

AUGUST BARGAIN SALE

For three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

BEGINNING tomorrow morning and continuing for three days we will hold the Fifth of our Series of Mid-Summer Cut Price Sales. This sale will embrace hardware, jewelry, cutlery, meat, butter, candy, soda fountain and drug departments. Also a big cut price sale on 20th Century Bicycle Lamps. Don't fail to visit our store during this sale. We are serving free summer drinks to everybody. Come in when you are thirsty. "Follow the Red Line."

Special Cut Price Sale on 20th Century
BICYCLE LAMPS
GAS \$2.10—OIL \$1.68
The best lamps made at any price.

Cutlery Bargains
6-inch Butcher Knives, sale price..... 9c
Saw Edge Bread Knives, sale price..... 7c
Shears, 7, 8 and 9-inch, sale price..... 9c
Bread, Cake and Paring Knives, set of three pieces, sale price..... 13c
Best Steel Paring Knife, in wooden cart-ridge box, sale price..... 8c
Ebony and Rosewood Handle Table Knives, sale price..... 12c
Ebony and Rosewood Handle Forks, fancy mounting, sale price..... 10c
Wm. Rogers' 12 dwt. Knives, every knife warranted, sale price per set of 5..... 1.24
Wm. Rogers' XIII Plain Tipped and Shell Pattern Tea Spoons, per set of 6, sale pr... 98c
Wm. Rogers' All Fancy Beaded and Elberon Pattern Tea Spoons, sale price, set of 6... 98c

A Jewelry Bargain
A limited quantity of Solid Gold extra heavy engraved Band Rings, while they last... 98c

Free Lemonade in Basement.

Candies at Cut Prices

ALL OUR CANDIES ARE PURE AND FRESH.
Gum Drops..... 5c per lb.
Special Mixed..... 6c per lb.
Chocolate Creams..... 12c per lb.
Stick Candy..... 8c per lb.
Salted Peanuts..... 10c per lb.
One-half Pound Box Candy—mixed or straight—
Mint Lozenges, Lemon Drops, Wintergreen Lozenges,
Burnt Peanuts, Wrapped Caramels, only..... 7c box
Snop drops..... 10c per lb.
Arabian Gum Drops..... 15c per lb.

Fresh Country Butter
12c, 14c, 16c, 18c per pound.
Received direct from the farmers who make it. Delivered on ice to your refrigerator.

Best Ice Cream Soda 2 Cents a Glass.

Here it is:
Large assortment of elegant fancy leather ladies' pocketbooks—
39c
each—as long as they last.
Worth 75c anywhere.
DRUG DEPT.

Spanish Bouquet Soap
Choice
Heliotrope Perfume—3 cakes in a box—per box—
9c
Biggest bargain ever offered in fine Toilet Soap.
DRUG DEPT.

Picnic Hams
7 1/2c Per Pound.
Nice Mackerel
3c each
As long as the last.
MEAT DEPT.

Wild Cherry Phosphate Free in Drug Dept.

Hardware Dept.

A few genuine bargains in household articles.

Fruit Press..... 25c
Flat Iron Stand..... 8c
Pott's Sad Iron Handles, only..... 5c
Rotary Biscuit Cutter..... 8c
Bird Cage Hooks..... 12c
Apple Corer, only..... 5c
Apple Pearer, Corer & Slicer combined onl... 50c
Ice Picks, only..... 6c
Combination Ice Pick and Chisel..... 10c
Wire Egg Whip..... 2c
Lemon Squeezers..... 9c
Galvanized Cherry Stoners..... 79c
Grass Hooks..... 21c
Hatchets, up from..... 13c
Monkey Wrench..... 5c
Cotton Clothes Line, 50 feet..... 10c
Wire Clothes Line, 75 feet..... 21c
Plate Lifter..... 5c
Wire Pot Cleaner and Scraper combined... 9c

Some Tinware Bargains

Bread Pan..... 10c
Pie Tins, each..... 3c
Gallon Oil Cans..... 15c
Glass Oil Cans..... 20c
Tin Tea Pot..... 10c
Wash Basin..... 5c
Six Cup Gem Pan..... 10c
Milk Pans..... 4c
Large Milk Pans..... 8c
Pudding Pans..... 5c
Tin Coffee Pot..... 10c
Tin Boilers..... 49c
Magic Flour Sifters..... 10c

W. R. BENNETT CO.

15TH AND CAPITOL AVENUE, OMAHA. (Mail orders receive special attention.)

