Small Women's Pongee and Linen Coats

The coat illustrated is one of our best models for summer wear.

This is the new blouse model which is having the biggest run of the season.

Made in linen at

$6.75 to $9.75

Sizes 32 to 38

Made in pongee at

$14.75 to $35.00

Sizes 32 to 38

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S OWN STORE

BENSON AND THORNE CO.

1518-1520 Farnam Street

ROOSEVELT STIRS UP LONDON

His Frank Speech in Guild Hall Causes Sensation.

BRITISH SHOULD STAY IN EGYPT

It is Some Nation's Duty to Keep Order There and Hopes that Great Britain Will Continue the Work.

LONDON, May 31.—Theodore Roosevelt was today presented with the freedom of the city of London, and he accepted the honor with a liberalism that led him into a frankness of speech that created a sensa- injustice.

"Sentimentality," he added, "is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean."

Mr. Roosevelt denounced the nationalist party of Egypt as neither desirous nor capable of guaranteeing primary justice. "It was trying to bring murderous chaos on the land."

Duty of Some Nation.

Either it was or was not right for Great Britain to be in Egypt and establish order throughout that country. If it was not right to further this purpose, then the British should get out. Some nation, said the former president, must govern Egypt. He hoped and believed that the English would decide that the duty was theirs.

As a whole, the speech constituted the most forcible expression on foreign topics that the distinguished visitor has made during his European tour. He dealt principally with the British policy in Egypt, which is today one of the most discussed of Great Britain's colonial questions.

His outspoken views sent a thrill through the 1,000 auditors, which is likely to be felt outside the walls of the ancient council hall.

Guild Hall has been the scene of many stirring events since its erection early in the fifteenth century. It was there that the speeches of the earl of Surrey and Lady Jane Grey were held, but no audience of modern times has listened more intently to the speeches therein than did that which gathered today to hear the former president of the United States.

Driven in State to Hall.

Mr. Roosevelt was driven in state from Ambassador Reid's home to the Guild Hall, tion in old Guild hall.

As the former head of a country that once paid tribute to Great Britain, the American statesman gave the mother land some bold advice as to her duty toward her most troublesome dependency in Africa. It was, Mr. Roosevelt said, either right or not right for Great Britain to be in Egypt and establish order there. If it was not right, she should get out.

Mr. Roosevelt eulogized British rule in Uganda and the Soudan. He also said that Great Britain had given Egypt the best government that the country had had in 2,000 years, but in certain vital points it had erred. Timidity and sentimentality, he said, might cause more harm than violence and but the weather was not propitious and comparatively few persons witnessed the procession. Rain fell throughout the morning and only a few hundred persons were gathered in the vicinity of Dorchester House to witness the departure, or in King street when Mr. Roosevelt arrived at the hall. He occupied the lord mayor's coach and this was followed by the coaches of the sheriffs, who wore their uniforms of office.

The guests of the city government at Guild Hall included many American and English business men besides the officials of the city. The latter were in uniform and occupied seats on the platform, to which Mr. Roosevelt was escorted.

The parchment conveying to Mr. Roosevelt the freedom of the city was contained in a beautiful gold casket. The presentation was made by Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, the city chamberlain, who, extending his hand to the city's guest, spoke briefly. Sir Joseph dwelt particularly on Great Britain's friendship toward the United States.

The casket presented to Mr. Roosevelt was oblong in form, the front and reverse side being divided into four panels bearing enamel-painted views of Guild Hall, the Mansion House, St. Paul's cathedral and the Tower bridge.

The center was occupied by the full blazon of the city arms in enamel with an ornamental shield below containing the inscription. At the four corners were enameled the arms of England, the United States, the city shield and the Union Jack. The base was of solid silver, having at one end a finely modeled American bison and at the other the British lion. The base stood upon eight gold feet, with a lower pedestal of oak and velvet.

CITY MUST BUY THE PLANT

(Continued from Page One.)

hydrant rentals, but it will be a substantial sum, at 7 per cent for varying periods.

