HAYDEN BROS

The Leaders and Introducers of Popular Prices. Home Industry.

Linen Department.

We will place on sale Monday, I bale of 16 inch glass toweling, plain or fancy che ks, at 6c yard.

1 cale of 18 inch glass toweling, plain or fancy checks, at 8c yard.

1 bale of 20 inch glass toweling, plain or fancy checks, at 10c ya. 1 2 bales of extra heavy c ecked glass toweling at 12ic yard.

We call your attention o this glass toweling, as it is our own impor-tation and are extra good value for

the money. 2 bales of 20 inch wide Hryden Bros brown crash, made expressly for us at 10c yard; cheap at 15c yard. 1 case of Windsor cotton crash, twilled

at 31c yard. Our prices on table linens on compar ing, you will find the lowest half bleached damask, 45c, 55c and 65c yard. Silver bleached damask 50c, 65c, 75c

82 inch wide bleached damask, \$1.50

72 inch wide bleached damask, 59c yard. Remnants of table linen at less than cost. Special bargains in napkins, towels,

bed spreads, etc.
Mill remnants of white victoria lawn and India linens at 5 and 10c yard. We buy these direct from the mills in case

lots and are selling them at less than half their value. Monday we place on sale one case (100) white Marseilles bed spreads at \$1 each, they are cheap at \$1.50.

Wash Dress Goods.

This department is loaded and crowded for room. Never in the history of Omaha has there been such a display of wash dress goods. All the latest styles in the markets are here displayed.

Printed henrietta, double fold, just out, at 10c yard. Bedford cords, 7c, 10c, 121c, 15c and Black satine, 10c, 124c, 15c, 17c, 19c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 374c and 40c yard.

Pine apple tissue, Shantong pongee, Canton cloth, Brandenburg cloth, Sunnyside suiting, Delphi cloth, teasle cloth, angola twills, Arabian, Lyons and Armenian serge, Columbia suitings, wash silks, Avyron suitings, etc., in the greatest variety. We can suit the most particular taste in style, quality

over 3000 pieces of ginghams to seleet from at 5c, 6ic, 7ic. Sc. Sic. 9c, 10c, 124c, 15c, 17c, 19c, 20c and 25c. This includes also the finest novelties in Scotch zephyrs at 25c yard. A visit to our wash dress goods department will repay you for your time, whether you desire to purchase or not.

Muslins and Sheetings This department saves you money, no

matter what you may hear. We carry all the leading brands and guarantee

the lowest prices or money cheerfully

refunded.

Closing Out Sale.

Commencing Monday we will dispose of everything in ladies' and gents' fur-nishing goods that we do not wish to earry over, at less than cost. Gents' all wool underwear, sold by us this season at \$1, reduced to 50c.

Gents' wool drawers, worth 75c, go at I case of gents' dark colored flannel

overshirts, made with yoke, reduced to I lot of gents' jersey knit overshirts,

50c, worth 75c. Our celebrated New York Mills un-laundered shirts, double back and front. worth 75c each, go in this sale at 50c

100 dozen gents' night shirts, worth 75c and \$1, reduced to 50c each. 100 dozen gents' fuil regular made British half hose, only 15c per pair, worth 25c.

I case of gents' fast black half hose, 7c per pair, 3 pair for 50c. A bargain. 100 dozen corsets to be slaughtered on londay, odds and ends to be closed out at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c; worth double.

Ladies' Night Gowns

Immense sale on ladies' night gowns on Monday.

1 case of children's Oxford dirby rib-

bed hose only 15c per pair, worth 25c. Ladies' two thread40 guage fast black cotton hose only 25c per pair, worth 40c,

Have You a Baby?

to keep the baby happy you must get him or her a carriage. Having decided to make baby happy, the next question is, Where can I get the best possible thibet cloths in a rich satin finish, sudepartment for your carriage. The ing at \$1.25; remember they sell largest assortment extant to select readily in Chicago or New York for rom and the price made with the sole \$1.65. object to keep them moving. The fact that we sell between 6 and 9a day in February tells a grander story than anything we can tell.

Furniture Dept.

From the very smallest beginning, this department has spread and grown until it has reached its present splendid proportions. The secret of our success n this line is that we give first-class furniture at a moderate price.

Bed room suits at \$10.50, \$15, \$18.50,

819, \$19.50, \$ 3, \$26, \$27. All our suits are first-class. A 1 goods. Call and examine. Fine line of parlor suits.

all have the woven wire springs and are suit. upholstered in carpet, wool plush and

silk plush. Complete line of chairs, tables, sideboards, choffoniers, center tables, rockers, book cases, fine easy chairs, etc.,

Silks.

