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honnet.

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un Bayaran

They fear him not because they think he is radical, but because they know if elected he will be faithful to these principles.

The democratic party will name a man for president who would rather live on a farm at Pairview than to be president owned and controlled by special interests: a man who would rather go down to defeat in the third battle than to mortgage his party before election; a man who for twelve years has been oak and rock to the democratic party. He is democracy's choice-democracy's hope. They tell us that he has convinced the world that he is right; twice defeated twice-twice defeated, he has convinced the world that he is right; twice defeated, he has forced a republican president to turn-back upon the republican president to turn-back upon the republican party and to take his stand upon a democratic platform.

PLATFORM NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS Much Space Devoted to Discussion of Corporations. Following is the platform adopted by the

lemocratic state convention: We, the representatives of the democracy of Nebraska, in delegate convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in and pledge our levalty to the principles of our party. We resolve at the increasing signs of an awakening in the United States. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth and laid bare the uncorruptions methods by which they have dehauched elections and preved upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused and will, if honestly appealed to, free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor seeking corporations; it must become again "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

This is the overshadowing issue at this time; it manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion and demands immediate consideration.

We heartily approve of the laws prohib-We, the representatives of the democracy

ate consideration.

We heartily approve of the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and insist upon further legislation, state and national, making it unlawful for any corporation to contribute to campaign funds, and providing for publication, before the election, of all individual contributions above a reasseable authorized.

all individual contributions above a reasonable minimum.

Belleving with Jefferson in "the support
of the state governments in all their rights
as the most competent administration for
our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies,"
and in "the preservation of the general
government in its whole constitutional
vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at
home and safety abroad," we are opposed
to the centralization implied in the suggestions, now frequently made, that the
powers of the general government should
be extended by judicial construction. While
we favor the exercise by the general government of all its constitutional authority
for the prevention of monopoly and for the
regulation of interstate commerce, we insist that federal remedies shall be added
to, and not sustituted for, state remedies.

We insist upon the recognition of the Bee 3-5-'98.

Sist that federal remedies shall be added to, and not sustituted for, state remedies. We insist upon the recognition of the distinction between the natural man and the artificial person, called a corporation, and we favor the enactment of such law as may be necessary to compel for a certain democratic newspaper office for publication and therefore not being on his feet for nearly twenty minutes and talking at the top of his voic. The motiey throng, which persisted in cheering every so often whether they heard anything to cheer or

the top of his voice, the moley throng, which have been described at the business session in the very construction of the people and regard this reform the was talking about. His subject proved to be Dr. Pt. Hall of Lincoln, when he was talking about. His subject proved to be Dr. Pt. Lincoln the waste talking about. His subject proved to be been been the waste talking about. His subject proved to be been been the waste talking about. His subject proved to be been been the waste talking about. His subject proved to be been been the waste talking about. His subject proved to be been been the waste talking about. His subject proved to be been been the waste talking about. His subject proved to be been been the waste talking about. His subject proved to be well and the capital city man by accessing the waste of the capital city man by accessing the waste of the capital city man by accessing the waste of the capital city man by accessing the waste of the capital city man by accessing the waste of the capital city waste of the capital city and the capital city man by accessing the capital city waste of the capital city and the capital city waste of the capital city and the capital city waste of the capital city and the capital city waste of the capital city and the capital ci

revenue basis.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to lovy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the federal government. We favor a national inheritance tax to reach the "swollen fortunes" already in existence, but we believe it is better to permanently prevent "swollen fortunes" by abolishing the privileges and favoritism upon which they are based.

based.

We sympathize with the efforts put forth for the reclamation of the arid lands of the west and urge the largest possible use of irrigation in the development of the country. We also favor the reclamation of swamp lands upon the same principle.

We favor the preservation of the forests still remaining, and the replanting of the denuded districts in all our mountain ranges, as well as the forestation of the western plains.

We believe that the Panama canal with prove of great value to our country and favor its speedy completion. We urge liberal appropriations for the improvement and development of the interior waterways, believing that such expenditures will return a large dividend in lessened cost of

transportation

We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving vetarans and their dependents and because it relieves the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

We condomn the experiments in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought volved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength and laid our nation open to the charge of abandon-ing the fundamental doctrine of self-govern-

us weakness instead of strength and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning the fundamental doctrine of self-government.

