ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1902.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

An Cmaha Wholesale Stock at 25c on the Dollar HAYDEN'S

P. B. Haight & Co., Bet. 13th & 14th, Wholesale Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings,

Notions, Laces, Shoes, Hats, Cloaks and Suits, Furniture, Trunks and Valises,

in fact everything that goes to make up a complete modern wholesale house. Starting in business only a few months ago their stock is absolutely fresh, perfect and up-to-date in every particular. They carried the very best grades, but western buyers did not seem disposed to pay large prices. Their experience is that of many other firms, that it is easier to buy

\$175,000 of Finest Selected Merchandise in All the Different Lines than it is to sell them at a profit, and with all their capital tied up they became discouraged and decided to sell.

The Big Stores' Spot Cash Secured the Prize than 25c on the Dollar of Regular Prices

The tremendous quantities prevent us from opening the sale at once, but we are transferring the goods as rapidly as possible to the Big Store and every available man has been put at work unloading, unpacking, checking and marking, and

Wednesday, January 29th the Grand Sale Begins

The Big Store has held many notable sales, but never in its history or the history of merchandising has there been offered, nor probably will there ever again be offered such astonishing assortments, such high grade, perfect goods, in such colossal quantities and at such sensationally 10w prices as Hayden Bros. will put on this grand purchase of the P. B. Haight & Co.'s stock. Our own regular stocks are much too large for this season of the year and consequently not a dollars' worth of this entire purchase will be reserved, but every single yard, garment and piece will be thrown on sale absolutely without reserve. Think of buying new and perfect and most stylish silks; dress goods, domestics, dry goods of all kinds, notions, laces, embroideries, furnishings, clothing, cloaks, shoes, furniture, etc., etc., at 1ess than 25c on the dollar.

Every effort will be made to put the goods in the best possible shape for selection. Extra salespeople engaged and the sale will open Wednesday morning with the grandest and most satisfying array of genuine and most desirable bargains in the history of American selling. WATCH THE PAPERS FOR PRICES.

Effert to Scoure Classification Has Been Again Taken Up.

TWO BILLS PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS

Measures Designed to Relieve Large Body of Public Servants and Put Them on Footing with Other Branches.

Postoffice clerks are again after congress for relief. For years they have endeavored secure relief from what they deem the unjust conditions under which they work, but have so far fell short of getting what they want. Constant agitation brought re-Het to the carriers and the railway mail plerks, and the office men believe they can secure similar benefits by persisting in their fight. Though not so well organized as the carriers and the railway clerks, the office men have put their affairs into the hands of a central committee, and are now pressing their fight with renewed vigor. Their bills for classification and other relief have been presented in both senate and house at the present session, and have a fair prospect of being passed. In the upper branch of congress Senator Mason stands sponser for the bills, and Representative Smith of Illinois has charge of them

Text of the Bills. Both bills are brief. That which pro-

wides for the classification of postoffice

PAT OF POSTOFFICE CLERKS sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and that such appropriations be deemed an annual

such appropriations be deemed an annual appropriation.

Section 8. That hereafter postmasters at offices of the first and second class shall submit rosters of the clerks attached to their respective offices to the postmaster general, to take effect from the first of the fiscal year, July 1, 1902, and no roster shall be considered in effect until approved by the postmaster general.

Section 9 That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed. The bill for the eight-hour law is as fol-

lows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled; That clerks and employes in postoffices of the first and second classes, below the grade of chief clerk, may be required to work not exceeding forty-eight hours during the six working days of each week and such number of hours on Sunday as may be required by the interests of the service, not to exceed eight, and if a legal holiday shall occur on any working day the service performed on said day shall be counted as eight hours without regard to the time actually employed.

Section 2. That clerks may be required to work in shifts of eight consecutive hours, or as nearly so as practical.

In Support of the Laws.

In Support of the Laws.

