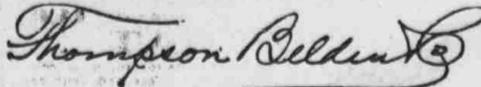


Waists, Petticoats, Lingerie Dresses and Negligee House Garments

Everything new and dainty. Every garment made expressly for us. Fabric, styles and make of the highest class. Everything is moderately priced at this store.

See the Easter Novelties in our 16th Street Window.



B-4-3-09

But my friends, he said, Governor Shallenberger was elected on a home rule platform and I believe when the show comes he will deliver the goods.

OMAHA'S RACE FROM LINCOLN

All Protestants Against Closing Bill

The crusaders have returned from Lincoln on several afternoon trains, though the bulk of those in favor of the daylight saloon bill came on the special at 5:45.

Neither army came back with victory perched on their banners, though both laid claims to ultimate success.

The governor gave an audience to both factions, despite his announcement following the unexpected death of former Governor Poynter that he would not consider the bill Monday.

Thirty men composed the committee of business men chosen by the 900 crusaders against the bill to lay their case before Governor Shallenberger.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

The Omaha men chosen from the regiment of crusaders to march around the governor, break their pitchers at the psychological moment and let their light in on him were: John Dezel, W. A. Faxton, Jr., Thomas J. Flynn, Ralph Kitchin, F. L. Haller, Thomas J. O'Brien, Lee Bridges, G. F. Brucker, F. A. Nash, T. J. O'Connor, L. J. Tope, F. W. Judson, C. J. Karbach, P. E. Redman, John E. Reagan, Harry B. Zimmann, J. A. Mohr, Joseph Hayden, I. J. Dunn, J. B. Rahn and C. B. Eber.

TRACK TEAM IN TRAINING

Squads at University Are Getting Into Form.

BIG MEET AT DES MOINES

Nebraska Athletics Looking Forward to Events of Missouri Valley Conference—Date for Ames Game.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—(Special.)—The official opening of the training season for the track candidates, which has been delayed several times during the last three weeks, took place this week.

The Cornhuskers will be divided into two practice squads this spring, one working out on the campus and the other going to the state fair grounds each day for training.

These will include the candidates in the weight jumps and pole vault at the fair grounds and the other candidates will have quarters where they will dress and prepare for the track.

As planned now, the long distance runners will dress at the university gymnasium and run out to the fair grounds, train there and run back to the campus again.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

SEEKS DEATH OF STANDARD

Attorney Kellogg Begins Argument to Dissolve Oil Trust.

BARES ROCKEFELLER COMBINE

Lawyer for the Government Discusses in Detail the Organization of the Great Combine.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—At 10 o'clock this morning Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General Frank B. Kellogg filed his brief of 1,400 printed pages with the clerk of the United States circuit court of this city, and a few moments later commenced his argument, after two years of evidence taking, in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil corporation of New Jersey for alleged violations of the Sherman act.

The argument was heard by the full circuit court bench—Judges Sanborn, Van Devanter, Hook and Adams. With Mr. Kellogg for the government was Assistant Attorney General C. B. Morrison of Chicago.

He will argue certain phases of the government's case. The defense has had a score of counsel present, including his principal attorneys—Messrs. Milburn of New York, Rosenthal of Chicago, Johnson of Philadelphia and Watson of Pittsburg.

The importance of the case to lawyers and laymen alike resulted in a crowded court room when the arguments commenced.

With his title by degrees of preliminary or generalities, Mr. Kellogg plunged into his subject. He commenced with a rather full review of the evidence taken by the government, before discussing the law applicable to his case.

He told of the combination effected by John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler in 1870, declared, to effect a monopoly of the petroleum trade, both domestic and export. It was at that moment, according to the federal lawyers, that the alleged illegal conspiracy to monopolize the oil trade of the country was conceived, later, said Mr. Kellogg, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Oliver T. Payne and Charles M. Pratt were taken into the conspiracy by the other defendants.