We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us, as we guarantse the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Desiring the prevention of war, wherever possible, we believe that our nation should announce its determination not to use our navy for the collection of private debts and its willingness to enter into agreements with other nations, providing for the investigation by an impartial international tribunal, before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities, of every dispute which defies diplomatic settlement.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce, and we assert the right of each state to exercise just as complete control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such an enlargement of powers of national and state rallway commissions as may be necessary to give full protection to all persons and places from discrimination and extortion. We believe that both the nation and the various states should, first, ascertain the present value of the ralleodes measured by the cost of reproduction; second, prohibit the issue of any more watered stock of fictitions capitalization; third, prohibit the ralleodes from engaging in any business which brings them hoto competition with their shippers, and, fourth, reduce transportation rates until they reach a point where they will yield only a reasonable return on the present value of the roads—such reasonable return being defined as a return sufficient to keep the stock of the roads at par when such roads are honestly ca

normous loss to the country.

The panic has also emphasized the nocesalty for legislation protesting the wealth producers from spoilation at the hands of he stock gambiers and the gambiers in arm products.

sity for legislation protesting the wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and the gamblers in farm products.

The present financial stringency furnishes additional proof that the republican leaders are either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. They have so linked as to Wall street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the entire country.

We favor the postal savings bank, and in addition thereto, insist upon the passage of laws, state and national for the better regulation of banks and for the protection of bank deposits. The government demands security when it deposits public money in a bank and we believe that the security of the individual depositor who intrusts his earnings to a bank should be as perfect as the government's security.

We oppose both the Aldrich bill and the Fowler bill, and believe that insofar as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency such currency should be issued and controlled by the federal government and that it should be loaned upon adequate security and at a rate of interest which will compel its retirement when the emergency is passed.

We demand further that the favoritism in the deposit of treasury funds shall be abolished and that surplus revenues shall be deposited at competitive rates upon sufficient security and fairly distributed throughout the country.

We favor the eight-hour day.

We believe in the conciliation of capital and labor and favor every legitimate means for the adjustment of disputes between corporate employers and their employes to the end that justice may be done to those who toil and that society may be relieved from the embarrasment occasioned by prolonged strikes and lockouts.

We favor such a modification of the law relating to injunctions as will first, prevent the issuing of the writ in industrial disputes except after netice to defendants and full hearing; second permit trial become a judge other than the one who issued the writ, and, third, allow a jury to be

of the court.

We favor an employers' liability law, applicable to both private and public em-

Dioyers.

We favor full protection by both national and state governments within their respective spheres of all foreigners residing in the United States under freaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic emigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our proposition or whose presence

with our population, or whose presence among its would raise a race lesue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with oriental powers, and we demand a stricter enforcement of the immigration laws against any immigrants who advocate assassination as a means of reforming our government.

sassination as a means of reforming our government.

We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and we heartily congratulate it on its auspicious beginning of a great career. We favor separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico and demand for the people of Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government.

The democratic party of Nebraska again declares confidence in and admiration for William J. Bryan. In him we behold the ideal American citizen—the ideal democrat. We rejoice that the principles which he has so ably advocated have been gladly received and are now generally accepted by the American people.

Resolved, That the delegates by this convention chosen be and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the presidency.

BRYAN BRINGS WORD OF CHEER

Commoner Addresses the Convention on Encouragement. Mr. Bryan antitled his speech "A Word of Encouragement' and devoted his remarks to the producing of evidence to show the growth of democratic policies and principles and the basis for democratic hope. He spoke in part as follows:

Our trouble used to be to persuade the republicans to accept democratic policies; our work now is to expose the imitation by them of democratic ideas and to point out wherein they come short in Their effort to appropriate democratic doctrines.

Take, for instance, the trust question. We had difficulty convincing the republicans that there were trusts; now they admit trusts exist.

They propose regulation of monopolies.

They propose regulation of monopolies instead of extermination, although they have reason to know that regulation has falled and that any one of a number of trusts can affect to contribute ten times

as much to a rampaign fund as can be collected from all the voters who are butside the privileged circle.

