Program for Speedy Consideration of the Measure-Secretary Carlisle to Be Heard at Length on the Matter-The Bill Certain to Be Presented Before the Holiday Recess—Some Warm Words Over Lamber Thieving.

The Financial Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. S .- A program the speedy consideration of the ancial plan proposed by the presi-at and Secretary Carlisle was arnged by the house committee on nking and currency to-day. Three jutions were passed. The first edies that the financial plan outed by the secretary and president all be taken up next onday and Secretary Carlisle of Comptroller Eckles be invited fore the committee at 10 o'clock nd that the hearings close Saturday, There was little divion of sentiment as to the hearings The sentiment among the mocrats was for proceeding as fast sible and reporting a bill before e heliday recess.

resolution authorized hairman Springer to invite perhas before the committee next sek to give their views. This ex-ted some comment, Mr. Walker ng indefinite postponement of proposition on the ground that had been "too much talk" in mmittee. The resolution was al, however, although Messrs, er and Johnson, Republicans,

e third resolution authorized a of the committee at any time, ing five a quorum. This is to ent delays in the speedy presen-

The meeting disclosed that there ili be no factious opposition from

DE LESSEPS NO MORE,

Builder of the Suez Canal Gathered

Home. Pauls. Dec. 8 .- Ferdinand de Lesthe world renowned engineer, ed to-day after a long illness. He d been in failing health for months dhis death was not unexpected. the time of the Panama canal exre his health was so precarious

at all facts concerning that great

andal were carefully kept from

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Viscount Ferdinand de Lesseps, C. S. I., was born in Versailles. ance, Nov. 19, 1805. At the age of be entered the French diplomatic vice as an attache at Lisbon and quently held diplomatic appointnts at Barcelona, Tunis and Alexdria. He was consul at Barcelona 1842, when that city was bom-

De Lessep's great scheme to sever sthmus of Suez and connect the iterranean and ked seas is said to occurred to him in 1841 while he first outlined his scheme, with w of securing government aid. Due de Morny, an intimate id, had the ear of Louis Napoleon, before the French monarch de seps explained in detail his plan. France became father to oject and Egypt and Turkey

At the outset the scheme was mersly ridiculed by many of the most ment engineers in the world, es-ally by the British. However, as progressed satisfactorily varigovernments became interested subscribed liberally.

Acanal of sufficient depth to permit passage of small steam vessels opened August 15, 1865, and by grees the channel was widened and ened so that by March, 1867, ships and schooners were abled to pass through. November 1809, the canal son, the canal was formally with a magnificent celebraat Suez. It was a great day for esseps. Every European nation portance had a representative ent to do honor to the originator greatest engineering feat of

Suez canal is eighty-seven ost \$87,115,000. Its annual revs about \$14,000.000, one-half of is profit. Over 5,000 vessels through it each year and the nber is increasing. Realizing the netary value of the canal as an inment and its important relation gypt and India, England mano secure a controlling interest stock in 1875. This interest it probably retain.

The completion of the canal ought Dr. Lesseps a surfeit of more He received decorations from early every covered to the canal carly every carly early every country in Europe.

For Works of Defense.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representare Livingston of Georgia, from the amittee on appropriations, has reted to the house the bill making opriations for fortifications and works of defense for the fiscal 1825 and 1896. The estimate on the bill is based aggregated .703, of which sum there is nmended in the bill \$1,879,057, ing 85,478,646 less than the estiand \$547,946 less than what

The Colorado state land board has the steps to reclaim from delin-lents about 32,000 acres, including 2,000 held by the Colorado Con-ated Land and Water company. Farwell's Chicago concern, of about \$52,000 has been paid to

propriated by the last fortifi-

he cruiser Olympia, the largest iser built upon the Pacific coast, I soon be made ready for service. as launched over two years ago, her successful trip a year ago d since has been waiting for her has four of which are now on their ay from the East.

