

VOTED ON THE CANAL BILL

Long Debate in the Senate Ends Favorably to the Measure.

MILLS TALKS ON THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION

Texas Senator Thinks It Preposterous to Attempt to Dictate to the Executive Branch of the Government What Course to Pursue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The bill pledging the faith of the United States to the construction of the Nicaragua canal passed the senate tonight. It was the termination of a debate which has lasted since the previous session of congress began. It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of congress of the vast project so long and vigorously urged for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific with the United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work. The final vote was not secured until 6:30 tonight, but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, there was an exceptionally full senate voting to the interest in the culmination of the long debate. The Nicaraguan minister and other diplomats interested in the measure had seats in the diplomatic galleries throughout the voting on the many amendments and on the final question.

The bill in brief directs the issue of \$70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following guaranty: "The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua of the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing thereon and as it accrues." An additional \$30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guaranty. The total \$100,000,000 of bonds are to be used in constructing the interoceanic canal. The secretary of the treasury is to have general supervision of the subject. A board of fifteen directors was named to have charge of the work. Of this board the president is to designate ten members, no more than two from any one state. The United States is to guarantee the canal company stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company.

Aside from the final debate and vote on the Nicaragua bill the main interest of the day attached to a very graphic speech by Mr. Mills of Texas, upholding the traditional policy in Hawaii and incidentally scolding the sugar trust.

The senate was resplendent today with the great clusters of roses and lilies which rose two feet high and completely covered the desk of Mr. Cullum in recognition of his return to the senate.

ALLEN TALKS ON HAWAII

The resolution of Mr. Mitchell calling for detailed information as to the amount of sugar bounty claims was agreed to yesterday. The Hawaiian question was then taken up and Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, addressed the senate. He urged that Minister Stevens' initial act was a flagrant violation of international law. The minister should have been promptly recalled, but this was not done. The wrong had gone unimpeded and the present government was firmly established. Mr. Allen said he did not believe in strong foreign policy of "bully" procedure, because under the existing circumstances it was the plain duty of this government to recognize these conditions and open negotiations toward annexation.

Mr. Mills, democrat of Texas, then rose to make the speech which he finished yesterday. There was much given notice of the senator and the senator was followed with marked attention. At the outset Mr. Mills went out of the beaten path and arraigned the sugar interest as responsible for the constant excitement over Hawaii. "It's an old story," said Mr. Mills with great earnestness, "there is a powerful sugar interest in this country and in Hawaii. It is an interest demanding that the great power of the United States be put at its disposal. This interest is manifesting itself in an arraignment of the president of the United States because he does not use the power of the United States to maintain this interest in Hawaii."

Mr. Mills proceeded to lay down the proposition that the senate was going too far in directing the executive as to what use it should make of the navy and army. It was a strange doctrine, said Mr. Mills, that the legislative branch should assume the prerogative to direct another branch of the government as to what it should do. "If the legislative branch can call on the executive branch," declared Mr. Mills, "then it can call on the judicial branch. We will then be able to call on the chief judicial body of the country to furnish us information as to why they affirmed the legal tender act."

Mr. Mills declared if this doctrine were acceded to the executive branch was powerless, the president could be brought to the bar of the senate at any time to give his reasons for so directing his course. It would be a sorry moment for the American people when their executive head was thus made the creature of the senate or the legislative branch of the government.

Mr. Mills eloquently related the manner in which the American people greeted the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, after he had dared to strike at the oppressors around him. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon and Mr. Mills sought to place together Kossuth and the representatives of Queen Liliuokalani.

HAND OF THE SUGAR TRUST

With intense sarcasm Mr. Mills read the letter of President Harrison to Liliuokalani when Minister Stevens was accredited to Hawaii. The senator commented as he proceeded with the letter. This was at a time, said he, when the queen was here seeking to protect her own people against the corporate greed seeking to get possession of the great sugar land of Hawaii. "But the sugar trust owns the lands, too, and they were more powerful than Liliuokalani," declared Mr. Mills with much force.

Minister Thurston of Hawaii came into the diplomatic gallery, and was an interested listener to the severe arraignment of the government represented by him. The senator denounced the present Hawaiian government as "an oligarchy masquerading as a republic." This was a part of the great sugar oligarchy. "The oligarchy appealing to the United States for sympathy and support. Mr. Mills asked why a republican administration had set up a barbarous king on the throne of Samoa. "Who designated this king?" said Mr. Mills. "It was Emperor William, Queen Victoria and Benjamin Harrison of the United States."

