

Special Bargains for Monday That Mean Greatly Increased Interest in Our Jan. Clearance

1.50 - Fancy Dress Trimmings 19c

Venice, Baby Irish, Batiste and Linen Bands, Appliques and Festoons, in great assortment, a general clean up of our immense stock of high grade trimmings, actual values to \$1.50 a yard. The biggest dress trimming bargains ever offered in Omaha at sale price, a yard. 19c

Fancy Silk Dress Trimmings—Silk Appliques, Persian Bands and Silk Braids—to close, JUST HALF REGULAR PRICE. \$1.50 Dress Nets, 75c—A splendid line of 45-inch Dress Nets, very popular and great values ever offered at, yard. 75c

Lace Curtains and Draperies

Special bargains of keenest interest to the house furnisher Monday. \$9.50 Irish Point Curtains, elegant designs; on sale at, pair \$6.98 \$6.50 Irish Point Curtains, in splendid assortment; pr. \$3.98 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 in. wide, 3 1/2 yards long, pr. \$3.49 \$2.50 Zion City Cable Net Curtains—white or ecru—on sale at, a pair \$1.98

HAYDEN'S High Grade Dress Goods

No jobs, no seconds. This department represents the best manufacturers in the world.

BEARSKINS. \$6.00 Bearskins for... \$2.98 \$5.00 Bearskins for... \$2.49 \$3.00 Bearskins for... \$1.98

COLORED DRESS GOODS. \$1.25 Colored Dress Goods 75c \$1.50 Colored Dress Goods 85c \$2.00 Colored Dress Goods \$1.25 \$1.00 Fancies... 49c \$1.50 Fancies... 75c

BLACK DRESS GOODS. \$2.00 Black Dress Goods... \$1.25 \$3.00 Black Dress Goods... \$1.50 \$1.50 Black Dress Goods... .98c

Silks at Sweeping Price Reductions

39c a Yard—Monday for long remnants of fine Silks in great assortment of value and colors—remnants of sufficient length for waist, skirt or dress patterns. ACTUAL VALUES TO \$1.00 A YARD.

\$1.25 Plaids, Novelties and Plain Silks, a general clean-up of all cut lengths Monday, at one price, a yard... \$1.19 Quality Black Fec de sole, 36 inches wide—at, yard... 89c 27-inch White Jap Wash Silk, special Monday, yard... 29c

6 Special Bargains—Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Outing Flannel Gowns, heavy quality, made extra long and full, worth to \$2.00, on sale Saturday, 98c, 60c and... 49c Knee Length Knit Wool Skirts, worth to \$2.00, at 98c and 49c Ladies' Wool Underwear, Vests or Pants, worth \$1.25, in gray or scarlet; special at, garment 59c

Great Sale Odd Beds and Dining Chairs Monday

Prices quoted for Monday on these articles, do not begin to represent factory cost—in many cases, especially on beds, not even cost of materials.

\$12.00 Beds, choice \$4.00—A big lot of odd wood beds from broken sets, many in finest quality of quartered oak, not a bed in the lot worth less than \$5.00 and up to \$12.00, 4-ft.x6-ft. size only, over 100 to select from, on sale Monday at... \$1.00 to \$4.00 \$3.50 Dining Chairs at \$1.50—An immense line of odd dining chairs, from 1 to 4 of a kind, including leather seat chairs, worth regularly to \$3.50, biggest bargain ever offered— at... 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

A Big Jardiniere Sale at Hayden's

Monday we will place on sale a large assortment of jardineres, among these are some that sold as high as \$1.50. Jardineres, worth 75c to \$1.50, at, each... 25c Jardineres, worth 50c to \$1.00, at, each... 15c Jardineres, worth 25c to 45c, at, each... 10c Jardineres, worth to 35c, at, each... 7 1/2c

Mail orders promptly filled, satisfaction guaranteed

High Grade Linen Department

No other house in the west is capable of making such prices. 24-inch Napkins, extra heavy regular \$5.00 grade, Monday 3.00 \$4.00 grade, Monday... 2.50 \$3.00 grade, Monday... 2.00 20-inch half bleached German Napkins, regular \$2.00 grade; on sale at, dozen... \$1.25

Big Flour, Canned Goods, Fruit and Vegetable Sale Monday

48-lb. sacks best fancy high patent Flour, nothing finer made, per sack, at... \$1.25 21 lbs. best pure cane Granulated Sugar... \$1.00 10-lb. best brand Laundry Soap 25c 6 lbs. best hand picked Navy Beans for... \$1.00