HOT TALK BY A MEMBER. Mr. Wells of Wisconsin Denounces the Forest Bill as a Secret Steal

WASHINGTON, D.c. 8. -At the opening session of the house to-day on motion of Mr. Martin of Indiana, the order for a night session to consider private pension bills was vacated. The committee on banking and currency was given leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

In the morning hour Mr. McRae from the committee on public lands, called up the bill to pretect forest reservations. Mr. Wells of Wis-consin, opposed it in every way. He declared that it smelled—he would say savored if he did not have such high respect for the chairman of the public lands committee—of boodle. It was said that the forestry association was behind this bill. There was an association behind it, which had its organization in Maine fifty years ago, and had now extended to the Pacific slope. It was an association of timber thieves and land sharks. If these timber thieves were allowed to go into the public forests they would bribe the agents of the interior department and destroy them. The pine land thieves of Michigan and Wisconsin, he declared, excitedly, had grown rich on their plunder and had then bought seats both in this house and the other. He would not permit the people of this country to be plundered of millions of dollars worth of timber. He appealed to members of the house not to permit these thieves to go into the forests with the disguised purpose of cutting only dead and matured timber. He challenged any advocate of the bill to show a line in it designed to protect or preserve the public

When Mr. Wells took his seat Mr. McRae indignantly denied that there was any land ring or association behind the bill.

'I said before," replied Mr. Wells, hotly, "that I believe in your honesty, but the gentleman is green in the lumber business and I believe the gentleman is being deceived and is being made a tool of."

After some further debate by Mr. Wilson of Washington, Pickler of North Dakota and Coffeen of Wyoming, the morning hour expired and, in accordance with the terms of the special order the house proceeded with the discussion of the railroad pooling bill under and agreement to take up the bill under the five minute rule to-morrow.

NO CHANGE OF RULES.

Senate Democrats in Caucus Agree Upor an Order of Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Yesterday's Democratic caucus directed the steering committee to prepare an order for business which should present for the consideration of the senate the following subjects of legislation: A bankruptcy bill, a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, a currency bill, bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, a bill involving the interest of the Indian territory, for the consideration of the joint resolution of the house of representatives on the election of United States senators by the people, and such other measures, including the appropriation bill, as the steering committee may deem important. That in their report to caucus the steering committee shall provide the order in which the above subjects of legislation shall be considered.

The caucus was in session from 2 o'clock until 4:30 p. m., and almost the entire time was devoted to the discussion of the first proposition of Senator Daniels, instructing the committee on rules to bring in an amendment for a cloture, and the speeches were at times very spirited. Senators Vest, Vilas, Berry and George made speeches favoring the proposition, while Senators Gorman, Morgan, Palmer, Harris, Pugh and others opposed it with vigor and warmth.

The protest made against the proposed change was so general that when a vote was taken no one considered it necessary to ask for the ayes and nays. When the cloture ayes and nays. When the cloture provision was defeated the friends of the tariff bill gave up the fight, considering it unnecessary to revive their consideration in view of the opposision of a majority of the Republicans and because of the fact any deter-mined opposition under the rules would insure their defeat. Hence it is that those bills do not appear in official list of bills to be presented for the consideration of the senate.

The order for a preparation of the currency bill by the finance committee carries with it instructions to take the recommendation of the president and secretary of the treasury into consideration. The order is also broad enough to include any other suggestion of a financial character which may be presented and the sen-ators favorable to silver, who were present at the caucus say it is also understood a feasible proposition for the utilization of silver is to be included in any currency scheme pre-sented to or by the committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- There seems little prospect for favorable action by the house upon the recommendation of the president and the secretary of the navy for the construction of additional ships. The house appropria-tions committee is against any meas-ure that appropriates money except for absolute running expenses of the government.

To Survey the Indian Territory. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. - Senator Jones of Arkansas is still endeavoring to have an appropriation of \$100,000 made for the survey of Indian territory in expectation of its opening for settlement whenever the Indian treaties have been abrogated and the Indian lands allotted.

