

Look at Other Boys

—how many wear coats in which collars curl up, the fronts are wrinkled, the sleeves are short and a general air of slouchiness pervades the garment?

—The fact is, as mothers know, who have shopped about, that in very few places can boys' clothing be found that has the right style and fit or good workmanship. In most stores the boys' end of the business is a side issue—with us it's a specialty. Boys like our nobby suits; parents like the saving they experience in buying here.

Great Values Saturday in fine suits with two pairs of knickerbockers, at

\$5

Boys' Shoes NEW ONES—High Shoes and Oxfords; patent leather, dull leather and tans; extra quality, well soles of oak leather; all made on new lasts—

Sizes 11 to 13 1/2— Sizes 1 to 6— \$2.00 and \$2.50 \$2.50 and \$3.50



1518-1520 Farnam Street



CHANGES IN ENGLISH RULE

Throne of Great Britain Subject of Many Struggles.

TROUBLES FROM THE BEGINNING

William the Conqueror's Invasion Followed by a Long Line of Fierce Content and Disputes.

From the time of Norman conquest to the present day England's government, so generally accepted as an institution of solidly and permanence, has been subject to many changes. It has never previously happened that there has been four rulers in direct succession without a crisis which, at the time, threatened to affect the entire nation if not to result in a change of government.

The time of the Norman conquest is taken as a starting point, because until then it cannot be said that England had a settled government. There were kings, but in the modern sense of the word England had no government worthy of the name. Might made right. The government of Saxon England was, as has been said of Russia in more modern times, "a despotism tempered by the sword." The names of fifty-six Saxon kings have been preserved to us, and of this number all but four died a violent death, and of the four, the end of two is uncertain. Poison, the sword, midnight assassination, armed rebellion, the fortune of battle, the result of a drunken brawl, or the will of some other, but only two out of the fifty-six, so far as recorded, died peacefully in their beds. The early Norman times were not much better, and the deaths of many of the kings were far from creditable either to the nation or to the royal family. Several were assassinated, some in the most brutal manner; some died under exceedingly suspicious circumstances, but there was less drunkenness and assassination among them than among their Saxon predecessors, so a review of the history of the English sovereigns since the Norman conquest would not be unfair as a basis of comparison.

The Norman Kings.

William the Conqueror closed his bloody reign by dying like a dog, and before his naked body had been trampled into a disputed grave his sons were fighting for the kingdom. William was succeeded by his son, William Rufus, who left the bride of his dying father to take horse, ride away and secure that father's castles and treasure. For a time he played the tyrant, in the language of the historian, "treating not God, regarding not the wrath of man, esteeming not the honor of woman;" then was killed by Sir Walter Tyrrell in the New Forest. Poetic justice was meted out in his case also. He had deserted his dying father's bedside, so, at his last moments, his servant despoiled him of his body, and plundered the royal palace. Some travelers saw the royal corpse, but passed on, and a day or so later a charcoal burner, recognizing the body as that of the king, threw it into his cart and brought it to Winchester. A general scuffle for the throne ensued among the king's relatives, and Henry I, nicknamed "Beauclerc," succeeded in winning the prize. He was too much of a glutton and a drunkard to give more than the necessary attention to the affairs of the kingdom, died of overeating and was buried with the honors due to his presumed scholarship. This made the first trio, whose combined reigns lasted from 1066 to 1155. The throne was shared by Stephen, styled "the usurper," because someone of the opposite party wrote his name. He was, in fact, no more of a usurper than most other kings of his time. The truth was that upon the death of Henry there was the same scramble for the throne that had followed the death of William and his son Rufus, and Stephen in the scuffle was victorious, probably because his principal competitor was a woman. However, he succeeded, seized the government and held the throne until his death, or from A. D. 1135 to A. D. 1154.

Another Revolution.