Several Great Purchases of Women's Outer Garments

Secured by our New York buyer at a tremendous bargain, have just been received and will be placed on sale Monday. MOST DELIGHTFUL COAT, SUIT AND SKIRT BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

Choice of Over 300 Handsome Coats, worth regularly to \$35.00—newest styles, elegant materials, Monday—at... \$10.00 100 Black Kersey Coats—52-in. length, best styles and worth to \$15.00, greatest bargains of the season, at, sale price... \$5.98

Women's Fur Coats and Scarfs at Less Than Half Regular Prices. Silk Suits, worth to \$25.00—Newest shirt waist styles, made of Simond's best taffetas, in blues, blacks, browns, fancy checks, stripes, plaids, etc., delightful assortment for selection, on sale Monday, choice... \$10.00

\$7.50 French Voile Skirts, splendid quality, best styles, unmatched bargains, at... \$3.95 New Linen Waists—Strictly tailored garments, all the rage, specially priced Monday at... \$2.98

From 8 Till 10 A. M.—Women's \$2.00 Moire Underskirts... 79c From 9 Till 11 A. M.—Women's \$3.00 Long Kimonos at... 98c

An Elegant Line of New Spring Suits, Skirts and Waists just received and will be shown for the first time Monday. We cordially invite you to inspect this advance display of new spring garment beauty, the most complete in Omaha.



Progressive Events in the Field of Electricity

signals To and From Engine Cabs. HE subject of signaling to and from locomotive cabs is receiving earnest attention both in this country and abroad. Investigation and experiments are going with a view to developing a system that will save the value of the Boston Transcript describes a signaling apparatus designed by Vincent Raven, chief assistant mechanical engineer of the British Northeastern railroad, and the experimental use of it on passenger engines on that line for two years past. No attempt has been made to develop any trials on slow trains. Under the conditions of use, the apparatus is said to be working well, and the Northeastern company has arranged for the equipment of twenty more of their engines and of about forty more miles of their main line between Newcastle and Durham. The system is electrical, and embodies a cab semaphore actuated by the engine, the wire brushes fixed to the engine, with insulated metal bars placed on the line. Besides the semaphore arm there are pointers which indicate which route are open at a junction, and a bell rings to call the driver's attention whenever a new signal is received. The electric circuit, which is hung from brackets on the engine, comes into contact with spring bars at the sides of the track, and in rotating intermittently closes the same circuit as the brushes above mentioned. The last indication received is recorded by the semaphore until displaced by the next. The electric circuit obviously contacts is not a necessity of the system, for slight modifications would enable the signal to be received by magnetic induction without any contact being made at all. The design of the apparatus by a responsible railway official insures that the conditions of railway working are known and appreciated. It is free from the glaring impracticability that marks the efforts of enthusiastic outsiders to solve this and similar problems. But whether it is all that can be desired is quite another matter. On the Fairford branch of the Great Western railway a system of audible cab signaling is in use which appears in many respects more simple than that described. In this a constantly excited electro magnet controls a small steam whistle in the cab and the equivalent of passing of a signal at "Danger" de-energizes the magnet and causes the whistle to blow. Any failure of the electric circuit obviously produces the same effect, so that the healthy condition of the apparatus is indicated with certainty. The "all right" signal is given by a bell, so that there can be no confusion between the two, and the more important of the two at least cannot fail to attract the driver's attention, even when running, bunking first, or however deeply engaged in thought. The use of a bell for both "danger" and "all right" calls in Mr. Raven's system, it is said, is a risky feature. There also is objection to it on the score of cost. Any cab signaling system cannot replace the ordinary semaphore until the whole of the engines using the line are equipped. Further, no "foreign" engine could run over the track of the company in question unless equipped for the ordinary semaphores for its guidance would be absent.

the turbine house has to be built in the very narrow rocky defile, close against the foot of a precipice which is almost vertical, the method of taking the water from the head reservoir, instead of conveying it in the ordinary way through pipes, is by means of four perpendicular galleries driven through the solid rock down to the tunnel below, which serves for the outflow from the turbines. These latter are four in number, each unit being from 10,000 to 12,000 horse-power. The vertical shafts of the turbines are direct-coupled to the axes of the dynamos. The machines, which are among the largest and most powerful of the kind in Europe, are constructed by the firm of Voith of Heidenheim, and will be ready to be started very shortly. The construction of works on a still more extensive scale and furnished with Norwegian waterpower) for the recovery of nitrogen from the atmosphere, and its conversion into artificial saltpetre in order to replace the Chile nitrates, has already been taken in hand.