WATTLES IS NOT SURPRISED

Flack Says the Decision Might Have Been Expected—Pay the Price.

"I am not surprised," declared G. W. Wattles, president of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company. "I think we may all be glad the contest is over, however it has ended. If would have been a good deal better if the Water Board had agreed to the appraisement, which certainly was not fraudulent, though it may have been high. But about this last I would not wish to try to speak with authority. At all events we shall have some relief now."

John F. Flack, president of the City National bank, declared "there is nothing to do but go ahead and pay the price. A contract is a contract. The decision might have been expected."

What Everybody Ought to Know.

That Foley Kidney Pills contain just the ingredients necessary to tone, strenghten and regulate the action of the kidneys and bladder.—Sold by all druggists.

DEPOSITS made on or before June 10th in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from June 1st. Three per cent interest is paid on savings deposits and compounded semi-annually. Funds may be withdrawn at any time without notice.

The combined capital and surplus is $1,200,000. The total assets are over $18,000,000. It is the oldest bank in Nebraska, established in 1856.

United States National Bank

H. T. HARLOW, Pres.

G. W. WATTLES, Vice-Pres. — G. E. HAVERSTICK, Ass't Cash.

V. B. CALDWELL, Vice-Pres. — R. P. MORSMAN, Ass't Cash.

W. E. RHOADES, Cashier — J. C. McCLURE, Ass't Cashier

BOW GRACEFULLY, SAYS COLE

Obedience to Court is Commercial Club Sentiment.

VALUATION NOT A QUESTION

Regardless of What the Water Works Are Worth, Omaha Must Agree, Says the Committee Chairman.

The executive committee of the Commercial club heard the news of the supreme court's decision in the water works case, from The Bee. Several members present vented expressions of disgust or displeasure. On behalf of the committee, David C. Cole, its chairman, made the following statement:

"Say on behalf of the committee that, however the merits of the valuation may be, we are all law-abiding citizens in Omaha and will bow gracefully to whatever the supreme court says. Its decision must and will be obeyed."

Present at the committee meeting were besides Mr. Cole, G. H. Kelly, Ward Burgess, W. H. McCord, J. L. McCague, C. C. Rosewater, W. I. Wood and C. S. Hayward.

HARD TASK TO SELL BONDS

Omaha Bankers Cite Experiences of Other Cities in Their Efforts.

"It is my opinion that 4 per cent municipal bonds cannot be sold at par at this time on account of the tightness of the money market, and the condition of the bond market," said Charles T. Kountze, president of the First National bank. "Only recently no less important city than Los Angeles found it extremely difficult to dispose of a quantity of 5 per cent municipal bonds."

"Omaha's recent experience of trying to sell some 4½ per cent bonds, and then getting only 4½ per cent, would indicate that it will be difficult to dispose of 4 per cents," said T. E. Stevens, vice president of the Corn Exchange bank. "Money is scarce, although deposits are keeping up at a normal stage. It looks to me as if a 4½ per cent bond will find more takers than a 4 per cent."

"Omaha will find it extremely difficult to dispose of 4 per cent bonds just now, owing to the condition of the bond market," said an official of the City National. "The sales of municipal bonds in the east are very slow just now. Only recently the city of Philadelphia offered $1,000,000 municipal bonds, but received offers for but three-fourths of the issue and the bonds were withdrawn."

"The bonds could not be sold now at par on account of the scarcity of money, and the condition of the bond market," said J. H. Millard, president of the Omaha National bank. "It cannot be done."

"It will be extremely difficult to sell 4 per cent municipal bonds at par. The present condition of the bond market will not warrant it," said an officer of the Nebraska National bank.

DEED FOR THE PLANT IS READY

Water Company Prepared to Turn Over the Works When Paid.

Mayor Dahlman was not surprised when he heard of the decision of the United States supreme court. "It has looked to me all along as if the city would have to take the plant," said the mayor. "Of courre, since the mayor and council are not in a position where their views cut any figure in the deal one way or the other, I do not care to enter into any discussion. I presume, however, the next thing to do will be to offer the $6,500,000 bond issue for sale, take over the plant and do the best we can with it as a municipal institution. No use making wry faces over the dose we get, but buckle down and saw wood."