We originate—others imitate—watch them do it—We lead—others follow—watch them fall in line.

STRANGE STRIKE CYCLES

Labor Troubles Epidemic in Periods of Eleven Years.

NEW YORK THE GREATEST STRIKE CITY

Remarkable Figures Showing the Cost of Strikes in America and Proportionate Losses of Each Side.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Author.)
Recent strikes in New York, Cleveland and elsewhere of the street car men, the newsboys, the messengers and the garment cutters calls attention to some remarkable statistics compiled on this subject. It has long been the general impression that Chicago was the greatest of all strike centers, with the Pittsburg and Allegheny regions a close second. This, however, is not the case. According to statistics prepared by Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, and covering seven years, New York had 2,614 strikes; Brooklyn, 671, making a total for Greater New York of 3,285 strikes, or an average of about 470 strikes each year. To compare with this large number Chicago was afflicted during the same period of time with 528 strikes, or only seventy-five a year. Boston followed with 257 strikes and then came Allegheny and Pittsburg, where the workmen in the steel mills have made themselves famous the world over as industrial fighters, with 251 strikes. Following Pittsburg comes Philadelphia and other cities in the order named: St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Lynn, Fall River, San Francisco, Baltimore and New Haven.
But if New York had the largest number of strikes in seven years it can at least boast that they were not as violent nor as extended as those of Chicago. For instance, in what is now Greater New York the employers' loss from strikes during seven years was only a little over \$4,000,000, while Chicago's loss reached the enormous sum of \$14,400,000, giving a graphic insight into the comparative violence of the strikers in the two localities. In the same period the strikers themselves lost in New York about \$15,000,000, while in Chicago the loss was about \$19,000,000, showing that the strikers of the western city, to use a slang phrase, "got more for their money" than the New York

striker; that is, for every dollar that the New York strikers spent in loss of wages and in assistance given by the labor unions to cases of suffering, they made the employers spend only 26 cents. On the other hand, the strikers of Chicago, for every dollar which they lost, made the employers lose \$1.40; that is, they beat them in the contest of dollars. It may also be said in passing that when Allegheny and Pittsburg have a strike it is usually a struggle to the death, the losses being severe on both sides, showing that fighting comes natural to the blood of the Pennsylvania. Although these two cities had only 251 strikes in the seven years named, the employees lost \$9,000,000 and the employers lost nearly \$2,600,000.

The Strike Cycle.
Another curious fact which comes to light

chance to win any strike that they may undertake than the employer, but that fewer than half of the strikes are won, so that the game of striking is as clean cut a piece of gambling as one would wish. It would seem, comparing American with British statistics, that American strikers, while they are hard fighters, do not wage quite so bitter a warfare as do the Englishmen. Their battle is sharp while it lasts, but when it is over they are willing to come together, shake hands and make a fine settlement. We find from British statistics that a very much larger proportion of strikes in England are left unsettled than in America. For instance, in the year 1896, 35.5 per cent of the strikes were won by the working people, 33.4 per cent by the employers, while the unsettled strikes reached the

an equal chance of winning the strike and thereby of bettering his wages or his hours and, in a measure, of making up in money received or in freedom gained for the losses which he encountered while the battle was on. As to the number of persons killed in strikes or of those wounded or of the families which have gone hungry because the head of the household had no work, there are no existing statistics, and yet every one who has been through a strike knows that this phase of the conflict is the most heart-rending of any. In the great strikes of Chicago in 1894 many men were both killed and wounded and hundreds of families, most of which belonged to the better class of working men, were left entirely destitute of the ordinary necessities of life. The writer of this article saw women, the mistresses of homes, in which there were fine pianos and rugs and pictures and many of the other trappings of comfort, get down on their knees in the model town of Pullman, with its model streets, its model work shops, its model sewerage, its model church and its supposedly model factory, and beg with tears in their eyes for a handful of flour and a bit of bacon to keep their children from starving. This and the demoralization which comes to a man who has fought in a lost cause and who knows that wherever he turns all the gates of employment will be closed against him, these things, which have no part in a dry collection of statistics, are the features which bring the deepest misery and lend to the strike its deepest shades of wrong.