Indian Weds White Woman

The marriage at Santa Fe, N. M., of Cora Marie Arnold, a wealthy and highly educated school teacher of Denver to Albin Chavarras, chief of the Santa Clara tribe of the Pueblo Indians, marks the climax to one of the most remarkable love matches of the west. The bridegroom is not only a full-blooded Indian chief, but he retains the manners and customs of his people and dresses in the bright, rich costumes for which they are famous. The bride was a teacher in the public schools of Denver, is a well educated woman, the daughter of a prominent citizen and an heiress. The romance is one that runs the whole gamut of unusual experiences and is a striking example of love that never did grow cold. The bride and groom, one after another declined to marry the couple, sisters and fathers would not give their consent, the tribe of Indians threatened rebellion, the woman was disinherited and the father committed suicide over what he felt was the disgrace, yet not once was there a waver in the determination of both the woman and the chief to unite their destinies by marriage. Fortune, friends, ambitions and everything that goes to make life pleasant was sacrificed for the woman and her future life is to be spent in the Indian pueblo, where she will be surrounded only by the customs of her husband's people. The romance dates back five years when the Mountains and Plains festival was held in Denver. Chavarras, chief of the Santa Clara Indians, a tribe of the Pueblos, was brought to Denver with a large number of his tribesmen for one of the exhibits. They were the center of attraction at the City park, where the tepees were pitched and where daily the bucks and the Indian maidens would perform their war and religious dances to the beat of the tom-tom and the roll of the drum. Thousands of persons, thronged the camp. They were all on a holiday and not a shadow crossed a face. It was in one of these crowds that an attractive woman, of middle age and happy, met her fate. With her arm swinging in that of her companion and with a smile on her lips, Cora Arnold approached the Indian camp. Laughing and joking with the merry crowd, there was nothing unusual until she saw one Indian, bigger, stronger and handsomer than any of the others. Then the laugh stopped. There were emotions in her heart that she never knew before, and something seemed to draw her toward the big, Indian chief. She spoke to him in Spanish. He answered. They talked for a few minutes, and the seed of love was sown. The visit was followed by the talk, and finally the Indian was invited to call. He accepted. The family did not object very much. It was novel, and it never dawned on any one that anything serious might happen. Then they parted, and the Indian chief went back to the pueblo with the tribe. The visits attracted considerable attention. Miss Arnold lived at the Colonnade flats, a fashionable apartment house in the fashionable Capitol Hill district, with her stepfather and her two sisters. One of these sisters was a teacher in the public schools and the other the wife of a United States army officer. The talk, however, soon died out after the Indian returned to his people and the public had begun to forget the incident. Not so with the sweethearts. They began to correspond, and finally the chief asked permission to come to Denver to see her. That caused the first break between her and her family, for they objected. The reason was the Indian's color and his race, for his personal character was above reproach. He came dressed in the gaudy blankets that the women of his tribe could weave, and he became a public sensation of the hour when the talk appeared on the streets together. During this visit they decided to get married, and she so announced to her family. That brought revolt and the disruption came complete. Pressure from every source was brought to bear and finally the wedding was postponed. Then came another visit, further demonstrations, more newspaper stories, and a bigger sensation than ever. Her announcement of her determination to marry the chief was followed by her being disinherited. Again the wedding was postponed, but she would not consent to giving up the Indian forever. Then her stepfather, George Wilder, left Denver for New York, going by boat via Galveston. When the ship was off the coast of Florida a dark figure was seen to creep to the side of the vessel one night and disappear overboard. It was Wilder, who went to his death because of the disgrace he felt had come to his family. The Indian and the woman then made numerous attempts in Denver, Santa Fe and other places to get married, but no preacher or priest could be found who was willing to perform the ceremony. After a vain attempt to unite their destinies, success came December 30, when a clergyman was found who would perform the marriage ceremony. The Rev. Mr. Rendon, a Presbyterian, officiated. Torn by the tragedies of the peculiar case, the sisters finally gave their consent and were witnesses at the wedding. The bride and bridegroom will live at the Santa Clara pueblo. He is amply able to take care of her, as he is wealthy in this world's goods.—Denver Letter in New York Herald.

