# HAYDEN BROTHERS' GREAT APRIL COUPON SALE.

Watch for the Bazaar Sale This Week.

As we are ourselves larger, mightier, stronger than ever, so shall we make this sale. The generous offerings, the power of lowered prices, in fact the towering superiority of our value giving in this sale over all others, cannot fail to attract a multitude of buyers. At this great sale, we propose to show customers the tremendous power of Cash at a time when money is scarce. You can better afford to borrow money, if you have none, than miss this sale, for we tell you right now that you never-never in all your experience, bought first-class, new, desirable merchandise at the wonderfully low prices quoted. We commend a careful perusal of every item. Investigation proves that descriptions are not a whit overdrawn, and that values are under rather than overstated.

At prices quoted below while goods last.

## DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Monday we will have some Choice Bargains for You.

Bargain No. I.

7 YARDS. Full Dress Pattern.

88c.

This lot is a work of art in weaving as most of the patterns have the two ione effect and raised flowers. We have them in plain effects as well. All the new and leading shades. Just what you have been looking for, for a spring dress.

> Bargain No. 3. 7 YARDS, Dress Pattern, \$2.45.

This lot contains a large assortment, and is made up of some of the latest novelties of this seasons' goods. All are from the great brokers' sale. Each piece is worth three times what we ask for it. Seeing is believing. Call carly and see for yourself.

> Bargain No. 5. 7 YARDS.

> > Pattern,

**\$3.43**.

Whip Cord— Reduced from \$1.25 to 85c.

Serges— Reduced from 75c to 43c. Henriettas-

Reduced from 85c to 57c. War-ranted all wool and 46 in. wide. Henrietta— Ask to see our Black Novelties and Plain Black Dress Goods at 25c.

This is a fine Diagonal suiting in a and mode; also some of the Reon, Her- | the country. ringbone and Rockford suitings. All new spring novelties. Each pattern is a beauty, Call early, as we have only 678 patterns in all.

> Bargain No. 2 7 YARDS. Full Dress Pattern, \$1.63.

buyer secured at a brokers' sale at 33c on the dollar. Each piece a choice plum and worth 85c to \$1.00 a yard. While they last you can have your choice at \$2.45 a pattern.

> Bargain No. 4. 7 YARDS.

> > \$2.98.

This is the cream of the lot, and is made up of the latest weaves, such as De Almas, Whip Cords, Serges, Henriettas, Shepherd's Plaids, Spring Cheviots, Crepons and all the new novelties. We have them in plain, fancy, stripes mixed, plaids and diagonal and all the new and leading shades.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. Frederick Arnold's 36.in. all wool Reduced from 75c to 43c.

Reduced from 65c to 35c.

#### NOTION DEPT.

liab'e bargains at this department, and you will also find fine illuminated effect in blue, green, all staple notions for a little strument fully guaranteed. brown, tan, wine, electric, fawn, slate less than any other house in

Corset Steels 2 pair 5c. Tooth Brushes 2 for 5c. Pins, No. 3, 2 pkgs. 5c. Fine Combs 2 for 5c.

Rick Rack 3 bunches for 5c. LACES! LACES!!

This is the biggest lace season ever known, and we are fully prepared for it. The largest stock in the city and This is a lot of dress goods our eastern LACE FOR 10C PER YARD. Laces for dress trimmings from 5C UP.

All the latest colors in bands, insertings, edges, etc.

#### SILK TIES.

We have a few of those elegant Windsor ties left to be closed out Monday at 15c.

BOOKS.

500 elegant cloth - bound ooks at 18c.

Lot novels, 10c and 19c. Tablets, 3c, 5c and 7c. Envelopes, 3c pkg. Mucilage, 2½c bottle.

SPRING HATS. We are showing the most popular shape the season, both in stiff and soft hats.

The Pearl Alpine with black band, \$1.75, worth \$2.50.

Brown and black Alpine, \$1.00, worth \$2.50. The latest shape in men's Fur Derby, \$1.00 A large line of men's soft hats, \$1.00, worth \$2.50.

