

Come Saturday to Our Blue Clothes Show

It will be a sight worth seeing—the biggest collection of Blue Serge Suits ever gathered under one roof in Omaha. Suits to satisfy men of every age, size, taste and income. Suits to fit perfectly regular men, short men, stout men, slim men and extra size men.

Scores of classy models for your selection.



Every Blue Serge Suit Guaranteed All Wool Fabrics.



Only One best place to Buy Suits.

You'll find just what you want here at—
\$10, \$12.50, \$14.50, \$18, \$20, \$22.50 to \$30
Young Men particularly should see the clever "Shape Maker" models at.....**\$18 to \$30**

Products of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, best makers of good clothes. You'll find them distinctive, superior.

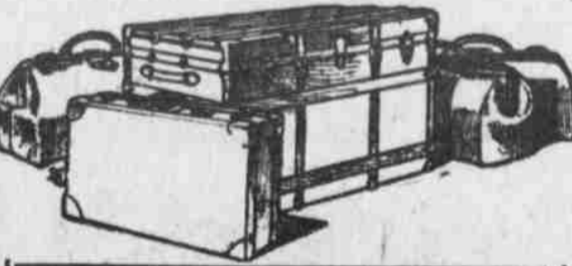
Hayden's Wonder Suits at \$14.50 allow the man who does not want to pay more a splendid selection of clever styles in absolutely all wool fabrics; garments that have the same lines and perfect fit of much higher priced goods. Honest \$18.00 values, in just the style adapted to you.....**\$14.50**

Blue Serge Suits at \$18.00—Something unusual. A special value produced by availing ourselves of a special opportunity; absolutely all wool fabrics, better designed, tailored finished than any blue serge suit you ever had offered at the price; 50% better in every respect.....**\$10.00**

Any serge suit you buy of us, no matter what the price, we guarantee to be absolutely pure wool and acid test indigo colors. "True Blue"—true to test—for if they fade, a new suit in place, our rule.

Cool Suits for Hot Days—Some men never know the real luxury of hot weather clothes—they wear medium weight but not real summer suits. We're showing real hot weather suits in all kinds of styles and fabrics—serges, worsteds, homespuns, etc., plain sack and Norfolk, Hart, Schaffner & Marx manufacture.....**\$16.50 to \$25.00**
Other Summer Suits, in great variety as low as.....**\$10.00**

Men's Hats, worth \$3.00—
On sale Saturday **\$1.00**
All odd lots from the biggest season's selling we have had in years, including a big line of samples, values to \$3.00; at your choice.....**\$1.00**
Men's, Boys' and Children's Caps—Regular values to 50c; on sale, your choice, at.....**15c**



Traveling Goods Specials; genuine fiber trunks with heavy bumpers and angle irons, lined with two trays, \$15.00 values, at.....**\$9.95**
All other Trunks specially priced.
\$10 Cow Hide Suit Case—with heavy straps—on sale at.....**\$6.95**
\$5.50 All Leather Suit case, with straps, on sale.....**\$3.95**

TRY HAYDEN'S FIRST

'CHEER UP,' URGES SCIENTIST

Optimism Helps to Cure Ills, Declares Rathvon.

GLOOM NO AID TO SUCCESS

Speaker Upholds Tenets of Christian Science Faith in Address Before Audience at the Brandeis Theater.

"Be of good cheer," was the admonition of William R. Rathvon, C. S. B., of Denver, who delivered a Christian Science lecture at the Brandeis theater last night.

The speaker urged the necessity of an optimistic attitude in one who sought success. Mr. Rathvon is a member of the Christian Science board of lecturership of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

"There is a short and cheering present that Christian Science has to deliver to all who have ears to hear," said Mr. Rathvon. "It is not a new message. It has reassured the children of men ever since they first felt the chill of fear. The loving mother encouraging her toddling infant, the gallant captain cheering his men to greater valor, the gentle savior quieting his affrighted disciples, all use it. That message is, 'Be not afraid.'"

"And why," it may be asked, "does Christian Science lay so much stress upon the need of overcoming fear? Is not fear a thing of only occasional occurrence due to causes not easily preventable? Does not its effects but temporary? Let us see. 'Christian Science emphasizes the fact that when fear is eliminated from the consciousness of the sick man—no matter what the nature of his illness—he has taken a long step toward recovery. It declares also that people who are habitually free from fear, worry, and apprehension and the like are far less susceptible to illness and misfortune than others. It has uncovered in fear an agency of evil, an enemy of health, a destroyer of peace and a bar to man's progress forward. It is not to be wondered, then, that the elimination of fear from human consciousness is an important feature of the mission of Christian Science."