Mr. Mills read from the New York Evening Post to the effect that Hawaiian bonds were being floated in New England. There was a spirited controversy between Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Mills as the former arose to ask the Texas senator what authority he had for the assertion that New England corporations were among those greedily absorbing the sugar lands.

This government should be to withhold from entangling alliances. This and the resolution under discussion went over to a subsequent day.

TOOK UP THE NICARAGUA BILL

The Nicaraguan bill was then taken up. Mr. White of California presented a letter from London stating that the United States did not proceed with the canal project. British capital would step in and carry out the plan. Brief speeches were made under the five-minute rule by Mr. Vest, favoring a new survey by disinterested engineers; by Mr. Call, directed toward the control of the canal; and by Mr. Stewart, favoring an amendment requiring the canal company to purchase its material and construction machinery in the United States, Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

The first votes were on numerous amendments that had accumulated. That of Mr. Vest, giving the president complete authority to suspend the issue of canal bonds, was defeated, 24 to 29.

Mr. Wolcott's amendment, that American goods and materials should be used, was accepted by Mr. Morgan and agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Palmer, giving the president power to reappoint and retire directors of the canal company, was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Power, that three officers of the United States office of engineers shall supervise the work, was defeated.

The amendment of Mr. Frye, that the work be subdivided into sections and each part awarded as a separate contract, in order to secure the greatest possible expedition, was agreed to with an amendment by Mr. Wolcott that the aggregate of all contracts should not exceed \$70,000,000.

The amendment of Mr. Vilas, that the United States should guarantee the canal to perpetual, instead of for ninety-nine years, was defeated, 23 to 29.

Several amendments by Mr. Turpie to limit the payments to the old Nicaragua Canal company, were defeated by viva voce votes. Another amendment by him that the old company should have no part in the new work was defeated.

The main proposition then came up on Mr. Turpie's proposition to strike out all other amendments, substituting therefor a provision that a complete survey be made by United States engineers before any further action is taken. This was defeated, 21 to 30.

HOUSE BROKE THE RECORD

Passed the Sundry Civil Bill in Three Days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The sundry civil bill passed today in the shortest time, so far as known, on record. It was under consideration but three days. As passed the bill carried \$38,125,721. Two propositions, offered respectively by Mr. Sayers and Mr. Coombs, the former to give the secretary of the treasury power to issue United States bonds of any denomination as he should see fit, instead of as now, and to issue them of the same denomination, and the latter to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-receivable for customs duties after July 1, 1895, were defeated by a majority of 74 to 87, while that of Mr. Coombs was carried by a majority of 74 to 87.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Settle of North Carolina to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 to pay for information regarding the Ricks case was justly discussed. Mr. Sayers' proposition was defeated, 74 to 87, while that of Mr. Coombs was carried by a majority of 74 to 87.

The report on the Ricks case submitted by Representative Harrison of Alabama, was very terse. The committee reports concerning the charges: That they have made diligent inquiry touching the same, have taken testimony through a subcommittee at Cleveland and in the city of Washington by the committee as a whole, which testimony embraced all evidence tendered by both sides, all of which being duly considered in connection with said memorial and of the charges therein made has accepted the following:

The report then recites the resolution adopted by the judiciary committee, concerning the fee system without making further comment.

Mr. Settle of North Carolina moved to strike from the paragraph providing punishment for violations of the internal revenue laws the appropriation of \$50,000 for detection of violators. Mr. Settle contended this appropriation was not necessary for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws, but harassed the citizens of North Carolina and other states.

Mr. Swanson offered an amendment providing that no portion of the appropriation should be paid to any except duly authorized officers of the government. Both amendments were lost.

Mr. Sayers of Texas offered an amendment providing no portion of the sum appropriated for printing United States notes shall be used for printing notes of larger denominations than those retired or cancelled.

Mr. Coombs of New York offered as a substitute an amendment providing for the retirement and cancellation of gold certificates.

Mr. Hand of Missouri favored the Coombs amendment to retire and cancel the gold

certificates. He thought the amendment should be supplemented by another which would give the secretary of the treasury authority when there was a sufficient amount of silver coined in the treasury to justify it to issue silver certificates against the gold deposited in the treasury. If this were done, he said, under a previous administration with a resultant gold accumulation. After some further debate by Messrs. Cox of Tennessee and Warner of New York in favor of the Coombs amendment the vote was taken on Mr. Sayers' amendment to give the secretary discretion to issue such denominations of greenbacks as he saw fit. Lost, 74 to 87.