Men's yacht caps, 50c, worth \$1,00. Missea' and boys' yacht caps, 25c, 50-Boys' fancy hats and turbans, 25c, worth

### MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

You will always find big, re- Do You Want a Piano?-We Sell the Best. The world renowned CHICKERING, We

> have various other good makes. Every in-A FEW BARGAINS TO CASH BUYERS. 4 planes of 3 different makes, purchased as SAMPLE PIANOS, to cash buyers we will cell any one of these different instruments at FACTORY PRICES.

2 pianos slightly used, but showing scarce-ly any trace of wear, at greatly reduced

Our prices defy competition. We have all kinds 5 octave organs. We have all kinds 6 ctave organs. We have all kinds 7 octave

SOMETHING NEW. The latest out-simply perfect. The mag-

ORGAN. In appearance it exactly resembles a handsome upright piano. It is a marvel-ous invention and has created a great sensation in musical circles. Prices moderate. COME AND SEE THEM. Standard sheet music 6c per copy.

Mothine balls, 1212c pound, Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75c. Warner Safe Cure, 95c. Duffy' malt whisky, 85c. Indian Sagwa, 75c. Cuticura Resolvent, 75c. Cuticura saive, 40c, Carter's little liver pills, 20c. Dr. Birney's catarrh powder, 40c. Petroleum jelly, large bottle, 71/2c. Ammonia, large bottle, 74gc.

Ammonia, large bottle, 74gc.

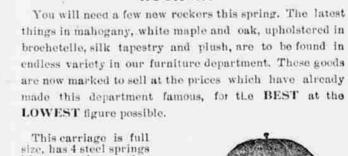
Dr. Pierce's medical discovery, 75c.

Dr. Pierce's favorite prescription, 75c.

Have your prescriptions filled at Hayden

Bros.'. They are lower than anywhere else.

## FURNITURE.



like cut, lace edge parasol, bicycle wheels; body is made of cane and is well upholstered;

PRICE \$6.50. This is the best carriage on the market teday at any price, such as this. We have another carriage with the same gear, only a little cheaper upholstery, at \$5.50,

#### BED ROOM SUITS.

All-oak French Bevel Plate Mirrors as \$15.00, \$17.50, \$18.50. \$20.00. All full size bedt and all first-class goods. Suits from \$15.00 up

EXTENSION TABLES.

Endless variety 6-foots—\$3.50, \$4.25, \$5,50, \$6,50; 8-foots at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50.

## SIDEBOARDS.

All-oak, at \$11.50, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$17.50, \$18.50, up to \$45.00.

#### A Word on Clothing. We are entitled to a few words of high praise for this de-

partment this spring. The people who have visited this mammoth new department within the past month are aware of the complete rejuvinating it has undergone.

We have put in an immense line of Men's Youths' and Children's Clothing, direct from the factories.

They are all new and right in fashion. You don't have to pay us anything for the STYLE. We throw that in with the suit.

We have the new long-cut coats in sacks and cut-aways, trimmed and made up in the latest style and best grade of

Then we have the plain, every-day, honestly-made suits. You will notice by the name on the hanger that they are made by the most reputable factories in America.

All we ask you is the factory price in any sale. But in this sale we have taken a slice off the factory price, just to advertise the department,

A good, servicable men's suit on Monday at \$3.75 worth \$5.00. Our leader for this week is our \$4.75 suit. We can easily get \$8.50 and \$10 for these

but we are offering a limited number of this lot at \$4.75. In higher grades we can sell a suit for \$10 that clothing stores ask \$18 and \$20 for. They don't ask too much for they are worth every cent of it. See them this week for \$10.

It will be necessary to see our \$7.50, \$8.50 \$9.75 and \$10 suits before you will believe that you can get the latest styles in spring patterns of cheviots, silk mixed cassimere Scotch tweeds and English clay worsteds at

Boys' long pants suits, \$1.75. Also a boys' long pants suit, ages 14 to 19. A much better all wool long pant suit,

\$3.25 and up to \$11.50.

A combination all wool suit, two pair of pants to match for \$2.25, worth \$4.00 and cheap.

Our \$1.25 and \$1.95 children's suits go like wild fire. We are keeping adding to them daily. Such surprising bargains in children's clothing has never been known in

Omaha.

