul at Port of Spain, Trinidad, of the complete extirpation of the latest attempted rebellion in Venezuela. The news is contained in the following dispatch: "General Antonio Parades with seventeen others were shot after being captured by government troops near Barancas in the state of Bermudez about the 13th inst."

Parades landed on the coast of Venezuela about two weeks ago with twenty followers.

Nominations by President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

Assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, Hamilton Fish.

Registers of land offices, Albert Kircher, at Miles City, Mont; Ernest D. Thompson, at Salt Lake, Utah.

Receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah, M. M. Kaighnud.

Deputy quartermaster general to be assistant quartermaster general, rank colonel, Lieutenant Colonel James Pope.

Quartermaster to be deputy quartermaster general, rank lieutenant colonel, Major John B. Bellinger.

Quartermaster to be quartermaster general, rank of major, Captain Thomas Swobe.

DELAY IN THE HERMANN TRIAL

One Juror Ill and Others Wait Until New Man is Secured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Another delay occurred today in the trial of Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon on a charge of the destruction of public records, before Justice Stafford. It was announced that one of the jurors was ill of heart trouble, and probably would be unable to sit further. Under the laws of the district in criminal cases it is not possible to proceed with only eleven jurors in the box and if insisted upon the discharge of one juror would operate as a discharge of the entire panel.

It was agreed that the eleven jurors already impanelled should be allowed to remain while the one vacancy was being filled. A special panel of talesmen was ordered.

This afternoon Dennis Brown, the second of the talesmen to be examined, was accepted as the twelfth juror. The jury was sworn and Assistant District Attorney Atkins made the opening statement for the government, it being necessary to begin the trial of the case again. His statement was identical with the one he made several days ago, in which he detailed the allegations against the defendant concerning the alleged destruction of thirty-five letter and press copy books constituting a part of the records of the general land office. In opening for the defense Attorney Worthington also practically repeated his original statement to the jury.

Assistant Paymaster Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Assistant Paymaster W. P. Sypher, U. S. N., has been dismissed from the navy on account of technical embezzlement. Sypher was tried at the navy yard in this city on the charge of being unable to account for $1,300 of funds entrusted to him. The board convicted him and the matter has been before the secretary of the navy for some time for review. The law in cases of this kind is mandatory, requiring dismissal on conviction.

Colonel Irons Succeeds Pershing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Lieutenant Colonel James A. Irons, Fourteenth infantry, has been selected as military attache of the American embassy at Tokio to succeed Captain John J. Pershing, promoted to be brigadier general and now commanding Fort McKinley, Manila. Colonel Irons is now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. He was formerly an instructor at the Fort Leavenworth infantry and cavalry school.

Bee Want Ads for Business Boosters.

HOMESEEKERS GO IN CROWDS

Large Numbers of People Looking for Land Pass Through Gate City.

Tuesday was homeseekers' day through Omaha and the stations were taxed to handle the crowds which were going west in search of homes and investments. One party of forty from Des Moines went west on the Burlington to Hereford, Wyo., situated near the Colorado lines. All roads to the west had a large number of land seekers taking advantage of the cheap rates. Conditions were favorable for handling these homeseekers, for the weather was perfect and the roads were opened up after the trouble along the Platte river.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY

FOR ONLY NINETEEN CENTS

19c

19¢ for 25c Bicycle Playing Cards.
19¢ for 3 rolls 10c Toilet Paper
19¢ for 6 rolls 5c Toilet Paper
19¢ for good steel Butcher Knives
19¢ for 6 pkgs. 5c lace edge Shelf Paper
19¢ for 25c Parlor Broom
19¢ for 29c Wash Boards
19¢ for 25c can metal polish
19¢ for 29c Coal Hods
19¢ for 17-in. Hand Saws
19¢ for six Coat Hangers
19¢ for six Strainers
19¢ for 35c Scissors, all sizes
19¢ for 25c nickel plated tub Soap Dishes
19¢ for 35c nickel plated trays
19¢ for 12-qt. grey enameled Dish Pans
19¢ for 25c Coffee Mills
19¢ for 29c Whisk Brooms
19¢ doz. for plated Tea Spoons
19¢ for 25c VanDusen Cake Pans
19¢ for 11-in. Granite Stew Kettles
19¢ for 25c bottle Silver Polish

