

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Four of the Grandest, Most Sensational Bargain Sales

ECLIPSING THE GREATEST SALES EVER HELD AND ESTABLISHING NEW BARGAIN RECORDS ALONG THE ENTIRE LINE

3 Separate Exclusive Shoe Departments Men's Shoes Ladies' Shoes And a complete low price shoe store in the Basement.

16th and Douglas Omaha. Greatest Business in the West.

STORRE

Attend our great Clothing Sale on Main Floor

1350 PIECES Fine Imported Dress Goods At Less Than One-Half Importer's Cost

This is the Salvage stock of Messrs. Th. Michau & Co., removed from the warehouse at 465 Washington street, New York City, consisting of black and colored Henrietta, Cashmires, Muscovienna, Olga, Foule, Granite, Satin, Croise Vigoureux, black and colored Serge, black Coating, Armure Jacquard, Diagonals, Whipcords, Cheviots, Cheviotte Vigoureux, etc., which we will sell at less than half value, all of these goods are fine imported dress goods and are warranted all perfect. We have divided them into the following lots:

Lot 1—Consists of black fancy weave Satin Berbers, imported plain Henrietta and Serges, actually 59c quality, on sale at 29c..... 29c

Lot 2—175 pieces Armure Jacquards, Diagonals, Black, extra wide plain Henrietta and Serges, on sale at 59c yard..... 59c

Lot 3—150 pieces of fine imported French Henrietta, napped back, Foule Granite, Satin and Croise Vigoureux, on sale at 89c and 98c..... 89c and 98c

Lot 4—100 pieces heavy cloths, in checks and plaid, wide Wale, Knickerbocker, Broadcloth, in the new shades of tan, all wool Ladies' Cloth, every yard in this lot 50 inches wide and actually worth \$1.00 yard, on sale at 49c..... 49c

Lot 5—80 pieces navy blue and black Storm Serge and Imported Fancy Novelities, two-toned effects in checks and plaids, silk and wool Boucle effect Novelities, 50c quality, in Dress Goods Department at 19c yard..... 19c

SILKS Special sale of 8000 yards of pure silk Satin Duchesse, extra wide fancy weaves, all evening shades, \$1.00 quality, on sale at 49c yard..... 49c

An extra wide Roman Striped Silk, bright new combinations, 89c quality or sale at 39c yard..... 39c

All the Damaged Dress Goods from this large sale are placed in our basement

On bargain squares, in plain and fancy mixtures. If perfect would be worth 75c yard, but having been wet, on sale at 10c yard..... 10c

The New Fall Styles for Women are Here

In Ladies' Wraps, Jackets, Cloaks and Furs in more styles, shapes and colors than you will credit and every price amazingly low.

New Fall Jackets New Fall Capes

Ladies' Black Beaver Cloth Jacket latest fashion, new colors, at \$2.50..... \$2.50



Ladies' finest imported Kersey Capes, silk lined throughout, very full sweep, on sale at \$3.98..... \$3.98

Large assortment of Tan Jackets fly front, at \$4.98..... \$4.98

An extra quality fine Kersey Jacket—fly front, silk taffeta lining throughout, at \$9.98 and \$12.50..... \$9.98 and \$12.50

1,000 Girls' Jackets A manufacturer's sample line of PLUSH CAPES, no two alike, at just half price, from \$2.50 \$3.98 and \$5.00 \$5.00 to \$25.00

New Fur Collarettes and Fur Capes—Electric Seal Collarettes, latest style, lined with fancy silk, special price \$1.50..... \$1.50

Genuine Collarettes, special sale..... \$4.98

\$12.50 French Cambray, extra long, full sweep FUR CAPE, lined throughout with heavy satin, special sale, \$4.98..... \$4.98

Our Su verb Collection of Fall and Winter MILLINERY Ladies of Omaha, who unhesitatingly pronounce them the most stylish in town, if you have any idea of getting a hat, come here and select one from an array of exquisite styles not to be found elsewhere. On sale tomorrow, 500 assorted felt hats, turbans and dress shapes, worth 75c, go at 10c. 25 dozen Dakota and Cow Boy leather trimmed hats, 60c. 10 dozen leather trimmed walking hats, all sizes, 50c. Trimmed Department. The La Faure, most stylish street hat, regular price \$5.00 and \$6.00 special price, \$2.50. 1,000 large black silk velvet hats, with tips, etc., regular price \$7.00, special price \$5.00. Our best hats—ranging \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, and \$25.00—are acknowledged the most stylish in the city and the most moderate in cost.