Special prices this week in junior and reefer suits. Terror suits, double knee and

seat, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.25, all wool.

with the services of such men except up satisfactory proof that the best interests of the road demand action of that kind. The fact that the road is not paying dividends on its stock or the interest on its bonds is no reason in itself. Judge Candwell declares, for reducing the wages of the employes below a just and proper remuneration for their services. They must have a fair recompense whether the stockholders and ompense whether the stockholders and bondholders get any profit on their invest ment or not. This is certainly a radical view to take of the claims of employes over those of owners and creditors; bu Caldwell insists that it is warranted by the rules of justice and equity, and that the court is bound to enforce it, with due regard for the safe and judicious management of the property involved. When disputes arise about wages the court should grant a hearing to both sides, he

says futhermore, and use its authority in the promotion of an amicable and satisfactory settlement, by legal means and with out any interruption of business. "It is a reproach to our civilization," he adds, "that these differences should result, as they often have resulted, in personal vio-lence, loss of life, destruction of property, loss of wages to the men and loss of earn ings to the employer;" and this remarka ble decision, we are assured, is intended to lessen the danger of such misfortunes. OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE. Chicago Evening Post: Divested of all other issues the question which Judge Caldwell decided yesterday in the Union Pacific case, was: "Have workingmen the right to

combine peaceably to enforce their wage demands by striking?" His affirmation of this right, while it will be distasteful to the rampant reactionary on the one hand and the rampant labor demagogue, on the other hand, is in accord with the notions of the people and the progress of the century.

The decision is of historical importance and it is likely to continue for years to come as the most important American con-tribution to the law of the subject. Among laymen the right to strike never was questioned or even thought of until Judge Jen-kins issued his memorable order in the Northern Pacific case. It was taken for granted as part of the scheme of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Judge Jenkins injunction at least implied the ab-sence of this right, and a discusion for and against has been raging since the utterance of the Milwaukee order. Judge Caldwell has put an end to this, and, in passing, has stated as law a number of propositions that hitherto have lacked the confirmation of the most conservative bench in the country Regarding the legality of the strike organi ation, he says (quoting language of court). This is as broad an affirmation of the theory of labor unions as the most radica could desire. It is the meat of the decision but there are points specifically pertaining to the present case that have important significance. The ex parte proceedings of the receivers which resulted in the new schedule he denounces as "calculated to arouse resentment in the breast of every self-respecting, intelligent and independent man in the service." "The receivers," he says, "no more than the court, should have undertaken to determine what wages were just and reasonable without giving the men an opportunity to be heard." abuse of the injunction, he remarks: "Spe-cific performance of a contract to render personal service cannot be enforced by innction, by pains and penalties, or by any

tion for the railway. This is exactly the point suggested by the Evening Post in discussing the Northern Pacific case. Judge Caldwell has put in tegal form the sentiment of the times. He has stamped with judicial approval the principles that first found expression in England nearly a century ago and have thriven to a point where they are accepted as essential to the peaceable relations of labor and capital in all advanced coutries. He has put an end to government by injunction—a system recently formulated by hard-pressed corpo-ration lawyers. His decision will not

other means. For a breach of such con

ference with the operation of the road is similarly declared not a subject for the use

of the injunction. Men cannot be enjoined

committing crime. There are statu penalties sufficient to insure protec

Violent Inter

tract the only redress the law affords is civil action for damages." Violent inte

to the anarchists and professional "labor leaders," whose great capital in trade is the heory that the courts act only that one class may oppress another class. It cuts the ground from beneath the feet of these fellows. But to the American public it will appeal as a broad, humane and wholly satsfactory solution of a difficult problem ITS IMPORTANCE OVERRATED.

