Bell Doug. 616—Both Phones Reach All Depts.—Ind. A-1241

Twelve More Days for Christmas Shopping

This store is filled with good things that make useful and practical gifts—gifts for men, women and for your best friend.

Handkerchiefs

What can be more acceptable. Never have assortments been larger or values better than this great Christmas display. They are crisp and fresh, not a mussed or soiled lot. Whether you wish to pay 10c, 15c, 25c or up to $15, you should select early.

Holiday Ribbons

All the newest shades and fancy novelties are ready for the early Christmas shopper. A set of Dorothy Dainty Ribbons makes a suitable gift for misses and children. Mrs. David, who is an expert in making fancy bows, girdles, sashes, etc., is at our ribbon department and will be pleased to take special orders for Christmas giving.

Infants' Wear for Xmas

Just received a full line of white cashmere hand-embroidered, hand-made baby sacques and long wool wrappers, $1.00 to $10.00.

White wool cashmere squares or shawls, hand-embroidered, $1.50 to $5.00.

Infants' long, white wool cashmere hand-embroidered coats, silk linings, prices $12, $14, $20, $25.

Infants' long, white wool coats, made of batiste, bedford cord, cashmere and bengaline silk, prices $4.50, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $12.00, $14.

Money Saving Sales in the Cloak Department Friday

Ladies' Long Kimonos, $4.50 quality, Friday, at..... $2.25

Lovely Dress and Evening Waists

in cream, white and pale evening shades of silk messaline, reduced from
$9.50 to $5.00
$15.00 to $8.25
$18.00 to $10.50
$25.00 to $12.50

Money Saving Prices on Ladies' Fine Tailor Made Suits

$25.00 Suits at $15.00 $35.00 Suits at $25.00
$45.00 Suits at $30.00

Winter Coats

No store shows such a beautiful assortment of really new and desirable coats for Women. Prices all the way from $15 to $75.

Fine Furs

Mink—Black Lynx—Natural and Blended Squirrel. Fine choice styles.

Thompson Belden & Co.

agricultural advancement was it not that the leading economists of the country have recently brought it home to us that in spite of all that has been done in this direction in the last few years, the backwardness of American agriculture still threatens the United States with a future of stress and poverty, the beginnings of which many now living might see. I have in my mind a notable series of addresses by one of the biggest thinkers upon the economic problems of the United States in your public life today, Mr. James J. Hill.

Certain Sound Doctrines.

Speaking from knowledge which none can gainsay, he had annunciated certain propositions to which no exceptions have been taken, and which, if accepted, mean that nothing short of a complete revolution in modern ideas as to the position of the farming industry and of the workers upon the farm lands can save this republic from a grave economic situation in a few years and literal starvation a century hence.

Even what I have seen in these last few days, the tree won't die for the lack of better farming. Nebraska statesmen are fixedly determined to rely upon education as the great agency of agricultural progress. The scientist who can make some solid contributions to the practice of agriculture is gaining every day a higher position in the regard of the community—a queer change from the day I recall when we used to classify those who devoted themselves to any of the sciences underlying the industry by which we lived as "dog hunters." I should not wonder if in this agricultural state politicians would in future be expected to know something about agriculture, but that would be a revolution. From what I have seen in the last few days I am convinced that if Mr. James J. Hill could be among us he would feel that he is no longer "crying in the wilderness."

Now a word upon better business. Where, it seems to me, that farmers have been at even a greater disadvantage in the conduct of their industry than in the matter of applying the teaching of modern science to it, is in their methods of business.

Nothing interested me more when I was myself actively interested in farming in Nebraska than the total absence of all forms of agricultural co-operation which are universally resorted to in every progressive European rural country and which at the moment is one of the chief hopes of the Irish farmer.

Since those days, some co-operative undertakings have been organized and with great benefit to those who join in them, but I still think the principle of agricultural co-operation is little understood and that those who are in charge of agricultural education in the state would do well at least to give to their students a knowledge of what is being done in this direction in different portions of the United States and in other countries.

One of my chief reasons for being a strong advocate of a reorganization of the farmers' business along co-operative lines is that experience shows that wherever this step is taken the same organization which brings men together for mutual advantage in the business of their lives is always utilized for the far more important object of bringing them together for purposes of social and intellectual enjoyment and advancement. This brings me to my last and, to my mind, the most important aspect of the whole agricultural question—better living.