Variety of Causes.
There being a strike, a man who, guessing as to its cause, should say that the employer had demanded an increase of wages would stand one chance in four of being correct. That is, statistics of the labor bureau show that 25 per cent of the strikes are caused by a demand for an increase in wages. About one-eighth of the strikes, or 13 per cent, are caused by a demand for reduction of hours. Six and six-tenths per cent represent a demand both for increased wages and a reduction of hours. 3.33 per cent represent a demand for a new scale, and 2.8 per cent represent a demand for the recognition of the union to which the men belong. It will be seen, therefore, taking all of these different percentages, and adding them together, that 64.33 per cent, or more than half the strikes, were caused by positive and aggressive demands on the part of the strikers themselves. In all of these cases the employers, apparently, were willing that conditions should be unchanged, that the strikers should go on with their work as they had been doing in the past; whereas, the strikers, owing to impatience, or for some other cause, had concluded that the old conditions could no longer prevail and had apparently failed in their efforts to remedy them by any other

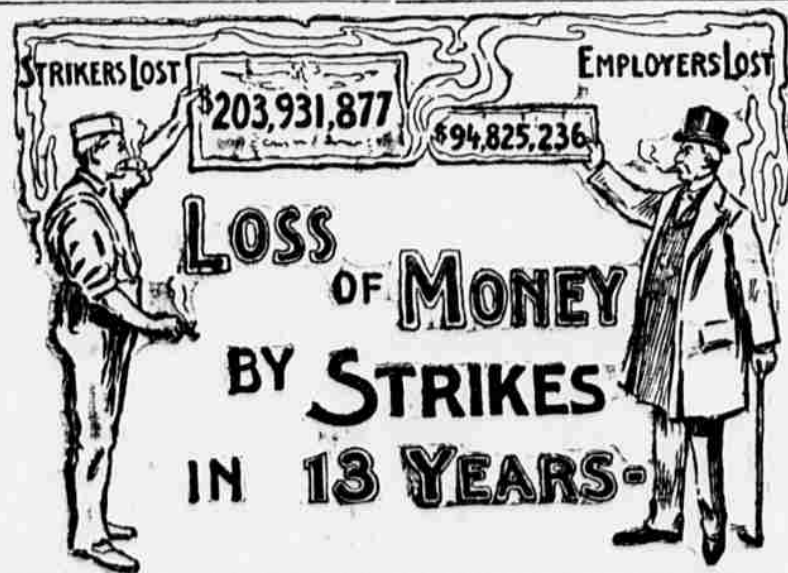
means than by a strike. On the other hand, statistics show that a considerable number of strikes are the result of some change on the part of the employer to which the workmen will not agree. For instance, 8 per cent of the strikes for seven years, according to statistics gathered by Mr. Wright, were brought about by an attempt on the part of the employer to reduce wages; and 3.6 per cent were brought about by an attempt of the employers to introduce non-union men in their factories or on their railroads. A third class of strikes, in which the relations of employer and employe would seem to be congenial, is that in which the men go out owing to sympathy for strikers in some allied trade. The sympathy strikes during the seven years are put down as 7.73 per cent of the whole. They are the result of the remark-

able organizations of workmen in unions, a movement which has been a marked feature of industrial conditions during the last twenty years.

Equally interesting and instructive statistics have been gathered as to the settlement of strikes and they show one thing upon which the American workman and his employer are much to be congratulated. They show that both of the parties to the controversy have at heart a feeling of frank friendship and mutual approval. They would much rather discuss their grievances openly than go to the dire measure of the extended strike or to bother with arbitration commissions or to fight "scabs." They show that more than one-half of the strikes are settled by direct arrangement between

