

Those "Arnold" Goods

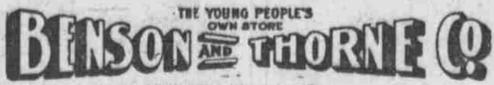
The "Arnold" Knit Lap and Carriage Pad

These are made of absorbent materials, amply thick, fleecy lined and neatly edged with silk binding. The lap pad is to be spread on the lap when holding baby. The carriage pad is to use when taking the baby out for a ride.

Lap pad 18x18 inches, 50 cents.

Carriage pad 20x36 inches, 90 cents.

Ask for an "Arnold" catalogue, Infants' Department.



1518-1520 Farnam Street

239 increases and 1,150 items of the dutiable list unchanged, but this did not represent the fair proportion in most of the reductions and the increases because the duties were decreased on those articles which had a consumption value of nearly \$5,000,000, while they were increased on those articles which had a consumption value of less than \$1,000,000.

Advance on Luxuries. I repeat, therefore, that this was a downward revision. It was not downward with reference to like or unlike or high priced cottons in the nature of luxuries. It was downward in respect to nearly all other articles except woollens, which were not affected at all. Certainly it was not promised that the rates on luxuries should be reduced. The revenues were falling off; there was a deficit promised, and it was essential that the revenues should be increased. It was no violation of the promise to increase the revenues by increasing the tax on luxuries provided there was downward revision on all other articles.

The substantial defect in compliance with the promise of the platform was the failure to reduce woollens. Does that defect so color the reputation of the party as to make it a breach of faith leading to its condemnation. I do not think so. Parties are like men. Revisions are like the work of men—they are not perfect. The changes which this tariff effected was a marked change downward in the rate of the duties, and a marked change upward in the rate of the duties, and a marked change in the rate of the duties, and a marked change in the rate of the duties.

Value of Tariff Board. More than all this, the new tariff act has provided for the appointment of a tariff board to secure impartial evidence upon which, when a revision of the tariff seems wise, we shall have at hand the data from which can be determined with some degree of accuracy the difference between the cost of producing articles abroad and the cost of producing them in this country.

Average Rate of Duty Paid. The bureau of statistics is authority for the statement that during the first six months of the operation of the Payne law, which has just ended, the average rate of duty paid on all dutiable imports was 21.99 per cent ad valorem. The average rate of duty paid on all imports for the same six months for the four preceding years under the Dingley law was 24.02.

Enduring Power is lowered by coffee; and endurance is an essential to permanent success. Use POSTUM for steady strength. "There's a Reason"

china for the reception in places remote from banks, and among people who fear banks, of that which but for the opportunity they would not save and spend. The low interest offered to it, that of 3 per cent, prevents such postal savings banks from interfering with regular savings banks whose rate of interest always is in excess of 3 per cent. In the present stage of the senate bill, there have been inserted amendments drawn apparently for the purpose of having money deposited as savings in government postoffices distributed through the locality where deposited in the banks, state and national, and when deposited to make it impossible for the trustee of the fund appointed under the law to withdraw the money for investment in any other form.

Amendment May Defeat Law. I regard such an amendment as likely to defeat the law, first, because it takes away a feature which is essential to it in the law to assure its constitutionality. If the law provided that the trustees to be appointed under the law, with the funds thus deposited, could meet the financial exigencies of the government by purchasing a redemption of the same at 3 per cent and other bonds, the measure would certainly be within the federal power, because the postal banks would then clearly be an instrument of the national government in borrowing money. We have no doubt about the constitutionality of such a measure, with respect to which we owe a duty to the owners to see that those bonds may be taken care of without reduction below the par value thereof, but the law as it stands is not so certain.

Bill Produces Revenue. For the production of revenue the Payne law is even more an improvement on the Dingley bill. During the six months that the Payne tariff was in force, from August 5 to the night of February 5, the customs receipts amounted to \$186,902,558.54. Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff the semi-annual average was \$181,147,515.86. Under the Dingley tariff the semi-annual average was \$185,245,441.54. Under the Wilson tariff the monthly average was \$13,897,937.65. Under the Dingley tariff the monthly average was \$13,710,973.44, while under the Payne tariff the monthly average has been \$17,677,142.74, or 190 per cent greater than the monthly average under the Wilson tariff and 25 per cent greater than the monthly average under the Dingley tariff.