Upon the death of Stephen the crown reverted to the family of the house of Matilda, and Matilda had contested it with Stephen, and by treaty secured it to her son, who ascended the throne under the title of Henry II. This king was the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and after the crisis brought on by Stephen this Henry was the first to reintroduce the system of settlement on the throne to his son, Richard I. In 1189, who, after reigning ten years, spending less than six months in England and the balance of the time on the continent or in his crusades, died from a wound received while besieging the castle of a rebellious vassal and turned the scepter over to his brother, John, whose nickname was a Latin term which might be freely translated "The Masher." John was the third of the second group, and as if attended by ill-fortune at every step, almost immediately got into trouble with his barons. They overpowered him, forced him to sign the Magna Charta, a step which he so bitterly resented that as soon as he was free to act he collected tribute for the purpose of putting down his rebellious vassals. The barons secured the assistance of the pope, who laid England under an interdict and kindly presented his friend, the Dauphin, with the English crown as a gift. John went on with his preparations for war, but having lost his baggage and treasure by a tidal wave while crossing an arm of the sea, he died of mortification and was buried at Worcester between the shrines of two famous saints in whom he felt unbounded confidence, and, therefore, hesitated not to trust his body and soul to their keeping. This was the second group of reigns, lasting from 1154 to 1216, terminated by a most serious crisis, the kingdom being given away by the pope and a strong effort made on the part of the French to seize it. To the English people, however, this crisis was the more important, from the fact that the foundation of English liberties dates from the latter part of the reign of John.

Henry III. Immediately after assuming regal power, made peace with the pope, who changed his tactics, left France in the lurch, reinstated England in his good graces, and confirmed the power of Henry. In spite, however, of papal support, this weak man was in continual trouble with his vassals and nobles, and, finally, was imprisoned by Leicester, and finally died under suspicious circumstances, leaving the kingdom to his son, Edward, nicknamed "Long Shanks," who was really a great sovereign and ruled with signal ability. Not so much could be said of his son, Edward I, in whose time the regular crisis came, he being arrested and imprisoned by his rebellious subjects, and finally put to death under circumstances of most ingenious barbarity. These three sovereigns formed the third trio, and their combined reigns extended from 1216 to A. D. 1272, the longest period of uninterrupted succession which had hitherto been known in English history. Civil wars of intense bitterness preceded and followed the death of Edward I. The kingdom was rent by contending factions, and the result was that Edward II, son of Edward I, was placed on the throne by the enemies of his

father. He was a creditable sovereign, and after some trouble finally rid himself of his bad advisers and reigned without a rival from 1272 to 1317, one of the longest reigns in English history. Upon his death the kingdom descended to his son, Richard II, a weak man, unable to cope with the turbulent element present among his subjects. A more able sovereign might have deferred the evil day, but the ill-advised measures of Richard precipitated his own ruin. By a successful rebellion he was overthrown, then disappeared from history, the place and manner of his death being uncertain. He was no doubt murdered, but by whom or in what manner is unknown. Thus, in place of the three kings, only two crossed the stage before the political earthquake came which upset the existing order of things and substituted a new regime.

The House of Lancaster.

The crisis by which Richard II. was overthrown turned over the crown to a new race of kings, those of the House of Lancaster. Henry IV, who succeeded Richard II, being, however, his cousin. The throne changed occupants in 1399, and in due time Henry IV. was succeeded by his son Henry V, and by his son, Henry VI, their combined reigns lasting for a period of great turbulence, of riots and disturbances at home, of wars with foreign powers. Almost continual strife was carried on with France, various fortunes attending the English arms. Agincourt was fought and won, and as an opposing victor, all the English conquests in France were lost by the wonderful success of the French army, under the leadership of Joan of Arc. At home the people were more than usually turbulent; Jack Cade's rebellion broke out and was suppressed only after immense bloodshed, and the two leading families of English nobility, the houses of York and Lancaster, were engaged in almost continual strife for the precedence. The consequence was that poor old Henry VI, having the ill-luck to be the third of a trio, was buffeted and set up and pulled down like a wooden man, was deposed for good, and being of no further service to himself or anyone else, was quietly murdered. At his death the throne was taken by the Duke of York under the title of Edward IV, and a new dynasty of king came in.