Commends President's Commission.

It is no time for those who have opinions upon the subject of the country life commission's inquiry to ventilate them. But it may possibly interest you to know from a foreign observer how the appointment of this commission, its personnel, and its work are regarded by those who are watching them from the outside. I have seen in reputable and influential American journals, not, I rejoice to say, in any of those of this city, scornful allusions to the commission and its work. The farmer, we are told, does not want to be uplifted, but to be left alone. He can be relied upon to uplift himself.

I know that a great many people think that the dullness of country life is going to be settled by such additions to modern civilization as the telephone, the automobile, the trolley car. Not long ago I met a friend of my ranching days who told me that life was completely changed in the Big Horn Basin, one of the loneliest, most inaccessible portions of the range over which I used to ride. I knew that the country could not have been thickly settled, and I asked him to what the improvement in social conditions was chiefly due. He said the telephone and he told me how a few days before we met he heard his wife go to the instrument and call up a lady friend at a ranch which I knew to be a long day's ride from where he lived. He heard her call out, "Say, I just forgot how you told me to put in that sleeve." "Now," he added, "if I had had to solve that problem, it would just have been h—l."

One hears, too, of the ranchman's wife doing out and leaving the the instrumen close to the sleeping baby's head and arranging with the postmistress that if the baby squalled some neighbor was to be asked to go and see what was the matter. I don't know any more about babies than I do about sleeves, but I should say this would be an excellent device for strengthening their lungs.

Conveniences Not Everything.

Well, I have no doubt that all these modern conveniences will do a great deal. But it must not be forgotten that while the country conditions will thus be greatly improved, the town is not going to remain stationary. The lure of the city will continue to operate on many minds. I recollect after I had been six or seven months on the range and when I came down to sell my cattle in Chicago, it was a real pleasure to me to walk the streets of Chicago. I enjoyed the clatter and the glare. I was quite happy flattening my nose against the store windows. A less congenial occupation, as I feel today, it would be hard to imagine, but the remembrance of the sensation has its lesson for me now.

There is my mind one way, and one way only, of building up a country life which will compete successfully with the life of the city. You have got, through education, and of course this will take time, to change the mental outlook of the country child. How this is to be done it is for those who are responsible for the education of each community to say. All I can do is to define the need as I see it, and I will do so in words which I have used at home.

Want Two Changes.

"We want," I said recently, "two changes in the rural mind." The physical environment of the farmer is replete with interest to the followers of almost every branch of natural science. That interest must be communicated to the agricultural classes according to their capabilities. 'Nature study,' I believe, is the latest term of the pedagogues for the revelation of the simple natural processes, but to make these processes interesting to the child you must first make them interesting to the teacher. The second change in the outlook relates to the spiritual rather than to the utilitarian side of education. Somehow or other, that intimacy with and affection for nature to which Wordsworth has given the highest expression must be engendered in the mind of the rural youth. In this way only will the countryman come to realize the beauty of the life about him, as through the teaching of science he will come to realize the truth."

Just one other illustration of educational zeal I will mention without names, but to those who have known western life as long as I have, many prominent names will occur. It is a common experience for men who took Horace Greeley's advice perhaps in the middle of the last century, to admit that they owed their good fortune largely to circumstances and to opportunities of the pioneer days, which no longer exist, but to recognise that for the generations which come after them, success in life, both in individuals and in communities, must depend mainly upon education. These men, inspired with the loftiest patriotism, have frequently left behind them richly endowed educational institutions, which are the wonder and the envy of European peoples. Omaha has profited by the existence of this spirit among its great citizens.

Now, I am just as certain as I am of my presence here that the democracy of such states as Nebraska and Iowa will not only maintain their faith in education, but will, as the years go by, express that faith in a broader, a higher and a more efficient manner. Education becomes really efficient only when the general body of citizens and the pedagogues so thoroughly understand and co-operate with each other that the different grades of education, general and technical, are closely related to the life of the community.

"CORN IS KING" IN FIERY LETTERS

Motto of Exposition Blazes from the Welcome Arch.

"Corn is King."

That is the motto which blazes forth in letters of fire from the "Welcome" arch in front of the city hall during the National Corn exposition.