Dr. R. C. Flower, the Boston expreacher and Christian Scientist, who was arrested in Galveston, Texas, recently, charged with securing \$45,000 by questionable methods, was again arrested in Chicago on a United States warrant. The warrant was sworn out by J. B. Chapman of Peoria and charges the doctor with conducting a confidence game and obtaining money by false pretenses.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska has introduced into the house a joint resolution providing an amendment to the constitution, making the president ineligible to a second term. INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Measure to Provide a Temporary Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The bill introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Berry, to provide a temporary government for the portion of the Indian territory occupied by the five civilized tribes, provides that a territory shall be formed to be known as the territory of Indianola. Among the first provisions made is one to the effect that any time in the future the boundaries may be changed or any portion attached to any other state or territory by the action of congress without securing the consent of the inhabitants of the new territory. The bill provides for a governor and a secretary for the territory, a delegate to congress and a legislative assembly, the latter to be composed of a council and house of representatives, the council to consist of twenty-one members and the house of forty-two, the sessions to be held biennially and to continue for sixty days. The territory is to be divided into twenty-one counties.

All male citizens of the United States who are actual residents and over 21 years of age are to have the right to vote, as are also male Indians who are citizens of any tribe in the terri-tory. It is provided that no law shall be passed by the legislature interfering with the primary disposal of the soil or with the titles of the Indians of the various tribes or their manner of holding the same. Indian home steads are made inalienable and are exempted from taxation.

The bill provides for a complete judicial system, and adopts a large number of the laws of the state of Arkansas. All provisions of treaties heretofore made by the United States with the civilized tribes, except so far as the treaties relate to land titles, are abrogated and repealed, and all governments established by the tribes abolished. The lands now hald in company but here. held in common by the several tribes are to be divided in severalty among the members of the tribes, each to have a homestead of 160 acres, and after this division the residue is to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among the Indians.

The twenty-one counties provided in the bill are to be numbered until the first general election, when the people shall vote on the names. The county-seats as at present fixed are: South McAlester, Atoka, Oak Lodge, Talihus, Wheelock, Antlers, Tishomingo, Stonewall, Ardmore, Wynnewood, Duncan, Chickasha, Nowata, Claremont, Tahlequah, Muldrow, Muskogee, Sapulpa, Wewoka and Checota.

The town of South McAlester is made the capital of the new territory.
The United States attorney and
United States marshal shall each receive \$5,000 per year, the clerk of the supreme court \$3,000 per year, and the clerks of the district courts, \$1,-800; the governor, \$4,000; the chief justices and associate justices, \$3,000 each and the secretary, \$2,500; the members of the legislature to receive \$6 per day; \$2,500 to be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of

the governor.

Five years' imprisonment and \$500 fine is provided for anyone introducing intoxicants into the territory.

NEW BANKING BILL.

Conference of the House Committee Regarding Carlisle's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. - An important conference of most of the Democrats of the house committee on banking and currency was held after the adjournment of the house yesterday as a result of which early action looking to the reporting of a banking bill in line with the scheme presented by Secretary Carlisle in his message was taken. Chairman Springer said that Secretary Carlisle has intimated a dehimself and has suggested the names of several persons whom it may be well for the committee call for the purpose of learning their views. Among the names in the list furnished by Mr. Carlisle were those of ex-Secretary Fairchild, Horace White of the New York Evening Post; Mr. St. John of New York and Geo. A. Butler of New Haven. Conn. The members present decided to hold a meeting of the full committee on next Friday when a resolution will be offered providing an invita-tion be extended to Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Eckles to appear on Monday and Tuesday, respectively, and the other gentlemen to appear on the remaining days of the week.

To Shut Out Our Oil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Germany has taken the initiative step towards curtailing the importation of another American product, in the proposition now before the bundesrath to enormously increase the duty on cottonseed oil. The proposition is to increase the present duty, which is \$1, to \$2.50, equivalent to a duty of 250 per cent, and as the proposition is supported by the agrarian and pro-tectionist industrial parties, there can be little doubt that it will succeed. The subject is treated at length in a report to the state department by United States Consul Merrit at Bremen.

Schaefer Not In It With Ives. CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- Schaefer met defeat for the third time last night, and is now so far behind that it seems impossible for him to win out. He could only succeed in making 424 while Ives ran his 600 and the latter has the balls, after making a run of 281, which enabled him to finish the game. Ives' total is 1,600, against 1,043 for

To Down Washburn.

St. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7 .- The anti-Washburn and Great Northern railway interests are working to combine on Governor Nelson for United States senator against Washburn, the present incumbent. If the deal is made the fight will be an exceedingly close one for the winner.