The Coombs amendment to retire and cancel the gold certificates was agreed to without division. Another amendment, offered by Mr. Coombs, making gold certificates non-receivable for customs duties after July 1, 1895, and after that date non-carriable as the lawful reserve of any national bank, was agreed to without division.

The amendment appropriating \$40,000 for a lightship and for more signals to be stationed off the straits of Fuca, Washington, near the straits of Juan de Fuca, was carried by a majority of 74 to 87. This completed the consideration of the bill. The committee rose, the amendments were agreed to and the amendments were passed. The house adjourned at 8 o'clock, the night session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL AND TARIFF

Sayers and Wilson Divide Up the Time of the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—During the calls of committees for reports in the house today Mr. Harrison, democrat of Alabama, made the majority report on the memorial of the Central Labor union of Cleveland, which asks for the impeachment of Judge Ricks, denying the request.

Mr. Bailey, democrat of Texas, obtained leave to file the minority report later.

Chairman Sayers of the appropriation committee and Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee had arranged to divide up today, giving the first half to the completion of the sundry civil bill and the rest of the day to Mr. Wilson's bill for the repeal of the clause in the tariff act imposing an additional one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugars from bounty-paying countries, and the house on Mr. Sayers' motion went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Quigg, republican of New York, offered an amendment to the paragraph providing for the pay of bailiffs, clerks, etc., of the United States courts so as to provide that all persons employed under section 715 of the Revised Statutes shall be deemed in actual attendance when they attend on the order of the court, and prohibiting pay to them during the vacation of the court. Mr. Quigg argued that the adoption of this amendment would expedite the business of the court, by saving the persons employed therefrom receiving no pay since last March. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Broderick, republican of Kansas, offered a substitute for the paragraph providing for the transfer of the Fort Leavenworth military prison to the Department of Justice, a paragraph authorizing the confinement in that prison of persons convicted in United States courts or by courts martial, and directing the attorney general to transfer to the prison such persons as may be sentenced to imprisonment in United States courts as can be accommodated. Mr. Broderick opposed the transfer of the prison to the Department of Justice.

SOCIALISM IN GRAIN DEALING

Demand for Anti-Option Laws and Public Granaries in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—There is great unrest among the agricultural classes in Germany, owing to the depression of grain prices, according to a report to the State department by United States Consul General Kay at Berlin. His report shows in a striking manner the growing socialistic movement in Germany and particularly sets out the demand for some legislation like the anti-option bill, that will prevent the manipulation of prices of agricultural products by speculators and middlemen, and for public granaries, where grain may be stored and money borrowed upon it, as proposed by farmers alliance here. The consul general says this agitation is not confined to Germany, but pervades Europe, and he cites recommendations made in London by agricultural unions on the 12th and 13th of last December, urging the British government to forbid trading in fictitious food values owing to the harm it does by lowering prices, and the Saxony Agricultural union, which memorialized the German government to reform the grain exchange and to prohibit trading in actual wares; to bring foreign grain into fairer relationship with the German requirement; to increase the funds for land improvement by the issue of small loans to prove cattle; to create cheaper capital to meet the demands of personal credits in co-operative channels and to found real loan banks for the benefit of small farmers and owners. Attention is called to the success of the Russian government granary system, and a strong movement has been instituted to duplicate it in Germany.

EXTENDING SATOLLI'S POWER

Encyclical on the Way to Washington a Matter of Much Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Pope Leo's long expected encyclical extending the power and dignity of Mr. Satolli and defining the status of the American church, is now suspended between New York and Washington by the formalities of the customs office. It is expected that the custom formalities may be concluded so as to bring the encyclical to Washington tonight or tomorrow.

The greatest interest attaches to the declaration of the pope in this paper, as it looked upon as likely to be the most comprehensive statement of the attitude of the Vatican toward the Roman Catholic church in America that has ever been made. The general features of the encyclical are pretty well known, although interest is now directed to the language in which the pope will establish Mr. Satolli's jurisdiction. It is certain that the document does not take the American delegate a cardinal. While there is denunciation, it will not be a feature of the encyclical. The Vatican consistory not yet having been assembled. The chief interest in the encyclical lies in the enlarged authority it gives to the American delegate. Until the document is made public, the precise nature of these duties and powers is only conjectural.