The city was illuminated Wednesday night with all the splendor which has made Omaha, famous, for in addition to all the street decorations which are used during Ak-Sar-Ben the merchants have added many new signs which all unite in making the entire city a blaze of glory and beautiful enough for the coming of even as great a king as King Corn.

Merchants throughout the entire city are also vieing with each other in the splendor of their window decorations. While the Christmas season is at hand and all the merchants are desirous of showing as many articles of merchandise in the windows as possible, King Corn is not forgotten and nearly every large merchant house has the emblem of the Corn show in the decorations.

The hotels are a little slow in getting out their decorations and Thursday morning the Merchants hotel was the only hostelry in Omaha which had its windows decorated in honor of King Corn. Others say, however, they will soon be in line.

Some of the merchants have made some unique and splendid displays in honor of the corn exposition. These are too numerous to mention. Phil Armour at the Bennett company has wrought wonders by the use of cornstalks, which he has worked in the holiday goods. Colling at Brandeis' has gilded the natural cornstalks and worked up some splendid effects. Miller, Stewart & Beston have a window which makes the passersby stop and take notice. It is a old-fashioned husking bee, with the good wife and her daughter preparing the evening meal, while the burly tillers of the soil husk the corn with the assistance of a huge jug of cider.

The official corn show maiden is used in many of the window decorations and some genius has made a huge paper mache figure of the design of the corn show maiden which many are using. This same design is used in the beautiful transformation scene in the corn show maiden snow within the exposition building. Here the ear of corn is turned into the official corn show maiden before the very eyes of the public. The corn show management has adopted the Ak-Sar-Ben colors as the corn show colors and these are being used extensively.

COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION GOES

Holds Another Session in Omaha and Starts on Its Way.

"The farmer insisted on my staying to supper and I somewhat reluctantly gave in." E. A. Arnold, an Iowa creamery company agent, was telling the country life commission what he had learned at first hand of manners, customs, food, etc., in southern Iowa and northern Missouri.

"The woman of the house cooked some pork in a skillet and cooked it until it was as hard as sole leather. Then she fried potatoes for a few minutes in the grease left in the skillet and served the potatoes swimming in the grease. She took some bread out of the oven, but did not cut it, simply tearing it into hunks.

"She seemed to feel that a guest being present she should do something extra, so after lamenting that they had no pie she broke up some crackers, poured on this a little diluted milk, emptied some lemon extract into the bowl and put it on the table."

"How did you feel next morning?" inquired Dr. Stiles, the marine hospital service expert who is with the commission and in whom professional interest could not be kept down.

An expressive grimace was the only answer from Arnold. This speaker declared that farm conditions of farm life varied widely, but that fried food formed at least 20 per cent of the diet of farmers whose homes he had visited.

Immigration was a prominent theme Thursday morning. Captain J. F. Merry of Manchester, Ia., general immigration agent of the Illinois Central; Immigration Agents Schmidt of the Rock Island and Frisco lines and Kimberly of the Missouri Pacific were quizzed at length by Dean Bailey, Mr. Wallace, Dr. Stiles and A. J. Baird, a fourth member of the commission. All were questioned with particular reference to southern conditions—how the Italian succeeds, how southerners like him, whether he shows a tendency to intermarry with the negro, etc.

Another railroad man, F. Walters, general manager of the Northwestern, west of the Missouri, spoke when good roads were up for discussion. He announced his intention of starting a "good roads" special in Nebraska on the same plan he had done in Iowa previous to crossing the Missouri to work.

Captain Merry spoke highly of the Italian colonist, as did Schmit and Kimberly. None, however, would say that the peculiar labor problems of the south will be solved in great measure by bringing Italians there in numbers and each admitted that his railroad company would prefer to have northern farmers settle along its lines in southern and southwestern territory.

"The prohibition question comes in peculiarly here," remarked Dr. Stiles. "The wine-drinking Italian and the beer-drinking German may complicate the situation somewhat. The south wishes to stop the sale of liquor to negroes, because he becomes dangerous to women when under the influence of liquor. The presence in the south of many people who object to prohibition you can easily see, will be a complicating element."

Dr. Stiles also brought out by questions the fact that the small country slaughter houses of Nebraska are not subject to any inspection, and the dreadful unsanitary conditions here prevailing are subject to almost no check.

He also touched upon the almost total lack of sanitary conditions in the south, especially among the negroes and showed how enormous the ravages of typhoid are for this reason.