No Colored Congressman. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. - Notwithstanding the overwhelming Republican character of the next congress, and the fact that breaks were made in the solid South, there will be no colored member.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN THE "SOLID" SOUTH.

A Breach That Will Never Be Closed-Will the Farmer Continue to Play the Piper While These Schemers Dance-Where's That Clover?

No More Solld South.

To those Republicans who opposed the bill of Senator Lodge, commonly though erroneously known as the "force bill," there is more than a coincidence in the fact that for the first time since the troops were removed from the Southern states the line of the "solid South" is broken by Republican victories. The St. Paul Pioneer Press was among those who took the view of the situation which has now been so gloriously vindicated. We have not ceased to call justice on the outrages committed against the suffrage and against the peace and rights of innocent men in the states of the South. They have moved our pity and our indignation. But in considering any remedy, the question of methods is all important And as long as this is to be a self-governing nation, a union of states to each of which is reserved the right to manage its own affairs independently as long as it does not come into conflict with the supreme power of the nation, we have seen no way in which to work out of this evil except by the rational punishment of reducing to a minority the party guilty of it. The strong hand of federal authority had been tried in vain. Soldiers could not establish free and easy suffrage in the South. Such federal election laws as we had could not do it. The more that remedy was applied, the more undinchingly the states of the South stood together, and the more were they able to appeal on partisan grounds to the Democrats of the North. No satisfactory results were ever obtained.

We did not approve of the repeal of the federal election laws by this congress, because they are so mild that they could not possibly do an injustice to any one, and because the only use ever made of them was to help suppress indubitable and outrageous frauds in the great cities. But it was also true that they were only occasionally of any consequence whatever. Now we do not believe it to be by accident that the first election held without any federal restraint, and under the conviction that there will be none, should result in turning over several Southern states to the Republican party. It is easy to believe that the spector of "negro domination" has been a reat bugaboo to the people, and that they had been made to believe, by constant iteration of partisans, that it would come to pass under the compulsion of the federal law exercised through the machinery of elections. Absurd as the thing is, there is no doubt that this conviction prevailed largely at the South, and turned many votes to the Democrats that would naturally have gone elsewhere. With the disappearance of all possibility of the imposition of authority from without, the people turn toward a natural division on the line of local issues. The moment that they do that, the Democratic party has no longer a monopoly of power. There is no reason why the breach in the solid South should ever be closed, or why the states of that section should not presently become as doubtful and as hotly contested as those of any other part of the Union. When that happens, justice cannot be denied to the negro, and the eager desire to obtain votes will compel respect for the suffrage where the white vote cannot any longer be held solid by a threat that has lost all meaning.

A Foregone Conclusion.

The St. Louis Republic, Kansas City Times and other papers are joining in a cry that the next Democratic nominee for the presidency must be a Western man, but they give no intimation as which man it should be. If a Democrat of national size is to be taken from west of the Mississippi, he must either be now masquerading as a nameless dark horse, or else one will have to be imported before the meeting of the next national convention. However, the question is of little consequence. It is as certain as anything in the future can be that while the Democrats of the West may select the next nominee, the Republicans of the whole country will select the next president.-Times-Star.

Here Is the Doctrine.

There is a distinct revival of robust, aggressive United States patriotism, religious in its fervor, amongst the masses in the West, and a perceptible impatience with the enemies of liberty. American citizenship believes in the flag, the home, individ-ual manhood, the supremacy of the law and the sovereignty of the people. For the feeble and emasculated reveries of the infirm and effeminate, called socialism, it will offer compassion and an asylum; for the ferocious manifesto of incendiaries and assassins, called anarchy, it will offer exile or the scaffold.—John J. Ingalis.

Markets of the World.

Germany and Denmark are excluding our live stock and cannel meats. without any apparent regard for the fact that our farmers have just been pressed by the "tariff reformers" with 'the markets of the world."

Cockrell is Right.

When you ask Senator Ceekrell of Missouri, the cause of the Democratic overthrow in his state he looks you squarely in the eye and says: "Young mar, that is no secret; it is understood by the simplest child. The peo-

cratic party, which is composed of the most intelligent portion of the population, are disgusted with the administration of the national government."-Washington Correspondent Chicago Record.