There is no doubt, however, that the delegate's functions are materially extended with a view to giving him a standing duty commensurate with the extent of the church in America. At the outset Mr. Satolli's mission will be somewhat tentative, but it is believed the encyclical will give him permanent authority and will give the final and supreme jurisdiction over disciplinary questions. This will not affect questions of faith and morals which are delegated from Rome, but it is likely to cover all the international questions between bishops, priests and persons which matters of discipline are involved. It is understood that the Roman Catholic university will be a theme to which the pope will pay special attention.

WEST SEVERAL THOUSAND BETTER

Appropriation for the Support of the Department of Agriculture Very Heavy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The bill making appropriation for the support of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1896 as completed by the house agricultural committee carries \$1,282,150, an increase of \$1,508 over the appropriation for the current year. The committee thought it desirable that the seed distribution should be continued. The appropriation for the purchase of \$190,000 for that purpose, and reduced the estimate for farmers' bulletins to \$200,000.

FOR THE NAVY'S SUPPORT

Appropriation Bill Carries a Heavy Increase Over the Estimates.

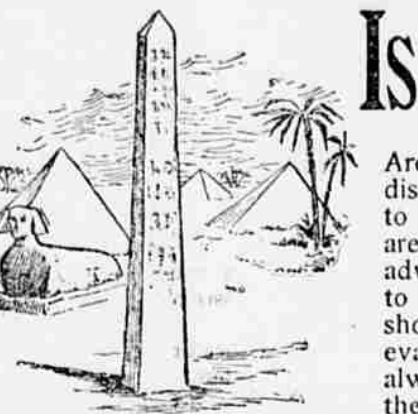
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The report on the naval appropriation shows that the bill carries a total of \$31,807,022, an increase over the estimates, which were \$30,952,000. The estimates for the increase of the navy were \$13,259,392, while the appropriation is \$13,777,521. Of this increase over estimates \$2,000,000 is for armor and armaments and \$462,200 for construction and steam engineering.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters were commissioned as follows: Nebraska—Harrison Sayers, Waverly; Ed Koraback, Haverly; South Dakota—Charles E. Bailey, Edington; Iowa—Hatch A. Sorenson, Avery; Peter H. Humeck, Grand Mound.

RECEIVER FOR TAYLOR'S BANK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The appointment of a receiver for the First National bank of Redfield, S. D., is now pending the attention of the comptroller of the currency. For this position there are a number of candidates, among them are Crane of Redfield, Wells of Ipswich, Chamberlain of Webster and Hanson of Redfield.



Is It Permanent?

Are the good effects lasting? Will the disease return? These are questions to which we reply every day. They are asked us by people who have tried advertised remedies, which have failed to cure. It is a proper question, and should be answered. It is often evaded, but not by us. We have always assured our patients that if they will follow our instructions and take

Ozomulsion

as directed, they will be permanently cured. We say this because we know it to be true. Ozomulsion does not only alleviate—it cures. It does this because it destroys the germs which produce disease. In doing this, it cures permanently. Read what Mrs. M. M. Gross, Dauphin, Pa., says:

"I could have informed you long ago of my cure, but preferred to wait until I knew it to be permanent. My experience convinces me that your remedy not only cures lung disease, but cures permanently."

It is the kind that Physicians Prescribe

For Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Complaints; Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Flesh, Anæmia, and all Wasting Diseases.

Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Free. T. A. SLOCUM CO., 183 Pearl St., New York.

KUHN & CO.,

15th and Douglas Sts., OMAHA.



Laces

CAMOLE JUNIPER is being used by thousands of ladies monthly. It is the most reliable and most effective remedy for irregularity of the menstrual system. It is safe and reliable, and never loses its strength. Sold by all leading druggists. Price, \$2.00 per bottle. If your druggist does not have it send \$2.00 and we will forward you a bottle by express.

CAMOLE JUNIPER CO., Western Office, Omaha, Nebraska.

FIFTH EXCURSION TO OREGON

By Stearns Fruit Land Co., 101 Bee Building.

People enough having signified their intention of going with us, on this excursion, to make it a success, we have decided to remove all restrictions and give all who wish to go, a chance to join this personally conducted trip to Oregon.