Chicago Evening Journal: Judge Caldwell's decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule case has excited such a tremendous amount of enthusiasm among the contestants on one side that it has led them to greatly overrate ts importance. The sympathies of the court clearly with them, there can be no loubt about that, but it is a mistake to suppose that the decision has introduced any new principle into the settlement of disputes between labor and capital, br that it has evolved a new law or rescued an old one from threatened destruction. In the first place, it is to be noticed that

he judge had to pass upon a matter of busiless as an executive officer. He was in a ertain sense the general manager of the Union Pacific railroad, and as such was caled upon to decide what wages should be paid its employes. In his opinion there was no necessity for a reduction, and so he rereceivers. The grounds upon which he did this were that the receivers were men of no experience, who did not understand their siness. To his mind the old schedule appeared just, and the fact that it had been arranged by practical railroad managers was

decisive point in its favor. So far, then, we have nothing that touches upon the purely legal status of the case. It is merely a question of business expediency that is disposed of as such according to the individual preference of the individual judge who happened to have the matter in charge. Now, when we come to examine the par-ticular paragraph in the decision that seems to have given rise to the notion that it is of epoch-making import we find that it contains nothing that is either new or startling. It reads: (Quoting the court's reference organized capital and organized labor).

Judge Jenkins or any other judge who is supposed to have corporate leanings might have said exactly the same thing. No one ias ever denied the right of laboring men to organize or to strike. The gist of the matter in the last sentence: "The action of both is lawful when no illegal or criminal means are used or threatened." Plainly it lies in the discretion of the court to determine whether the means used or threatened are illegal and criminal or not. One judge sanc-tions a reduction of wages because he thinks that it is just, and meets the threat of what e regards as a criminal conspiracy by a estraining order. At the same time he sub scribes to the general principle that men have a right to combine to maintain or in crease wages. Another judge refuses to consent to a reduction because he thinks that it is unjust, and so is not driven to any further conflict with the employes. But if ie, too, had sanctioned a reduction and had any reason to fear for the safety property of his custody, we have his word for it that the bare threat of a resort to illegal or criminal means to resist his de cision on the part of the dissatisfied employes would have led him to take measures

o forestall them FAULTY REASONING. Indianapolis Journal: Judge Caldwell's reasoning on the wages point seems to be faulty in assuming, because the old schedu was the result of well-established rules and of a friendly agreement between the man-agers of the road and the employes before it went into the receivers' hands, that therefore it ought to stand. He entirely ignores a possible necessity for a reduction of ex-penses. The receivers had declared that such a necessity existed, but he says "it is the court's belief that the receivers made the request ignorantly, as only one of them is practical railroad man, and their opinion on the subject of wage schedules is con-fessedly of little value." If they are fit to be receivers of a great road like the Union Pacific their opinion on the wage ques-tion must be of as much value as Judge Caldwell's. It is generally understood that when a road goes into the hands of a rerpo-not of expenses, and as nearly every railroad

At all events, it is quite clear that if the receivers are not to reduce expenses below the old standard the road might as well have continued under the former man reditors are concerned.

Judge Caldwell places his dissolution of Judge Dundy's order forbidding the men from conspiring to injure or cripple the road on the ground that it is un and superfluous. He holds, in effect, that so far as peaceful combinations for self-protection and mutual interest are concerned the employes of a road have an indoubted right to form them, and as for illegal combinations or conspiracies to injure the road, they are already prohibited by

This is a sound and sensible view of the case, and very clearly expressed. It is suf-ficient reason for dissolving Judge Dundy's order. The power of the law should not be invoked unnecessarily, and the power of courts should not be exercised in advance of an occasion requiring it. It is time enough to deal with strikers when they-violate the law. Superfluous orders on the subject are apt to prove irritating and mischievous. Judge Caldwell's decision may fairly be considered a distinct victory for organized labor.

LABOR HAS SOME RIGHTS. Chicago Times: United States Judge Cald well of Omaha has boldly set forth the docthat railroad employes have rights that courts and receivers are bound to

The Union Pacific railroad, conceived in conspiracy and intrigue, nurtured in theft and swindling, was finally brought to the point of bankruptcy by the eminent Mr. Jay Gould and is now in the hands of receivers The road is bankrupt for the same reason that a bank would be bankrupt after its cashier had absconded with all the cash. The people who robbed the railroad, how-ever, did better than the vulgar bank cash-They not only took the cash in sight but borrowed more, and took the greater part of that, too, after issuing bonds and stock to represent it. They improved on the cashier's tactics in another particular also The embezzling banker flees to Canada, while thieving railroad builders went to the United States senate.