G. W. Rocho, who is secretary of Omaha branch No. 21, National Association of Postoffice Clerks, in discussing the bills and the necessity for their passage, says: "Comparisons are odious, but in order to present our conditions comparisons are necessary. The average pay of the postoffice clerks of the country, including everyone under the rank of assistant postmaster, is \$818 per year. The average pay of the carriers is \$903 and that of the railway clerks is \$1,055. It seems singular that the clerks in the office are discriminated against in this matter as well as that of hours. The examination taken by the clerks is exactly the same as that taken by the carriers which must imply that they are of equal

to this, thus practically giving all his time

Benefits Hoped For.

"Under the classification and eight-hour bills the clerks would have many benefits such as they do not now enjoy. They would have more regular hours and would receive a salary commensurate with the dutles they are called upon to perform. Now they are in the hands of the postmaster, under whose immediate supervision they are. It is no fault of these gentlemen that such conditions exist. As a rule, the postmasters are ready and willing to help the clerks in every manner within their power, but as they are only allowed a certain amount with which to pay clerk hire and the like, it is impossible for them to alter conditions. Under the classification bill, as introduced, all this would be changed. The matter would be entirely regulated by congress and clerks would be promoted according to their efficiency and

the rate of \$600, \$800 for the second year and after two years' service \$1,000. The railway clerks for the first six months receive at the rate of \$800 per year, and are then graded in even hundreds of dollars until they receive \$1,400, according to length of service. Now, compare the postoffice clerk. He is appointed at a salary of \$500 per year, and may then be raised on the recommendation of the postmaster. In other words, he may work for an indefinite period, without regard to efficiency, or he may be promoted to the \$1,000, \$1,200 or \$1,400 class the second year. The desire of the clerks is to have all promotions in the hands of congress, and have them regulated, as is now the case with letter

carriers and railway mail clerks.

Both bills are brief. That which provided for the series and house of the first and house of the series of the United States and the series are series of the United States and the series are series of the United States and the series are series of the United States and the series are series and series and series are series and series. The work of the series are series and series are such better than the series are series and series. The children series are series and series are such better than the series of the series and series are such better than the series of the series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series are such that series are series and series are such that series are series and series and series are such that series are series and series are such that series are series and series are such that series are series and series are such that the series are series and series are such that the series into the series and series are such that is the countries of the series of the series of the series and series are such that the series are such as a series are such as series and series are such as a series are such as a series are such "In Omaha conditions are much better than in many other large offices. The Chi-

ing to nelp the clerks. If the congressmen from the other districts could be brought to realize what is required of the clerks in the larger offices, the amount of responsibility and care that is absolutely necessary to the service, we believe that our measures would receive their hearty support, thus relleving postmasters of a great many vexing questions, to say nothing about the

LIEN DECREE FOR REYNOLDS Judge Munger Acts on Mandate in Old Case Against Nebraska & Western.

In the United States court Judge Munger has rendered a decree in accordance with a mandate issued from the United States court of appeals in the case of the Manhattan Trust company against the Nebraska & Western Railway company. This case was instituted in 1890 by the trust company to foreclose a mortgage on the property of the railroad company, which at that time consisted of a line of railroad from Covington to O'Neill. E. P. Reynolds & Co., who furnished material for the constructon of the road and who had not been paid, interpleaded, seeking to make their claim

of the bondholders. The hearing of the case was before a referee, empowered to make a report as to of there was a noticeable hush. the law and the facts. In his report the referee found that the construction company held a lien superior to the bondholders, but before the report was received the road had been sold under the principal action, the purchasers giving a bond for the payment of the lien of the construction company should it be declared superior to the claims of the bondholders. The referee therefore recommended that judgment be had against the bondsmen and that the construction company had a lien on the purchase price of the road paid by the pur-

hasers at the sale. The findings of the referee were set aside by the district judge and an appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, which recently instructed the district judge to enter a decree in accordance with the recommendations of the referee. The decree is against the bondsmen of the purchasers and a lien upon the purchase price is es-

GREASE MAKES AXEL ANGRY Peter Hanson Tells Police How He Got Into Trouble with

Mr. Lindquist.

