

Monday a Big Day for Embroideries

In the new arrivals in embroideries, matched sets have been given much prominence—Swiss, cambric and nainsook effects in exquisite open and blind patterns are shown. They are particularly desirable for dresses. The exclusive patterns should encourage early selections, yd. 15c to 39c

BENNETT'S VALENTINES—To close out tomorrow remaining valentines at good reductions. 57c 68c 13c \$2.29 \$3.49 98c

Monday's Lowered Prices in Bedding Dept.

Blankets, 11-4 Gray Wool Blankets, 5 lbs. to pair, were \$6 all winter; now \$3.49. COMFORTERS, Pure white cotton filled, yarn knotted, 72 x 78 inch, and \$1.25 quality, at—98c

Notable Showing Wash Fabrics

For the forehanded woman who anticipates her summer wash goods needs this February showing holds an incalculable charm. Bennett's show now the correct fabrics for 1910, affording the early buyer every possible advantage for best selection.

- Rep or Corded Wash Suitings are unquestionably the vogue—Our line consists of Ottoman, Poplin, Faille and Bengaline cords, and have a high, silky finish; such shades as ponceau, tan, rose, delft, peach, myrtle, green, helle, pink, light blue, etc., are prominent. 25c 39c and 50c
Himalaya Cloth—A silk finished cotton fabric, closely resembling the silk Rajahs, shown in large line of shades; regular retail price 35c; Bennett's price 29c
Linen Suitings—Imported French linens, in shades that are distinctive and different; double fold, 46-inch goods, at 75c



Revealing fashion's most authentic modes in tomorrow's great displays of

New Spring Suits

Two distinguishing fashion elements are in the race for popular favor this season. While it is accepted by all authorities that coats are to be shorter, the form which they are to take varies, affording a wider scope than during the previous season.

The strictly tailored model as you see pictured here, touches our idea of a suit that will meet with widest approval.

The noteworthy features are the long collars, either of silk materials or often with inlaid moire silk; the large buttons (fully as large as a silver dollar); the 32-inch coat length and the slightly shortened full pleated skirt

The Russian Influence is Also a Notable Departure this Season

There is nothing extreme about them, being slightly bloused and fitted backs, with a belt of some form introduced. They are perhaps a little more fanciful in design, but well adapted to spring wear. The materials are exceptionally beautiful, wide wale diagonals are prominent, French serges are shown in profusion, novelty stripe Panamas, homespuns and mixtures are liberally represented. The tendency is toward plain colors or neat, conservative patterns. A very wide color range is shown— \$25.00 \$29.50 \$35.00 \$45.00

More February White Goods Sales

The February White Goods Sale continues again tomorrow. New white fabrics cost less here now than later. Advantageous purchases were made months ago are in this sale, giving you the benefit of our savings—Here are three decidedly strong offerings to attract the Monday shopping throngs.

White Mercerized Waistings, in checks, stripes and figures; also dimities and lawns, in checks and stripes; we have them grouped into two lots— Assortment of 19c and 22 1/2c materials, will be 15c Assortment of 25c and 29c materials, will be 19c 36 inch Nainsooks—Here is a very soft sheer fabric, particularly nice for summer undermuslins; very best, 16c quality, per yard, at 12 1/2c Waist Linens for tailored and embroidered waists; a fine, round thread, all linen fabric; always at 35c. For those who can come Monday, we offer a quantity, per yard, at 19c

Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels

SPLENDID ECONOMIES ON WANTED HOUSEKEEPING LINENS 70-inch all linen Table Damask, full bleached, a strong, durable cloth that wears and launders well, 75c quality, at 59c Bleached Damask—68 inches wide, the best low price damask we know of, always 30c a yard, fine pieces, at 19c

Authentic 1910 Dress Materials

Bennett's new fabrics express the newest whims of fashion. You are absolutely certain to buy right here. Beautiful light weight plain and two-tone suitings, in all the prevailing shades of rose, greens, grays, tans, blues, etc.; big range styles and weaves. 59c-\$1.50

Cream Serge Suiting—Here's a treat—Tomorrow several pieces of 54-inch, all wool cream serge for suits, coats and skirts will be offered; every piece is \$1.50 quality—for one day, 98c

Cheney Bros.' "Showerproof" Foulards

Well informed women always choose Cheney Bros.' Foulard Silks. They have weight and firmness superior to all others, and all acknowledge their patterns and colorings are the most beautiful. These foulards are also "showerproof" meaning that rain or water will not spot or injure them. Ask for Cheney's Foulards—Best Omaha—Best Omaha—Best Omaha—showing at Bennett's, yd. 85c-\$1.00 25 Pieces New Foulards, in almost as many shades and fully as many patterns—Rich satin finish silks, 24 inches wide; a special purchase about a third under value; splendid, 85c silks, for 59c