Will place on sale Monday gros grain, faille, armure and royals dress silks in blacks, warranted, at the uniform price These goods are cheap at \$1.35. Silk crepes in extra width, new and desirable shadings at \$1.10, worth \$1.35. Silks in brocades, stripes, &c., worth up to \$2, Monday \$1 and \$1.25.

Surahs in stripes and plaids, worth \$1. Our silk velvets usually sold at \$1.25,

Remnants in silks less than half price. Colored Dress Goods.

SPECIAL SALE FOR MONDAY.

36-inch Bedford cords, 29c. 36-inch whipcord, 30c. 36-inch de beige mixtures, 25c. 40 inch all wool plaids, 49e. 40 inch all wool India twill, 59c. 38 inch all wool henrietta, 37 c. 40-inch German plaids, 58c. 40-inch all wool novelty stripes, 55c. 40-inch all wool novelty spots, 65c. 42-inch cashmere stripes, Soc. 40-inch diagonal stripes, 95c. 44-inch fancy diagonal stripes, \$1.19. 42-inch camel's har novelties, \$1.23.

Black Dress Goods

SPECIAL PRICES FOR MONDAY. All wool serges in very handsome If you have you must be happy, and stripe effects and something quite new,

40-inch Scotch weave novelties \$1.65,

carriage at the lowest possible price? perior to any silk warp henrietta and and naturally as a bird seeks its nest, you will go to Hayden Bros.' furniture shall have them on sale Monday morn-

Fine imported cashmere, 35c, worth Fine imported cashmere, 25c, worth

Lupin's very best henrietta, fine satin finish, Monday at 93c; sold everywhere

A good cashmere at 12½c, worth 20c. Our very best 48-inch serges will go n Monday for 75c, worth \$1.

Antonette cloths, real satin finish, in double rings, polka spots and other very beautiful designs, something new; Monday at 85c, 95c and \$1; nowhere else for less than \$1.10, \$1.25 and \$1.35. Henrietta cloths, 38c, worth 55c.

Sicilian crepe cloths, 75c, worth \$1.10 Remember that all of the above good are genuine bargains and can be had Elegant assortment of bed lounges at are genuine bargains and can be had \$8,50, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$13, \$14, \$15. These either in raven, jet or blue blacks, to

Trunks and Valises,

you in any style. We have the stock, and the prices are all O. K.

Just Arrived.

One more carload of new carpets; the latest designs fresh from the mills, and the prices are still lower. We are now prepared to give the benefit of the very large purchase. Prices from 17c up. A good Union carpet for 30c. Better grades for 35c to 45c.

We have a few left of those extra super all wool at 55c. Brussels carpets are going rapidly at

New silk and silkaline, draperies, fringes, poles and shades.

A Big Bargain.

We have the finest chenille curtain for the price ever shown in the city, only 75c pair; to be sold this week at the price. Call and see them before it is too Inte

The largest stock of rugs ever put on sale in a retail house west of Chicago. Fur rugs to be closed out regardless of cost.

Smyrna rugs, 75c to \$4. Moquet rugs, \$1.25 to \$3.50, Wool rugs, \$1.25 to \$3.50, Door mats, 50c to \$1.

Embroideries.

AT THROWN AWAY PRICES. 5,000 yards narrow but neat embroid-

5,000 yards medium width in Hamburg embroideries, Swiss embroideries and cambric embroideries only 5c yard, worth 10e. 5,000 yards nice wide embroideries at

10c, actually worth 15c. 200 yards 45-inch embroidered flouncing, Monday at 33c per yard, worth 75c per ya d.

Something in Laces.

Something that puts us at the head, and our thrown away prices tell the

50,000 yards all linen torchon laces at 3c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 12½c, worth 8c to 25c. 5,000 yards fine all silk chantilly lace at 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c, 33c, 39c, worth 15c to 60e per yard.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT AT THROWN AWAY PRICES.

Hurt Handkerchiefs.

GREATLY HURT IN PRICES. And slightly hurt in appearance. Hurt by the dust. Hurt by handling.

White embroidered handkerchiefs, urt. Fancy embroidered handkerchiefs, urt. White hemstitched handkerchiefs,

Fancy bordered hemstitched handker-The sale still goes on. We can suit chiefs hurt. Reduced from 35c, 25c, 19c to 10c to close them out.

Notions. Notions.

For Monday, prices that talk. All silk seam binding, 10c per bolt. Whalebone casing, 10c per bolt. Hooks and eyes at 1c per card. Pins, full count, at le per paper. 200 yards King's cotton at 11c

pool Stock net shields at 5c per pair.

The very best silk shields at 25c per Belting in all colors at 15c per bolt.

Fine skirt braid, 3c per roll. Velveteen skirt binding at 10c Whalebone, 36 inches long, at 15c

Veilings.