Bosworth.

As in the preceding case, so now three reigns must be reviewed covering a period from 1455 to 1483, before another crisis appears in general affairs. The kings are Henry VII, Henry VIII and Edward VI, father son and grandson. Momentous changes occurred during the reign of the second of this list; the king's domestic troubles, the divorce question, the quarrel with the pope, the separation of the Church of England from the Church of Rome, were all matters of history during this Henry's reign. However, they all passed and the three kings died; Henry VII, of decline, old age and stings; his son, Henry VIII of "carbuncles, fat and fury," and Edward VI of general debility, caused by too much study, enforced by his old-time Scotch tutor. Then came the crisis. The friends of Lady Jane Grey proclaimed her queen; she reigned only nine days and died in ten days, then retired to private life, was arrested, tried, condemned and beheaded when only 17 years old, and few pictures in history are more pathetic than the fate of this unfortunate child, who was after all but a tool in the hands of intriguers.

Mary and Elizabeth.

Two queens now reigned, opposite in character and religion—Bloody Mary and Queen Elizabeth. The reigns covering the years from 1553 to 1603. This was the period of English glory. Literature, the arts and sciences flourished; foreign conquests were made; the English began to travel and colonize. Explorers laid the foundation of states in America and India; the voyages of Drake made possible the settlement of the next century, and above all, by the defeat and dispersion of the "Invincible Armada," England became the first naval power in Europe. The crisis which closed this period was none less marked because peaceful. It was a change of dynasty, the crown passing from the house of Tudor to the house of Stuart. James I ascended the throne lately visited Elizabeth in 1603, and held it until he drank himself to death in 1625, when it passed to his son, Charles I, who fell out with his people, and, after a long civil war, was captured and beheaded. His death constituted a crisis more serious than any previously known in English history, for by it the entire form of government was changed, and, during the reign of Cromwell, England was practically ruled by a military dictatorship. The Commonwealth lasted from 1649 to 1660. After the death of Cromwell, his son proved inadequate to the burden of empire, resigned his position and retired to private life, when the throne was offered to Charles II, who accepted it and reigned as quietly as possible, giving offense to nobody, because, as he said, "I did not want to go on his travels again." After his death, in a fit of investigation, James II ascended the throne, a most entirely different character, intolerant and intolerable, and thus at the close of the second reign another crisis came, the revolution of 1688, by which James was driven from his throne and country, and became a wanderer throughout Europe.

William and Mary.

Another dynasty now came in with William of Orange and Mary, the daughter of James II. Although William and Mary reigned jointly, their reigns may be counted as one, continuing from 1689 until the death of Mary in 1694, when William reigned alone until 1702, and was then succeeded by Anne, the daughter of James II. Her reign continued until 1714, and of her thirteen children not one survived, so that when she died a change in dynasty occurred, the scepter passing over to the house of Hanover in the person of George I, the son of Sophia, the daughter of Elizabeth, who was the daughter of James I. After the group composed of William, Mary and Anne, and the crisis which resulted in the succession of the new dynasty, three sovereigns reigned—George I, George II and George III—but during the reign of the last there was a reign, and a break in the succession. The crisis was rather political than social or military, but it was none the less a crisis. The establishment of the regency was something unprecedented; there had not been a regency before in the history of England; it was something unparalleled; hence the political excitement for the regency was practically a change in the form of government. From George III to

the present time three sovereigns have reigned; George IV, William IV and Victoria, but the succession has been interrupted. William being the brother and not the son of George IV, and Victoria being the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III. Moreover, Victoria succeeded her uncle to the throne, thus making a serious break in the succession. Nevertheless, the successions of these three have been peaceful, and without notable excitement or apprehension.

Irregular Successions.