Bennett's Big Grocery Bennett's Golden Coffee, the usual 25c grade, 3,000 lbs. Monday and Tuesday (10 lbs. limit) at 15c. Tea Sale—Monday and Tuesday—Basket Tea, long, English Breakfast and Gunpowder, regular 45c quality (5 pounds limit) at 15c. Raisin Cake—240 Richelieu Seedless Raisins, our regular 15c quality, at 12 1/2c. Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. 25c. Bennett's Capitol Flour, per sack, \$1.45. Oats or Pancake, 5-lb. pkg., 25c. And 10 Stamps. Double Stamps on Granulated Sugar. Double Stamps on Butterine. Cream Cheese, 1 lb., 25c. And 20 Stamps. Chocolate, 2 1/2 lb. cans, 25c. Harley's Pure Fruit Jam, 1 lb. jar, 25c. And 20 Stamps. Cookie Sale—Fresh made, delicious molasses cookies, 1 lb. 10c. Oils, 2 1/2 lb. —Potter & Wrightington Little Neck Clams, 1 lb., 10c. Good Cooking Butter, 1 lb., 25c.

Clean-Up Day, Glassware We have quantities of glassware, in odds and ends, to be closed out tomorrow; prescut pieces in large variety, at a trifling price; cut, fancy vases, crystal and colored glass, bon bon dishes, fruit dishes, jelly stands, sugar shakers; perfume bottles, jugs and pitchers; values to 60c, at 10c. PRESSED GLASS. Footed Punch Sets, with six sherbets, \$1.25. Blown Wine Glasses, with cut stem, dozen, 75c. Footed Hot Whiskey Glasses, at 50c. Pressed Glass Goblets, 50c. Pressed Wine Glasses, 10c. 25c GLASSWARE A clearing up of glass egg cups, goblets, tumblers, oil bottles, vinegar cruets, vases, salts and peppers; a splendid bargain; values up to 25c, in one lot, at 5c

February Sale Brass and Iron Beds

Positively every bed at a big sacrifice. These beautiful valentines in Brass Beds, alone, polished and satin finish, show the advantages of buying at Bennett's. Reductions as follows: Brass Beds No. 3451, usually \$30.00—cut to \$20.00 No. 3452, usually \$45.00—cut to \$30.00 No. 357, usually \$25.00—cut to \$16.50 No. 366, usually \$35.00—cut to \$23.50 Iron Beds No. 246, usually \$5.75—cut to \$3.50 No. 235, usually \$12.50—cut to \$7.50 No. 242 (like cut), \$17.75—cut to \$11.25 No. 244, usually \$2.00—cut to \$1.50



Save time—you really don't have to shop around for shoes. Everything! Here! The sort that society wears. SWELL—very—Dorothy Dodd shoes exclusively at Bennett's in Omaha.