In the Sunlight Basement are the Big Bargains

Blankets Drapery

Never before and never again will you have such an opportunity to buy genuine bargains as will be offered in tomorrow's sale—

Extra heavy half wool white blankets, regular \$2.98 kind, at \$1.69 pair..... \$1.69

One immense lot of extra heavy, largest size, Michigan made silver gray blankets, worth anywhere \$3.50 a pair, go tomorrow only, at \$1.98 pair..... \$1.98

An immense table of slightly soiled, white blankets, largest size, strictly all wool, many of them \$7.50 California Blankets, they all go in one lot at \$2.98 pair, this is a rare opportunity which occurs but seldom..... \$2.98

Finest quality extra heavy all wool white California Blankets at \$3.50 and \$4.50 a pair, go tomorrow only, at \$3.50 and \$4.50..... \$3.50 and \$4.50

IMMENSE SALE COTTON BLANKETS Soft downy Cotton Blankets, white, tan and gray blankets at 49c pair..... 49c

TOMORROW IS A BARGAIN DAY that will long be remembered—to read the advertisement will astound you—to see the goods will dumb found you.

1,000 yards of heavy Half Wool Dress Goods, in checks, plaids and stripes, 15c quality go at 3 1/2c yard..... 3 1/2c

10,000 yards extra heavy CANTON FLANNEL. These are in mill remnants, 2 to 5 yards, 18c quality at 5c yard..... 5c

Extra good quality of Unbleached Muslin go at 2c yard..... 2c yard

Indigo Blue Caico Remnants 3c yard..... 3c yard

Extra heavy Indigo Blue Caico Remnants 5c yard..... 5c yard

25-inch wide percale, light and dark colors, 3 1/2c yard..... 3 1/2c yard

Extra heavy unbleached Muslin, 8 1/2c kind go at 3 1/2c yard..... 3 1/2c

Outing flannel, all the new night gown and boy's waists patterns, 12c quality, go at 5c yard..... 5c

IMMENSE SALE COMFORTS A manufacturer's entire out-put of Comforts, fast black HOSIE, made full length, go at 75c pair..... 75c

Full size extra heavy down Comforts, in silk, satin and ratine, at \$2.98 and \$3.50 each..... \$2.98 and \$3.50

\$50,000.00 WET UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY AT ONE-FOURTH ACTUAL VALUE.

BOUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES SALVAGE AND WRECKING CO., 334 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

Ladies' Underwear 250 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed, long sleeve, fleecy lined VESTS for early fall wear—a bargain for 35c, go at 12 1/2c



Ladies' Underwear 100 dozen Ladies' Nice, Soft, Fleecy Lined, Jersey Ribbed Union Suits. All sizes—would be a bargain at 75c, go at 39c

100 doz. Ladies' Saxony Wood Knit Jersey Ribbed Underwear with silk fronts and crocheted necks—would be a bargain at \$1.00, go at 39c

INFANTS' CHILDREN'S MISSES' LADIES' Underwear 225 dozen Ladies' Full Seamless, extra fine length, go at 5c pair..... 5c

Ladies' Men's Misses' Boys' Children's HOSIERY 250 dozen Gent's fine quality full seamless, fast black and tan, HALF HOSE, go at..... 5c