With regard to the successions noted, they have been remarkably irregular from the time of William, the Conqueror, down to the present. In one only has the great-grandson in direct descent ascended the throne. That instance was John, and the exception in his case was far from creditable, for during his reign the kingdom was twice given away; his son, Henry III, was imprisoned, his great-grandson, Edward II, was murdered. Grandchildren have succeeded in direct descent only two or three times. Stephen was the grandson of William I, Richard II of Edward III, George III of George II, but their fathers did not succeed to the throne. In the case of Henry VI and Edward V, both were the children and grandchildren of reigning sovereigns, and each was notably unfortunate. A glance backward shows that there has been a ruling number in the history of English kings. They reign in groups of three or two each, alternating with crises of more or less importance. The three longest reigns including the present reign, were those of Henry III, fifty-six years; and of George III, sixty years. The reign of Victoria was begun in 1837, and so exceeded the reign of Henry III; but it should be remembered that the regency extended from 1811 to 1820, a period which should be taken from the reign of this king. The English have been without a crisis, therefore, since 1830; four sovereigns have ruled. King Edward became the fourth ruler since 1830.

KING'S PERSONALITY UNIQUE

(Continued from First Page.)

of Germany, was born at Windsor. Albert Edward was born duke of Cornwall and duke of Rothesay, but not prince of Wales, that dignity being conferred on him a month after his birth.

The future king of England received his first training under the direction of Lady Lytton, a sister of Mrs. Gladstone, who filled the post of governess to the royal children until he was five years old. His education began at the age of 7, under the tutelage of Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, who retired from his position in 1881.

It was in this year that the future ruler of Great Britain made his first public appearance, assisting at the opening of the great exhibition in London. His second tutor was Frederick W. Gibbs, who remained with the prince seven years. He then went to Edinburgh to pursue his studies under the instruction of a number of professors.

In August, 1889, Edward saw Ireland for the first time. With his parents he received a reception at Queenstown which was so enthusiastic that he never forgot it.

In the summer of 1888 Edward extended his travels beyond the borders of the kingdom, visiting France with his sister and parents. The visit was a historic one, it being the first since the days of Henry VI on which an English sovereign had entered Paris.

In 1887 the prince went to Germany and spent four months in study at Konigsberg, on the Rhine. In the fall of 1888 he continued his travels on the continent, visiting Germany and Italy. At Rome he was received by Pope Pius Nono. Spain and Portugal were next visited, and in July he returned to England. Before attempting further globe trotting the prince concluded his fifth term at Oxford. He finished his education at Trinity college, Cambridge.

Swinging Around the Circle.

It was not until 1890 that Edward began his first tour of the British dominions beyond the seas. With a brilliant entourage he sailed in the battleship Hero for Canada, accompanied by a squadron of war vessels.

The prince arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on July 22, and his landing was accompanied by every evidence of popular rejoicing. He was then a stripling 19 years of age.

After a tour of the Dominion, in which he visited Quebec, Toronto and other principal cities of the subarctic to the north, and was everywhere received with the most vociferous loyalty, the then prince of Wales arrived at Windsor, Ontario, whence he crossed the river that divides British soil from American and landed at Detroit, thus beginning his memorial visit to the United States.

The next event in the life of the prince

was his meeting with Princess Alexandra of Denmark and his courtship, which was, however, interrupted by the death of his father, the prince consort.

The prince first became attracted to Princess Alexandra by her photograph. In November, while on a visit to Germany, he met the princess for the first time.

The formal betrothal took place in 1882, but it was not until the evening before the marriage was formally announced. The marriage took place in St. George's chapel on March 10, 1883. The young couple began housekeeping with an income of over \$500,000 a year, the House of Commons being liberal in its grant.

In July, 1884, the prince, by laying the foundation stone of the new west wing of the London hospital, evinced the first signs of that love of charitable acts which never forsook him. After a visit to Denmark, Germany and Belgium, he paid his first state visit to Ireland in 1886, opening on May 9 of that year the international exhibition of Dublin. On the 24 of the following month Prince George of Wales was born at Marlborough house. In this year the prince attended his first public dinner as president of the Royal Literary fund and inspected the telegraph cable—then a great novelty—in the Great Eastern off Sheerness. In this year also the prince suffered the loss of Lord Palmerston, whose friendship was greatly esteemed by him.