Dean L. H. Bailey of the college of agricultural, Cornell university, took a leading part in the questioning of the morning. Every question he put was a vital one and there was little chance to wiggle away from what he sought to bring out, as a witness has under a cross examination. Dr. Bailey looks the student and scholar. Tall, spare of frame and not full of face, his piercing eyes gleaming far behind gold spectacles, his manner is as incisive in suggestion as are his questions in fact.

The commission held another session in the ballroom of the Rome, Thursday afternoon and went to Council Bluffs at 4:30 to attend the Horticultural congress.

FARMER SAYS IT MAKES US THINK

One Visitor Who Gets the Real Spirit of the Corn Show.

"It makes us think."

Thus spoke one farmer from the Logan valley region to his neighbor as the two had just finished a look over the three miles of prize corn which is shown at the exposition. The remark was overheard by one of Omaha's most prominent men and he thought it showed the exposition was having its desired effect.

"It is really worth the price of admission to see this corn and it makes us wonder how the other fellow can do it. It makes us think," said the farmer.

"That is the main object of the exposition, to make the farmers think and to get them to better their crops, for by adding a few bushels to the acre to the farms of this surrounding country the entire populace will be benefited, and that is where you and I get on," said the merchant in telling of the conversation to a friend.

ALFALFA IS REALLY THE QUEEN

Has Palace at the Exposition Second Only to Corn.

"Alfalfa is Queen."

That sign should have its place beside the "Corn is King" sign on the triemphal arch in front of the city hall, for it is the truth.

Occupying one end of a new exposition building is the alfalfa exhibit, and here, besides the commercial exhibits, is the throne of Queen Alfalfa. It is one of the most beautiful spots in the entire exposition building, is this canopy which has been builded by the Nebraska Alfalfa association. The queen's throne is in the shape of an ancient spring house and is built of alfalfa and lighted by electric lights. In the center of the spring house sits the queen, who is made entirely of alfalfa, and someone has done a neat piece of work in preparing the exhibit.

ROBBERS HOLD UP FAST TRAIN

Great Northern Eastbound Passenger Stopped by Bandits—Fireman Saves Express Car.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 10.—Three men held-up east-bound Great Northern train, No. 4, near Hillyard, this state, early this morning and robbed the mail car. The presence of mind of W. Perrin, the fireman, prevented the looting of the express car, which carried a large amount of money, including $20,000, consigned from a Spokane bank to a Montana town.

Perrin uncoupled the mail and baggage cars from the train instead of the express car, and the bandits, who had the fireman covered with revolvers, did not notice the trick. The robbers ran the engine and the two cars some miles further on and then fled the mail car and escaped. It is supposed that they have made their way back to Spokane. The amount of their booty is unknown.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
Pazo OINTMENT guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

PROGRAM.

College-High School Day, Friday

IN CONCERT HALL

Address by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, probably the assistant secretary, Dr. William Hays.
Music, March—The Prince of the Plains.....Dalbey
Address by Hon. W. R. Mellor, secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.
Music—Poppies (a Japanese romance).....Moret
Meeting of the Board of Regents, University of Nebraska.
Music—The Society Swing.....Frantzen
Mr. Funk is arranging other events for this day's program.
Signal engagement of the Ames (Ia.) Agricultural College band.

AFTERNOON.

Music by George Green and his band.
"The New Tipperary," (characteristic Irish two-step).....Fulton and Helf
"Czardas' Last Love," (Hungarian theme).....Braham
Overture—The Fall of Jericho.....Mallinchand
"Sweetmeats," (a rag two-step).....Wenrich
Evening in concert hall.
8 P. M.—Concert by Glee club, University of Nebraska.

PART ONE.

College song:
Stein Song ..... Bullard
Glee Club.
Boston Ideal .....Cramer
Mandolin Orchestra.
Chanson Du Toreador.....Bizet
B. B. Gillespie.
(a) Lullaby ..... Brahms
(b) On the Sea .....Buck
Glee Club.
Border Ballad .....Cowan
George Johnson.
Whistling Solo .....
G. J. Ireland.
Landsighting ..... Greig
Glee Club.

PART TWO—MINSTRELSY.