Some Things You Want to Know

The Roosevelt Hunt

These are busy times around the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. The more than 8,000 vertebrates collected by the Roosevelt-Smithsonian African expedition are arriving, and there is much activity in the preparation, classification and cataloguing of this great collection. About half of the big mammals, half of the birds and a third of the small mammals have arrived. The others are on their way, coming in several separate consignments and are expected to arrive within the next month. In a little room in the National Museum building are collected the skulls of the mammals that have arrived, and one who sees them might well imagine that a Noah's Ark of African animal life had perished and the skulls of the animals gathered together in this room. Skulls great and skulls small, skulls with long horns and skulls with short horns, skulls of every kind stare at one from every angle. In front are fourteen skulls of giant rhinos, some of them showing well placed horns that tell of a head-on charge and unerring aim. To the rear are skulls of hippos and elephants. To the left are the snarling heads of huge African lions, seeming so small in comparison with those of the rhinos and hippos that one forgets they belong to the mighty king of beasts. On the right are skulls of waterbucks, impas, hartebeests, gazelles, elands, kimppepringers, giraffes, dik-diks and other strange and curious animals. The authorities have a problem that is causing them no little worry. The beautiful teeth of the carnivorous animals, and those of the hippopotamus, are shattering to pieces in the dry, steam-heated atmosphere of the Museum building. A few days ago while the workers engaged in the task of preparing the skulls, one of the giant front teeth of a big hippo burst asunder with a report and one piece was hurled half way across the room. The big, flesh-tearing teeth of the lions are splitting into little splinters. What causes it so one fully understands, but it seems that there is a difference in porosity in the interior and exterior of the teeth, and that the uneven drying out results in their shattering. An experiment is being made toward checking it. The larger teeth are to be soaked in hot paraffine in the hope that they will absorb enough of the dry to stop the splintering process. There is a large collection of small mammal skulls, hundreds of them being so small that they are packed away in little broad-necked bottles of from two to four tablespoon capacity. Each one has its little tag, telling where it was found, who prepared it and what data necessary to its complete identification. When the skeletons are shipped it is the usual practice to leave as much flesh on the bones as will do out. This is to protect the delicate little bones from injury in transit. After the skeletons arrive they are subjected to a boiling process, so that all this dried flesh may be taken off. The skins are then arriving in good shape. Heller, who had charge of their packing, is an expert. They were all packed in brine and placed in sealed cans. Not a single skin has been injured in transit. The expedition had hard work getting assistants for the skinning of the big animals. The natives are usually slow and lazy. At last a group of men from a raw-flesh eating tribe were gathered together, and their anxiety to get the finest morsels served to make them hustling workmen. They keep their teeth filed sharp and eat the flesh while yet it quivers. The Smithsonian is deluged with inquiries as to how soon the collection will be placed on public exhibition. The reply is that the work of preparing exhibits has begun, some of the skins already having been sent to the tanneries, but that it will be a matter of years until it is completed. When it is said that it may take as long as six months to mount a single large mammal, it is plain that to prepare a whole group of exhibits will take years. The process by which mounting is accomplished is an interesting one. First the naturalist-sculptor makes a little model of the animal he proposes to mount. It is usually on a scale of about one to eighteen. After he gets his model to suit him, in pose and detail, he submits it to others for criticism and suggestion. After the model has been worked up to the satisfaction of the responsible authorities, the task of making a life sized form is begun, wood and paper being used principally. When this is completed, the placing of the skin on the model is but a small undertaking. To construct a great group, like the famous bison group in the National museum, with all the accompanying natural settings, is a task that requires infinite patience and much ability. This bison group is regarded as one of the finest mounted animal groups in the world. It was done by W. T. Hornaday, now head of the Bronx zoo. He killed the big bull bison himself, and declares that when he shot the splendid creature he felt as though he had perpetrated a cruel murder. Not all of the mammals will be mounted for exhibition purposes, as they require too much space. After the principal specimens are mounted, it is probable that the others will be used as exchanges with various museums of the country. Of course a good specimen of every species will be kept at the Smithsonian and the National Museum. Dr. Gerrit Miller, curator of the division of mammals, National museum, who has charge of the animal collections, says that when a big animal is mounted and placed in an exhibition case science bids good-bye to it. The action of the light will change the color of its hair, and other transformations will take place which end its usefulness to science. Not less interesting than the animal col-

HERE'S YOUR VALENTINE!

Together with Some Remarks on the Origin of the Custom.

MOST SENTIMENTAL OF HOLIDAYS

A Pagan Practice Gathers Romance and Poetry as it Moves Down the Aisles of Time Unchanged.

"This is the day on which those charming little miniature valentines cross and intercross each other at every street and turning. The weary and all forspent two-penny postman sinks beneath a load of delicate embarrasements, not his own." So wrote Charles Lamb. Valentine was a humble bishop of Rome who achieved sainthood by being beaten to death on February 14, in the year 273 A. D. To all appearances his career had been staid and unromantic; yet he has become the godfather of the most sentimental of English holidays. To find out how this has come about we must go far back to the days of pagan Rome. At the annual feast of the Lupercalia, in honor of Pan and Juno Februata, it was customary for each Roman youth to draw from a receptacle the name of one of his city's maidens, who thereupon became his sweetheart. When Christianity overwhelmed Paganism the church engrafted upon this custom a radical change; the name which was drawn by both youths and maidens was not that of a fellow being to be admired, but that of a saint who was to become a special object of veneration during the ensuing year. The old date of Lupercalia remained, but under these Christian modifications the drawing of patron saints became associated with St. Valentine. For it was on February 14 that the choice was determined. Later, the names of women were again substituted for those of saints. Another important tradition sprang up and helped to perpetuate the custom. It was said that on February 14 the birds first chose their mates. An old English dictionary remarks: "About this time (month of February) the birds choose their mates, and probably thence came the custom of young men and maidens choosing valentines, or special loving friends on this day." English literature is full of references to this mating. Says Chaucer: "Foules, take heed of my sentence, I pray, Ye know well how on St. Valentine's day, By my statute, and through my governance, Ye do chese your mates, and after fly away With hem. And Drayton, several centuries after: Muse, bid the morn awake, Sad with their pow declining; Each bird doth chese a mate This day St. Valentine's." Specimens of valentine verses are to be found as early as the fifteenth century. At times it happened that the youth was not facile with his pen, and hence was forced to rely on printed verses published for his benefit. At about the end of the

Gives Life Size Portrait of Lincoln

President Ladies of G. A. R. Makes Present to Sons of Veterans Memorial School.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Della R. Henry, of Kansas City, Mo., national president Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic here today presented the Sons of Veterans memorial university a life size St. Gaudens portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The presentation was a feature of the exercises held in celebrating of Lincoln's birthday. Mrs. Henry's address was warmly applauded. "I present this portrait," she said, "in the name of the thousands of women of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are bound by the ties of blood and marriage to the noble men who went forth at the call of Lincoln to battle for the union in the great struggle from '61 to '65."