the parties interested and that only about one-twentieth are settled by arbitration.
Increasing Frequency of Strikes.
Strikes in America, as well as in England, have been exceedingly frequent since 1857, the great strikes of that year having served in a way to school both striker and employer in the tactics and strategy of industrial warfare. Today it has become a science in which both sides are well skilled in using every weapon which comes to its hands. The employer thunders with his legal injunctions and the employe advances with his boycott, a weapon often more effective than the strike itself. I suppose there have been strikes, that is, defining strikes as the simple refusal on the part of employes to work for the employer, since Cain refused to work in his father's apple orchard.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.
Pearls are sometimes found in mussel shells. Some of the condors shot in the Andes mountains have a spread of wing from fifteen to twenty feet.
A kind of paper is made from seaweed which is so transparent that it may be used instead of glass for windows.
Water is a very good transmitter of sound. A scientist by the name of Calceon made some experiments on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, to demonstrate the power of sound to travel a long way in water. A clock was made to strike under a house, after the second experiment the striking of a clock was heard to a distance of twenty-seven miles.
On those rare occasions when the aid of the European physician is sought for a female member of any Mohammedan family of distinction the only path to the patient which the doctor is permitted to see is the hand, which is thrust for that purpose through a small opening in a curtain. This has had the effect of making medical men able to give fairly respectable diagnoses based upon the sight of the hand alone.
The Hollanders are perhaps of all the northern people those who smoke the most. The humidity of their climate makes it almost a necessity and the moderate cost of tobacco with them renders it accessible to all. To show how deeply rooted is the habit, it is enough to say that the boatmen of the trekschuit, the aquatic diligence of Holland, measure distances by smoking. From here, they say, so such-and-such a place, it is not so many miles, but so many pipes. When you enter a house after the first salutations, your host offers you a cigar; when you take leave he hands you another and often insists upon filling your cigar case.
One of the oldest bridges in Europe is soon to disappear, under the demand for better navigation of the river it spans. This is the stone bridge, with fifteen arches and a total length of 994 feet, built across the Danube at Regensburg (Hatsboun), in Bavaria, by Duke Henry the Superb in 1135-46. The pier rest on piles protected by stone riprap and heavy ice breakers, the roadway is very narrow and the footways allow the passage of only one person at a time. Hans Sachs, the poet-shoemaker of Nuremberg sang its praises as one of the wonders of the builders' art and the strongest bridge in Germany. So far as its stability is concerned, it would probably stand for another 750 years, but it interferes with the passage of steamboats.



as a result of the present apparent epidemic of strikes is what may be called the "strike cycle." A financial panic is supposed to come once in every twenty years. Statistics would indicate that a strike epidemic is due about once in every eleven years. In the middle '60s, just following the war, there was a large number of strikes all over the United States. About eleven years later some of the bitterest railroad strikes of the world took place in the United States. This period is still known in the histories as the "strike year of '77." Again, about eleven years later in the late '80s, came the famous "Q" strikes, beginning with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and finally involving many other railroad lines—a strike almost unequalled in length and bitterness. And now, if the eleven-year cycle holds good, it would seem that we were approaching another epidemic, and the fever of the strike situation in New York and Cleveland, to say nothing of rumors of disturbances elsewhere, would indicate that the cycle theory was not unfounded in fact.
Given any one particular strike, it is comparatively easy to compute all the chances in connection with it; how long it will last, which side will win, and, in a general way, what the percentage of loss will be to both strikers and to employers. In gathering his statistics for thirteen years Mr. Wright has shown that the strikers and employers are about equally plucky as fighters; that is, that they each stand about equal chance of winning a victory. Statistics were collected showing how many strikes succeeded, how many failed and how many partly succeeded. The results reveal the fact that 44.49 per cent of the strikes were won by the strikers; 44.23 per cent were won by the employers—that is, failed. The remainder, 11.28 per cent, were drawn battles, the strikers succeeding partially. It will, therefore, be seen that the strikers have just a shadow of a better

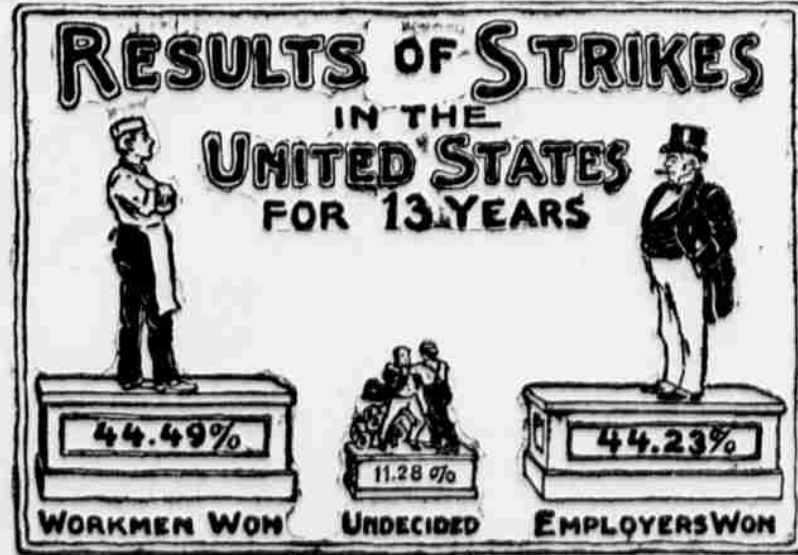
large proportion of 27.1 per cent, and this was an exceptional year, for in 1892 the percentage of compromised or unsettled strikes reached 52.6 per cent, and in 1895 it reached 48 per cent. Similar statistics show that the average strike covering the period of thirteen years, and including walkouts in no fewer than 69,196 establishments, lasted for 25.4 days; that is, both strikers and employers had a surfeit of fighting in almost exactly one working month. Of course, some of the famous strikes lasted much longer than this, and during the last few years the one-day strike has been frequent, but the chances, if one is figuring at the beginning of the strike, is that it will last for a full working month.