In novelties we lead; in variety we excel; and our prices talk. Triple tuxedo veils, Brussels net veils,

Chenitle dot veils, Jet spangled veils, Hair net veils, Crystal spotted veils,

Honey comb veils, in single or double widths, at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c per veil. Book Dep't.

The new uniform edition of Dores books, from the original plates, full size, with all the illustrations from the sure to be the lowest.

original designs by Gustave Just received 50 boxes of fancy imoriginal designs by Gustave Just received 50 boxes of fancy im-Dore: The Dore Bible Gallers, Dante's ported dates. They will sell for 5c per Inferno, Dante's Purgatory and Para-dise, Milton's Paradise Lost, Dore Masterpieces, Bible Scenes and Stories. Atala, La Fontaine Fables; elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, for Monday only 98e; actually worth \$5. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, nicely bound in cloth, 90c; publisher's price \$3.50.

Drug Dept.

Wright's Sarsaparilla, 59c. Primley's Sarsaparilla, 59c. Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75c. Harter's Iron Tonic, 75c. Brown's Iron Tonic, 75c. Maltine plain and Cod Liver Oil, 75c. Malt Extract plain and Cod Liver Oil,

Cuticura Resolvent, 75c. Scott's Emulsion, 75c. Peter Moller's Pure Cod Liver Oil, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, 75c.

Dr. Bane's Rheumatic Cure, 75c. Allcock's Porous Plaster, 2 for 25c. Strengthening Plaster, 5c. Garfield Tea, 20c. Lane's Family Medicine, 40c. Sanford's Catarrh Cure, 75c. Indian Sagwa, 75c. Indian Oil, 20c. Shandon Bells Soap, 39c per box en

Monday only. Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, 43c. Ammonia, large bottle 10c. Beef Extract, 29c. Fig Syrup, large size, 29c. Fig Syrup, small size, 15c.

Jewelry Department.

Gents' watch chains, plated on German silver, 49c, worth \$1,25, 14-kt solid gold wedding rings, \$1,25,

Children's gold filled rings, 25c. Genuine Bohemian garnet ear drops, n solid gold settings, 50c worth \$1.50. Real Rhine stone ear drops, in best rolled plated settings, 25c, worth \$1. Latest novelties in silver and gilt hair ornaments, 25c, worth 75c, Special sate on ladies' bracelets, 25c

per pair, worth \$1, Rogers's knives or forks, \$1.25 per set: very best quality, Nickel alarm clocks, 59c.

Gold filled hunting case stem wind watches, with American movements, \$8.75 up. First-class watch and clock repairing at half jewelers' prices. All work

gunranteed.

Butter.

We sell country butter for 15c, 17c and 19c per pound, made by Nebraska farmers.

Creamery we sell at 20c, 22c and 24c, made at Dodge; Nebraska. Remember our butter is shipped us every day and is always fresh, our prices

Mixed nuts, 2 pounds for 25c. Cape Cod cranberries, 4c per quart.

House Furnishing Goods.

LASS, CHINAWARE, CROCKERY, LIGHT AND HEAVY HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

Tomorrow the biggest drive in hatchets it has ever been your good fortune to behold. A solid cast steel hatchet, warranted, that sells for \$1 everywhere, tomorrow 23c. White wash brushes, 10c each. Also

fine line of kalsomining brushes. The Western Wash Machine, \$3.50. Peerless ringer, regular price \$5.50, ur price \$2.15.

Wooden bowls, 3e each. Wash boards, 9c each. Dinner sets, \$7.63, worth \$25. Copper bottom wash boilers, 59c. Milk and butter crocks, 5e per gallon. Cups and saucers, 33c per set. Dinner plates 15c per set. Folding ironing tables 95c each. Ciothes baskets, 50c. Clothes hampers, 80c. Madame Streeter flat irons, 3 irons,

handle and stand, 90c. Solid copper tea kettles, \$1.15, reguar price \$2.50.

Metal top syrup pitchers, 5c.

Great Meat Sale.

Dried salt pork 6te pound. Sugar cured breakfast bacon, 71c per Boneless rump corn beef 5te per

Sugar cured No. 1 hams, 9jc, 10jc and 124 per pound. Sugar cured California hams 5je per

Dried beef 71c, 10c, 121c per pound. Salmon 10c per pound. White fish 10c per pound.

Great sale of California, domestic and mported dried fruit.

California loose muscatel raisins, 240, 3c, 44c, 54c and 6c per pound. California raisins, cured apricots, 710.

Evaporated peaches, 7‡c, Culfornia pitte 1 plums, 9c.

California pitted cherries, 121c. Blackberries, 4c. Raspberries, 17½c. California raisin cured prunes, 7½c.

New Turkish prunes, 51c.