Stockton Heth of the water company said none of the officers of the company know any more about the decision than the telegram tells. "The next move is up to the city," said Mr. Heth. "We have tendered a deed for the plant, which the city refused to accept and that's all the knowledge we have of the city's intentions."

President Barlow of the water board is out of the city and so is R. B. Howell, the managing director of the board. Member C. R. Sherman is sick at his home.

WHO WILL RUN THE PLANT?

This and Other Perplexing Questions Now Confront the City.

What can the city of Omaha get for the $6,500,000 of bonds, voted November 2 last, to pay the appraised price for the water works, with whatever legal fees and other extras that might accrue?

This is the question that is now interesting the men of the city who are acquainted with such affairs and also to some extent the city officials. The general impression is that the bond market is not at this time in the best of condition for the profitable sale of bonds of this character. Bond buyers will not only want to know that everything about the issue is regular, but also that the property back of the bonds is of gilt edged character and likely to pay its way and pay interest as it accumulates, as well as taking care of the principal eventually.

It is well understood that the water company will not take the bonds in payment, even if the Water board tenders them. President Woodbury has said as much and that is the understanding among the local officers of the company. The legal advisers of the company also declared some time ago that bonds are not cash, and the money must be tendered when the deed passes to the city.

"When the city digs up the coin and takes the water works, who is to run the plant?" is another question that looms large to the city officials, even though they are to have no hand, act or part in the management. Members of the Water board are all supposed to be busy business men, with their hands full of their own affairs. And it is supposed, naturally, they will want to institute their own system and enforce their own ideas as to the conduct of the plant. Then, it is pointed out, so many claims have been advanced by members of the board touching the great profit to be made from the operation of the water works, that it will be up to them strong to make a showing that will vindicate their judgment. That this can be done under municipal control some councilmen are inclined to doubt, even though they lean to municipal ownership.

The admitted need for an extra main from Florence is a third problem facing the Water board and the city at large. And where is the money to come from for this and for the greatly needed etxensions of hydrants and mains in many sections of the city? ask the business men. They doubt that a second issue of water works bonds can be marketed with any success right away after the big issue is put afloat, but that something will have to be done to provide more water everybody talked with agrees.

O'BRIEN SAYS IT WILL PAY

Member of Board So Expresses Himself—Invoice to Be Made.

"I'm glad it is settled," said D. J. O'Brien, a member of the water board, when told of the supreme court decision. "Now, as I understand it, the water company will have to make a detailed invoice and showing of everything covered by the appraisement and all property of every kind pertaining to the plant. In that matter the board will be just as careful as if we were buying it for ourselves. Of that the public can rest assured."

On the question of making the plant pay, Mr. O'Brien said he felt, as every member of the board does, that the plant can be profitably operated by the city. "If I did not believe that, I would not remain on the board a day longer," he said, "and I believe every man on the board feels the same way about it. Personally, I think the plant is more valuable today than when the appraisement was made, because of the growth of the city. It is up to us, with the backing of the citizens, to take up our new acquisition in a business way and make it go."

Cold Weather Injures Seeds

Twentieth Century Farmer Sizes Up Crop Situation as Unfavorable at Season's Outset.

The Twentieth Century Farmer, just out, sizes up corn crop conditions as none too favorable. This is its editorial survey:

From the reports of the early conditions of the planted corn in Nebraska, there can be but little said that is encouraging, as a first of June start. A great deal of seed has proven worthless; fields said to have been planted from high-priced, tested seed have failed to germinate, rotted in the ground and had to be planted the second time. Others have proven irregular in germinating quality, any place from 10 to 75 per cent have failed to grow, necessitating a replant in order to get a stand that will justify cultivation. Other fields in the same neighborhood show a good stand, but the cold soil has retarded growth until a sickly, stunted appearance prevails.