Visit to India.

On March 23, 1878, the projected visit of the prince of Wales to India was announced, and, strange to relate, a great deal of criticism was caused by the statement. It seems odd now to read that a mass meeting was held in Hyde park to protest against the tour on the score of expense. It was estimated that the prince would have to travel with presents, to be given to his various hosts in India, to the value of \$200,000; his personal expenses were set down at \$300,000, and the admiralty estimated the expenses of the voyage out and home at \$500,000. His suite was extensive, for although he went to India officially as the heir apparent of the crown, the native princes and the people of India regarded him as the direct representative of the crown.

Leaving London on October 11 for Brindisi, whence he sailed on the Indian troopship Serapis, he landed in Bombay on November 7, 1878. In seventeen weeks the prince traveled 8,000 miles by land and 3,500 miles by sea, thus seeing more of the country than any other Englishman of the time, and making the acquaintance of more rajahs "than had all the viceroys who had ever reigned over India." Politically as well as from an economic point of view the visit of his royal highness to India was a success.

On January 23, 1901, the day following the death of Queen Victoria, the prince of Wales took the oath as king in St. James palace. His accession to the throne was marked by a noteworthy revival of ceremonial forms and pageantry, which necessarily lagged during the long reign of Victoria. After the queen's funeral, at which the new king and his nephew, the emperor of Germany, were the central figures in the procession, King Edward remained in seclusion at Windsor until February 4. On that day he issued the three messages, one to the British people, one to the people of the colonies and the third to the people of India, in which he pledged himself to strive to the utmost of his power to maintain and promote the highest interests of his people.

King Edward's first appearance in public after his accession to the throne was on February 14, when he opened the first Parliament of his reign in state. The spectacle had a novelty and a splendor unprecedented within the memory of the oldest Londoner then living. It was a spectacle that carried London back to the days of the chivalry of medievalism.

Not a feature of ceremony was omitted. King Edward moved in procession with his court from St. James to Westminster and received the homage of the Houses of Lords and Commons just as King Henry VIII did 400 years before.

There were beateaters in red and black medieval garb, life guards in brilliant red cloaks and white-plumed helmets, postillions and walking men in scarlet and gold-laced liveries, ushers, silversticks and a score of officials in royal livery.

Arriving at Parliament house, the king and queen marched between a living wall of peers and peeresses, all clad in the robes representing their rank. Before the king walked the marquis of Londonderry, carrying the gorgeously-jeweled sword of state, and the marquis of Winchester, bearing the cap of maintenance. Then stepped upon the throne the king took the oath and read his first speech to Parliament.

Mrs. W. R. Bailey of Denver, L. W. Chapman of Great Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Latta of Tekamah, McCormick of Lincoln and Mrs. M. Swanson of Sidney are at the Henshaw.

three children, two of them boys. The eldest, heir presumptive to the throne, was born on June 23, 1894, and was christened after the patron saints of the islands and his grandfather, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. A second son, Prince Albert, was born in 1895, and a daughter, Princess Victoria, in 1897.

In 1901 Prince George made a tour of the British colonies, accompanied by his wife. The royal couple sailed from Portsmouth on March 16 on the warship Ophir, which had been especially fitted for the cruise.

The price holds the grand cross of the sultan of Turkey and the grand cross of the orders of the Black and Red Eagle of Germany. He is colonel of the Royal Sussex Hussars, Yeomanry Cavalry and colonel of the Third Middlesex Artillery volunteers. In 1894 he was elected an elder brother and master of the corporation of Trinity house. He is also a bencher at Lincoln's Inn, LL. D. of Cambridge, a fellow of the Royal Society and, in March, 1898, succeeded the duke of Argyll as president of the Royal Humane society.

Militia Guards Illinois Mines

Fears of Further Trouble at the Camps in the Vicinity of Danville.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 6.—In spite of the fact that there are two companies of state militia and a number of deputies under Sheriff Helmick on the scene, grave fears are entertained as to the outcome of the day in Westville, five miles from here, where several hundred foreign miners have been troublesome for the last three days.

