

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

THE HOUSE EMERGENCY BILL PUT THROUGH.

It Passes by a Strictly Party Vote—Republicans Adopted an Iron Clad Rule and Put It Through—Democrats Offer Objections, but in Vain—No Amendments Were Permitted.

The First Emergency Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The committee on rules of the House today reported a rule to vote on the ways and means committee tariff bill at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the bond bill at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

The rules report was adopted in the House by 213 to 89, a strictly party vote. In anticipation of a field day in the House over the passage of the tariff bill, agreed on by the ways and means committee, great crowds were attracted to the capitol and every available inch of space in the public and private galleries, save the sections reserved for the executive and diplomatic corps was taken.

Mr. Crisp said that the committee minority had had no opportunity to prepare and file its views. Mr. Henderson of Iowa, from the committee on rules, then presented the special order under which the House was to operate.

Mr. Crisp called the attention of the House to the effect of the rule under which it was proposed to operate, and asked every member to weigh his responsibility when he voted for it. Here was a bill, he said, that affected every interest and all sections of the country which it was proposed to put through under a rule that deprived the members of any right to offer amendments.

Mr. Dalzell, Republican of Pennsylvania, said there was no one who did not know that a peculiar exigency was faced. Referring to Mr. Crisp's criticism of the cracking of the party whip, he said the Wilson bill, with 600 amendments, had been passed through the House after only two hours' debate and under a rule reported by Mr. Crisp himself.

Mr. McMillen, Democrat of Tennessee, replying to Mr. Dalzell, said that the difference was found in that fact that there had been elaborate hearings before the ways and means committee before the Wilson bill was passed. The present bill had been completed Christmas day, when there was no opportunity to consult the treasury officials, and he declared that there had been no opportunity to even read the bill.

Mr. Turner, Democrat of Georgia called attention to the fact that both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, whom he extolled as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilton, had given Congress the highest assurance that there was ample revenue in the Treasury. Both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had pointed out the evil in the financial situation and its remedy.

Mr. Henderson closed the debate in a speech which aroused the Republican side to great enthusiasm. There was, he said, a business matter for a business people and should be met in a business way. The Republicans were not afraid to assume responsibility. His side had been taunted with working on a holiday. If the situation demanded it they would work on Sunday, (Republican applause.)

Democratic politicians had emptied the treasury. Republican politicians would fill it. They would right the ship of state that had been plunging half seas under since the Democratic party assumed the bridge. A Democratic President had sent to Congress a declaration of war and three days afterward had filed a petition of bankruptcy.

"We are not for war," continued Mr. Henderson. "The President demanded money. We will give it to him. But we have not done so ready. Let not the business interests of the country shiver before this tempest in a teapot. The country has assets. The Republican party has returned to power in the legislative branch of the government. It will soon have the executive, and then never again will our integrity be put in question. The Democrats had no right to complain of whip and spur and gag after their proceedings on the Wilson bill."

NO AMENDMENTS PERMITTED. At this point Mr. Linney of North Carolina, after stating that, as a Republican, he favored the measure, asked if the rule committee order would not extend to Democrats the privilege of offering amendments before the vote was taken. "It will not," replied Mr. Henderson. The Democrats applauded this reply and Mr. Crisp affirmed that the truth regarding the purpose of the rule had only been half elicited by this question and response. Its object, he said, was not only to give the

Democrats, but to prevent Republicans from offering amendments which they might deem wise. It was an attempt to make the Republicans appear unamiable. (Democratic applause.)

The rule committee's order was then adopted—213 to 89, a strictly party vote, save that Mr. Linney of North Carolina, and Mr. Connolly of Illinois, Republicans, voted with the Democrats.

At 5 o'clock, at the close of debate as set by the rule the bill, was passed by a party vote, and the house adjourned.

WAYS AND MEANS REPORT.