The cold weather and cold soil have influenced against germination of even the very good quality of seed. The alarm about poor germinating quality of the last year's crop caused thousands of farmers to buy what was advertised as tested seed rather than take any chance of failure in seed selected from their own growing.

It seems to be the belief that seed corn buyers were imposed upon to a greater extent this year than usual, owing to their great desire to secure a good quality of germinating seed, thus increasing the demand, which, it is said, encouraged some seed growers to speculate in seed not strictly their own production and lacking in seed care and seed quality. It is highly probable from these sources of disappointment that there will result a less evenly stand and a more checkered condition of early and late planting than has occurred for several years past. First of June planting, with good summer conditions and a September without frost, has usually resulted in good crops in the districts now reporting backward conditions.

CORPORATION TAX CASE SET

(Continued from First Page.)

provided that the tax should be paid for the year ending June 30, 1910, although the law was not passed until August 5, 1909.

First Move to Test Law.

Not until shortly before the expiration of the time for the making of the returns was the first move made to test the validity of the tax. This movement to test the great question about corporation law started in the little town if Windsor, Vt.

There Maxwell Evarts, a New York lawyer, son of the late William M. Evarts, has a summer home. He had often noticed the keen competition between the two general merchandise stores in the town, the Stone-Tracy company, a corporation and Dwight Tuxbury & Sons, a partnership concern. He saw what he believed was a discrimination against the corporation if it were compelled to pay the tax and make public its business arrangements, and so accepted the position of counsel for Stella P. Flint, as general guardian of the property for Samuel N. Stone, jr., a minor, who owned stock in the Stone-Tracy Co. Suit was brought in the federal court by Mr. Evarts to enjoin the corporation from making the returns and paying the tax, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The corporation filed a demurrer, which was sustained and the bill dismissed. An appeal was taken to the supreme court.

The institution of the Flint-Stone-Tracy case was the signal for the bringing of suits in many sections of the United States. All were decided in exactly the same way, and almost invariably appeals were taken to the supreme court. The government was allowed to intervene. Fifteen cases, headed by the Flint-Stone-Tracy suit were set for argument on March 14.

Besides the Vermont case, those heard were:

Wyckoff Van Derhoef against the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad company.

Francis L. Hine against Home Life Insurance company of New York.

Fred W. Smith against the Northern Trust company of Chicago.

William H. Miner against the Corn Exchange National bank of Chicago.

Cedar Street company against Park Realty company of New York.

Lewis W. Jared against the American Multigraph company of Cleveland.

Joseph E. Gay against the Baltic Mining company, a Michigan corporation.

Percy H. Brundage against Broadway Realty company of New York.

Paul Lacroix against Motor Taximeter Cab company of New York.

Arthur Lyman against Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York.

George Wendell Phillips against fifty associates of Boston.

Oscar Mitchell against Clark Iron company, a Minnesota corporation.

Katherine Cary Cook against Boston Wharf company.

Two Days of Argument.

Two days were consumed in the argument of the case in the supreme court. William Guthrie of New York, council for the Home Life Insurance company, argued that if the court would interpret the law so as not to include in the net income the income derived directly from federal, state, county or municipal securities and real and personal property not used or employed in business, there would be no question about the constitutionality of the law.

Solicitor General Bowers defended the constitutionality of the law without qualification. He contended that the tax was not a direct tax upon property, real or personal, but on the contrary, was an excise tax, upon "the carrying on or doing business." The tax, he continued, was not a direct tax upon shares of the stockholders in the companies to the business of which the tax attaches, or upon the income of such stockholders from their shares. It did not become a direct tax, he added, because the company engaged mainly or even solely, in the business of handling or dealing in real estate. The various objections to the law was taken up in turn by the solicitor.

Mr. Evarts opened the argument against the law. He contended that the law invaded the sovereignty of the state of Vermont; that it would deprive the corporation of property without due process of law, and that its publicity feature would take private property for public use without just compensation. Throughout he emphasized the point that the tax was upon franchises of a state and therefore unconstitutional. Former Senator Foraker of Ohio argued that it was an income tax. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia made a general attack on the law. Richard V. Lindabury of New York and other counsel addressed the court in explanation of features of individual cases.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

IOWA SHIPPERS AROUSED

Now Contemplate Some Form of Resistance to Rate Raise.