The excursion goes by the popular Burlington Route, via Billings and the Northern Pacific railroads--through the wonderful mining cities of Montana--across the great wheat growing prairies of eastern Washington--over the celebrated Stampede Pass--around the base of Tacoma, the smoking mountain--along the lovely shores of Puget Sound--through the city of Tacoma--over the great Columbia River on the biggest railroad ferry in the world--to Portland, Oregon, the biggest city of its size on the continent--past the falls of the Willamette, the second (to Niagara alone) largest water power in the United States, and the only one of any size in the world where ships from the sea can go to the very foot of the falls--Then on through the ever green valley of the Willamette to Salem, the Capital of Oregon, the only state in the Union which has absolutely no state debt and has money in its treasury for appropriation by the legislature now in session.

A journey worth a lifetime to accomplish.

Make your own bargain for transportation with any ticket agent of the Burlington System, buy your tickets to Salem, Oregon, take the agents' receipt for the money paid and join us at any point, on the train that leaves.

Omaha at 4:35 p. m., January 28th.

Your receipt will be taken as money for land.

sell of Redfield. Eckels is now awaiting the receipt of the report of United States Examiner Zimmerman, who has the affair of the bank in charge for investigation. When his report is received at the Treasury department, the appointment of a receiver will be made.

Republican Causes Did Nothing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The republican senatorial caucus was in session from 10:20 until 12 o'clock today, and adjourned without taking any action on any subject, although almost every question before the senate was discussed in an exhaustive manner. The discussion was of such a desultory character as to afford no authentic information on any of the questions. The reference to financial subjects was really briefer than that on any other question, and nothing whatever was developed on this subject.

New Iowa Postmasters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Iowa postmasters were appointed today as follows: Brandon, Buchanan county, Mary S. Craft, vice A. P. Jackson, resigned; Cornelia, Wright county, Peter Hanson, vice J. C. Butterfield, resigned; Golden, Delaware county, John Heicher, vice F. L. Clark, resigned.

Two Postmasters Nominated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters—Henry K. Hartley, Caldwell, Idaho; W. S. Porter, Eldorado, Ia.

New Pension Examiners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. C. L. Mullins was today appointed as pension examiner for the pension bureau at Broken Bow, Neb., and Dr. McShenker at Andover, S. D.

Cabinet Discussed Finance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Today's cabinet meeting was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the financial condition of the treasury. The cabinet was in session a little longer than usual.

Confirmed the Prince's Death

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation confirming the report that Prince Arisugawa, the uncle of the emperor of Japan, is dead.

LET HER SNOOW

Wilcox & Draper's Feet Will Continue to Grow—Look on Page 8 and see if it's so.

The snow didn't seem to have much effect on the great foot growing sale at Wilcox & Draper's, unless it helped to increase the crowd. No one can afford to stay in the house when such shoe bargains are coming up every day. Every day is bargain day at Wilcox & Draper's now, for they are making a supreme effort to dispose of at least \$25,000 worth of the Frank Wilcox Co.'s stock before the first of March. There never were such bargains in shoes offered before, and probably never will be again. Watch their feet grow Sunday.

Notions.

Saturday, the biggest day of all at Hayden's Butter and Meat Dept.

Butter and Meat Dept.

Special bargains for Saturday. 500 dozen fine white and smoked pearl buttons, only 2 1/2c per dozen, worth 10c. 300 dozen fine pearl buttons, white or smoked, at 4c per dozen, worth 12c. 300 dozen fine pearl buttons, white, 5c dozen, worth 15c.

Cheap Books.

1,000 new 25c novels, 7c each. 1/4 ream of finest note paper, 15c. 500 dozen of the finest machine thread, full 200 yards, warranted perfect or money refunded.

Laces.

15c laces at 6c yard. 20c laces at 10c yard. 30c laces at 15c yard. Ask for a calendar at our notion department. Coraline dress styles, 14c set. Spool cotton, 2c spool. Silk floss, 5c dozen.

Crackers and Bakery.

Soda and oyster crackers, 4c per pound; ginger snaps, 7c; gran'ma's cookies, snowflake crackers and sugar cookies, 10c. We have a special kind of cracker for 7 1/2c. All kinds of the best crackers, bread, pies, etc., on hand at all times.

Just Come to Omaha.

Eleven Cases of Ladies' Wrappers

All new, all latest styles, all about half the regular price.