Projects for Temporary Financial Relief and for Temporary Tariff Increase. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee today reported to the House the tariff and bond bills agreed on by the majority of the committee. They were accompanied by the following reports:

"Your committee regard the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as the most potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encountered and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence, even in the financial operations of the government. It is impossible for a government to have continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial standing as it is for an individual. It is impossible also for a government to continue in this condition without creating a shadow of doubt and discouragement over all business operations within its borders.

"Your committee believes that it is the duty of the House of Representatives, to which body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from \$40,000,000, sufficient to put an end to a deficiency and to do this without delay, too, leaving to others, whose co-operation is required, to finally place such legislation on the statute books to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the President's special message setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the promptest action only emphasizes the duty of the House.

"Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines as a majority hope can be done in 1897 or 1898, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months, and the need is more revenue at once.

"The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 60 per cent of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which would give an equivalent of 6-10 of a cent per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose co-operation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the House on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool.

"The duty on carpet wools is left at thirty-two per cent ad valorem, where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpets in this country. "Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only sixteen per cent of the duties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about fifteen per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official places whose co-operation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

THE BOND BILL.

The report on the bond bill says that the Secretary of the Treasury now has the authority, under the resumption act of 1875, to issue and sell ten-year 5 per cent bonds and thirty-year 4 per cent bonds to maintain the fund for the redemption of United States notes, and that he had sold 100,000,000 of the former description of bonds and about 62,000,000 of the latter description of bonds in the last two years, and as he announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the resumption act and sell more high rate and long term bonds, if necessary, the only objection to whether it is not clearly for the public interest that he should have authority to sell a lower rate and shorter term bond. The committee thinks that it is clearly in the public interest that he should have this authority and adds:

"In granting this authority, however, we have included in the bill a provision that the proceeds of bonds sold shall be used exclusively for redemption purposes, our object being to secure such a separation of the redemption fund from the ordinary cash in the treasury as will maintain and protect the reserve. We also provide that such bonds shall be offered for sale in such a manner as to invite investment among the masses of the people."

Of the certificates of indebtedness the report says: "In our judgment the Secretary of the Treasury should always have such authority as this to meet temporary deficiencies that are liable to arise. Unless this authority is given, the Secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the resumption act for redemption purposes to meet the deficiency in the revenue, as he has been doing in the past two years and a half."

Miles May Be Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The President and Secretary of War Lamont are seriously considering the advisability of silencing General Miles. That they are much incensed by the indiscreet talk in which the general of the army has been indulging in regard to the weakness of this country's coast defenses and the general inability to go to war with assurance of success can be positively stated.

PLEADING FOR PEACE.

CONDEMNATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Warm Anti-War Meeting in New York—The Chief Executive Denounced—Henry George, Lyman Abbott and Other Speakers Vent Their Sentiments—A Tumultuous Gathering—Some of the Speakers Hissed.

Condemn the Message. NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Eleven hundred people assembled in Cooper Union last night to condemn President Cleveland's message to Congress over the Venezuelan boundary line question. Ernest Howard Crosby presided. He spoke of the Monroe doctrine as follows:

"We are here to assert all that stands for the dignity of the American people and to counteract the froth at the mouth that has become epidemic and seems to have taken hold of the people. We are here to protest against the errors of the President of these United States." (Prolonged hisses and applause.)

The tumult that followed seemed for the moment as if it would break the meeting up. Cries of "put him out," "get out," and the like were heard from all parts of the hall. Meantime, the hisses and applause continued. Just as quiet had been restored the speaker continued: "What is the Monroe doctrine? It is not the doctrine of Monroe; it is not the doctrine of Grover Cleveland; it is the doctrine as interpreted in American history. When I was investigating Egypt, I was scandalized to find that Egypt paid an annual tribute of \$3,000,000 for which it received no return from Turkey, to whom it was paid, and who was stealing it. In the past we have not been much better off. Have we not stolen California and Arizona? (Wild cheers.) Have we not stolen Texas?"