When the road became bankrupt it went into the hands of receivers, who in the main knew nothing of railreading. One of them is an estimable groceryman in Chicago, an-other a lawyer in New York. They found its traffic impaired and an enormous debt incurred, necessitating heavy interest paynents. Representing the class to whom in terest and dividends are divinely ordained things which must be treated with humble reverence, they looked about for a means of ceting these payments. In accordance with not uncommon custom, they determined to rob Peter to pay Paul. Paul holds the bonds or stock of the company—evidences in great part of theft. Peter is unfortunate nough to work on the railroad, and is there fore a person of no consequence. So the in elligent receivers immediately determin nterest on bonds and dividends on stock nay be paid. To avert possible protest by the despoiled employes a new wage scale was prepared and presented to a judge, who, two hours, without consultation with workmen affected, pronounced it just, and issued a peremptory injunction to the to accept it, and on no account to strike Now comes Judge Caldwell, to whom the men appealed, and overthrows the whole ar-rangement for paying dividends on watered tock at the cost of American flesh and blood. Ie declares the old scale of wages the just and equable one, and comments in rather caustic fashion on the presumption of the grocer and the attorney in overriding the advice and experience of practical railroad nen. He even offers the opinion that when a great corporation is in financial difficulties ecause of the misdoing of its managers the tockholders who chose those managers should suffer rather than the humble work-man along the line. \* \* \* The paper is one of the most notable public documents given to the American people since the emancipation proclamation. It puts a sudden and effectual check to the further develop ment of the enslaving legal theory promul-gated in the notorious decisions of Judges

Ricks, Jenkins and Dundy. It is a document

is fair and reasonable, and that the men to whom they have been paid are capable and trustworthy. Therefore, the court will to respect and who have come to regard to reduce the compensation or dispense the United States courts as their particular cific were not far wrong in asking a reduction. The Times thinks Judge Caldwell will be not reduced to respect and who have come to regard the United States courts as their particular cific were not far wrong in asking a reduction. At all events, it is quite clear that BASED ON RIGHT AND LAW. Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin:

Laker at easter

MARIE THERES.

Caldwell's decision in the matter of the Union Pacific wages schedule is based on broad considerations of right, as well as and should convince every working man in the land that labor need have no fear that capital can defeat justice in the courts of the United States. The courts are not for any class as against any other class, but are a bulwark to protect the equal rights of all.

It is shocking that at the very moment when the law is thus standing for the rights of labor at Omaha, labor in the Pennsylvania coke region should be engaged in defying the law and resorting to violence and crime. For such a course there is no reason but ignorance, and the agitators who incite laboring men to such acts are labor's worst

Judge Caldwell takes the equitable ground that the court must consider the rights of employes, as well as the interests of stock-holders, in the case of a corporation under its care. He holds that if it is lawful for stockholders and officers of corporations to confer for the purpose of reducing wages, it is equally lawful for organized labor to asoctate, consult and confer with a view to acrease or maintain wages. "Hoth act increase or maintain wages. "Both act from the prompting of enlightened selfishness, and the action of both is lawful when no illegal or criminal means are used or threatened." \* \*

It must not be inferred that Judge Caldwell's decision gives any color of respectability to the action of the demagogues in ngress who are responsible for the nent to impeach Judge Jenkins. What judge ver lived who never made an imperfect deision? It is for courts, not for the rabble congress or out of it, to pass upon points of law. Sometimes the law is not clear when issues involving complicated questions of right and wrong are presented for the first time. What safety would there be in a country in which public opinion upheld demagogical congressmen in bullying judges engaged in the conscientious exercise of their judicia: function? A GREAT VICTORY.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The great victory or the Union Pacific railroad workmen in he matter of the decision by Judge Caldwell lies in the fact that it is against a re luction in their wages. In reaching this de cision the judge approached dangerously near the line which separates the sound jurist from the demagogue who is intenupon pleasing the populace whether his de cision be sound law or not. The claim that the decision is a strikingly new line judicial opinion respecting the rights labor organizations is hardly supported by the facts. The doctrine that labor organizations, when properly conducted, exercise wholesome influences for the welfare of both labor and capital is not new, and the right of workingmen to form unions and unitedly to work in the interests of better wages and nditions has been long admitted by uthorities. Judge Caldwell is undoubtedly right in placing a high estimate upon the value of the better class of labor organizations to the Union Pacific road in giving good service and contributing to the operation of that enterprise. The contribution is the contribution of the between the company and these organizations should not be needlessly strained, and all the rights which the organizations posss should be maintained. \* \*