"Christian Science brings the truth to human comprehension, gives freedom from whatever enslaves and thus bestows mental, moral and physical liberty. In the process of liberation it sifts out certain pernicious practices and propensities, generally regarded as harmless, but which are to be shunned as allies of evil. It shows us that we have indulged in moods and inclinations that have been guilty, less, if not commendable, but were in reality neither wise nor harmless. We find we have been warming in the incubator of our favor the eggs of serpents that we believed belonged to doves. Perhaps the most common of these disease-inviting habits is discouragement. It declares we have all been on intimate terms with it one time or another, and, while we have never found it cheerful company, we have not looked upon it as a sinister visitor. Yet that is just what Christian Science shows it to be.

"Discouragement wears the invisible livery of evil and is constantly and consistently working for its master. It is always pulling down and never building up. 'Did you ever know any one to accomplish anything while in the grip of discouragement? It paralyzes effort, stupefies thought and dissipates purpose."

GRAND ARMY GAINS ITS POINT

Catholic Authorities Decide that Coffins Draped in National Colors Be Admitted to Churches.

In a letter received by Past Commander James A. Rooney of St. McPherson-Doane Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at his home, 1945, Eighty-third street, Bath Beach, Long Island, it is learned that the Catholic authorities in Rome had given a decision permitting the display of the American flag around the coffins of dead comrades in all the churches of that denomination in this country.

For almost two years there has been considerable friction between the Grand Army of the Republic and some pastors of that faith over the refusal to allow a coffin draped in the flag to be brought into the body of the church near the altar. Other pastors found nothing in the Roman Catholic ritual against this practice, and accordingly consented to it.

The matter came to a head a year ago in the Church of the Presentation at Far Rockaway, when the coffin containing the body of a dead comrade was taken to the body of the church until the flag draped about it was removed. Some members of the post who belonged to other creeds apparently resented this act by remaining on the steps on the outside of the church until the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the dead comrade was finished and the coffin carried out of the church. It was brought to the attention of the memorial and executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and that Commander Rooney, as chairman of the law and legislation committee, wrote a letter to Mgr. Falconi asking him to have the Vatican settle the question. He wanted to have a uniform rule adopted in all the Roman Catholic churches in this city, so that there would be no further trouble.

Mr. Rooney said last night that he had obtained a greater concession than he asked. According to the decision from Rome, the flag can be displayed at the funeral services of members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Catholic churches throughout the country. The decision goes even further, he said, as the same privilege is extended to any service in Catholic churches in which the Grand Army of the Republic attends in a body.

With Mr. Rooney in this work was Mgr. William White, pastor of the Church of the Visitation in Richards street, Brooklyn. Father White wrote to Cardinal Gibbons and got him interested. It was said that the decision of the Vatican will be promulgated through the proper channels throughout the church body in this country.—New York Times.

Get a Bee catalogue of 5,000 book titles that will help solve puzzle pictures. On sale at Bee office, 35 cents; mail, 50 cents.

Mr. Schiff's excavators report that they have found most of the palaces of the Israelite kings who dwelt in Samaria, including the "Ivory palace" of Ahab. Tablets were discovered in the last named, giving names of persons from Egypt, and a few new ciphers for numerals, and a few such expressions as "old wine" and "clarified oil," of which the tablets would indicate King Ahab had an abundant supply in his cellar.

Also there was dug up royal notice offering sent to Ahab from Egypt, and a clay tablet letter to Ahab from a king of Assyria, possibly Assur-nasir-pal, known in history as the "Assyrian Colossus." The identification of the letter is not yet complete. Ahab was one of Israel's great kings, says Prof. Reisner, who is in charge of the Samaritan excavations under the Schiff grant.—New York World.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

BED, SPRING and MAT-TRESS

\$12.75

GOLD BRONZE BED with SPRING MATTRESS
2-inch Posts

This is a fair sample of Rubel's better values. And bear in mind that this is not a light, flimsy bed with pencil tubing, but a large heavy bed with two-inch continuous posts. It is also offered at this price in full size (4 1/2 x 7 1/2) or in the smaller sizes as desired. It is finished in gold bronze, very attractive. The springs are of the very best woven wire fabric, strong and substantial. The mattress has heavy ticking, double stitched seams and soft top. It's a bed outfit worth considering—a very attractive, thoroughly dependable outfit, and offered at this sale at a most unusual price.