On the tariff question the republican leaders now admit that tariff reform is now necessary, but a careful reading of their promises shows that they use land

On the tarify question the republican leaders now admir that tariff reform is now necessary, but a careful reading of their promises shows that they use language identical with that employed in former platforms which have been the basis for the present extertionate rates. The advocates of the McKinley tariff and of the Dingley fariff never asked for more than enough to cover the difference of the cost of labor here and abroad, but under the pretense of protecting labor they built up the present oppressive schedules.

The republicans now admit that railroad regulation has been needed, and yet for ten years the republican party allowed itself to be overawed by the railroad lobby at Washington; and having, with the ald of the democrats, secured a little relief, the republican leaders now rely upon what has been done and outline no program for further legislation. The republican leaders have watched a few railroad magnates strangle competition and combine great systems into greater ones without raising a hand for the protection of the public, and now they ask for another lease of power as a reward for their inaction.

Under republican rule the relations between capital and labor have become more and more strained and yet the republican leaders resist each attempt to bring employers and employes into more harmonious relations.

The Philippine question presents another

ployers and employes into more harmon-lous relations.

The Philippine question presents another instance of gross mismanagement. Instead of applying American ideas to the Philip-pine question, the republican leaders im-tared the empires of the old world and en-tered upon a cotonial policy which has ta-volved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength and humilia-tion instead of glory.

The present financial stringency is an-other illustration of republican incompet-ency.

The democrats face the future with hope and their hope rests on a firm foundation.

Another reason fer hope is to be found in the fact that the democratic party is united, while the republican party is divided, and the reunion of the democratic party is due to the same causes that have brought division into the republican ranks. The country has moved forward toward positive and aggreesive registance to the encroachments of predstory wealth, and this growth has brought the rear ranks of the democratic party up to the firing line, while it has separated the republican reformers from the republican stand-patters. The fight for supremacy in the republican party is a bitter one, and whichever side wins, the other side will be disgruntled. As the republicans used one faction of the democratic party to defeat us it isso, we shall return the compliment this year and use one part of the republican party to defeat the other, for it is so hopelessly divided that it cannot be trusted to do anything at present.

The third cause for hope is to be found in the moral awakening. Never within a generation has there been such a stirring of conscience, and the sense of justice inherent in the people has been made sensitive to the democratic appeal, which is essentially an appeal for justice. The democratic party has been doing pioneer work, and now it will enjoy the gratitude and the appreciation showered upon the pioneer when the character of his work is fully understood. The democrats face the future with hope

FOLLOW BRYAN POPS NAME BRYAN AND BERGE

Hold Separate Convention and Adopt Resolutions, but No Platform. George W. Berge for governor and William

Post (Formerly called Blijah's Manna Toasties

Toasted Flakes of White Corn are delicious.

"The Taste Lingers."

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Battle Creek, Michigan.

tated a widespread panic and brought J. Bryan for president were the endorsements made by the populist state convention at its meeting in Washington hall yesterday afternoon. The resolutions favoring these two and the election of delegates to the national convention at St. Louis represents practically all that was done by the gothering, except listen to speeches by the

leeders. The convention was called to order by State Chairman Manuel of St. Paul, and was organized by the ejection of E. E. Thomas of Omaha as chairman and E. A. Wairath of Osceola as secretary. This organization was afterward made permanent,

The committee on resolutions, consisting of T. H. Tibbles, chairman; C. F. Canady of Kearney county, W. B. Jones of Polk, Fred Shepherd of Lancaster and Orin Reed of Keith county, was appointed by the chairman, and while it was deliberating speeches were made by Chairman Thomas, George W. Berge and others. Mr. Berge, in his address, aroused considerable enthusiasm and alded in the movement to endorse Bryan the most part wailing and clasping their for president.

The resolutions adopted in lieu of a platorm are as follows:

form are as follows:

Your committee appointed in caucus to present resolutions to the convention of the people's independent party have the honor to report as follows:

Be it Resolved, By the people's independent party, assembled in convention at Omaha, March 5, 1908:

That we do hereby declare our steadfast adherence to the principles of our party heretofore enunciated in the Omaha platform, and ever since approved and reaffilmed in all the years which have followed until in the main they are now espoused by the people of all political faiths and given honor in the platforms of all parties. That we recognize in William J. Bryan the foremost advocate of those principles in these United States, and we are therefore irrevocably piedged to his support for election to the presidency. We commend him for his virtues as a public and private citizen, for his great ability and for his wise and distinguished leadership of the people.