COMMISSION SLOW TO ACT

Interior Cities Will Suffer Most if New Rate Goes Into Effect—J. M. Pierce Has Malarial Attack.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, May 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Iowa and Des Moines shippers are seriously contemplating making some form of resistance, either in court or otherwise, to the increase of freight rates, which are scheduled to go into effect tomorrow and concerning which suit is threatened from Washington. The local freight bureau has conducted an extensive investigation and finds that the increase will be enormously expensive to this city, the claim being made that the interior cities of Iowa will be hurt most. In addition it has been known that an increase in grain rates is contemplated. The Iowa commission has thus far failed to take any action and shippers believe they will have to take it up independently.

Editor Has Malaria.

James M. Pierce, editor and proprietor of the Iowa Homestead, who has just returned from three months' spent in Central America, has been suffering from malaria since his return home. Just before leaving Columbia he was bitten by a mosquito, which had just filled itself up full of bad blood from a native and the aforesaid bad blood was deposited in the veins of Mr. Pierce, giving him a strong dose of malaria.

Candidates Take Day Off.

On account of Memorial day, the candidates for state office took a day off, but nearly every one who was capable of making a speech had an engagement for an address. Governor Garst went to Rippey, where he spoke and Judge Prouty spoke at Polk City. Governor Carroll was in northeast Iowa. This week Mr. Carroll will be all through northern Iowa and Mr. Garst will go into northeastern Iowa. Neither one is making a speaking campaign. The progressives are much disappointed that they could not have Senator Cummins for more than three speeches in the campaign, and they will not be able to use him in the districts where his friends are strongest.

River Improvement Interest.

Preparations are being made to have a large number of Iowa delegates attend the convention of the Mississippi River Improvement association at St. Paul in July. The delegates will come mainly from the cities along the river, but there is a growing interest in the matter all through the state. The belief prevails that in case the river improvement work is well done it will greatly increase the chances of having the Des Moines river made navigable.

DOXEYS HAVE TWO NAMES

(Continued from First Page.)

previously had secured for $1,350 in favor of Dr. Doxey and she took $450 in cash.

Eugene Koenig, who handled Mrs. Doxey's business in probate court, testified she qualified for administration by signing her name "Mrs. Dora E. Erder, widow of William J. Erder."

Nebraska Minister Called.

The letter that Mrs. Doxey wrote to Erder's sister from Columbus, Neb., urging her to have pity because of "Will's unborn child," was admitted as evidence yesterday afternoon. In the cross-examination of Attorney Miller he was asked if he did not know Mrs. Doxey was a morphine fiend and not "at" herself when she wrote letters to him. He said he did not know that.

Rev. Sam Harkness, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Columbus, Neb., which the Doxeys attended, testified that on his first meeting with the Doxeys, June 9, last, Mrs. Doxey told him that Doxey was in straitened circumstances, but added she had property in St. Louis from which she expected to realize money shortly.

In August, the minister said, he saw Mrs. Doxey again. This was after Erder's death. She told him she had settled up matters in St. Louis and explained that she had been nursing Will Erder, whose wife had deserted him on his deathbed. She said Erder had given her $700 to pay certain expenses and $500 which represented his sister's life insurance.

Mrs. Katherine A. Erder, mother of William J. Erder, took the witness stand shortly before adjournment. Miss Kate Erder, her daughter, to whose detective work the trial of this case is due, burst into tears as her mother walked into the court room. The latter's testimony was mainly corroborative of that of the former.

Charles Shafer, an insurance agent, and M. J. Kregell, a notary public, identified the insurance policies on Erder's life and the checks, which, they said, were paid to Mrs. Doxey as Mrs. Erder.