Low prices continue to be our motto. Monday we sell a choice green Japan

Formosa Oolong, 50c, 60c and 70c. Gunpowder, 38c, 48c and 58c. Fresh coffees received daily from oaster. Rio coffee, 20c, 22c and 25c.

Golden Rio, 25c; choice 28c. Guatamala 50c and 32c.

Great Trunk and Bag Sale.

Just received—carload of trunks and bags. 34-inch trunks \$1.85, worth \$2.50. 36-inch \$1.95, worth \$3; 38-inch \$2.25, worth \$3.50; 49-inch \$2.45, worth \$4. Fine zinc trunk, well made, sheet iron bottom, \$2 each; never sold for less than \$3.50. Another fine zine trunk \$2.50; never sold for less than \$4, and so on up. We can save you money. Black rubber ongs, never sold for less than 50c for the smallest size. we give you any size for 39c each. Other bags at 75c, 85c, \$1.

The Manufacturers Have Increased the Number of Their Employes.

STILL TOO SMALL TO BE ANY CREDIT Business Men Allow Cigar Manufacturing to Languish White the Ladies Have

Doubled the Output of Factories

Making Household Goods, Early last fall THE BEE called attention to the fact that thirty cigarmakers were employed in Omaha and that the people of this city were sending thousands of dollars to eastern cities for cigars that could be made just as well at home. It also pointed out the fact that only the very best eigarmakers were employed here, all of them being union men, and that the quality of the goods

turned out was equal to anything made in this country. As a result of the efforts put forth by THE Bee the number of cigarmakers has increased from thirty until now there are sixty men working in Omaha cigar factories. As the winter months comprise the dull season in eigar manufacturing and as some men tre usually laid off at that time, this increase has been very gratifying both to the manufacturers and to those citizens who are working in conjunction with THE. BEE to

stimulate manufacturing in Omaha. A Disgrace to Omaha, At the same time it is a disgrace to Omah a and to western enterprise that only sixty cigarmakers should be employed in a city of

140,000 inhabitants. In order to show what other cities are doing in this direction official figures have been obtained from the secretaries of the unions, giving the exact number of men

Denver Milwaukee Omaha and Denver are the only cities in the above list which do not employ some nonunion cigarmakers. At St. Paul there are two very extensive factories which em-ploy a large number of children which are not included in the number of cigarmakers are different city.

redited to that city.

Those people, many of them citizens and property owners of Omaha, who have been striving to belittle the manufacturing industries of this city and provent their growth through the home patronage movement, have been claiming that cigars cannot be made in western cities. From the above figures it would appear that cigars are being made on an extensive scale in all the large western cities, Omaha alone excepted. Denver is 500 miles further west and with a population smailer than Omaha employs four times as

many cigarmakers.
St. Paul with a population smaller than Omaha employs almost four times as many garmakers. Milwaukee employs one cigarmakers. Milwaukee employs one cigarmakers. paker to every 255 people. On the same pasis Omaha should employ 551 cigarmakers. It is very evident that the enemies of omaha will have to invent some other ex-cuse for opposing the growth of cigar man-sfacturing in this city than its western becation.

It is presumed that they will fall back on the assertion that they will fall back on the assertion that Omaha cigars are not as good as those made in other cities. Even this excuse will not hold on close examination. Omaha cigars have been pronounced time and again by recognized authorities as fully equal in quality to those of any other

CIGAR MAKING IN OMAHA city, and there is no reason why they should not be. Omaha manufacturers employ none but the best makers and it is nonsense to assume that they cannot got on to the mar ket and buy as good tobacco as the manufac turers of Denver, St. Paul, or any other

western city.

The objection which dealers usually raise against Omaha cigars and one that they have repeated so often as to almost believe it, is that the Omaha factories being small are unable to buy enough topacco at once to keep them going any length of time, and for that reason they cannot make an even brand of cigars. The fallacy of such a claim is very evident. A manufacturer with capital enough to employ five men can spare money to buy tobacco enough to keep those five men going for a certain length of time as well as a manufacturer who employs 100 mea. A small manufacturer can buy in ad-

vance as well as a larger manufacturer, as he is only compelled to buy a quantity in proportion to the size of his business. Why Foreign Cigars Are Bought. There is only one reason why Omaha smokers do not buy Omaha made cigars, and that is because they do not take enough in-

terest in the prosperity of the city to keep their money at home.

They have formed the habit of buying cigars made outside of the city and cannot get out of the rut. It has always been the boast of western men that they are progressive, that they are not so wedded to any theory or custom that they cannot change at any moment, and yet it looks very much as f the smokers of Omaha were about as slow o "catch onto" the procession as any class

of men could be. Ladies Patronize Home Industries. The home patronage movement has been a grand success in all lines of goods which go into the household. When the home patronage movement was first started by The Bee a prominent business man said that there would be no trouble in influencing business men, but that one might as well try to make water run up hill as to attempt to induce a housekeeper to buy a different kind of soap or flour from what she had been using.