MEN'S UNDERWEAR Men's 50c Heavy White Merino Underwear 15c

SOME FACTS ABOUT COPPERS Smallest Coin of the Country Takes On a New Importance. BILLIONS REQUIRED FOR OUR NEED. Prosperity Gives Them Lots of Work to Do—Wonderful Mechanical Appliances Used in Their Manufacture. Notwithstanding the rumpus raised by the disparting friends of gold and silver, the most useful and hard-working member of the coin family is of neither of these materials. It consists of 95 per cent of copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc, and bears on its face the legend "one cent." The rate of the cent in this position of supremacy has been rapidly going on the past few years. It doesn't require a person of advanced age or long memory to recall the time when the humble coin was practically unknown west of the Mississippi. Now its use is well-nigh universal, and the demand for it is increasing so rapidly that the Philadelphia mint is compelled to turn out one-cent pieces at the rate of nearly 4,000,000 per month to keep up the supply. According to the estimate of the director of the mint, there are at present something like 1,000,000,000 pennies in circulation, engaged in carrying on the small business of the country. Two recent devices have been largely responsible for the increased use of our only copper coin. One is the penny-in-the-slot

machine, which has spread over the land like the locusts of Egypt within the past two or three years. A single automatic machine company in New York city takes in half a million pennies a day. As there isn't a crossroads village in the country that hasn't chewing gum, kinetoscope, music or weighing machine operated in this way the number of coins required to keep them all going is enormous. The other invention responsible for the rise of the cent is the "bagking counter." The craze for 49-cent and 99-cent bargains makes work for a lot of pennies. Superintendent Milman of the New York mint says that the other day that it was no unusual thing for one of the great department stores which make a specialty of "bargains" to take 10,000 worth of cents—1,000 pieces at a time. The penny newspapers and in some places three-cent street car fares have also increased the field of operations of the one-cent piece. "The cent is really the most interesting and least known of our coins," said Mr. Milman, "and there are some very curious facts about it. The subway is the clearing house for the pennies in circulation in the metropolitan district, and the penny is for us a barometer, a calendar and an accurate index of business conditions. THIS CENT AS A BAROMETER. "Why, in the middle of July there was a week or more of cold, rainy weather, and the supply of pennies coming in to exchange into larger denominations fell off one-third. A heavy storm or the sudden coming of cold weather, anything that keeps the penny-carrying part of our population at home, is accurately reflected in the falling off in the supply of cents coming to us for exchange. All through the summer the pennies accumulate on our hands, but when cold weather comes and the children get back to school, and retail trade revives, there is a great demand for them. At present the minor coin division has tens of thousands of dollars' worth of pennies on hand, but they are beginning to go out, and by November 1 we shall probably be compelled to call on the mint for a fresh supply. The holidays demand a lot of pennies, and with the approach

of Christmas our cent pile melts away amazingly. There is no better indication of lively trade conditions than the cent. During periods of dullness they always accumulate on our hands, but when trade revives they begin to circulate rapidly again. "They come to us from the slot machine companies, the newspaper offices and the street railways, and they go out to the department stores, the toy and confectionery shops and the small trader generally. Of course, some of them come and go through the banks. MOUNTAINS OF PENNIES. "Come this way," said Mr. Milman, "if you want to see the way we handle pennies," and he led the way to the minor coin division, where half a dozen clerks were busily at work. In one corner of the room was a stack of canvas bags reaching nearly to the ceiling and making a good-sized pyramid. "These are all pennies," said the director, "if you possess the care some 100,000,000 pieces there, and we have more below." In another corner of the room was a stack of loose coins piled high above the heads of the clerks, who were busily counting them off into the canvas bags. The pennies are kept in bags of 1,000 each, and when they come in they are all counted over. An express wagon draws up at the door, and behind its grated door could be seen the canvas bags piled high. "There's a sample lot of half a million or so from the slot machine company," said the superintendent, "and here's a boy with a hundred-dollar bill who will get ten bags of pennies for it. That's the way they come and go. Talk about the volume of currency affecting business. I wonder what some kinds of business would do if we locked up just what pennies we have on hand and didn't allow them to go out. If somebody should corner the penny market people would realize what a highly important coin it is, for the reason that there is no substitute for it." FAVORITE WITH COUNTERFEITERS. Nine out of ten persons would think that the cent is the last coin a counterfeiter would think of for reproduction. As a matter of