Review Three Periods. To tell more clearly the story of Standard Oil, the special attorney divided the alleged conspiracy into three periods—the first from 1870 to 1882, when it was, he said, a simple combination acting in harmony with its stock interests pooled in the hands of three trustees. From 1882, continued Mr. Kellogg, the defendants, the Standard Oil trust, declared illegal by the Ohio courts, was liquidated, and from 1889 to the present time, said Mr. Kellogg, concluding that portion of his narrative, has taken the form of a holding corporation, the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, controlling subsidiary corporations in alleged violation of trade and other laws.

Mr. Kellogg then proceeded to retrace his steps and went into the history of the first period, from 1870 to 1882, with great care and descriptive detail.

Unfair Competition Charged. In the brief history of the company from its inception to the present time is reviewed and the declaration is made that the testimony shows that the various defendants have from the first pursued a system of unfair competition against their competitors, whereby the independent companies selling and marketing petroleum have either been driven out of business or their business so restricted that the Standard Oil company has practically controlled the price and distribution of the products of petroleum in the United States.

This system, it is contended, has taken the form of price cutting in various localities, while keeping up high prices or raising them still higher in other localities where no competition exists; of paying rebates to customers as a part of their system of price cutting; of obtaining secret information as to competitive business, largely through bribing railway employes, and using their secret information to procure the countermanding of orders of independent producers and to facilitate the price cutting policy; of the use of so-called independent companies, which companies held out by the Standard Oil company as independent which are engaged in price cutting, while the Standard Oil company maintains the price through its well known companies and other abusive competitive methods against the competitors.

One of the evidences of the monopoly of the defendants, it is charged, is its enormous earnings. These earnings are summarized as follows: The Standard Oil trust and the Standard Oil company on an investment of \$29,024,000, had earned up to the end of 1906, \$328,735,782. "Adding the estimated profits of 1907 and 1908, we have substantially," the brief states, "a \$1,900,000,000 earned by this company in 27 years on an original investment of about \$29,000,000."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

TRACK TEAM IN TRAINING

Squads at University Are Getting Into Form.

BIG MEET AT DES MOINES

Nebraska Athletics Looking Forward to Events of Missouri Valley Conference—Date for Ames Game.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—(Special.)—The official opening of the training season for the track candidates, which has been delayed several times during the last three weeks, took place this week.

The Cornhuskers will be divided into two practice squads this spring, one working out on the campus and the other going to the state fair grounds each day for training.

These will include the candidates in the weight jumps and pole vault at the fair grounds and the other candidates will have quarters where they will dress and prepare for the track.

As planned now, the long distance runners will dress at the university gymnasium and run out to the fair grounds, train there and run back to the campus again.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

The annual Missouri valley conference track meet, to be held in Des Moines on June 5, will be an invitation affair. The active and alumni committees in charge of the annual games decided upon this change at a joint meeting in Des Moines last week.

SEEKS DEATH OF STANDARD

Attorney Kellogg Begins Argument to Dissolve Oil Trust.

BARES ROCKEFELLER COMBINE

Lawyer for the Government Discusses in Detail the Organization of the Great Combine.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—At 10 o'clock this morning Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General Frank B. Kellogg filed his brief of 1,400 printed pages with the clerk of the United States circuit court of this city, and a few moments later commenced his argument, after two years of evidence taking, in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil corporation of New Jersey for alleged violations of the Sherman act.

The argument was heard by the full circuit court bench—Judges Sanborn, Van Devanter, Hook and Adams. With Mr. Kellogg for the government was Assistant Attorney General C. B. Morrison of Chicago.

He will argue certain phases of the government's case. The defense has had a score of counsel present, including his principal attorneys—Messrs. Milburn of New York, Rosenthal of Chicago, Johnson of Philadelphia and Watson of Pittsburg.

The importance of the case to lawyers and laymen alike resulted in a crowded court room when the arguments commenced.

With his title by degrees of preliminary or generalities, Mr. Kellogg plunged into his subject. He commenced with a rather full review of the evidence taken by the government, before discussing the law applicable to his case.