The chief ground for these fears is the fact that the strikers, which have been closed for two years, will reopen today. Westville went "wet" at the recent election and this is the date set for the resumption of the sale of liquor.

The two companies of the militia, the Danville company, under Captain Swain, and the Champaign company, under Captain Smith, the two companies numbering about seventy-two men, were summoned from the local army at 1 o'clock this morning by the sheriff and were taken in two special trolley cars to Westville. Most of the men were stationed at No. 2 shaft, one mile from town. There was no demonstration on the arrival of the troops and at an early hour in the forenoon everything was fairly quiet.

The miners, however, declared that some time during the day they would march in a body to Cattlin, about five miles from Westville. Should this demonstration be peaceful no attempt will be made to interfere with them, but rioting will be checked. Information of trouble in Indiana came by telephone this morning from Clinton, Ind., where at an early hour 200 miners marched on the Crown Hill and Buckeye mines and threatened forty pump and repair men. Assistance was asked of the chief of police of Clinton, who sent men to the mines.

WILL PUT BUCKET SHOPS OUT OF BUSINESS

Department of Justice Expects to Accomplish Result Without Further Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Complete suppression of the "bucketshop" business throughout the United States is sought by the Department of Justice. Prosecutions

already started are to be continued.

"We plan to put all the bucketshops out of business and that, too, without additional legislation by congress," said an official of the department today.

"The cleaning up work in the east already has begun and a number of indictments have been returned. More are promised. Then operations will begin at Chicago and working from that center the department expects to break up any business radiating from Chicago."

People's Party Ready to Fuse

Chairman of National Committee Announces it Will Unite with Any New Organization.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—After eighteen years of fighting the people's party announced today it was ready to unite with a new political party regardless of name to the end that rights and equal justice shall by law be the inheritance of all citizens.

The announcement was made by Jay W. Forrest of Albany, N. Y., chairman of the people's party national committee.

A call was issued by the committee to all citizens of party allegiance to join in a national conference here, February 22, 1911.

The call accuses the republican and democratic parties for exploiting the people for the benefit of Wall street. Insurgency in congress is praised and Senators La Follette and Gore are held up as the leaders of the present thoughts of the people.

Tom L. Johnson Back from Europe

Former Mayor of Cleveland—Says He Will Be in Politics Until He Dies.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Tom L. Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland, is resting here today after his return last night from Europe. Mr. Johnson had a brief but exciting tussle with a newspaper photographer at the pier. The photographer tried to take a photograph of the former mayor and the flashlight exploded almost in Mr. Johnson's ear. Angered, he smashed the photographer's hat over his head and dashed his camera from his hands.

"I shall stay in New York a few days and then go on to Cleveland," said Mr. Johnson.

The Weather.

For Nebraska—Rain. For Iowa—Rain. Temperatures at Omaha yesterday:

5 A. M.	46
6 A. M.	46
7 A. M.	46
8 A. M.	46
9 A. M.	46
10 A. M.	46
11 A. M.	46
12 M.	46
1 P. M.	46
2 P. M.	46
3 P. M.	46
4 P. M.	46
5 P. M.	46
6 P. M.	46
7 P. M.	46
8 P. M.	46
9 P. M.	46
10 P. M.	46
11 P. M.	46
12 M.	46

Comet rises Sunday at 2:54 a. m. Comet rises Monday at 2:53 a. m.

Immediate Delivery

The element of time between the wearer and maker of men's suits has been eliminated by the perfection of our ready-to-wear service.

What you want today is here today.

And as fine in fabrics and workmanship and as perfect in fit as if it had cost you two week's delay.

The price, \$15 to \$35, is not much more than half the tailor's customary charges.

Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS,
FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STREETS
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THE predominant features emphasizing the excellence of Bourke twenty-five Suits and Raincoats are a union or combination of graceful lines in the models and high quality in the fabrics. They look well and wear well.