The results have been just the opposite. The ladies of the city have come to the front grandly, and by insisting upon being sup-plied with Nebraska goods they have forced the grocers to handle such goods. and have given manufacturing in those line an impotus never before experienced in this state. Manufacturers turning out household goods have given employment to between 200 and 300 additional men—through the—efforts

put forth by housekeepers.

Meanwhile the business men who prate who know so much about how a city should be governed and how it should be built up, have added a paltry thirty men to the cigar-making force of the city.

If the ladies had been buying the cigars every cigar dealer in the city would have been handling home made goods before this

been at work in the city.

The question naturally suggests itself as to what kind of cigars are smoked in Omaha, and, in fact, in Nebraska, as the whole state is very much alike in this particular.

Kind of Cigars Smoked.

A careful investigation shows that one-half of the cigars sold in this city come from the tenement house factories. The balance, excepting the few made in Omaha, come mostly from small towns located in Illinois, Iowa and other western states.

It is estimated by cigar men that Daverport, Ia., keeps fifty men employed in making cigars for the Nebraska trade. The majority of the cigars made in these small western towns and cities outside of Nebraska are from nonunion shops which employ boys and girls and the cheapest and poorest labor that can be had. Intile children that ought to be at play are worked from daylight until dark for a mere pittance. There is one town in Illinois of 6,000 to 8,000 population that has been built up entirely by these baby-killing shops.

These cigars can be sold by the manufacturers for less money than Omaha cigars, which are made by men who are paid good living wages. Hence the retail dealer prefers to handle baby cigars, as they retail for

same money as those made by union abor. The consumor, however, gets no benefit as the stock used in them is no beter, but in purchasing them he is encourag ing a business that is blighting the lives of sands of children. The Tenement House Cigars are even more popular with dealers, as they

cost still less by the wholesale, and for tha reason the majority of all the cigars sold in Nebraska are of this sort. It is very amusing to hear smokers speak in high terms of the goods made by certain manufacturers when the truth is that the manufacturers mentioned have no factories at all but supply tobacco to the denizens o

at all out supply topacco to the defizence of tenement houses and pay them a stated price for making up the cigars.

The names of some of these houses become so familiar to the smoking public that it would be a surprise to them to learn of their As in the case of the cigars made by child labor the consumer gets no benefit, as the money saved in the labor goes to the manu-facturer, the jobber and the retail dealer. The consumer, however, does get more than he bargains for; he gets the vilest article imaginable. There is no use in poo-pooing or making light of the flithiness of tenemen house cigar factories, as the man who does so only makes a display of his own ignorance. Dealers, as a matter of course, always try to discredit these stories, as it is to their

nterest to do so. A local news reporter in New York, ac-companying a health officer to one of these tenement houses found in a room there a man in the last stages of smallpox. In the same room three members of the family were making cigars. The filth and stench was making cigars. The fith and stench was nauseating and how these people can live is a mystery, but they do live and make cigars and Omaha business men smoke them. If the smokers of Omaha could have seen that room the cigar factories of this city would have more business than they could attend to.

The New York Sun, under the caption
of 'The Cigars of Death," published the following: "The tenement house inspectors,
now making their rounds, have found nothing in any quarter of New York more dangerous to public health, family virtue, and common decency, than the huge tenement house cigar

factories which have frequently, during the past few years, been forced upon the notice of the Board of Health, but which, for some easons, through some means, are still allowed to exist." Dr. Tyler of the Board of Health of New York City, made the following statement in an official report: "It cannot be claimed with certainty that the cigars so made will spread contagious disease, and it cannot be denied either; so the best thing will be not

o smoke them. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, representing the Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, representing the "Brownstone district" of New York City in the legislature, stated as follows: "I have visited these pest holes personally, and I can assure you if smokers could only see how these cigars are made, we would not need any legislative action against this system at all."

here better."
Still the Omaha business man who goes home with a tenement house cigar breath thinks his wife unreasonable if she asks him as a special favor to stop smoking.

Such a breath is a nice thing for a reputable business man to take home to the wife who is building up the industries of Nebraska by purchasing only home

Number of Cigars Smoked. The Cigar Makers union of St. Paul has

Commissioner Enos says: "I also saw the Chinese cigarmakers bite off the cigar ends and use their saliva to make the tobacco ad-

been to the trouble of compiling figures on the subject, and according to that authority the cigars smoked in that city would keep 1,642 men employed the year through. As Omaha has several thousand more popula-tion than St. Paul it is certainly safe to say tion than St. Paul it is certainly safe to say that fully as many cigars are consumed here. However, to avoid the charge of exaggeration, cut this number in two in the middle and say that Omaha could support 800 cigarmakers. These men would carn \$9,600 per week, or in round numbers a half million doilars annually. The employment of that number of sigar men would furnish work for

200 additional men as packers, strippers, foremen, clerks, etc., who would add another hundred thousand or more to the pay roll. number of men employed in the cigar box factories and in other lines of business which would be affected by the cigar making

industry.