A plan is on foot for the union of the various farmers' societies in one great organization. The headquarters of the promoters of the scheme are in Chicago, and it is said authoritatively from there that if the Patrons of Husbandry, who number 250,000; the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, 375,000; the Farmers' Alliance, 100,000; the Patrons of Industry, 75,000, and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association-altogether numbering 850,000-will but unite their strength they can do heretofore unthought-of things. This is open to the suspicion of being another plan to bring about opportunities for some set of ambitious schemers to use the farmer for their own ends. And it would seem that the average agriculturist has already experienced quite enough of that sort of thing. He has had an object lesson in the past two or three years that should remain in his mind to his maternal benefit for many years

to come. A great organization of the sort proposed would necessarily be under the control of an army of salaried officials who would be governed by far different motives than the average official who finds himself with that peculiar sort of power, if they did not make their positions a matter of political barter and sale and use all their power for the benefit of anybody but the tiller of the soil. The farmer will get the more benefit from the society to which he belongs the closer that society is limited to the section of the country and the particular interests that affect his social wellfare. It would be well if he would give a cold shoulder to the schemers who make a business of using him for their own personal gain, and who, as soon as he is squeezed dry on one lay proceeds to open up some new bunco game by which to squeeze him again. -Kansas City Journal.

Why They Laugh. The only peg on which the "tariff reform" theory hange is the claim that free trade or a low tariff cheapens things to consumers. A high tariff raises prices, it is said. The lowering of the tariff should lower prices to the consumer, or the whole "tariff reform" scheme falls to the ground. How much have prices gone down since the passage of the Wilson-Gorman bill? Has the consumer been advantaged at all? There is indisputable evidence that the foreign producer has been benefited. The reports recently received from American consuls say that a marked improvement is noted in the manufacturing districts since the enactment of the new tariff. A notable feature of the situation in Bradford and Glasgow is "the strengthening of prices." Worsted strengthening of prices." coatings, it is reported, have increased from four to eight per cent in price above the lowest quotations of the dull season and the same is true of dress goods. As to many other articles the tendency of prices is upward. In consequence, manufactories are running full time and some have orders that will keep them in operation for six months with more hands than were ever before employed and at advanced wages. It is easy to see where a good share of the benefit of the new tariff goes. No American buyer has yet been stunned by having goods offered to him at lower prices. The difference between the old customs duties and the new seems to flow largely into the pockets of foreign manufacturers. - Cincinnati Times-

Ode(lous) to Farmer Grover. Buck in ninety-two, O Grover. We were promised lots of clover If you landed in the presidential chair Well, you lande!! And we find Lots of clover—in your min!! And to-day that self-same clover lin ;ers there Everywhere we turn-alas!

There is dead and dvin : geass: It bestrews the fields and manlows of the And it springs from naught, indeed

Save from Democratic seel Sown by Farmer Grover Clevelani's horny But the clover-oh! an, me!

Where's the clover. Farmer C-Where's the clover? Ah! we look for it in vain There is not a leaf in sight—
"Nary" a leaf and we are quite—
Quite convinced there'll be no clover while you rei n

Nay, of clover naught there'll ba, Nautht of it we're like to see We, the people, who each day more an ery was When we think of ninety-two And the votes we cast for you When our heads were full of Demogratio tax

Oh! ah me! alas! alack! Could Old Time but take us back To that fital day in eighteen ninety-two We would vote -vou bet we would -

That, of course, is understoodald vote, but -not for such a chump as

you!
-Tired Democrat in Chleago Inter Ocean

Where's That Clove.

Here's a pointer for the Republican believer. When you are asked where are the good times which were to succeed the Republican victory at the polls, avail yourself of a Yankee's privilege and ask where are the good times that were to come in with Grover. It would be easy enough to reply to the first question by saying the times are better already, but to ask the second would seem to remin1 the Demograts that there is no reason why the spirit of mortal should be proud.

The Proper Thing.

In view of the country's verdict on its past efforts, the proper thing for congress to do is to pass the appropriation bills, settle up its board and bar bills and go home.

Just PlainTalk.