PHONE LINES MUST EXCHANGE

Pennsylvania Commission Against Exclusive Contracts and Favors Union of All Lines. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—The State Railroad commission in a decision announced today in the complaint of the Consolidated Telephone company of Pennsylvania against the exclusive contract between the Bell Telephone company and the State Bell Telephone company of Staunton, Pa., rules that exclusive contracts are illegal and strongly recommends that there be an interchange of local business. In the decision the commission says: "The convenience of patrons would be best served if the lines of all telephones were connected." Justifiable Aggravation. "Yes, your honor, I'll admit I chased the complainant for a mile or more. "You want to do him bodily injury?" "Yes, indeed, your honor." "Because he handed me a pamphlet entitled, 'How to Live Well on 7 Cents a Day.'" "Discharged."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEW SYSTEM TO TEST CORN

Innovation Adopted by Omaha and Other Grain Exchanges.

PURPOSE TO RAISE THE STANDARD

Corn that May Be Shipped South is More Valuable and Nebraska This Year Puts it Over Missouri in This.

The Omaha Grain exchange, as well as other exchanges of the country, is working a new system in the matter of testing, and all corn sold on the floor of the exchange is tested to determine the amount of water in the corn. The standard is: Corn with not over 15 per cent moisture, No. 1. Corn with not over 16 per cent moisture, No. 2. Corn with not over 19 per cent moisture, No. 3. Corn with not over 22 per cent moisture, No. 4. The corn is tested for moisture on the floor of the exchange by placing equal parts of corn and oil and boiling. The oil and water are thus boiled off and measured in a graduate to determine the amount of moisture. A moisture testing machine is used. Corn which may be shipped south is worth 6 cents a bushel more than corn which has to be used at once and will not stand the southern climate. Corn, as a rule, has about 6 per cent more moisture this year than last, and, as a consequence, the farmers are getting that much less for their corn. Nebraska corn is better than Missouri corn this year and as a consequence Nebraska is finding a market in Missouri for corn that formerly went farther south. Grain men say the farmers alone are responsible for this condition, as they could have helped it by placing their corn in cribs and husking earlier. Many farmers husked their corn and then had it shelled and for want of cribs placed it on the ground where the November rains and the snows of December caught them and made it impossible to ship to the market until it was thoroughly soaked with water. "The way to get a better grade of corn in Nebraska and thus to get higher prices is for the farmer to provide cribs," said a prominent grain man at the exchange. "The higher price they would get in one year would pay for the extra expense. Wet corn in Nebraska this year cost the farmers at least 6 or 7 cents a bushel, which might have been saved if they had provided themselves with cribs." Corn to be shipped south generally has to be held until it dries off itself to some extent or until it is kiln dried. Generous. "Come here, Tommy," called his mother from the edge of the pond as she concealed the birch switch behind her. "What do you want, ma?" asked the little boy, suspiciously. "I want to give you something." "I ain't doin' nothin' ma." "Then I shall be even more liberal. I am going to give you something for nothin'."—Chicago News.

French Find Land Near South Pole

Antarctic Expedition Discovers Large Tract West and South of Alexander Island.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Feb. 12.—The French antarctic expedition under Dr. Jean M. Charcot reached latitude 79 degrees south, longitude 126 degrees west and discovered 120 miles of new land to the west and south of Alexander island. A Practical Device. A negro preacher whose supply of hominy in connection with the church, took radical steps to impress upon his flock the necessity for contributing liberally to the church treasury. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon he made an impressive pause and then proceeded as follows: "I hab found it ne'arry on account of de stringency of de hard times an' de general deficiency of de circulation, megrin in connection wid de church, I interduce na new o'le-matic o'lection box. It an arranged dat a half-dollar or a quarter falls on a red plush cushion without noise; a nickel will ring a small bell distinctly heard by de congregation; an' a button, ma, maketals, will fire off a pistol. So you will go'n yo' selves accordingly. Let de o'lection box be used, while I take off mah hat an' sibs out a hymn."—Harper's Weekly.