He told of the combination effected by John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler in 1870, declared, to effect a monopoly of the petroleum trade, both domestic and export. It was at that moment, according to the federal lawyers, that the alleged illegal conspiracy to monopolize the oil trade of the country was conceived, later, said Mr. Kellogg, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Oliver T. Payne and Charles M. Pratt were taken into the conspiracy by the other defendants.

Review Three Periods. To tell more clearly the story of Standard Oil, the special attorney divided the alleged conspiracy into three periods—the first from 1870 to 1882, when it was, he said, a simple combination acting in harmony with its stock interests pooled in the hands of three trustees. From 1882, continued Mr. Kellogg, the defendants, the Standard Oil trust, declared illegal by the Ohio courts, was liquidated, and from 1889 to the present time, said Mr. Kellogg, concluding that portion of his narrative, has taken the form of a holding corporation, the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, controlling subsidiary corporations in alleged violation of trade and other laws.

Mr. Kellogg then proceeded to retrace his steps and went into the history of the first period, from 1870 to 1882, with great care and descriptive detail.

Unfair Competition Charged. In the brief history of the company from its inception to the present time is reviewed and the declaration is made that the testimony shows that the various defendants have from the first pursued a system of unfair competition against their competitors, whereby the independent companies selling and marketing petroleum have either been driven out of business or their business so restricted that the Standard Oil company has practically controlled the price and distribution of the products of petroleum in the United States.

This system, it is contended, has taken the form of price cutting in various localities, while keeping up high prices or raising them still higher in other localities where no competition exists; of paying rebates to customers as a part of their system of price cutting; of obtaining secret information as to competitive business, largely through bribing railway employes, and using their secret information to procure the countermanding of orders of independent producers and to facilitate the price cutting policy; of the use of so-called independent companies, which companies held out by the Standard Oil company as independent which are engaged in price cutting, while the Standard Oil company maintains the price through its well known companies and other abusive competitive methods against the competitors.

One of the evidences of the monopoly of the defendants, it is charged, is its enormous earnings. These earnings are summarized as follows: The Standard Oil trust and the Standard Oil company on an investment of \$29,024,000, had earned up to the end of 1906, \$328,735,782. "Adding the estimated profits of 1907 and 1908, we have substantially," the brief states, "a \$1,900,000,000 earned by this company in 27 years on an original investment of about \$29,000,000."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Further on the brief says: "It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil company it has during ten of fifteen years actually increased the price of its product, and this a good deal more than the price of other products throughout the country, although the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

TREMONT ARROW COLLARS In the "TREMONT" there has been successfully produced a collar combining comfort with smart appearance.

Home Money for Home Buyers Each year finds Omaha people more largely financing home enterprises. This association, by loaning home money, has assisted several thousand people in building or buying homes in Omaha and South Omaha during the past few years, and is now ready to handle a still larger number of securities of this kind.

The Conservative Savings & Loan Ass'n. 1614 Harney Street, Omaha.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century.

NAPLES' TRIBUTE TO TEDDY (Continued from First Page.) various hotels where prominent Americans are stopping.

Calumet Baking Powder The only high-class Baking Powder sold at a moderate price.

Hunyadi Janos Best Natural Laxative Water This standard and popular aperient water is the best remedy for indigestion and irregularity of the bowels and stomach.

VOTE ON TARIFF BILL FRIDAY (Continued from First Page.) tricts and "for God's sake hasten the passage of the bill."

CHINESE CANNOT BECOME CITIZENS OF FOREIGN STATES New Law of Naturalization is Formally Promulgated at Peking.

Our Tribute To the forthcoming carnival of Easter Modes One may take it for granted that all the VERY properly attired "small women" seen on the style thoroughfares on Easter, have been attired HERE—for where else CAN she wear "22 to 28" be fitted so faultlessly—so precisely?

At \$25, \$35 to \$45 Send for New, Illustrated Catalog.