Not a Defeat. As the country increases in population the customs receipts increase, but even considering the population the increase in the tariff receipts has been marked. Under the Wilson tariff the average annual customs receipts per capita were \$3.38; under the Dingley tariff \$3.25, while under the Payne tariff they are \$3.71. There is no doubt that the Payne tariff has been in force the total receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been \$323,999,251.91, while the disbursements have been \$323,733,283.08, showing that the expenditures exceeded the receipts by only \$265,963.17, with no collection as yet from the corporation law, or the part of the revenue last year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by over \$400,000. This showing indicates that under the present customs law the deficit will be promptly wiped out, and that to meet our normal expenditures we shall have ample revenue. I therefore venture to repeat the statement, we have had occasion to make before, that the present customs law is the best customs law that ever has been passed, and it is most significant in this that it indicates on the part of the republican party the adoption of a policy of change from an increase in duties to a reduction of duties to effect an increase of revenue at the same time.

The act has furnished to the executive the power to apply the maximum and minimum clauses in order to prevent undue competition with the products of foreign countries and this is securing additional conditions in respect to impositions on our foreign trade. The act has done justice to the Philippine islands by giving them free trade with the United States. Value of Tariff Board. More than all this, the new tariff act has provided for the appointment of a tariff board to secure impartial evidence upon which, when a revision of the tariff seems wise, we shall have at hand the data from which can be determined with some degree of accuracy the difference between the cost of producing articles abroad and the cost of producing them in this country.

The great difficulty in the hearing and discussion of the present tariff bill was the absence of satisfactory and credible evidence on either side of the issue as to lower or higher tariffs. The importer on the one hand and the manufacturer on the other were present to give their fallible judgments affected by their own pecuniary interests as to the terms under investigation. Men who were struggling to find the truth were greatly perplexed by the conflicting testimony. The tariff bill authorizes the president to expend \$75,000 in employing persons to investigate the administration of the maximum and minimum clause and to assist him and other officers of the government in the administration of the tariff law. I have considered this to mean that I may use the board appointed under this law not only to look into the tariff, but also to examine the question in respect to each item in our tariff bill, what the cost of production of the merchandise is and what its cost is abroad. This is not an easy task for a man who is not an expert in the matter. I expect to apply to congress this year for the sum of \$250,000 to organize a force through which this investigation may go on and the results be recorded for the use of the executive and congress when they desire to avail themselves of the record. In this way any subsequent revision may be carried on with the aid of data secured officially and without regard to its argumentative effect upon the question of raising or lowering the tariff as a whole. Therefore, I do not hesitate to repeat that the republican party has substantially complied with its promise in respect to the tariff, and that it has set itself strongly in the right direction toward lower tariffs and further reduced the means by which such lower tariffs can be properly and safely fixed.

Postal Savings Banks. The republican national platform contained the following: "I favor the establishment of a postal savings bank for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift." A bill has been introduced to establish a postal savings bank. The great difficulty in the bill seems to have been to secure a proper provision for the management and investment of the money deposited. The great advantage of a postal savings bank is the encouragement to thrift of those whose means are so small that they are unable to deposit money in any other way. A government depository keeps them away from saving. A government promise to repay seems to be especially effective in leading people to save and deposit their savings. The machinery of the Postoffice department, with its 6,000 postoffices and 40,000 money order offices offers an economical and far-reaching means for the conservation of the public funds for the reclamation of lands according to their greatest utility and the vesting of power in the executive to dispose of coal, phosphate, oil and mineral lands, and of water power sites in such a way as to prevent their monopoly, and to secure to the people the greatest benefit from the water power sites already introduced, and will doubtless in a form approved by congress be made into law. The subject has attracted the widest interest and its importance is becoming more and more impressed upon the American people.

Roots, Barks, Herbs, That have great medicinal power, are raised to their highest efficiency, for purifying and enriching the blood, as they are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. 6252 testimonials received by actual count in two years—no record paralleled in the history of medicine. Be sure to take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring. Get it today. It will make you feel better, look better, eat and sleep better. Get it in tablet form or chocolate tablets called Sarsaparilla. Dose 21.

CHANZY DEAD FLOAT ASHORE

Believed 137 Drowned on Steamer Off Coast of Minorca.