If the business men of the city would lay aside their foolish prejudices an industry could be placed on its feet that would do Omaha an incalculable amount of good. The laboring men of the city, many of them, smoke only goods bearing the blue label. They should go one step further and require that the box also bear the Nebraska label.

Tobacco Raising in Nebraska. There is another object in increasing the manufacture of cigars in Nebraska. Wideawake men are experimenting on the raising of tobacco in Nebraska. It has been proven that the plant will do well and that all that is required is to properly understand the curing of it. An association has been formed for this purpose in the state, and unless all signs fall it will not be long before tobacco growing will be a success.

When it is considered that an acre of to

bacco is valued at about ten times as much as an acre of corn it can be readily seen that t will mean much for Nebraska. A firm at Schuyler has made a few cigars out of Nebreska tobacco and will try the experiment on a still larger scale next season. Nebraska in the past year or two has b

come a great sugar-producing state, and it would not be at all surprising if she were to become a great tobacco state. The question is, will the business men of Omana develop the manufacturing branch of the business while the farmers are experimenting with the growing of tobacco, or will they let the business languish while the ladies are doubling the product of factories turning out goods in their line.

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

Denver will hold a typesetting contest. Lowell spinners average \$9 and \$10 a week. Anderson, Ind., is to have an aluminum plant that will employ 1,000 persons. A national association has been organized in New York to extend the industrial scheme

of profit-sharing.

Madagascar people work twenty-five days in a year, and make enough then to support them in idleness the rest of the year. them in idleness the rest of the year.

The average daily wages of railroad employes on sixty of the leading railroads in the United States are: #suggagemasters, \$1.78; baggagemen, \$1.67; blacksmiths, \$2.46; brakemen, \$1.95; carpentars, \$2.14; conductors, \$2.82; engineers, \$2.24; firemen, \$1.99; flagmen, \$1.24; floormen, \$2.33; laborers, \$1.51; machinists, \$1.25; masons, \$2.19; pairters, \$2.01; switchmen, \$1.78, and telegraphers, \$1.42.

General George W. Jones of Dubuque, one of the first United States senators from Iowa, and now 90 years of age, was admitted to the bar of the state supreme court last week. Probably it was the name of the thing, not the substance, he wanted. General Jones was a democrat before the war, and early in rebellion days was imprisoned at Fort Wayne on suspicion of treason.

The most noted member of the Creak page.

on suspicion of treason.

The most noted member of the Creek nation is General Porter of Muscogee, I. T., who has represented his people as agent at the national capital for many years. He is a very picture of Indian manhood and vigor, for he is tall, straight, and swarthy. His eye glistens like an eagle's. His title of general arose from the skill with which he put an end to the three Creak insurrections in 1872, 1879 and 1884.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's household expenses Sir Morell Mackenzie's household expenses were very great. He kept sixteen servants, besides a private coach for himself and another for his wife, and spent every cent of his \$50,000 yearly income. Both the distinguished doctor and his wife were very fond of society, and their home in London was the resort of brilliant people. It was a rare thing for a caller to find them alone in the evening, and even then they were in full evening dress, Mrs. Mackenzie blazing with diamonds. The doctor's three daughters are said to be very handsome girls and all as fond of society as their parents were.

Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry, 1); FRED NYE TALKS OF THE STAGE

Modjeska's Brilliant Engagement Broke the Chicago Theatrical Record.

DISCUSSION OF STAGE MORALITY An Actress Who Thinks There is Some Room for Improvement - A

New Electrical Fun-

eral Fad.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19 .- [Special Corre-