The Midwest Life

It sometimes, though not often, occurs that when a prosperous business man is solicited to take out his first or another life insurance policy, the agent gets some such reply as this: "I have plenty to leave my wife and children, and therefore do not need any insurance." Such a man is to be congratulated, especially if his accumulations are the result of his own thrift and energy. But adversity may come to even the successful man, and sometimes without fault or mismanagement on his part. One cannot die poor if he leaves a good sized life insurance policy; and by the statement above quoted the well-to-do man confesses that now, the all-important time in the doing of things, he is abundantly able to carry a good big policy.

The voice of prudence says to all successful men: "In time of prosperity, prepare for adversity." There is no better way for Nebraska men to put into active operation this suggestion, than to buy life insurance in some good Nebraska company such as The Midwest Life of Lincoln.

A Swell Affair

DENT'S Toothache Gum

The only remedy that stops toothache instantly.

The only toothache gum that cleans the cavity and prevents decay.

Imitations do not do the work. See that you get Dent's Toothache Gum. At all druggists, 15 cents, or by mail.

Dent's Corn Gum Cures Corns and Bunions, 15c.

C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Look for this Sign in the Druggist's Window

MEMBER A.D.S. ASSOCIATION With 12,000 Other Druggists

THE INN

This Famous Summer Resort,

OKOBOJI, IOWA,

Will be open June 1st. Finest fishing, bathing, etc. For terms address

THE INN, Okoboji, Iowa.

Coat and Pants to Order $20

250 nice patterns—everyone up-to-date, all wool, and perfectly fast in color—Grays and browns and blue serges in abundance.

Come early and get one of the first choice.

These goods are regular $30.00 values.

We guarantee every garment perfect in fit and style.

MacCarthy-Wilson Tailoring Co.

304-306 South 16th Street—Near 16th and Farnam

Couldn't Trust Des Moines Associates

But Not Afraid to Trust Himself Now That He Has Taken The Neal Three Day Cure.

In a letter to State Senator Bruce, Atlantic, Iowa, this patient expressed the fear of being tempted to drink if he stayed in Des Moines, so he shunned temptation:

"———, N. D. March 28, '10.

"Mr. J. E. Bruce,

"Atlantic, Iowa.

"Dear Sir: Words cannot express how satisfied I am that I took the Neal cure. One who does not drink cannot realize the satisfaction it is to be able to say "No" and realize that you mean it.

"I was born and raised in Des Moines and my mother still lives there. I began drinking by being around with the crowd of young fellows. I know of at least 25 or 35 of these young fellows that would take this treatment if approached properly, but after taking the cure I was afraid to trust myself in D. M., so came home at once. **Am not afraid to trust myself now.** For this reason I did not get a chance to see them and get them to try it.

"Honestly, I would not have missed taking that cure for $10,000.00 and Mrs. (his wife) is better satisfied with it than I am. I certainly wish the cure a success.

Yours truly,

(Signed.) ———"

The Neal is an internal treatment given in 30 drop doses, no hypodermic injections, that cures the drink habit in three days, at the institute or in the home.

No Cure, No Pay.

It is the moral duty which every person addicted to the drink habit owes to his family, relatives, friends, society and the public, also everyone who is interested in or knows of one who is addicted to the drink habit, to call upon, write or 'phone the Neal Cure today for free copies of their guaranteed bond and contract, booklet, testimonials, endorsements and bank references, which will be cheerfully furnished. Address

The Neal Cure

Institute, O. B.—1502 S. 10th Street, **Omaha, Neb.,** also Des Moines, Davenport and Sioux City, Iowa.

A.D.S. KIDNEY REMEDY

If 12,000 men—druggists, who ought to know, because sickness, drugs and medicine are their business—should tell you that a certain medicine was good for your kidney trouble, would you believe them?

After you had explained about your urine, your broken rest, and all the other symptoms which the kidney sufferer easily recognizes; after you had secured a proper diagnosis from your physician and felt certain that your kidney disease wasn't "lumbago," "rheumatism of the back" or an "attack of indigestion"—as some patent medicine advertisements might make you think—if these 12,000 druggists should all say that next to a reputable physician's prescription, "This is the best-known remedy for your kidney trouble; if anything can help you this will; if there is virtue in any ready-made medicine there is double virtue in this," would you believe them?