Mr. Crosby went on from this to declare that the whole furry was the logical outgrowth of the war spirit that has been gradually growing up in the country, and which is putting the schoolboys in uniforms and building ships that we at least never ought to need.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was the next speaker. Dr. Abbott said that when Mr. Olney says that if Great Britain is allowed to gain possession of 300 square miles of land, 2,500 miles away, she will use it as a basis for operations to push acquisitions, the statement was ridiculous, because she has already thousands of miles she could use if so disposed. Nor is this a question of duty due a downtrodden sister republic, said the speaker.

"Since Venezuela became a republic fifty years ago, she has been in the throes of internal strife. On the other hand, British Guiana has always been a peaceful nation, and whether the boundary of one be decreased or the other increased is a matter that does not concern us." (Hand clapping and shouts.)

"I stand here to-night," said he, "to indict this acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as characteristically and spiritually un-American. America is the peace nation of the world."

Henry George was the next speaker. He said, in part: "What reason is there for this war? I believe in the Monroe doctrine and have stood for it. This, however, is not the Monroe doctrine, and what Grover Cleveland calls the Monroe doctrine is but a travesty on it and an utter absurdity. "I do not believe Grover Cleveland used Democratic methods with his message, and I hardly believe he presented it to his cabinet."

Cries of "yes he did," and "no he did not," came from all quarters of the hall. Continuing, he said: "Our business is to mind our business. If we want to interfere in anything, let us do it where there is a principle at stake. The advocates of this war score do not mean war. They are playing at politics."

Charles Frederick Adams denounced President Cleveland and his Venezuelan message severely. His remarks were received with a storm of hisses. Rev. W. G. Bliss, associate advocate of Boston and Franklin Pierce also made short addresses.

At the conclusion of the last address the secretary read a letter from Dr. R. Heber Newton, protesting against war, and also a resolution which was put and voted for and against in the same voice. It was declared passed, however. The resolution in substance is that the chairman of the meeting and the speakers are appointed a committee to secure the widest possible opinion to oppose the warlike methods of the President.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

An English Family Makes a Ridiculous Demand for \$48,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 26.—Governor Holcomb has received a letter from Secretary Olney, inclosing the request of the British ambassador for \$46,000, growing out of the assault of the English family of Dawsons in Nebraska by the McCarty outlaw gang. The Dawsons claim their property was damaged to that extent by the alleged outlaw band. The claim in Nebraska is regarded as not only ridiculous, but absurd. At the time the Dawsons had at the time was contained in a small wagon drawn by two broncos, and the outfit probably worth \$250. They were attempting to trade horses with Vic McCarty, a local tough, and the leader of a gang of ruffians. A free fight resulted, in which the Dawsons soundly thrashed the McCarty, who sought safety in flight. That was the end of the matter.

Grist Mill Destroyed by Fire.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 26.—At an early hour yesterday morning fire destroyed the large flouring mill of C. G. Jones & Co. in this city, causing a loss of \$30,000 on stock and building. The mill was one of the first built in the territory and was the largest in Oklahoma, having a capacity of 440 barrels.

Sergius Stepiak Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Sergius Michael Dargomanoff Stepiak, better known as Sergius Stepiak, the famous Russian nihilist, was killed yesterday by a railroad train.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

The Senate Votes to Restore Ex Confederates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Senate today without even dividing, passed the bill to remove the political disabilities of ex-Confederates. The Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind chaplain, in an eloquent prayer on the Christmas season, made passing allusions to current public events by invoking peace and good will among the nations of the earth.

On motion of Mr. Allison of Iowa the Senate agreed that it would adjourn from to-day until Friday.

In presenting a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to state military organizations in exchange for old guns, Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, said: "In order that this shall not be construed so as to add to the war scare I will say that it is merely a question of business. Many of the guns in use by state troops are of antiquated pattern. By the adoption of the Krags-Jorgenson gun—which I think was a mistake—the War department has on hand a large supply of good Springfield rifles and the national guards should have them in exchange for the worthless arms."

Mr. Squire of Washington, spoke against the injustice of employing foreign engineers on American ships receiving subsidies from the United States government, and offered a bill to overcome the practice.