spondence of THE BEE. |-Modjeska has

been the strongest theatrical card

here of late and that sign of S. R. O., so

gratifying to the box office, but so discourage ing to those who have braved the street car remove a man or woman from the infrecognized restraints of home—from the influence perils of this unfortunate city and reached tne theater ticketless a half hour late, has of children—and a thousand outside temptabeen exhibited every night of her engageons creeds in to lower their standard of so ment. Her repertoire has been far too large, exhibiting certain weaknesses for which Maybe She Is and Maybe She Isn't. even her versatility has not afforded an ade quate compensation. There has never been and there never will be a woman who can play both Beatrice and Lady Macbeth. But Modjeska does not stop with this amazing ef fort to represent antagonistic types; she fills in the space between with Rosalind, Mary Stuart and, one might almost say, with whatever else comes handy Her motive doubtiess is to suit an erratic public taste, but there are enough persons with artistic sense, even in Chicago to support a continuous artistic presentation of one play in preference to a mosaic, many of the components of which are distasteful Modjeska's accent is a trifle less objectionable than it used to be, but it still loans itself to Shakespearean uses with harrowing difficulty. As a matter of sober truth barring affectation, shoddy and all that sort of thing -most of us in these days do not understand the language of the immortal bard. fie was too much a poet and a philosopher to adopt a homely garb of words, and, besides, the dic tion of his time was strangely different from that of today. In order to hear Shakespeare as he is, we ought to read him thoroughly with especial attention to the play which we are to hear, and then we should patronize exclusively those actors and actresses who in portraying his characters, speak the English language clearly, distinctly, Englishly, A man who has not assimilated the Shakespeare vocabulary, sitting under Modjeska's Rosalind, writhes in double agony, his head

American auditor manages to tolerage Shakespeare in a tongue which is just native enough to hold the promise of understanding to the ear while breaking it to the hope Is the Stage Moral?

hot, his feet cold, his nerves twisting them selves into a thousand quivering knots. On

can understand how a woman who has glanced at a French lexicon, or who has spent sufficient time in Paris to be able to

order a dinner table d'hote, can be foolish encugh to imagine that she enjoys Bern-hardt's nasal Camille, but how the average

The other evening at Weber's a party of The other evening at Weber's a party of actors, actresses and newspaper men fell to discussing that much abused question, "Is the stage moral?" An actress who is too prominent to be quoted in such a connection said: "I do not find so much fault with the pulpit for denouncing the stage as I used to. The deterioration which the stage has suffered during the past decade in art finds a reflex in the influence which has been exerted upon stage morality. which has been exerted upon stage morality. Two things have conduced to the lowering of

Scrub brushes, 5c each. All colors fancy sheaf paper, 24 sheets

the moral level of the stage, namely the

amazing growth of traveling companies and the invasion of the field of the socalled legit-

imate drama by the plays which in former times were relegated to the variety hall or the dance house. There is no question but that the dramatic life is the correct one for those who desire to live within the limits of conventionality. In the old days of stock

companies this was possible to an extent at least which rendered the attacks of strait laced persons upon the stage unwarranted. But Times Have Changed. The home even of a first class company may be anywhere between New York and San Francisco or New Orleans and Duluth—that is to say, it is nowhere. I have no patience with those who contend that the intimate association between the sexes on the stage—for instance, the protracted acting of what may be called the lover roles—is demoralizing. It is much more likely that Juliet learns to hate Romeo than that she learns to love him. He is not Romeo to her, but a vul-gar sort of fellow whose very assumption of the ideal heroism of Romeo is disgusting from contrast with his own personality. Bu

"The farce comedy and the spectacular play with the ballet contingent have not perhaps infected the morals so much as they have de-pleted the pocketbooks of the legitimate, but they have necessarily reached out for and placed upon the stage a class of people who in a moral way are not the most refined. I do not wish to be construed as speaking in an individual manner; my meaning is general. A ballet girl, or the girl who appears night after night in a variety performance in tights and induiges in the antics peculiar to her class may be above reproach. In many cases she is, but in many more she isn't. If she preserves her purity in fact she learns easily and rapidly a freedom in the treat-ment of the male habitues of the green room which society would unhesitatingly dis-countenance. She meets these unprincipled gentlemen exclusively—they constitute in fact the only maie society, outside of her company, to which she is subjected—and if she does not fall a victim to their blandishments she learns at least to estimate man ments she learns at least to estimate man-hood by the number of carriages which it can hire and the number of hats, bonnets or costumes which it is disposed to buy. The ranks of the bailet, the variety and the farce comedy are filled from a lower social order than those of the real drams, and the experience of the former is necessarily more demoralizing than that of the latter. Removed as the life of the legitimate actress is from the happiness and the health of the home, it is far preferable to that of the participator in the half musical, half nude, half modest and wholly nonsensical entertainment which is threatening take the place of the legitimate on the Ameri

A New Funeral Fad, Chicago has not invented anything of latin the way of accessories to weddings, recep-tions or other festivities connected with the living, but it has taken a few strides in the

matter of celebrating the death of the dead which deserves more than a passing notice. Not long ago it was discovered that Not long ago it was discovered that certain enterprising gentlemen were watching the oblivary columns of the newspaper, the scarlet fever and diphtheria signs and the white or black crepe on the doors and soliciting orders for funeral flowers before the date of burial could be conveniently arranged. Chicago has a flower trust. The trust came together in an agony of propriety and solemnly resolved that the of propriety and solemnly resolved that the practices of the post mortem purveyors of flowers should be condemned. This afforded an opportunity for the undertakers, who have now come to the front with a wreath of artificial flowers to encircle the oval opening in the coffin, and an electric light attachment by which a flood of light is shed from various points in the wreath upon the face of the points in the wreath upon the face of the departed. It costs only \$10 apiece to exhibit your immented friends in this novel and flattering light.