Comedians:
Jassamine.....G. W. William
Orpheus .....E. R. Harnly
Cudoma .....Edward Johnston
Rastus .....Murray French
Johnny .....L. J. T. Kirkup
Pansy .....G. R. Savin
Interlocutor, B. B. Gillespie.
Musical numbers:
Opening chorus .....
Romeo and Juliet.....
....Messrs. Stahl, Ireland and Club
Camp Meeting Time.....
Jassamine, Orpheus, Cudoma, Rastus, Johnny, Pansy.
"Goodbye, Mr. Greenback..M. C. French
Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground....
J. A. Mould and double quartet.
"I'm Going Away" .....Cudoma
Closing chorus.....

HOLEPROOF SOX
REDUCED TO
$1.50 A BOX
Of 6 Pairs.
PRAY FOR MEN
510 So. 16 th.

ARGUE LABOR TEST CASE

Buck Stove Suit Before Court of Appeals.

APPEAL FROM GOULD INJUNCTION

Foundation of Strike Alleged to Exist in Right of Free Speech—Federation Wields Immense Power.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The big labor test case, with former democratic presidential candidate, Alton B. Parker of New York, among the counsel and the executive heads of the American Federation of Labor, with its 2,000,000 members, arrayed against the Buck's Stove and Range company of St. Louis, affiliated with great manufacturing interests in the country, was argued today in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. The case is on appeal from the injunction granted by Judge Gould of the district supreme court, restraining the federation from continuing the name of the Bucks company on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the organization's organ, the Federationists. Counsel for the federation officials opened the arguments, urging reversal of the lower court. The injunction was granted against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the federation. Counsel claimed the injunction was inderogation of the rights of labor organization and an abuse of the injunction power of the courts.

Answering, Justice Van Orsdel, as to the right of an employe to prevent his employer from continuing business by taking on new hands, Attorney Ralston declared that the foundation of such a right was the power of free speech, by which means an employe might dissuade a prospective successor from taking up the work which he had dropped. Counsel strenuously denied that the method adopted by the federation to prevent the sale of the product of the St. Louis concern amounted to an unlawful conspiracy, or that the means used constituted an unlawful boycott. Counsel for the Bucks company asked that the injunction be continued in effect, and dwelt on the enormous damage that an organization like the federation, with the power it wields through its great membership, can inflict.

CHARLES E. DAVIS NOT GUILTY

(Continued from First Page.)

when called up on the telephone by The Bee and asked for a statement on the case.

"I can't say anything until the jury comes in," he said.

"But the jury is in," he was advised.

"Oh, is that so? Well, I didn't know it," he replied with some spirit of anxiety and concern. "What is it?"

When told it was not guilty, Mr. English said:

"Well,, it was a case that I thought called for the most vigorous prosecution and I exhausted the resources of my office. I did my best to make a vigorous prosecution. Of course, it is not for me to comment on the verdict of the jury. The trial is over and the case closed.

"Will Abbie Rice be prosecuted?" was asked.

"I should say not," he replied quickly.

MRS. RICE CRIES WHEN FREED

Will Rejoin Husband Soon—Glad Davis Was Acquitted.

Upon the instructions of the county attorney, Mrs. Abbie Rice was on Thursday discharged from custody. The woman has been held in the matron's department of the city jail since a few days after the tragedy, held merely as a witness and not under suspicion of having committed the crime herself.

Though she has been released from custody, Mrs. Rice will remain with the matron at the jail for a few days or a week, perhaps, until her father can make some arrangements for her care, or until her husband is in a position to send for her. The woman's husband, a soldier, is now in Boston, but he has written his wife that he will make a home for her as soon as possible, when he will send for her.

When Chief of Police Donahue notified Mrs. Rice Thursday morning that she was at liberty to go where she pleased, she broke down and cried in the matron's department, declaring that she did not want to leave Mrs. Gibbons, the matron, who had been kind to her during the three months' incarceration and who advised her to lead a different life in the future. She told the matron that she was the first friend she had for a long time and that she wanted to stay with her. This could not be, and the county attorney advised her to accept her husband's proposals and go back to him.

Mrs. Rice, in company with Matron Gibbons, visited the county attorney Thursday noon and had a long conference with that official. Following this conference she said:

"I will stay with the matron, who has been so kind to me, for a few days, a week maybe, until my father can make some arrangements for me until my husband is ready for me to go to him," said Mrs. Rice. "My father has written me that he will look out for me at present, and I will do what he says, though I will never go to my old home in Des Moines. That is one city I will never see again. I would like to stay with the matron, but as that cannot be I must certainly leave Omaha. It would never do for me to stay here with the old associates and the old companions, for I am firmly resolved to leave the old life and live as a decent woman should in the future.