If the employes read between the lines of the decision so complete a victory for or-ganized labor that they come to hold the pinion that all capitalistic enterprises must forego interest rather than reduce wages, they will make a grievous mistake. Capital will not long remain in any investment that does not yield a fair rate of interest, and when reverses come all parties to the en-terprise must stand a portion of the losses which follow. Judge Caldwell strained a point in his discussion of the value of well organized labor, but he was doubtless justified in doing so because he so sharply con-trasted the rights of holders of stock that had been forced upon the market at low ces with the rights of the highest and

The Caldwell decision states nothing new respecting the rights of labor. It is not wrong for labor organizations to adopt lawmeasures for holding up the standard of \$35,000,000 of stock issued this company re-

wages, and when that standard is reduced

PRICE 86.50.

A SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY. Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Caldwell's orders in the Union Pacific reduction case constitute a substantial vic-tory for the workingmen. It will be rememered that when this railroad system wen into the hands of receivers last year they immediately applied to Judge Dundy of the United States district court at Omaha, first, that their own compensation be fixed at \$18,000 each a year (there being five of them), and, next, that the wages of em-ployes be reduced. Judge Dundy enjoined the men from interfering with the operation of the road in any atempts they might make o resist the reduction in wages. The judges f the United States district court in rado at the same time refused to endorse the order as to a reduction of wages unti

both sides had been heard, The employes thereupon appealed to Judge aldwell of the United States circuit court

\* \* At the hearing, which came off the 29th ult., Judge Caldwell sharply arraigned the receivers for attempting a wage reduction without first notifying the men and giving them a chance to speak on the matter. Hasked them how they would like a decre from the court, without notice, reducin their \$18,000 salaries, and then wanted the know whether a court of equity "ought to change a rule that has been in force for norally or otherwise, that you should put upon this court the responsibility for the changing of this rule when the management

of this road could not change it?"

Thus the judge bases his final decision apparently on the ground that the men were eing paid no more than their due, whethe he road paid or not. This makes a notable departure from the rule hitherto followed in such cases. It will at least serve the purpose of cutting from under the labor nions some of their grounds of criticism f the attitude of the United States court oward labor. But, the character of the cision aside, Judge Caldwell has taken the ound and rather novel position that bank rupt railroads are really run by the United States courts, and not wholly by the re-ceivers who happen to be in charge.

IT WAS ABOUT DUE. St. Louis Republic: Sooner or later a de ision on the lines laid down by Judge Cald rell at Omaha was sure to come.

The essence of the decision was not the statement of the relations between organ zed capital and organized labor. That state nent is not new and it is too general to etween employer and employe. Much more valuable is the ground on which Judge Caldwell refused to issue an rder enjoining persons from interfering ith the railroad property in the hands of

He said: "No injunction order can make such unlawful interference any more of a contempt than the law makes it without such order. Such orders have an injuriou tendency, because they intend to create the impression among men that it is not an offense to interfere with property in possession of receivers or with the men in their employ, unless they have been especially enjoined from so doing. This is a dangerous delusion. To the extent that a special law itself imposes an injunction cason no injunctional order will be entered in this case. Jenkins and Dundy had set victors prece

dents in assuming, in advance of offenses defined by the law, a previously unknown If a long series of such precedents had been permitted to go unchecked the federal courts would have obtained possession of a power which no government of Europe sinc the French revolution has claimed, excep that of Russia; and one which Russia does not often exercise—the power of compelling personal service in civil employments.