SOLE SURVIVOR IS DEMENTED

Only One of the Victims is an American, Member of Vaudeville Troupe—Believed Machinery Went Wrong.

PALEMA, Island of Majorca, Feb. 12.—Bodies were floating ashore today from the wreck of the steamer General Chanzy, which was wrecked on Wednesday night on board. The survivors posted men along the coast to recover the bodies and also to watch for small boats, in a desperate hope that some of those aboard might have escaped. Marcel Rodet, the Algerian customs official, the only known survivor, was still unable today to give a lucid account of the disaster. When the vessel went down he clung to a piece of wreckage and was washed ashore.

When tossed on the rocks he was rendered insensible and in this state remained throughout the night. In the morning, he wandered about aimlessly most of the day, finally stumbling into the village of Ciudadela, almost demented. From his rambling story, the authorities first learned of the disaster and rushed help to the nearest land point. They found a mass of wreckage piled up on the coast. The villagers say that even if the small boats had been launched they could not have lived in the sea that raged Wednesday night. The Spanish officials state that a powerful light will be immediately erected on the island of Minorca in the hope that further wreckage at this dangerous place may be averted.

Owing to the difficulties of communication between the villages in the absence of telegraph lines, few additional details of the wreck reached here today. The route of the Algerian boats is particularly treacherous in bad weather. The steamers Ville de Rome and the Isaac Piereire were wrecked on the same forbidding coast. The General Chanzy missed the pass between the islands of Minorca and Majorca, being either blown out of its course or rendered helpless by the breaking down of its engines or the loss of its propeller.

The place where the vessel struck is known as "Losa." Some reports have it that the steamer broke in two and sank at once, after it had struck and others, that an explosion occurred. The heavy loss of life is attributed to the probability that during the howling tempest all of the passengers and such of the crew as were off duty were below. Other explanations are that the vessel struck with such force that several bulkheads gave way simultaneously and that the ship filled and sank before any small boat could be lowered. Ship Broken to Pieces. PARIS, Feb. 12.—Advances received today by the French Transatlantic Steamship company state that the loss of the General Chanzy occurred on Wednesday night when the vessel was running before a terrible storm in the vicinity of the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean. When the vessel struck a reef north of the island of Minorca the shock was terrific and the ship was broken to pieces. Considering the seaworthiness of the General Chanzy and the experience of Captain Cayol, shipping people believe that the steamer must have become unmanageable through the breaking down of its engines or the loss of its propeller. The General Chanzy went ashore near Berge in 1894, at which time it was hailed off by the German corvette Griffen.

Only One American. MARSEILLES, Feb. 12.—The French Transatlantic line states that no passengers embarked on the General Chanzy after the regular passenger list had been made up. According to this list the only American on the steamer when it foundered off the coast of Minorca on Wednesday night was Leon Deranda, a vaudeville performer of San Francisco. The word is reported as an American Miss Elsie Herty, who was born at Epernay, France, but recently returned from a trip to the United States. It was reported yesterday that an American named Deilyn was aboard, but no such name appears on the passenger list. The steamship officials received nothing during the day to encourage the hope that more than one person out of the 137 on board survived.

Among the other victims was Second Engineer Lorenzetti, who was a survivor of the La Bourgoigne disaster. At the time he was picked up after having drifted for days in an open boat. Captain Cayol was considered by his employers, the French Transatlantic Steamship company, as one of the most experienced and careful of vessels. Incoming vessels' officers agree that the weather experienced recently was the worst they have ever known. News of other wrecks was received today. The schooner Mathilde, from Dunkirk, which left Port de Boue, France, February 4 for St. Pierre, Miquelon, with a miscellaneous cargo, was wrecked last Wednesday in the same vicinity as was the General Chanzy. The fate of the schooner crew is unknown.

BRYAN FOR COUNTY OPTION

(Continued from First Page.)

The saloonkeeper permits treating in his place of business. Treating is one of the worst features of the modern saloon and no defense can be made for it. Those who desire to drink in moderation will, as a rule, favor this law, because they are often forced by custom to treat and to accept treats when they do not care to do so. Only those interested in the sale of liquor can find objection to it, and objection from such a source is an argument in favor of such a law rather than against it.