"Where my husband and I will go I, of course, do not know as yet, but we will go to some town where I am not known and where I will not be pointed out everywhere, as I am here. No, I will not change my name. There are lots of Rices in the country and in another town where I am not known and where this case is not known I can live a quiet life and no one know who I am or what I was."

Asked if she were glad Davis came clear, Mrs. Rice said:

"I guess I am glad Mr. Davis was freed, because if he had been convicted they might have held me, wouldn't they?" she said. "I only told what I knew of the case, of what happened before. Of course, I did not see Mr. Davis shoot the doctor, and you know there is always doubt, and he may not have fired the shot. Anyway, I am glad he was not found guilty, for now I am free, too, and if he had been convicted I don't know what they would have done with me."

MRS. RUSTIN LEAVES OMAHA

Takes Two Children to Haverhill, Mass., to Make Home.

Mrs. Rustin, widow of Dr. Fred Rustin, has taken her two little girls and gone to Haverhill, Mass., her old home and the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. How, to reside permanently. Her father is an invalid and mother in poor health. Mrs. How was in Omaha with Mrs. Rustin for a time after the tragedy. Mrs. Rustin left Omaha Tuesday.

MEN WITH MONEY DISAPPEAR

Possibility Gang Infests Territory Bordering on Nebraska to Murder and Rob.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Is that part of the Missouri river where South Dakota and Nebraska join, infested by a desperate band of murderers who make a practice of killing and robbing at isolated points anyone whom they find with large sums of money?

This is the question that is agitating some of the residents of that part of Gregory county which is tributary to the "Big Muddy." The mysterious disappearance of three persons in the course of a few months, who were known to have large sums of money in their possession when last seen alive, has given rise to the belief that the missing men were murdered and robbed, after which their bodies were hidden, either by being buried in the ground at some remote point or by being weighted down and thrown into the Missouri river.

It is only a few months ago that "Tod" McPherson, a well known farmer and stock feeder of Bon Homme county, disappeared as though the earth had opened up and swallowed him. He had gone to the west side of the river with a large sum in cash in his possession for the purpose of purchasing a herd of cattle of which he had been informed. Soon after reaching the west side of the river he disappeared, and from that day to this not the slightest trace of him has been found.

The more recent victims of the supposed mysterious murderers were the Stegmeyer brothers, who last month disappeared from their home at an isolated point near the little town of St. Charles, situated in Gregory county. So far as known the brothers had never had trouble with anyone, and there was not the slightest reason why they should voluntarily make their disappearance.

It was believed when they first disappeared that their money was safe in some bank, but it has since been discovered that such was not the case, and that the brothers made a practice of keeping in their possession large aggregate sums which they had saved.

This has given rise to the belief that the brothers were murdered and robbed, and that their bodies were then secreted by being buried in some out-of-the-way ravine, or were hauled to the Missouri river and after being weighted down with rocks were thrown into the stream.

Like the case of "Tod" McPherson, not the slightest trace has been found of either of the brothers. If a regularly organized band of murderers is at work in that region they are very shrewd and manage to keep their tracks well covered.

You Will Be Welcome.

Corn show visitors are cordially invited to inspect our modern brewery. Twenty-fourth and Ames, or 36th and Ames car takes you right to our door. Come out and see us.

STORZ BREWING COMPANY.

THE PURITAN-HUB LAUNDRY
Correct Launderers of Gentlemen's Linen
Phone: Harney 1771.

No Christmas Is Complete
without Perfume in some form. There is certainly some one of your friends who will appreciate a bottle of nice Extract or Toilet Water. Why not give them the best when it can be bought for less than some ask for the poorer grades. See our line and prices before buying:
75c Pinaud's Lilas De France.....49c
$1.00 La Trefle Extract, oz.....49c
50c Colgate's Italian Violets, oz.....25c
HOWELL DRUG CO.,
Middle the Block. Hotel Loyal.