Axel G. Lindquist is locked up at the city fail, charged with larceny from the person, his neighbor, Peter Hansen of 4 Nock avenue, appearing as prosecuting witness. Hansen alleges that he and Lindquist had

fight January 22. "We had been drinking 'skalkahol,' " he told the desk sergeant, "and were feeling pretty good. I was yoking Axel and asked him if the G in his name stood for grease, and then he got mad and we went at it. While we were fighting he 'yerked' my gold watch out of my pocket and ran away with

The watch was afterward found in Hansen's overcoat pocket, where Lindquist says

County Board Decides to Save Thousand Dellars a Month.

HOFELDT IS ONLY MEMBER AGAINST IT

Connolly Climbs Onto the Retrenchment Band Wagon with O'Keeffe, Ostrom and Harte-Fifteen Hends Must Fall.

The Board of County Commissioners at its meeting yesterday adopted the list now." are at present on the payroll and means a saving to Douglas county of \$12,399.96. Hofeldt was the only commissioner to vote in the negative, for Connolly somersaulted into line at the eleventh hour and voted for the very schedule that he had opposed in committee of the whole. In anticipation of a spirited session and in some instances because of personal interest in

the result of the board's decision there was from and then at Harte, and then at Hoa lien upon the property superior to that a crowd yesterday that more than filled the commissioners' chamber, and when the tedious routine matters had been disposed Fifteen Employes Cut Off. W. A. McCoombs, acting for the first time

as clerk of the board, read the schedule as reported from committee of the whole. It beheads one back tax clerk in the treasurer's office, whose monthly wage is \$75; one deputy jailer, \$75; one bookkeeper and three tax clerks in the county clerk's department, the total for whom is \$315; two assistant auditors, \$133.33; attorney's messenger, \$75; two clerks at the county store, one to be reinstalled for six months of each year, making a saving of \$75 per month; an engineer and two janitors at the courthouse, \$165; male nurse at the county hospital, \$50; stenographer in the office of the clerk of the district court, \$40. This last is more than offset by the putting on of an assistant cost clerk, but it is maintained that the cost clerk will more than pay for himself in the saving he will make for the

When the reading of the schedule was ompleted and Ostrom, seconded O'Keeffe, had moved the adoption of the report, the chairman touched off the fireworks by ordering the roll called.

Revives Assessment Issue. Connolly was first on the floor and said: With all due respect to other members of the board, I will say that I think that repling office forces. My idea of retrench-That schedule raised the assessed valua- I vote aye." tion of Swift's plant from \$16,000 to \$225,000. Armour's from \$16,500 to a total of \$300,000, said: "I think it is unfair to give Mr. Mil-Hammond's from \$10,000 to \$100,000, the ler less help than Mr. Haverly had. I am Omaha Packing company's from \$9,000 to in favor of saving for the county every-\$60,000, Cudahy from \$22,000 to \$250,000, the where it happens so we can, but I don't

BIG PAYROLL CUT IS MADE to \$75,000, the telephone company's from \$100,000 to \$170,000 and others in proportion. I believe that if we go after the thing that way we can do some substantial good.

Saving at the Spigot.

"It is false economy to trifle with laying off these men-saving at the spigot while allowing the bung to run freely. For instance, there are no two men in Douglas county who can do full justice to the auditing department. It is preposterous to think

Turning his gaze to a point not very remote from the desk occupied by O'Keeffe, Connolly added: "Maybe they didn't have as many men in departments years ago, but they didn't do things around here in the businesslike manner in which they are done Then he added, to the manifest surof county employes which omits fifteen who prise of those who had heard his remarks. "But I believe this is a step in the right di rection and I vote aye, Mr. Chairman." O'Keeffe was on his feet instantly and said: "I should like to know why that

schedule of increased valuations that Mr. Connolly is so enthusiastic over now was not adopted then." It was Connolly's chance and he didn't let it go by him. Looking squarely at Os-

"Because, Mr. O'Keeffe, because there were not enough votes like mine on this board to carry it. But mine was there." Against Executive Sessions.