19c

50c Fancy Silk for 19¢
50c White China Silk 19¢
50c plain and col. China Silk 19¢
40c black and white checks and overplaids, yard, 19¢
50c plain panama in navy, green, red 19¢
50c fancy mixed Suiting 19¢
65c plain gray panama 19¢
Good size Union line Napkins, worth 60c per doz., 6 for 19¢
Cream Turkish Towels, 4 for 19¢
Large size Devonshire Huck Towels, 2 for 19¢
Large knotted fringe Damask Towels 19¢
Turkey red Table Damask, yard, 19¢
Hemmed Barber Towels, 6 for 19¢
Large "Jumbo" size Turkish Towels, each, 19¢
35c "Rub Dry" Towels, each, 19¢
Regular 5c Wash Cloths, 6 for 19¢
Remnant good grade Toweling, 2½ yards long, each, 19¢
Dotted and figured Swisses, worth 30c per yard, 19¢
Checked and striped mercerized Madras, per yard, 19¢
Linen finished Suitings, 35c values, per yard, 19¢
A large assortment of Sea Island Nainsooks, English Long Cloth, India Linons, and Persian Lawns, worth half more, yd., 19¢
Children's hemstitched muslin Drawers 19¢
Children's tucked muslin Skirts 19¢
Children's drill Underwaists, ages 2 to 10 years, 19¢
Children's School Aprons, white and gingham 19¢
Children's outing band Skirts 19¢
Children's Outing Skirts, waists attached, 19¢
Children's outing Sleeping Suits, white feet, 19¢

ODONOHOE REDMOND AND NORMILE CO. 16th AND HOWARD

19c

35c Bay rum 19¢
25c Nail Brushes 19¢
35c Florida Water 19¢
50c pkg. Perfume 19¢
25c Cloth Brushes 19¢
25c Linen Writing Tablets 19¢
25c Dressing Combs 19¢
25c lb. pkg Writing Paper 19¢
25c Hoyt's German Cologne 19¢
25c Colgate's Dental Powder 19¢
25c Handy Manicure set 19¢
25c Bradley's Violet Talcum Powder 19¢
25c box Writing Paper 19¢
48c Wire Frames, new Spring styles 19¢
50c bunch Roses, Foliage Fruits and Wreaths 19¢
50c Overgaiters (men's and women's) 19¢
Men's 25c Bow Ties 19¢
Men's fancy Hose 19¢
Men's Black and String Ties, 19¢
50c velvet Slippers (ladies', misses' and children's 19¢
50c Infant's Maccasins 19¢

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

19c

19¢ for 35c Golf Gloves (Ladies and children.)
19¢ for 50c Allover Laces, cream and white.
19¢ for 39c Embroidery Edges, Insertions and Bands.
19¢ for 50c Dress Trimmings, Appliques and Bands.
19¢ for 4½ yards of 10c Val Laces or Insertions.
19¢ for 4½ yards of 7½c Embroidery, Edges and Insertion.
19¢ for 2 yards of 15c plain silk taffeta Ribbon.
19¢ for 30c fancy silk Ribbons, four to six inches wide.
19¢ for 35c all linen embroidered satin stripe Handkerchiefs.
19¢ for 50c washable Leer Veils 1½ yards long.
19¢ for two yards of good 25c Veiling, all colors.
19¢ for 25c Stock Collars, good assortment.
19¢ for 25c string Shopping Bags.
19¢ for ladies' 25c Belts, big line.
19¢ for ladies' 35c pad front and side elastic Hose Supporters.
19¢ for four skeins of 8c peerless Saxony Wool.
19¢ for misses' and children's fine lisle and mercerized Hose.
19¢ for all 25c Hose for boys.
19¢ for ladies' 25c sleeveless lisle Vests, hand finished.
19¢ for Children's Dresses, 1 to 4 years.
19¢ for ladies' 35c muslin lace trimmed Corset Covers.
19¢ for lot of ladies' Corsets and Girdles.
19¢ for ladies' 35c Knit Skirts.
19¢ for Infant's Bonnets.
19¢ for ladies' 30c Fascinators.

19c

AT THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Indiscriminating--

Old Dutch Cleanser chases dirt no matter in what form or how thick, hard crusted or greasy, from every crack and crevice throughout the house, leaving the surface spotlessly clean and uninjured.

Saves time and energy, and avoids the drudgery.

Sold in large, convenient, sifting top cans. At all grocers, 10¢.

Sent FREE, on request, the useful little booklet, "Hints for Houswives.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO., O. D. C. Dept., South Omaha, Nebraska.