The project of a pan-American political union, embracing North, South and Central American republics, was presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska in the following resolution:

"Whereas, Recent events have shown that European nations are making an aggressive attempt to obtain a greater foothold on the American continent, and

"Whereas, such an attempt shows the necessity of a closer union of the American republics,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States of America should as speedily as possible enter into a closer union, to be known as the Pan-American union, for the purpose of promoting the general industry and commercial welfare of the members thereof and secure said republics from European or other foreign encroachments."

The resolution closed with a suggestion for a common unit of value between the republics of America. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

TWO BILLS DECIDED UPON

Tariff and Bonds Will Be Handled in Separate Acts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—After a long meeting, in which Speaker Reed, the Republican members of the House ways and means committee and other Republican leaders participated, it was decided to divide the relief measure to be introduced in the House Thursday.

One of the bills will be a tariff measure to increase the revenue. It will, if signed by the President, continue in effect until August 1, 1898. It will provide for wool and woolen duties 60 per cent of the McKinley law rates, for a duty on lumber 60 per cent of that of 1890, an increase of 25 per cent in the present rates on cereal breadstuffs, dairy products, poultry and live stock, and a horizontal increase of 15 per cent of all other present rates.

The second bill will provide for two issues of bonds. The first is to be an unlimited issue of three per cent five year in bonds to protect the gold reserve, with the provision that the currency redeemed by the proceeds shall not be paid out for current deficits in the government unless in excess of the revenues, which it is expected they will not be if the first bill is in operation. In addition, the second bill will provide for a year two per cent treasury certificates of indebtedness not to exceed \$50,000,000 in amount, and to be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet current deficits in the revenue. These are to be offered for sale at the sub-treasuries and depositories of the government. It is possible also, that there may be added to this bill a plan to increase the currency by authorizing national banks to issue circulation to the par value of all the government bonds deposited by them with the government as security for their notes.

Mexicans Fraze Mr. Cleveland.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26.—The press continues to give hearty support to President Cleveland, one journal calling him the champion of all the American people, and says the Monroe doctrine now has become a broad principle, affirming the right of all Americans to their own territory and the menace of absorption has disappeared forever.

For a United America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Representative Beach of Ohio to-day introduced an important bill which is the outgrowth of the Venezuelan dispute. It is an act authorizing the President of the United States to call an international conference of all the New World republics for the purpose of declaring the Monroe doctrine to be international law.

Fitzsimmons' Training Quarters.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 26.—Martin Julian, manager for Bob Fitzsimmons, has selected training quarters in Juarez, Mex., across the river from this place. Julian said that Fitzsimmons would knock out Maher in six rounds, and he would put up the tired purse won, as a side bet with Corbett, and fight the latter the next day.

The Missouri River Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Lieutenant Colonel Amos Stickney, Major William Henry Huer and Major Thomas Henry Handbury, corps of engineers, as members of the Missouri river commission.

Fatal Dynamite Explosion.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A frightful dynamite explosion occurred yesterday on section No. 14 of the drainage canal, about one mile from the town of Romeville. Two men were instantly killed and five fatally and two severely injured.

FIGHT WITH A MANIAC.

He Only Surrendered When His Dog Had Been Killed.

OLATHIE, Kan., Dec. 27.—At 9 o'clock this morning Sheriff Glover and his deputies, L. G. Ross and Will Glover, tried to capture Charles Hindman, who for several days has been deranged and wild. Hindman had driven his stepmother and her son from home and then broken up the furniture, and declared he would not be taken alive.

Hindman was upstairs, and when called on by the sheriff to come down he responded with a shot from a revolver, the ball passing through the sheriff's overcoat and across the breast and through the front of his left hand. The officers ran out and Hindman hastened down stairs, shooting at them through the doors and windows several times. He then took possession of the house, barricaded the doors and took with him, upstairs, two repeating rifles, two pistols, knives, razors and a savage dog.