PIE KNIVES

BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN BEAUTY PATTERN

Heavily plated with pure silver, high grade ware (not cheap brass base goods commonly sold in special sales) made in the rich American Beauty pattern, matching the pieces recently run in this series of Saturday sales. Extra fine, special price, Saturday only.....**19c**

Other pieces of this handsome set of all-weather ware to be on sale from time to time.

\$4.50

Mission Rockers
made in artistic weathered oak, fine mission design, imitation leather spring seats. Big values.

8.75
Large Refrigerators
Two food compartments and large ice compartment, very roomy, double circulation cold dry air, most economical refrigerator made, odorless, always free from moisture. New round corner design. All parts metal and removable for cleaning. A superior refrigerator—extra special.....**\$18.75**

Other big specials at \$11.50, \$14.75, \$19.50 and \$24.00.

Extension Tables
\$13.50

Made in Imperial and quartered oak, oak finish, very handsome table. Ends 18 inches wide. Worth 50% more than sale price.

3.95
1-Motion Go-Cart
Newly improved 14-inch tires.

RUBEL'S

1513-1515 HOWARD STREET

Use 1,000 Rolls of Best Player Music FREE! Just as though you OWNED them

Take three—then bring them back and take three others—do it every day for a year—keep your program refreshed—get all the NEW hits as fast as they come out. That's OUR unbeatable inducement to those who will join "Club" No. 6.

The "Club" Plan. Read it!

And you secure the Player Piano for only **\$1.95 a Week**

Bennett Co.

88 NOTES—1,000 ROLLS— 88 NOTES—1,000 ROLLS— 88 NOTES—1,000 ROLLS—

The BOOKLOVERS' CATALOGUE IS GOING FAST

Judging by the rush to secure Booklovers' Contest catalogues, the demand among contestants for a booklet of this kind is becoming greater as the contest progresses.

The catalogue contains the titles of approximately 5,000 books with their authors. From it the contest editor selects the titles represented by the pictures that appear in the Bee contest.

The correct titles represented by the 75 pictures to be published in this contest all will be selected from this catalogue.

It is in nowise required that contestants secure a catalogue—they may work out the contest without a catalogue if they desire. But the Bee catalogue is a great aid and will save contestants a great amount of extra effort.

Catalogues may be had at The Bee business office.

25 cents each. - 30 cents by Mail.

LIGHTHOUSE TO HIS NAME

Champlain Will Be Remembered When the Sailors See Crown Point's Lamps.

The commissioners of New York and Vermont who conducted the Champlain tricentennial celebration in the summer of 1900 have united to erect a permanent memorial to Champlain at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, and have adopted a design that combines this object with a utilitarian purpose, the form of memorial lighthouse. Many European lighthouses have been given a more or less architectural character internationally, some, like Smeaton's Eddystone, are monumental as a result of a strict adaptation to conditions, and some, such as the Eddystone, have become memorials to their builders; but none has been erected as a memorial to any particular event or person.

The acts of New York and Vermont which created the commissions for the celebration provided that part of the funds appropriated should be reserved for the erection of a permanent monument, and after some delay in arranging to combine their resources in order to erect a joint memorial, and in deciding on a site, the combined commissions have chosen the lighthouse reservation at Crown Point as offering greater advantages than any other of the many available situations about the lake.

Crown Point lies near the southern end of the lake, between the wide mouth of Bullwags bay on the New York side, and the narrow channel that leads down from Ticonderoga on the Vermont side. Though actually in New York it seems, from either shore, to lie between the two states. It is visible from both shores, and from the trains of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, and from the lake itself for a great distance to the north. The line of water traffic passes within 500 feet of it. The lighthouse itself is built at the extremity of Crown Point, on the site of an ancient battery whose earthworks are still visible, and is not far from the ruins of Forts Frederick and Amherst, dating from 1731 to 1754.

The style is that of France of the time of Champlain, as used in parts of Fontainebleau and other royal hunting lodges situated in comparatively wild places. Eight robust columns on a high base surround the central shaft and carry a boldly decorated entablature; above the entablature is a visitors' gallery, separate from the gallery above the light itself, which is carried up on the continuation of the stair shaft. The whole has a sharply accentuated silhouette, and strong vertical lines of light and shade, which will differentiate it, and make its monumental character unmistakable at any distance at which it can be seen.

At the front is a bronze statue of Champlain, placed high, so as to be above the trees. At one side of him is an Indian and on the other a courier du bois. Just below the group is the prow of a conventionalized canoe, laden with the products of the country. A broad flight of granite steps leads from the landing wharf up to the circular terrace on which the structure stands, with two pyramidal memorial obelisks at either side, bearing the arms of New York and Vermont.