Recognizing the gallant fight waged for

people.

Recognising the gallant fight waged for the principles of the people's independent party by George W. Berge, we hereby commend him to the democrats and the people of Nebraska for governor of the state; and we recommend that he be requested to place his name upon the primary tleket as one of the candidates therefor, to the end that there be an expression of the people in that respect.

Resolutions were also passed endorsing the amendment to the constitution increas-

the amendment to the constitution increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to seven. Some opposition arose to the election of delegates to the St. Louis convention, offered principally by those delegates who wanted to merge entirely with the democratic party, but the convention by a large majority decided to send representatives pledged to the nomination of Bryan on a third party ticket. These were named as delegates:

were named as delegates;
John A. Robertson, O'Neil; M. F. Harrington, O'Neil; Otto Fleishbaugh, Imperial;
J. S. Canady, Minden; Elias Ballard, Wilber; G. S. Upton, Union; A. L. Burdick, Alblon; Frank Roth, Tekamah; R. G. Ross, Lexington; T. H. Tibbles, Omaha; E. E. Thomas, Omaha; C. H. Jeffords, Broken Bow; A. E. Sutherland, Waverly; C. A. Kingsbury, Ponca; L. A. Beltzer, Oscoola; J. N. Norton, Osceola; A. N. Walling, David City; E. B. Quackenbush, Auburn; Andrew Calson, Swedeburg; C. R. Manuel, St. Paul; E. A. Walrath, Osceola; J. C. Beldle, Holdrege; Luiclus Lealle, Butte; Anton Schmirda, Wilber; John Ittner, York; W. F. Porter, Lincoln; S. W. Allen, David City; Andrew Young, Jr. Craig; Jess Gardy, Broken Bow; J. A. Myers, Hising City; A. H. Cressy, Hartington; W. A. Morgan, South Sioux City; James Smith, Friend; William V. Allen, Madlson: W. L. Stark, Aurora; R. D. Sutherland, Nelson; George W. Schrader, Murray; Captain F. Houchin, Red Cloud; C. J. Holtquist, Wilcox; C. B. Beal, Broken Bow; J. M. Devine, Lincoln.

The convention was attended by approximately 150 populists. At the beginning of the session a credentials committee was dispensed with and all those present were given a seat and voice in the convention. Last night the delegates attended the Bryan meeting in a body, seats being reserved for

Notes of Convention.

Eimer E. Thomas of Omaha was chosen temporary chairman of the populist convention. Every county is represented.

A. F. Mullen of O'Neill modestly admits that they were never locked during school. nomination for congressman in the Sixth district against M. P. Kinkaid.

According to the secretary, a full delegation is represented at the democratic convention and every county is represented. In some counties the delegation is nearly twice the required number, but in these cases all have been given seats and the vote divided.

W. J. Bryan this afternon delivered an address before the National Buttermakers' association convention in Omaha. His address was short, but as the commoner owns a cow or two, it is said to have been to the point. The buttermakers' convention was lightly attended, the democratic and populist state meeting overshadowing it.

list state meeting overshadowing it.

"The democratic state committee has had a perfect understanding with the populists," said Arthur Mullen of that committee in the Sixth district convention, "and we do not want the newspapers to get on to it. We have agreed to support Mike Harrington for elector-at-large, and I hope this convention will enderse him." But the Sixth district convention didn't endorse Harrington and came mighty near defeating the committee's candidate for district elector, Dr. Cameron.

While the Fifth district democratic con-

elector, Dr. Cameron.

While the Fifth district democratic convention was in session Thursday afternooff a large picture of W. J. Bryan was placed on the stage as part of the decorations. R. B. Walquist of Adams county, who has always posed as an art connoisseur, asked what the picture was supposed to represent. He was told that it was a picture of Colonel Bryan. "Well, if that is a picture of Golonel Bryan." Well, if that is a picture of Mr. Bryan." said Mr. Walquist, "I move you that the artist be brought before this convention and apologize and submit to the severest censure."