"Well, I can cite some instances of inequality that don't apply to the packing houses and corporations, but to individuals," responded O'Keeffe. "The trouble as near as I can see, was that the board went into executive session, when the place

to do that kind of business is right out here in this room." Connolly sprang up and said: "No man has strings on me. I agree that this is the place to do business, and here is where you will find me hereafter."

The clerk called Harte's name and that commissioner said: "I made a motion in committee to allow Miller one more clerk than this schedule provides, but I got no second. I don't want to cripple any office neither do I want to help pay anybody' political debts out of county money, so I ote aye on this resolution.

Ostrom Replies to Connolly

O'Keeffe voted the same way, but withou making any further remarks, and then i was up to Ostrom. He said that he had his doubts about the county clerk being able to conduct the business without one more man than the schedule allowed him, but the democratic members had both failed to second Harte's motion in committee of the port is an unjust one, cutting too deep on whole. "But as for this taxation matter," certain offices and particularly that of the he said with sudden emphasis, "it has nothcounty clerk. I don't like the idea of crip- ing to do with retrenchment; yet Mr. Connolly cannot bring out a fair proposition o ment is to retrench where we can save that kind too quick for me. I only require most to the people. Last June, when it that it be directed not against a few francame time to equalize taxation. I had a chised corporations, but against all who are schedule showing what we could do for this paying less than their share. Let it be apcounty to relieve the poorer taxpayers. plied all along the line. On this resolution

Chairman Hofeldt cleared his throat and Bridge and Terminal company's from \$11,000 think this is right, so I vote no." But the where he has since resided.

to \$75,000, the telephone company's from new schedule was already adopted and the decapitation is to begin at once.

Will Enforce Time Schedule.

At the pottom of the report of the committee of the whole was appended a regulation that hereafter the working hours for all the departments is to be from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, when the offices may be closed at 1 o'clock with no noon recess. This time card is not new, but it was stated that all employes, including the heads of departments, will be expected to

It was not all bitter for County Clerk Miller, for when his request for the usual six additional clerks after February 1 to begin getting the books ready for the assessors was made O'Keeffe was first to move that it be granted and Ostrom vied with Harte in the effort to be the second.

MRS. METZ FILES OBJECTION Asks to Have Sale of Mets Brothers' Brewing Company Stock

Set Aside.

Adeline Metz has filed her objection to the recent sale of eighty shares of the Mets Brewing company stock and Judge Vinsonhaler will give her a hearing next Tuesday morning, when she will give oral testimony and otherwise seek to prove that the sale was illegal, unfairly conducted and that the stock was not sold to the highest bidder, the purchaser being in conspiracy to deprive her and her children of the part intended for them under the will of her husband, which will does not authorize the executors. who are also the trustees, to dispose of any part of the estate except the revenue therefrom for the purpose of paying debt.

GOES BACK TO STATE COURT

Judge Munger Reaffirms His Ruling in Tully Against Union Pacific

Railroad.

After reconsidering the case of Tully against the Union Pacific railroad, Judge Munger has decided that the case must be tried in the state court, thus confirming his previous decision. This is the case which created considerable interest a few months ago, when the attorney for the plaintiff successfully defeated an application for removal from the jurisdiction of the state court by making the engineer of a Union Pacific train a party defendant. the engineer being a resident of the state of Nebraska.

ANOTHER OLD SETTLER GONE

Report that William N. Whitney Died at Irvington Early Yesterday Morning.

It was reported in the city yesterday that William N. Whitney, an old resident of Omaha, had died at his residence near Irv-

ington Saturday morning. Mr. Whitney came to Omaha in 1865 and formed a partnership with Mr. Ingalls, the first shoe dealer in the city. After that he conducted a shoe store here for many years. He disposed of his business about two years ago and removed to a farm near Irvington,