BRANDEIS
Bought an Entire
TOLEDO, OHIO, RETAIL
Clothing Stock
OVERCOATS and SUITS WORTH up to $22.50, at $10
On Sale Saturday

Greatest Clothing Bargain Event in our history. Your choice of any Suit or Overcoat from this purchase—worth up to $22.50—
at $10
SATURDAY
J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS BOSTON STORE OMAHA

When a Boy
has acquired a bank book, he immediately becomes interested in the way interest accumulates and learns of the "earning value" of money. He partially forgets the "spending value" in his new knowledge. Teach the boy to save his money.
Our facilities are arranged to help you.
Oldest, largest and strongest Savings Bank in Nebraska.
City Savings Bank
16th and Douglas Sts.

Where to eat.

Meal Tickets Free at Hanson's
Every person who takes a meal at Toll Hanson's basement restaurant may guess the number who visit there during the day. Every day the nearest guess wins a meal book.
Toll Hanson's Lunch Room
The most attractive, brightest, airiest and most economical lunch room in Omaha.

Friday IS Fish Day
....AT....
The Calumet
1411-13 Douglas St.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S THEATER
MADAME NAZIMOVA
—TONIGHT—
HEDDA GABLER
—Saturday Matinee—
A DOLL'S HOUSE
—Saturday Evening
COMTESSE COQUETTE
SUNDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS
MARTIN AND EMERY, PLAYERS
WITH MARY SHAW IN
THE REVELATION

CREIGHTON **Orpheum** PHONES DOUG. 494 IND. A 1494
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
Mats.—Every day, 2:15; every night, 8:15
Violet Black and company; the Trapnell family; Ben Welch; Foy and Clark; the Astaires; Dick Lynch; "General" Edward Lavine, and kinodrome.
Prices—10c, 25c and 50c

BURWOOD
Phones: Doug. 1506; Ind. A-1506.
Mats.: Tues. Thurs. Sat.
Gorgeous Production of "SALOME" By Oscar Wilde
Weird, Terrible, Yet Withal, Fascinating.
SUN.—Lorna Elliott as CAMILLE

KRUG THEATER
TONIGHT—MATINEE SATURDAY—
Porter J. White's Magnificent Production of
FAUST
SUNDAY — STRONGHEART.

Gifts for Children
Along with the toys you'll want some gifts of real merit—something practical to wear—no place so well equipped to care for your needs as is this store. One whole building full of wearing apparel for young people.

GIFTS FOR BABES

Teddy Bears, $1.75, $1.25 and 95c
Puss-in-Boots, Monkeys and Dogs, $1.95 and $1.00
Jointed, Kid-body or Dressed Dolls, $7.50, $5.00, $3.50 to 50c
Baby Coat Hangers, satin covered, $1.00, 85c and 50c
Clothes Racks of Burnt Wood, $1.95 and $1.25
Fancy Covered Hot Water Bottles, $1.75 and $1.25
Satin Covered Trinket Boxes, $1.00, 85c, 50c and 29c
Safety Pin Cases, $1.00 and 50c
Hoop Rattles, at 50c
Satin Armlets, 50c and 35c
Fancy Straw or Celluloid Rattles, 95c, 85c, 50c and 29c
Hand Painted Toilet Sets for Babies, $3.50, $2.50, $1.95 and $1.25
String Dolls and Rag Dolls, 58c, 50c and 29c
Eskimo Dolls, at 25c
Baby Record Books, $1.75, 85c and 50c
Fine Zephyr Bootees, 50c, 39c, 25c and 15c
Kid Moccasins, 75c, 50c and 29c
Bibs, $1.25 to 10c
Silk Knitted Veils, 75c, 50c and 30c
Sacques and Night-in-Gales, 75c, 50c and 30c
Knitted, Cashmere and Flannelette, $3.50, $2.25, $1.15, 39c and 25c
Flannel and Cashmere Shawls, $2.50, $1.65, $1.00 and 58c
Crib Blankets, $3.50 to $1.25
Carriage Afgans and Fur Robes, $18.00, $12.00, $7.50, $3.95 and $2.25
Infants' Long Kimonos and Bath Robes, $3.50, $2.25, $1.75 and 95c
Crocheted Bedroom Slippers, 90c, 75c and 50c
Bonita Soft Sole Shoes, in kid or silk, 50c and 60c

BENSON & THORNE CO.
Lilliputian Bazaar
1515-1517 DOUGLAS STREET