The Democratic press is gradually discovering that there is nothing written between the lines of the latest ple of my state, especially the Demo- decision handed down by the people.

Frand in \$20 Gold Coins Boston Journal: A new system of fraud has made its appearance upon the larger denominations of our gold coins. New and unworn pieces are selected, that they may circulate withless suspicion, and the circumfrence and weight slightly reduced, to the extent say of 75 cents to a dollar by

tent, say, of 75 cents to a dollar, by turning down the milling on the edge and remilling it. In the absence of scales this fraud can only be detected by comparison with a piece that one is sure has not been tampered with. Several of such coins have been stopped at the Boston sub-treasury. They were chiefly \$20 gold pieces.

Hardiness of the Crape Myrtle.

Philadelphia is about as far north as the crape myrtle grows hardy. Though killed to the ground, it will push up and flower like a herbaceous plant. Possibly it would give an attraction to gardens in this herbacious way, much farther north than Philadelphia. Several correspondents write that it is not always killed down even so far north as Philadelphia. One at Chestnut Hill, a part of Philadelphia, instances a spec-imen five to six feet high, which must have passed several winters unharmed.
—Meehan's Monthly.

My Wife's Nerves

Are weak and she suffers terribly from ner vousness, headache and loss of sleep. Such is the testimony of many a man. The poor, tired woman is suffering from impure and impoverished blood. Her food does not digest. She is living on her nerves, because her strength is gone. Her nerves and muscles

Need Strengthening

By the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, and gives tone to all the organs of the body. This is not what we say, it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago. She has been in poor health for 15 years. Hood's is doing her good. Her appetite is better, she looks better and there has been improvement in every way." J.W. Roberson, Greenfield, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Be sure to get ures HOOD'S.

me Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner

Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation WALTER BAKER & CO. PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food **EXPOSITIONS** In Europe and America Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alka-lics or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cap.

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symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds
all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimocials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment
free by mail. If you order trial send 10c in stamps
o pay postage. Dis. H.H.GREEN & SONS.Atlanta.Ga.
7 you order trial return this advertisement to me

Worms in Horses. The only sure cure for pin worms in horses known is Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Never fails to destroy worms in horses, hogs, sheep. dogs or cats; an excellent remedy for sick fowls. Send sixty cents in United Statespostage and I will send by mail. Cut this out, take it to drug-gist and pay him fifty cents. Three packages for \$1.50 express paid. G. G. STEKETEE. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention name of paper.

OMAHA Business Houses.

A few specially good things in Clothing and Cloaks. Order them. Your money back if you want it. 200 Newmarkets, colors black, dark blue

brown, drab; sizes 32 to 38, at \$1.75 each. se are worth \$8.00 to \$15.00. Misses Long Cloaks, sizes 8 to 12 years, in navy cardinal and deep red at one-half

Ladies' Cloaks, 42 inches long, black, blue, brown and tan at \$10.00 and \$12.50. There are elegant garments and are sold every

A full line of tur Cap s. The leader a beautiful black Conly Fur, 30 inches long at

CLOTHING.

A strictly all wool Cheviot Suit, and a

dark Gray Cassimere Suit, that retailed three days ago for \$12.50 Now \$6 50 "Our Leader" is a suit made as stylish and well as any tailor-made garments can be. They are cut from the best materials,

and sell everywhere at from \$18.00 to \$2 .50. Our price is now \$11 50. A genuine Columbian Melton, Kersey or Beaver Overcoat in blue, black, brown or Oxford, made wi han ey eto solid wear as well as style, and retailed everywhere at

\$12.00. Our price, \$5.75. Boys' Cape Overcoats, ages 4 to 14, in Cheviots and Cassimeres, at \$1.75. Boys' Overcoats, sizes 14 to 19 years, made

of Brown Melton, at \$1.95.

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BRUSHES The S. M. GUN-of all kinds. Special attention paid to order work. 1029 to 1635 So. 18th St., Omaha

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CLOTHING for MEN and BOY & If you can be want to save from \$2 to \$10 00 on a suit write for our new Fall Catalogue, containing samples of cloth. Catalogue, containing samples of clots.

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NEBRASKA CLOTHING CO.,