The coats are properly balanced, and the careful "make" within and throughout gives backbone to the well cut lines.

We would like to sell you your clothes this season. Drop in and talk it over.

Spring Suits, \$18 to \$40.
Raincoats and Overcoats, \$15 to \$30.

For your next hat try a BOURKE PREFERRED—that's our \$3 hat—it is an attractive value. All the new blocks and models.

Bourke
CLOTHES SHOP
318 S. 15th St.

BEATON'S

Specials for Saturday

- 35c—6-inch Ribbon Nail Files—Saturday, at 19c
- 75c Manicure Scissors—Saturday 49c
- 16c Box Emery Boards; 12 in a box—Saturday, per box 5c
- 25c Woodbury's Facial Cream—Saturday, at 15c
- 25c Graves' Tooth Powder—Saturday, at 11c
- \$1.00 Pompeian Massage Cream—Saturday, at 48c
- \$1.00 Pinaud's L'Ilac Vegetal—Saturday, at 49c
- 50c Dagget & Romdell's Cold Cream and 25c cake of D. & R. Cold Cream—Saturday, all for 35c
- 50c De Mars' Benzoin and Almond Lotion—Saturday, at 21c
- \$1.50 Oriental Cream—Saturday, \$1
- 25c Lustrite Nail Enamel—Saturday, at 16c
- 25c Rose Blush—Saturday 17c

Beaton Drug Co.

Farnam and 15th Sts.

Leave Your Money at Home—This Means What It Says

Dr. Branaman Co. will give their regular treatment (value \$5) for one month to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness, Head Noises, and all chronic diseases.

Dr. Branaman Co. have been treating chronic diseases for 24 years in Omaha and Nebraska. We know what we can do, but you may not. You want to get well and we believe we can cure you. What you are interested in is a doctor who has faith in his own works. You have been the one to take all the risk in seeking health, now we want you to investigate our treatment, and to prove its merits we are going to give a full month's medicine and treatment free to all who call or write before May 15th. Remember this, if we were offering you a cheap or worthless treatment free, we could never hope to benefit by it. You will get the best we have and that is backed by 24 years of experience in treating catarrh, deafness and head noises, asthma and all chronic diseases.

Leave your money at home and call on us. This means what it says. A month's treatment and medicine free. Bring this ad with you.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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MENDELSSOHN CHOIR

Assisted by
MR. JOHN FARSELL
BARITONE

TUESDAY EVE., MAY 10TH
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 50c
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Sale Opens May 7th at the Theatre.

Last Time BRANDEIS

Tonight, 8:15.
KENNY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
THE MERRY WIDOW
With Great Costuming MARI
WILSON and GEORGE MANNING
May 10-16—WILLIAM COLLIER.

Exphemus

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
MATTIE EVERY DAY, 7:15-8:15
This Week—Annabelle Whitford, Selma Venn, Gus Edwards, Kountry Kid, Fritze and George, Fay, Two Gals and Fay, De L'on, Watson and Cohen, in Kindness and the Orpheum Concert Orchestra—Prize \$10, \$5 and \$2.

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At Soda Fountains or Elsewhere
Look for "HORLICK'S" on the bottle.
Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
"Others are Imitations"
The Food-Drink for All Ages.

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.

More healthful than tea or coffee. Agrees with the weakest digestion. Keep it on your sideboard at home. A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

Sample sent free. Address HORLICK'S, Racine, Wis. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.

Not in any Milk Trust

Sensational Sale
SAMPLE DRESSES—In Rajahs, Pongees, Foulards, Silks and Cloth of Gold; formerly sold from \$17 to \$25—Saturday special \$7.50 \$12
SKIRTS—Panamas, White Serges, Volles and Fancy Mixtures; formerly sold up to \$13.50—Your choice Saturday \$2.98 \$3.98 and \$4.98
500 WASH DRESSES—Consisting of linens and Hangeries; values from \$4.00 to \$5.50—Saturday special \$2.98 and \$3.98

Opposite Midland Hotel
The Shirt Store
Corner 16th and Chicago