Flannelette Wrappers at.....75c, 95c, \$1.25 Best Fast Colors Gaiter Wrappers at.....75c and 95c Cashmerette Wrappers at.....95c, \$1.25 and \$1.48 Elegant Black Satin Tea Gowns at.....\$1.69 All Colors Cashmere Tea Gowns at.....\$2.89

ON SALE NOW.

HAYDEN BROTHERS.

Our Great Semi-Annual Sale of Men's Trousers.

It will be the most wonderful sale of kind all stores sell for \$5.00 and \$6.00; none reserved, this week for \$3.25.

LOT 2—Your choice of all our regular \$4.00 and \$4.50 men's trousers, neat patterns, best cloth, the finest of workmanship; all go this week for \$2.75.

LOT 3—All the men's trousers we sold heretofore for \$3.00 and \$3.50, elegant all wool chevrons, in the newest designs, all patterns made; in worsted and cassimere, this week for \$1.95.

HAYDEN BROTHERS.

Read These Prices—Then put on your wraps and start for this the greatest of all January Sales.

MUSIC.

We are the only house in America selling a complete stock of all the pianos worth having. We are the only house in America that is unrestricted as to price or terms. No matter what the regular price is, buying direct from the factory and from agents who are unable to dispose of their pianos at the red taped price and as we buy more and sell more pianos than all the music houses in the state of Nebraska, we ask less by nearly half than they on this account for such pianos as

CHICKERING, KNABE, DECKER BROS., STEINWAY

and this class of pianos.

We sell Max Meyer's pianos as low as \$50

We have engaged the services of Mr. Leon Max Meyer's price \$8.50 to \$17.50, our price hard, Max Meyer's old tuner, and all tuning entrusted to our care will have his personal supervision.

Tuning and regulating, best work, \$2.50. Yearly tuning and regulating, \$3.00. Moving pianos in city, \$2.00.

Max Meyer & Bro. Co. had 2,500,000 sheets of music. Their price, 30c to \$1.75 per copy; our price, 1c to 25c per copy.

Saturday we will sell 20 different pieces select copyright sheet music in a package.

Saturday, the biggest day of all at Hayden's Butter and Meat Dept.

Butter and Meat Dept.

Special bargains for Saturday.

500 dozen fine white and smoked pearl buttons, only 2 1/2c per dozen, worth 10c.

300 dozen fine pearl buttons, white or smoked, at 4c per dozen, worth 12c.

300 dozen fine pearl buttons, white, 5c dozen, worth 15c.

Sugar cured bacon, 9c; sugar cured Boston long cut hams, 6c; sugar cured California hams, 7c; sugar cured No. 1 hams, 9c; picnic pork, 7 1/2c; corned beef, 3 1/2c; salt pork, 6c. Put in a supply of meat now while it is at these prices.

Cheese.

Fancy full cream Swiss America cheese, 12 1/2c; Wisconsin full cream, 8c and 10c; Limburger cheese, 5c, 7 1/2c and 10c; brick cheese, 10c, 12 1/2c, 14c and 16c; Swiss cheese, 12 1/2c and 15c.

Crackers and Bakery.

Soda and oyster crackers, 4c per pound; ginger snaps, 7c; gran'ma's cookies, snowflake crackers and sugar cookies, 10c. We have a special kind of cracker for 7 1/2c. All kinds of the best crackers, bread, pies, etc., on hand at all times.

HAYDEN BROTHERS.

Advertisement for Overcoats by M. H. Cook Clothing Co., 13th and Farnam Sts. Text: 'FOR AN OVERCOAT. We have about 75 Overcoats in broken sizes and styles that we want to close out right away. If you are of the right size you'll save all the way from \$3 to \$8 by buying these handsome all wool Overcoats for \$5.'

Advertisement for Hayden Brothers' Trousers. Text: 'HAYDEN BROTHERS. Our Great Semi-Annual Sale of Men's Trousers. It will be the most wonderful sale of kind all stores sell for \$5.00 and \$6.00; none reserved, this week for \$3.25. LOT 2—Your choice of all our regular \$4.00 and \$4.50 men's trousers, neat patterns, best cloth, the finest of workmanship; all go this week for \$2.75. LOT 3—All the men's trousers we sold heretofore for \$3.00 and \$3.50, elegant all wool chevrons, in the newest designs, all patterns made; in worsted and cassimere, this week for \$1.95.'