fact it is something of a favorite with this gang. There are several reasons for this. No counterfeit is ever perfect, and a cent can be passed with some slight imperfection where a similar fraud in a larger coin would mean detection. When a man receives a cent, he doesn't care to examine it as a rule, but a silver dollar he will scan closely to see if it is spurious. Then, too, there is about as much profit in counterfeiting cents, considering the labor of producing them, as there is in the larger coins. A pound of copper costs 11 cents and contains material for over 100 pieces. Even allowing for the labor involved, this leaves a good margin for profit. During a part of the past summer the various subsidiaries have received as high as \$3 or \$4 per day in spurious cents. As fast as they come in they are split in two and the mutilated pieces returned to the owners. The counterfeiting of 1-cent pieces has recently reached such proportions that the United States secret service is now engaged in trying to trace out the gang of counterfeiters that is doing this work. There are several unusual features about the coinage of pennies, and the work is managed in a somewhat different fashion from that of gold and silver coins. In the first place, although the United States government is the only authority entitled to indulge in the manufacture of coins, our Uncle Samuel does not prepare the blanks from which pennies are made. He finds it cheaper to let out the work by contract than to do it himself, and it is at present in the hands of a Cincinnati firm. They prepare the copper blanks in sheets large enough to turn out 100 pieces each. It is not known exactly how much the government pays for these blanks, but the price is in the vicinity of \$1.25 per 1,000, or a trifle over 1 mill for each unstacked cent. In the disparity between the real and face value of the cent there is considerable profit for the government for the reason that a great proportion of the pennies coined will never be presented for final redemption. An enormous number of cents are lost in one way or another every year. They work their way into the sewers or the ground, children place them on railway tracks to be flattened



or otherwise mutilated so that they will not pass current. One hundred thousand per year is a small estimate of the loss in this way. Another source of profit for the government is in the recoinage of old pieces, which were all larger and intrinsically more valuable than those now in use. In the three years 1894-96 the gain from recoining old copper cents, three-cent and two-cent pieces into current pennies and nickels was \$87,553.39. HOW CENTS ARE COINED. When the copper sheets ready for stamping reach the Philadelphia mint, where all our minor coins are made, each one is tested to see that the alloy is in the right proportion. Thence they pass directly to the coining room. Here the sheets are cut into strips, from which the round blanks, called "planchets," are punched, and these are run through the stamping machines, where they receive the impressions from the dies. The stamping machine consists of a heavy cast iron arch above a small round table at which the operator sits. A nearly round brass plate called a "triangle" is fastened by a "leech" joint to the lever of the arch. This triangle holds the die which is forced down on the blanks and leaves the impression. The brass blanks or "planchets" drop through a hollow tube upon feeders which carry them beneath the die. Any imperfect pieces are rejected by the woman operators, who acquire wonderful dexterity in detecting them. From the stamp the coins go to an automatic weighing machine. This intelligent piece of mechanism—a German invention perfected by a former director of the mint—throws out all pieces that are above or below the required weight, and an electric alarm attached to it warns the operator in case two coins try to pass into the receptacle at once. The pieces of correct weight pass on to the counting room and the others are sent back to be recast. Pennies are not counted by the laborious process of handling each piece, but they are device known as the "counting board," by

which 500 are counted at a time. The counting board is an inclined plane with columns the exact width of a cent separated by copper partitions in weight exactly equal to the thickness of the coin. The cents are spread over this board and fall into the grooves prepared for them, all surplus coins falling off into a trough. Then the counting board is emptied into the canvas bags, which are carried away to be shipped to any part of the country. The figures of distribution kept by the mint are interesting as showing the localities where pennies are most in use. Last year the demand for pennies was greatest from Pennsylvania, where 11,000,000 of them were used, and the largest customer a New York customer. Men's \$1.50 Quality Wool, Fleece lined, all wool, natural gray and camel-hair underwear 50c

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief, and a certain cure are afforded by One Minute Cough Cure.