There was quite a bit of bitter feeling

submit to the severest censure."

There was quite a bit of bitter feeling manifested in the Sixth district convention over the disposition manifested to ignore the claims of the western part of the district in any of the honorary nominations. The western fellows asked for the nomination of James B. McDonald of North Platte as presidential elector as a sop to their lacerated feelings and gave him 50½ votes as against 51½ for Dr. A. D. Cameron, the successful nominee. J. B. Lane of Scott's Bluff received four votes and H. Conklin of Howard seventeen votes, which made Cameron a minority nominee. Arthur Mulien, the representative of the state committee who was determined to force the nomination of Dr. Cameron, tried to talk a rebellious delegate from Scott's Bluff county, H. B. McGlaughlin, over to his view, but met with a severe rebuff. "I have been a democrat all my life," said McGlaughlin, "but this is the first time that I have ever seen the bosses of the democratic party advocate the abrogation of the rule of the majority, and I won't stand for it."

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." that is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE

ORIGIN OF FIRE IN DOUBT

(Continued from Pirst Page.)

then pass through the doorway. It was the lack of space in the half and the quick bend at the foot of the stairs that cost so many lives at this point. When the first of the children fleeing from the fire in front approached the door it was closed. Later it was opened, despite the terrific jam that took place behind it. This would indicate that the door opened outward, but the assertions to the contrary are many and positive, and it will probably require an official investigation to deter-

mine the fugts. Fleeing from a fire in front, the children came rushing and tumbling down the stairs in a frensy of terror. The stairs themselves were broad, affording passage to more children in one second than could pass through the hallway around the sharp turn and through the narrow vestibule of the door in ten seconds. At the botton of the stairs right on the turn somebody tripped and fell. In another instant others were down and in less time that it can be told the doorway, the hall and the foot of the stairs were packed with little bodies. They were wedged so tightly that of these

anywhere below the top of the mass none ould be moved by the strength of two

men combined. This was proven again and again, for the rescuers struggled and fought until their own hands were scorched almost to cinders and still they could move no child from out of the pile and could save no lives

top before the flames came roaring down. Mothers Faint at Sight. Crowding in among the first rescuers came the mothers. Some of them could see their children in the crowd. The children, who had been keeping up an incessant, menotenous scream, shricked louder at the sight of their mothers. A few of the women stood close to the stairway holding the hands of the little ones until

beyond a few that they lifted from the

the flames drove them away. It was here that Mrs. Phillip stood and tried to keep the fire from her daughter's hair. When the fire forced the mothers to leave their children they stood about for hands. A few hurled stones through the windows, hoping that the crash of breaking glass from the windows would suggest to the children a possible means of escape One woman, Mrs. Sprung, came running with a ladder and at once attempted to go through a window to save her boy Alvin. She fainted and the boy is dead.

Many of the children died quickly, being suffocated before the fire reached them. While the agonized men were struggling in the doorways and the frantle mothers were standing in the rear, they could see the smoke rising up from the floor and floating away above the heads of the children. They knew then that the fire had crept along under the first floor and was enting away the joists which held the children up. As the children died, one by one at first, and later a half dozen at a time, the screaming grew less, and the smoke from the floor grew constantly thicker and thicker. Then the flames came up and darted between the children who were standing back on the stairway and lying packed in a heap behind a door. Outside the women were insane. Many of them fainted and dropped on the ground, where they were mercifully allowed to lie, until all was over. So great was the mass of children at this point that when the floor feil through, the top of the heap of blackened bodies reached from the basement floor to the level of the ground.

The local fire department, a volunteer organization, with little drill and inferior apparatus, came hurrying to the scene, but it was powerless from the first. The flames had gained too great a head-

way to be checked even by firemen more capable and machinery more powerful than any at their command. For all that, however, they were inade-

quate to the occasion. They could not force a stream above the second floor and they did not possess a ladder that was long anough to reach the bottom of the fire cacape on the rear of the building. Because of this lack of even ordinary precautions more than a dozen lives were lost in this place alone. Hugh Mclirath, a 14-year-old boy, son of

the chief of the Collinwood police force, led a line of panic-stricken children down the escape to a point where a ladder would have saved them all.