People were afraid to pass near the house and the family did not dare to return home. The county attorney advised the officers to not kill Hindman unless in self-defense.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Glover and a posse of officers crested themselves in the adjoining buildings and soon Hindman appeared on the porch of the second floor, throwing furniture from the rooms to the ground. When the sheriff called him Hindman fired on the officer and eight or ten shots were exchanged. A bullet killed the dog by the side of Hindman, and when Hindman saw that his pet was shot he threw his firearms to the ground and jumped from the porch and surrendered. A dozen officers soon surrounded him and placed him in jail.

Over 600 rounds of ammunition were found in his room and had he not given up because his dog was shot he could have stood the officers off for a week.

Hindman has been sent to the asylum some four or five times, but after a few months he has always been discharged, apparently cured. He has been out now for over a year. He is a brother of ex-Judge Hindman of this city. The officers dare not go within shooting distance of the house. The capture must be made by strategy, but the killing of someone is feared, and no one seems willing to assist the officers unless compelled to do so.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Ozard, President of the American Sugar Association, Talks.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 27.—H. T. Ozard, president of the American Sugar Association, says: "While Congress is placing a duty upon so many other things why are the American sugar producers not protected? I was surprised to note the action of the ways and means committee in neglecting this feature. Raw sugar is produced in the United States by the rivals of the trusts. The American producers are struggling for existence, and an increased duty on raw sugar is the only practical method of stimulating the industry in the United States. The duty on refined sugar helps the great sugar trust, but the duty on the raw article assists the producers of the country generally and indirectly the great agricultural interests. A duty of 15 per cent on both raw and refined would help the American beet sugar producers, without benefiting the trust, since the trust must purchase its raw material abroad. The production of every pound of sugar by the American producers entering into consumption in this country means so much less business for the trust, hence the trust is anxious to hinder the development of the home producer. The committee in its ignorance of the true situation will fatally cripple the rapidly growing industry of beet sugar manufacturing in the United States. The West is intensely interested in this subject."

An Anarchist Convention.

New York, Dec. 27.—The seventh convention of the Hebrew anarchists took place yesterday in the American Star hall. Fifty delegates, twenty of them from neighboring cities, led by Delegate Press of Boston, comprised the convention. The utmost secrecy prevailed, and not one of the anarchist delegates would condescend to divulge his name, or even the city or town which he had been delegated to represent.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, etc.

NEW YORK.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, etc.

Improved Filtering Funnel. A French photographer has patented an improved filtering funnel for the use of chemists and druggists. Those whose labors include the purifying of fluids are frequently annoyed by the tenacity with which the filter paper adheres to the inside of the ordinary glass filtering funnel as soon as wet, thus impeding the free passage of the liquid through the paper, and concentrating the whole filtering process at the lower apex of the cone. The new funnel has irregular corrugations or grooves extending over the entire inside, and intersecting each other in irregular series, which renders it impossible for the paper to cling to much of the surface, and thus brings the whole surface of the paper into action.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., has recently purchased the complete catalogue trade of the Northrup, Braslan, Goodwin Co., of Minneapolis and Chicago. This gives the Salzer Seed Co. the largest catalogue mail trade in the world and they are in splendid shape to take care of same, as they have recently completed a large addition to their mammoth seed houses. The 1896 catalogue is just out and the largest ever issued. Sent to any address for 5 cents to cover postage.

How He Collected His Salary.

The genial pastor of one of the suburban churches, whose salary is somewhat in arrears at present, stepped into the hardware store of one of his parishioners the other morning and asked to see some corkscrews—very large and strong ones, he explained.

"Why, Dr. —, what in the world do you want with one, anyhow?" said the dealer.

"My dear sir," said the doctor, "I want a corkscrew large enough to give me some assistance in drawing my salary."

The story reached the ears of his congregation and the indebtedness was cancelled forthwith.—ChicAGO TRIBUNE.

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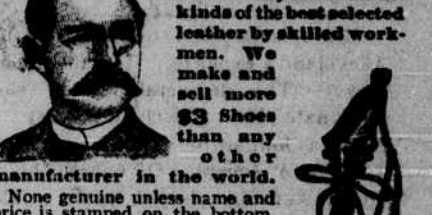
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