That is just what the 12,000 druggists who are members of the American Druggists' Syndicate do say to you about A. D. S. Kidney Remedy, and they say it because they know this is one of the best products of this vast organization.

The A. D. S. druggists realize too plainly the seriousness of kidney disease—they understand fully the responsibility of offering any treatment calculated to benefit it—and, while they would prefer to see every one go to a good physician to be treated, they appreciate the fact that there are many who can't or won't—and for these people these druggists have prepared this A. D. S. Kidney Remedy, and say: "Take it—we know it is good—we know what is in it—we stand behind it—and we feel certain it will help you. If it don't, we will cheerfully refund your money."

Just a word to remind you of the exceptional worthiness of Bourke twenty-five suits and raincoats. When in quest of your next suit a visit to our shop will compel your thoughtful consideration of our claim of definitely different quality and style.

Spring Suits $18 to $35.

A becoming hat adds the last touch to a clothes outfit. Your next hat is here waiting for you. All the new blocks in soft, stiff and straw hats.

Straws $2 and $3.

All soft and stiff hats $3.

Bourke's CLOTHES SHOP

318 South 15th Street.

Leave Your Money at Home

ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE

THE DR. BRANAMAN CO. have been treating all forms of CHRONIC DISEASES for the past 24 years in Omaha and Nebraska.

THEY know what they can do, but YOU may not. YOU want to get well and WE believe WE can cure you. What you are interested in knowing is finding A DOCTOR WHO HAS FAITH IN HIS OWN WORKS.

YOU have been the one to take all the risks in seeking health. Now WE want you to investigate our treatment and we want to prove to you at OUR expense that it will cure you.

We are going to give a full MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE to all who call or write before the tenth of June. Remember this. You get the best we have. If we were to give you inferior treatment we would not benefit by it because you would not. Our interests are mutual. You get all the benefit of our 24 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the treatment of Chronic diseases. We cure Asthma, Catarrh, Headnoises, Deafness, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Goiter and all chronic diseases.

LEAVE YOUR MONEY AT HOME AND CALL AT ONCE. If you can't call, write. Our home treatment is the same as the office treatment. THIS OFFER MEANS WHAT IT SAYS. A MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE.

DR. BRANAMAN CO.

Suite 26 Continental Block.

3d Floor, over Berg Clothing Co., Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Open till 8 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Sunday, 9 to 12 m.

OMAHA'S FAVORITE Metz BOTTLED BEER — FOR — FAMILY TRADE

PHONES BELL, DOUGLAS 119 IND. A 2119.

W. J. BOEKHOFF RETAIL DEALER

803 South 13th St.

REMITTER 5¢ CIGAR

Do you know that the best 5 cent cigars in the country are made right here in Omaha, and are called the

REMITTER or HAND MADE 5 Cent Cigar

Ask for it the next time you want a smoke.

WM. BINDERUP & BRO. OMAHA

THE DELFT TEA ROOM,

203 South Nineteenth street, open daily from 11 a. m., to 7 p. m.; Sundays, from 5 p. m., to 8 p. m. Chafing-dish suppers on Sundays.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEATS NOW — BRANDEIS — SEATS NOW

3 days starting Tomorrow Night, Matinee Saturday. Prices 25c to $1.00.

MARGARET ANGLIN

IN THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE. Prices, Nights, 50c to $2.00.

June 7, 8, 9 ..... JACOB ADLER

June 10, 11 ..... MRS. FISKE

BOYD'S Call Us Douglas 1919

ALL WEEK—MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

MISS

EVA LANG in "SHAM"

Next Week, The Rose of the Rancho.

Gayety Opens all Summer. Evenings, 10 and 25c.

Final Week of the

ROCEDIA STOCK CO.

Dramatic Version of the Widely Read **ST. ELMO**

1,000 Seats at 10c at Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Mats.