Many of them were too terrified to jump and ran back into the building. McIlrath followed in the determined effort to bring them out again and he and they were never seen alive again. From the shops of the Lake Shore &

Michigan Southern railroad and nearby factories and business establishments men came hurrying to the work of rescue, but so swift was the spread of fire that they had little opportunity to aid many of the children in effecting an escape. Principal Enters Dental.

A rigid investigation is promised by the

state authorities into the cause of the fire. Fire marshals are earnestly seeking to find the cause and place the responsibility. The coroner's office is also working to the same end. The schol board of Collinwood is also in-

vestigating, but thus far no clues of value have been obtained. Much Money Pouring Iu.

In response to the call for financial assistance for the afflicted and needy people of Collinwood as a result of yesterday's calamity cash contributions are pouring in at a rapid rate. Newspapers have started subscription funds and a large sum will doubtless become available with but little delay. In many families there are three or four caskets to be provided for. Today the village council of Collinwood appropriated \$50,000 and the Collinwood Board of Trade pledged a similar amount.

FIRE DRILL PROVES EFFECTIVE Hundred Students March

from Grand Rapids School. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 5.-Grand Rapids today was threatened with a repetition of Cleveland's tragedy of yesterday even on a larger scale. Fire broke out in the labratory of the Central High school while 1,200 pupils were at their studies. The fire signal was given and the pupils marched out in perfect order. The building was emptied in two and one-half minutes. The Central High school is over-crowded and the stairways inadquate, but the fire

drill today proved effective. The fire did comparatively little damage. That there was no panio in the school was probably due to the fact that a professional photographer had been taking finehlight pictures in the corridor of the high school a few minutes before the fire broke out and the children had been warned not to be alarmed. When the firemen came and drill began they thought, therefore, that it was for another picture and all marched out quietly.

The fire started below the floor of the chemical laboratory on the first floor and only quick action by the department prevented a serious fire.

Don't Forget Those Bed Cross -|-Cough Drops. Everywhere, \$c per box. "Died of Pneumonia"

s never written of those who cure coughs and colds with Dr. King's New Discovery. Guaranteed. 50c and \$1.00. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

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\$1.00 Easy to Quit Tobacco Rem-\$1.00 Potter's Hair Stain Casavera Cream (not greasy nor oily) Beaton's Cold Cream, jar, 18c, 25c, 40c We are exclusive agents for all the

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Theodore" Says:

"The panic was a pusilianimous perpetration by certain persons who are guilty of many utterances that I should not and would not designate by any other term than that 'other and shorter word'.

Business is going to be better than ever this spring. Why not, then, greet Spring in better-thanever garments-garments made to your measure from your pick of these cheering, bright-faced fabrics we're showing in such profus-sion for the benefit and the garbing of just such men as you.

\$25.00 to \$50.00 MacCarthy-Wilson Tailoring Co.

304-306 SOUTH 16TH ST. Near Southwest Corner 16th and Farnam Sts.

Don't Try Uncertain Recipes with this, that and the other recipes. Why waste time, money and patience when, you can get from your grocer, for 10 cents, a package of "OUR-PIE" Proparation—Lemon, Chocolate or Custard—for making ples that are so good that when you eat one plece you will want another? The way to please the men-folks is to give them good

> WHEN DOWN TOWN your noonday lunch at the NEW ILER GRAND CAPE Restaurant Prices Iler Grand Service

> > AMUSEMENTS.

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Friday Night Only MR. WILTON LACKAYE in Hall Caine's Four Act Play "THE BONDMAN"

Saturday Matinee and Night The Big Comedy Success That Played Here Last December

THE MAN OF THE HOUR Next Monday and Tuesday

MRS. PATRICK CAMPELL Monday The Second Mrs. Tanquery Tuesday ... The Motorious Mrs. Ebhamith PRICES 50c TO \$2.00. SEATS ON SALE.

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Harry Bransfield

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Reserved Seat Sale Opens

Friday Morning, March 6th, at 9:00 o'clock. PRICES: 50c 75c and \$1

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