FRED NYE.

Boneless ham Sc per pound. Bologna sausage 5c per pound. Liver sausage 5c per pound. Frankforts 7tc per pound. Hend cheese 5c per pound. Brick cheese 15c per pound. Cream cheese 15c per pound. Swiss cheese 15c. Best Holland herring in kegs 98c. Domestic herring in kegs, 75c. Best cape cod fish 12½c. 2-pound brick cod fish 15c each.

Mackerel 12tc per pound. Ten-pound pail Norwegian sardines 5e per pail.

Dried Fruit.

New evaporated apples, very nice, 6c. Tea and Coffee Dept.

ea for 19c. Sun dried Japan, 19c, 25c, and 35c. Basket fired Japan, 35c and 40c.

Combination Java, 27ic. Old Government Java and Mocha 33io

\$1.25 and up.

EDUCATIONAL. Chicago will spend nearly \$6,000,000 for school purposes this year. The noted Jefferson Medical college and

hospital of Philadelphia is to be moved to a new location on South Broad street, between Christian and Catherine streets. Much regret is felt at Yale that Prof. Wilk iam I. Knaup-has resigned his professorshin there to come to the new Chicago university. He has been at the head of the department of modern languages at Yale since 1870.

The cidest school teacher in Oregon now living is said to be Prof. John D. Wood, who,

at the age of 16, began teaching in Benton county in 1855. He has taught 258 months on public money and several terms of "sub-scription schools." Seth Lowe, the youthful president of Columbia college, is a man of somewhat portly figure, with the general appearance of a prose perous merchant or banker. His face it smoothly shaven, except for a short mus-tache, and a correspondent says there never was a stern or surly expression on it.

Extensive preparations are being made by the faculty and students of the University of Michigan for the reception of ex-President Cleveland, who will make an address there in University bail on Washington's birthday. The democratic and republican clubs, "co eds" and all, will turn out in full force.
The financial support of the New York Metropolitan museum has fallen away owing to the influence of those opposed to Sunday opening. A public appropriation of \$50,000 is necessary to make up the deficiency, and unless the money is provided Sunday opening will be apandoned. The trustees of the

Museum of Natural History will open it on Sundays if the city authorities grant an appropriation of \$50,000. There is no end of a row out in Cakland, Cal., over the suspension of a woman teacher for persisting in using as a text book Victor Hugo's "Hernani." Some of the parents of the pupils objected to the book on the ground that it was immoral, but Nime. Ferrier said her national pride had been insulted, and she kept on using it. It now devolves upon the poard of education to sit in solemn judgment

on Hugo's play.

Carefully collected statistics as to the growth of the number of students in our colleges are presented by Mr. Arthur M. Comey in the last number of the Educational Review. They relate to 282 of these institutions include male students only and expense. tions, include male students only, and ex-clude the purely scientific schools, though students pursuing scientific courses within the colleges proper are enumerated. The aggregate number of students tabulated was at the periods named: 1850, 8,837; 1860, 13,443; 1870, 16,339; 1880, 20,650; 1890, 31,359. 443; 1870, 16,339; 1880, 20,639; 1890, 31,359.

Plans for the new public library of Chicago have been adopted. The design represents a massive building of the Roman classic style. It will have a frontage of 400 feet on Michigan avenue and 140 on the Washington and Randolph street sides. The height is ninety feet. The grand entrance will be on Washington street, and forms and will be on Washington street and forms an imposing arch, having a depth of eight feet. It was suggested by the arch of Titus. The Randolph street entrance is more severely classic, with massive columns and entablature, which forms the roof of the portico. The exterior will be built of blue Bedford stone, finely dressed, excepting the water table, which will be of granite. Ionic columns will form the colonnade, surmounted by a frieze on which will be chiseled the names of historic writers. The floor of the entrance hall and corridors will be of marble mosaic and the main staircases, the walls of the two entrance vestibules and of the cor-ridors leading from them will be marble. The decorated coiling will be of a light cream colored terrs cotta. The subordinate staircases will be made of iron. The cost is estimated at \$1,200,000.

Chicago has a woman's "bucket shop," where women watch the blackboards with grim, anxious faces and get share little lines drawn about eyes that are feverishly bright at times and hopelessly dull when the excitement is over. The women who waste their lives in waiting for a favorable turn in the market are mostly elderly maidens and widows, with an occasional married woman. widows, with an occasional married woman who dabbies in stocks without the knowledge of any one but her broker.