Serious Side of Strikes.
It is a more serious thing than either strikers or employer imagines to engage in one of these industrial battles. It is, indeed, almost as expensive in money and sometimes quite as expensive in killed and wounded as a latter-day war. In this respect the statistics for thirteen years are hardly of appalling nature. They show that the employe affected by strikes and lockouts lost on account of their idleness the vast sum of nearly \$190,000,000 in wages. During these years labor unions and other organizations which had accumulated surpluses during years of industrial peace spent more than \$13,000,000 in the relief of suffering strikers and their families. In other words, it cost the strikers of the United States more than \$203,800,000 to take part in the strikes of thirteen years. During the same period of time the loss to employers from strikes and lockouts was nearly \$95,000,000. It will thus be seen that during these thirteen years the strikers lost more than \$2 for every \$1 of loss by the employers. In other words, every striker who throws down his tools and goes out must expect that it will cost him just twice as much in proportion as it will cost his employer, although according to the statistics already quoted he has



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orchard. The very first American strike recorded on the pages of history occurred in the year 1741. In those days strikes went by the more serious name of conspiracy. This particular strike was called the "bakers' conspiracy." All of the bakers of New York City refused to bake any more bread until their wages were raised. The officials were naturally much shocked at this condition and without more ado arrested, tried and convicted every one of the bakers for the crime of conspiracy and made them all go back to baking bread whether they would or not. In 1803 there came the notorious sailors' strike in New York City and in 1835 there were no fewer than fifteen strikes in America, and accounts and pamphlets were immediately announced that the world must be coming to an end, else no such dreadful industrial conditions could endure. What would they think if they could know of the 475 strikes every year in New York City alone? And then, after the civil war, began the great movement for an eight-hour day. Here, too, the labor unions got their first great impulse, due to fluctuations in the currency, rapid accumulation of wealth and the widening field of labor, due to the abolition of slavery. If it had not been for the civil war the labor unions would certainly have been far behind what they are today in completeness of organization and in other lines of development. In 1872 there were fully 190,000 workmen, mostly in New York City, who struck for an eight-hour day, and after three months of fierce struggle most of these strikes were successful. Then in 1877 came the great railroad strikes, beginning on the Baltimore & Ohio in West Virginia. It was caused by a 10 per cent reduction in wages and so great was the feeling throughout the country that the troops refused to fire on the strikers, and as a result the country suffered vast property losses. In



FOR UNBELIEVERS.

Popular Merchant has Undertaken to Convince Hardened Sceptics.
There are many people who believe that no remedy exists that will cure rheumatism. They have tried dozens, and still they suffer, but all such cases are assured that at last a remedy has been discovered that has cured thousands of so-called hopeless cases. The name of the remedy is Gloria's Tonic, and is even endorsed by physicians.
Dr. Quintero of the University of Venezuela to whom Gloria Tonic had been recommended by the U. S. Consul testifies that he used it with excellent success among his patients. Mr. F. Paerber of the Concordia Publ. House, St. Louis, was cured, when eminent physicians, mineral baths, etc., failed. Gloria Tonic sells at \$1.00 a package or five packages, consisting of an average cure for \$5.00. It is a wonderful remedy and there is hardly any doubt but that it will cure any case of rheumatism, no matter how many other remedies have failed. Sold by Kuba & Co., 15th and Douglas Streets, Omaha, Neb.

Copper Colored Spots.
Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J. says: "I contracted a terrible blood disease which broke out into sores all over my body. I spent a hundred dollars with doctors but grew worse instead of better. Many blood remedies were also used with no effect, until I decided to try S.S.S. This remedy seemed to get at the seat of the disease and cured me completely and permanently."
S.S.S. For the Blood
(Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison; no other remedy can reach this terrible disease. Book on self-treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.