ment was not bequiled by it and declined to buy. The article did not stand for it, and there, away down in the subbasement, it hangs today. There are others unthought and unclaimed, stowed away in various places, some boxed, others hanging in obscure corners. While the superintendent's department put the castors in the chairs when, as very often happens, the congressman breaks them, off, and while he has to look after the broken window panes or disfigured walls or missing tiles or any one of over 1,300 minor repairs at actual cost in one year he also has charge of big things, such as painting the dome, constructing new roofs or laying new floors. It is only a few years, by the way, since fireproof roofs took the place of the old ones on certain parts of the building. But to return to the list; the boiler and engine rooms are a part of the underworld of the capitol. When the power plant south of the new house office building is completed the capitol will be heated and lighted from outside. But it is intended to retain the present system as an auxiliary. The police station is the guard room of the capitol. There are about seventy-two special policemen who guard the building day and night in three eight hour shifts. They are under captain and three lieutenants. The captain's room is near the rotunda on the basement floor. The telephone, telegraph, messenger service and stenographers are to be found along the main corridors. As for the physicians, they are on hand even though they are not provided for the purpose of practicing medicine. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire has on a number of occasions come to the relief of his fellow senators. He was a doctor long before he was a senator. On the house side there are always several physicians who are ready to vary the routine of law making by prescribing in an emergency. As for preachers there are two official chaplains not counting an occasional reverend member. The most interesting things in the building. It is kept in what is known as Washington's tomb, a very interesting spot on its own account. The so-called tomb is two floors below the rotunda. Almost everywhere below the crypt, which is the first floor below and which is extremely interesting with its forty stout columns. But there is still a lower crypt to which one is admitted only by some one who has both authority and a key. Here in place of columns there are great arches of brickwork forming a circular place in the center with a wide passage around it. The surrounding space opens by arches into the underground iron fence. These arches are closed with iron fences. There is no tomb, but there is a plain black tier in the enclosure. While it was never intended for Washington the tier itself is not without interest, for upon it have rested the coffins of Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Sumner, Logan and other famous men. It was made for Lincoln's lying in state and has been merely recovered, owing to the cloth having been destroyed when there was an explosion of gas in the crypt a good many years ago. The original intention actually was to make this crypt the tomb of Washington. Right after his death congress passed a resolution to that effect. Mrs. Washington was asked to give her consent and did so.

She wanted to be placed by her husband's side when she should die and ordered that her body be put in a lead coffin as his had been. But congress seemed to have exhausted its energy in passing resolutions. When it came to having the body removed to the capitol it took no active steps until long after 1852, by which time Virginia had concluded that it wanted to keep the body of Washington within its own borders. The matter was settled finally by John A. Washington, then the owner of Mount Vernon, who declined to allow the removal, the only tomb in the capitol has never had an occupant.

The idea at that time was to place the remains of Washington in the subway, a monument to him in the crypt directly above and then to cut an opening in the floor of the rotunda through which one could look on the monument. The famous Greenough statue of Washington which faces the capitol was designed by the sculptor for this indoor position. He never meant to turn the father of his country out of doors half dead, which makes one feel more kindly toward Greenough. The fact that the monument was not intended to be exposed as it is to the action of rain and snow is the reason why it is generally boxed in when winter comes. The columns crypt, which did not receive its status, became instead a very jocular gathering spot for apple women who sold fruit, nuts, cakes and liquor. It was a favorite loafing place also for coachmen, servants, negroes and other loungers. This became such a nuisance that it was finally decided that the apple women and the rest must keep out. The subway has only artificial light, and except for the tomb in the center is used as a sort of lumber room. Here are old pieces of furniture from committee rooms; some of them broken, but many of them taken out in order that something more modern or pleasing to the chairman of a committee falls off his chair, as one did the other day, breaks the casing, smashes the frame and shivers a plate glass fire screen, it is probable that the clerk and the foreman have to patch it up between them.

Finally, a single item gives some idea of what it means to housekeep at the capitol. The reporter noticed twenty-five bolts of chesecloth in one of the store rooms. They were Uncle Sam's dust cloth.

Odd Corners in the Capitol (Continued from Page One.) The picture is the first homestead in the United States. The painting was sent in years ago for the government to purchase. The govern-