CITING ONE POINT. Chicago Tribune: Judge Caldwell says in his decision in the case of the Union Pacific employes that "there would seem to be mequity in reducing the wages of the employes below what is reasonable and just is order to pay dividends on stock and inter-est on bonds of this character." What h means by "this character" is explained his previous statement that "for the fi

ceived less than 2 cents on the dollar and stock and bonds being water wages sho not be lowered for the sole purpose of paying dividends on the one and interest on th other. If that principle be sound then I can be extended much farther. It is just that railroad shippers on any railroad should be charged excessive rates in order that that road may pay dividends on stock for which the company received little or nothing. According to Judge Caldwell, when a court or when railroad commissioner seek to determine the firr rates of transportation on a railway they should find firs what the amount of capital actually in vested in that road is, and permit it is charge enough to return a fair profit there on. That would be a reasonable and jus application of that rule to some roads would result in marked reductions of

A VALUABLE PRECEDENT. Minneapolis Journal: The decision of Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific wage schedule case not only meets with the cordial approval of the employes concerned, but of al who have given attention to the equity of th

The developments in this case indicated that Judge Caidwell was giving very care-ful attention to the matter. He has shown that the receivers were ignorant of the railroad business and had undertaken action in a matter above their comprehension and the prejudice of the well-being of the road. The decision that the wages must not be reluced below a reasonable and just com pensation for services complies with the de nand of the men and inures to the well being of the road and is a recognition of the agreement between the company and the

By waiting upon the orderly process of the court the employes have obtained the full recognition of their rights. And the fact is suggestive enough of the obvious advantage of such process over the chances of a strike. The result ought to con-vince the men that it is not true that workingmen fail to obtain their rights in the courts. Their rights are as sacred and are as liable to be vindicated in the courts as those of any other claimants. The trouble is they are not willing enough to commit their cases to the courts, but are too addicted to trying the chances of physical force. There is no doubt that the Caldwell deci-

ion will have a most beneficent effect upor determination of future questions of this kind. It is a precedent which workingmen certainly cannot afford to ignore. BRIEF COMMENT. Cleveland Plain Dealer: The decision de

ivered by Judge Caldwell was a fearless exposition of the rights of organized labor, which, the court declared, is "organized capital, its capital consisting of muscle and brain." The railroad men were fighting

against a reduction in wages, and, in celivof public affairs.

The Times thinks Judge Caldwell will be heard of again in American public life.

below what they regard as fair compensation that the profit of construction represented by outstanding bonds was \$43,900,000." The judge is of the opinion that that amount of clearly defined the rights of labor as against Louisville Courier-Journal: Organized labor as found many difficulties placed in its way the decisions of federal courts, but it has

last found a friend in Judge Caldwell of he United States circuit court at Omaha. udge Caldwell's decision on the Union Paery for the employes of the road. Denver News: Judge Caldwell's decision

the Union Pacific wage schedule matter is sweeping victory for organized labor, and confirmation of all that the men asked. It udges Hallett and Riner and a reversal of adge Dundy. The decision of the learned udge will command the approval of every fair thinking man. It is broad, liberal and just, and through it all there runs a spirit of manify that is especially to be commended. The News congratulates the employes of the Union Pacific on the victory they have won nd on the good sense, judgment and mod-ration they have displayed in the entire ontest.

Minneapolis Tribune: The decision of udges Caldwell and Sanborn is full of good mens for employes and companies. Even he attorney for the receivers granted as nuch. Receivers must recognize the rules and regulations under which the men have worked for years, and must recognize the interests of the men in fixing schedules; and the men, on the other hand, must refrain from interfering with the receivers ap-pointed by the court. The receivers cannot erce and force into compulsory labor the apployes, and the latter cannot coerce and lock the operations of the receivers. Both parties are to be governed by the perfect

Sweet breath, sweet stomaca, sweet temper? Then use DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

Closed the Shiloh Reunion PITTSBURG LANDING, April 8.—The eunion of the Blue and Grey under the uspices of the Shiloh Battlefield asso dation closed yesterday. The early part of the day was spent locating and marking of the day was spent locating and marking positions on the battlefield. The mass meeting was held at the Grand Island and a vast audience was present. The welcoming address was delivered by President J. M. Carter, and Captain McBride of Michigan and Colonel E. T. Lee of Illinois delivered patriotic addresses. Resolutions were adopted heartily supporting the object and aims of the Shiloh Battlefield association. General Wallace delivered the closing address, which was an eloquent appeal to the line and Grey to cherish a spirit of union and peace to all parts of the country. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the association adjourned to meet on the next anniversary.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pills,

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