The liquor question has been made acute in Nebraska by the unscrupulousness of the liquor interests. Instead of the saloon of former days, owned by a resident and amenable to some extent at least, to the sentiment of the community, we have the branch saloon, owned and operated by a producer of liquor. The liquor interests interfere in all matters that may even remotely affect their interests. They made themselves odious at the last session of the Nebraska legislature. The democrats had a majority in both branches for the first time in the state's history, and the splendid record of the legislature, the best one blot on it, and that blot was put there by the liquor interests. They controlled enough of the senators to prevent the submission of the initiative and referendum.

The democratic party cannot afford to act as the mouthpiece of the liquor interests. It can have nothing in common with

COMMITTEE FOR TRANSFERS

Senate Irrigation Body Favors Burkett Bill.

GOVERNMENT SLOW WITH WATER

Luther Drake in Washington, Following Trip to Philadelphia as Member of Niat Commission.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The irrigation committee of the senate today decided to report favorably with certain modifications. Senator Burkett's bill giving settlers on the third section of an irrigation ditch in Nebraska, who have otherwise complied with the same or leave their holdings until water is produced thereon. There has been much indignity worked through the present law, and the failure of the government to make good on the introduction of water being responsible for much criticism. Ex-Assistant Secretary of War George D. Melick today was in Washington today en route to New York. Governor Melick today said the west was standing by President Taft and he believed the country would come to recognize him as one of the greatest presidents we have ever had. Luther Drake of Omaha, president of the Merchants National bank, arrived in Washington last night from Philadelphia, where he attended the meeting of the joint commission, of which he is a member. This commission is appointed annually and meets at the Philadelphia mint to examine dies and other features connected with the mintage of both gold and silver coins. Mr. Drake will remain in Washington until Monday.

New Rural Carriers. Rural carriers have been appointed as follows: Nebraska—Tilden, Route 2, Byron B. Barkdoll carrier, John R. Christie substitute; route 2, Alva H. McKnight carrier, Lee Halsey substitute. Iowa—Kron, route 2, Bert Loomer carrier, no substitute; Paton, route 2, John A. Bradshaw carrier, C. W. Bradshaw substitute. South Dakota—Corral, route 2, Sherman C. Winner carrier, Alvin H. Putzer substitute; Salem, route 2, Joseph Weber carrier, no substitute. James H. Searby has been appointed postmaster at Britt, Cherry county, Nebraska, vice W. Novak, resigned. Clarence Conner of South Auburn, Earl Charles of Wayland, Lewis Polisky of Lincoln, Neb., and Marion L. Wilson and Charles C. Colton of Cedar Rapids and Raymond V. Satchell of Elkhorn, Ia., have been appointed railway mail clerks. Contracts for carrying mail in wagons between postoffices and railroad stations for four years from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1914, were awarded today as follows: Nebraska—Beatrice, William H. Otto, \$1,780 per year; Lincoln, S. M. Melick, \$4,950; South Dakota—Aberdeen, John Thomas, \$2,400. Civil service examinations will be held March 5 for rural carriers at Able, Stromberg and Table Rock, Neb.

PAY MILLION IN CLAIMS

Agents of Railroads Discuss Work Before Committee of House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representatives of the claim departments of some of the big railroads were before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today. One of them testified that last year he settled claims amounting to more than \$1,000,000 against his road.

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In addition to a perfect fit, I give you the latest style, the newest fabrics and expert, shape-retaining workmanship. Suits to order, \$30 to \$40. Made in Omaha. Tailor Beck 111 South Fifteenth St.

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CANNON TALKS OF LINCOLN

(Continued from First Page.)

ham Lincoln said found in him the first lawyer on the circuit, a kindly man ready to make a helpful suggestion to any one of the young lawyers, of which the speaker was one. "Before the convention was a delegate to the republican state convention of 1890 in Illinois, at which Lincoln was made the presidential candidate of the state, the men met. Mr. Cannon drove across the prairie from where he lived to the convention in a wagon—railroads were few and far between. Let him tell you of the convention. The convention was held in a wigwam," said the speaker, "erected between two buildings, but it was out of doors, covered with green boughs cut from a nearby forest and the ends of the wigwam were open to permit the crowd outside to hear. "Before the convention was fully organized Dick Olesby, afterward senator and governor, and John Hanks brought upon the platform two walnut rails said to have been split by Lincoln and Hanks. There were great cheers for the famous rail splitter. 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