Construction will be commenced this spring and it is intended to dedicate the memorial in 1912, on the anniversary of the discovery of the lake. The construction must be carried on without interfering with the maintenance of the light in its exact present position. To shift it or extinguish it would cause confusion. As the present tower must be removed before building the new one, the glass

light chamber must be left suspended in the air, a process which will require some delicate engineering.—Harper's Weekly.

ELK TEETH AS LODGE EMBLEMS

Results of Investigation into the Source of Supply of the Popular Ivory.

Since the agitation against wearing the elk tooth as an emblem of the order, members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks have been pursuing investigations as to the supply of these ivories available for emblems.

The contention is made that the continued use of the elk tooth as an emblem creates a demand and establishes a value for these teeth which is sure to be followed by the annihilation of all the small elk herds now in existence.

The result of the investigations of western elk reveals the fact that there are now in existence enough bull elk teeth to supply twelve times the present number of members of the order. It would be easier and less expensive to acquire 100 of these teeth than to secure the carcasses of one bull elk, from which but two teeth are now in existence. 4,000 are available in the United States. These are nearly all in the Yellowstone National park or tributary territory. In the park they are protected by the government. These elk range and breed in the park during the summer, but in the winter they go south for food. Food is scarce in this section. Settlers are taking up the land and the elk fare badly. For four or five years elk have died from starvation by hundreds. A few are killed by hunters, but these are insignificant compared to the number that die of cold and hunger.

Long before the B. P. O. E. came into existence it was the custom of the Crow Indians to gather the teeth of the bull elk, and for half a century before the order of Elks was organized these teeth were used as a medium of exchange with the Sioux, the latter being at first of eagle feathers. Thirty or forty years ago there was a brisk trade in these articles, the Crows buying feathers of the Sioux and paying therefor in elk teeth, horses, hides, etc. Indian traders took both feathers and teeth in exchange for merchandise, but they had no value with the trader except that he exchanged them with the traders of the opposite Indian nation.

In 1870 bull elk teeth could have been bought at 50 cents per peck. The eagle feather supply had become exhausted. The Crows had all the elk teeth they wanted. Their women were adorned from head to foot. The necklaces of the men were fully ornamented and there was no further demand, hence the value fell to almost nothing.

While the most of the elk from which those teeth were taken were shot by Indians, a large percentage of them were frozen to death and the teeth taken from the heads from one to ten years after. With few exceptions the bull elk teeth now used as charms or emblems for members of the B. P. O. E. were taken from elk

twenty-five to fifty years ago. The writer has photographs of Crow Indian squares showing \$1,000 to \$5,000 worth of bull elk teeth used for ornaments, which have been sold to dealers, through Indian agents throughout the northwest, during the last twenty-five years, and in the graves of Crows dead for half a century are not less than 300,000 such teeth, which will come to light when the white man comes into possession of their sacred ground, not many years hence.—L. E. Cavalier in Chicago Tribune.

BURIED TREASURES OF SAMARIA

Splendors of Ancient Life Are Uncovered on Plains of Jordan.

Prof. Ernst Sellin, the Austrian Egyptologist, reports that he has found in the lower Jordan plain near the road between Jerusalem and Jericho, remains of a palace which he believes is one of those built by Herod the Great.

The building, asserts Sellin, might easily be reconstructed after the original plans. The expedition financed by Jacob H. Schiff of New York has now brought to light many remarkable ruins in Palestine, of which the Sellin "find" is not the least.

The remains of Israel's ancient capital are to be found, for the most part, on a huge isolated hill, 350 feet in height, six miles northwest of Nablus, otherwise known as Shechem, and about twenty miles from the Mediterranean sea. The mount is covered with orchards of olives, figs and pomegranates.

The first that is known of this hill in history is when it was bought, about 900 B. C., by Omri, who built a town called Shomeron, afterwards known as Samaria. There Ahab, the son of Omri, built a temple to Baal, and also an ivory palace. In the ivory palace he ruled the northern kingdom down to 722 B. C.—as see the accounts in the Book of Kings in the Old Testament.

When Sargon captured Shomeron (Samaria) he took away 2,000 people into captivity. The population he left in the city was put under the reign of an Assyrian governor, and the city was colonized by Sargon and Esarhaddon with Babylonians in place of the exiled Israelites. The next conqueror of Samaria was Alexander the Great. The place continued to be occupied clear on down to the time of Herod. He rebuilt and "improved" the city and named it Sebaste. This was just before the birth of Christ.

Herod had a passion for building cities, and he literally dotted the landscape of his time with temples and palaces. He was notoriously cruel and was poor pay. He made everybody work for him for nothing.

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