

HAYDEN BROS. HAYDEN BROS.

Christmas goods are coming. Other goods must make way for them. Read these prices. Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

Clothing For Boys and Men.

Too many suits to end the month with, and this clearing sale will pull the piles down—quite as low as the prices we've made.

And the assortment is choice—all woolen, chevots, cassimeres and worsteds, in blue and black, gray and brown, double and single breasted, sack style, suits worth up to \$10, clearing sale price \$5.00

Men's Dress Overcoats-

The ultra fashionable Germania Kersey Overcoats—black, blue and brown shades, lined with heavy Italian cloth or clay worsted, Wm. Skinner's best sleeve lining, the very best of tailoring, our regular \$18 coat, \$11.50 during this sale.

Men's Heavy Ulsters-

Heavy Meltons and Chinchilla Ulsters, the storm-resisting kind, heavy woolen lining, large collars, and regular \$8 and \$9 coats, clearing sale price only \$4.75

Boys' Reefers--

Extra quality imported chinchilla, the soft, long knot kind bound around with wide braid, small sizes with deep sailor collars, large sizes with velvet collars, the \$4.50 to \$8.00 coats everywhere, Clearing sale price \$2.75, \$3.75 and \$4.50

Overcoats--

For Boys, sizes 2 1/2 to 7 years, in all the finest light and dark fabrics, made with double and single long capes, regular \$7.50 to \$10 values, Clearing sale price \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$5.00

Two-Garment Suits--

Boys' finest two-garment suits, sizes 7 to 15 years, in finest Thibet tweeds, cassimeres and worsteds, made with satin piping, lined with very best lining, positively \$7.00 and \$8.00 values, Clearing sale price \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$5.00

Ribbon Sale.

- No. 2 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, yard 10c
No. 2 heavy all silk, satin and gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 2 heavy all silk black moire Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 3 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 4 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 5 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 7 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 9 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 12 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 16 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c
No. 22 heavy all silk gros grain Ribbon, per yard 10c

Notions

- Dress Shields, worth 15c per pair 45c
Corset Steels, worth 10c pair 45c
Twin Wire Dress Stays, worth 10c set 45c
Coraline Dress Stays, worth 25c set 10c
200 yards Machine Thread, worth 5c spool 2c
100 yards Linen Thread, worth 5c spool 1c
50c satin Belt Hose Supporters, pair 15c
25c Hair Ornaments, each 5c
Dennison's Crepe Paper, roll 15c

Black Dress Goods

- 35-inch Black Novelty, worth 25c 12 1/2c
36-inch All Wool Serge, worth 35c 25c
45-inch All Wool Serge, extra value 30c
51-inch All Wool Serge, worth \$1.00 50c
45-inch Storm Serge, dust and rain proof 50c

Cheese Dept.

- Full Cream Cheese only 7 1/2c
Brick Cheese 12 1/2c
Limberger Cheese 12 1/2c
Swiss Cheese 12 1/2c
Neufchatel Cheese, package 5c

BETTER THAN A SURE THING

Dead Immortal Cinch Discounted by a Rapid City Genius.

SOUTH DAKOTA MAN COULD BEAT ANY GAME

Uncle Sam Held a Winning Hand and at Once Called Him Good and Hard on His Scheme.

H. S. Woodworth of Rapid City, S. D., was indicted by the United States grand jury yesterday on a charge of having used the mails to defraud.

That Mr. Woodworth is a scholar and not a gentleman is made evident by the correspondence which he has carried on with numerous and diverse parties distributed irregularly from Maine to California.

Mr. Woodworth was a good man for the sure thing gamblers of Omaha who have bumped up against, as he would have shown them a surer road to fortune than by the three card or shell route.

Mr. Woodworth says: "My chemical preparation for cards is of a liquid form and may be applied to a deck of cards without a possibility of being detected and used without fear of exposure. In fact, the cards, for instance, being first selected, are made paramagnetic, the residue of the same deck then being used as usual."

"It may be further said that paramagnetic force is applied to each card, for the reason that they are of the same polarity, therefore repulsive. In dealing cards out of a box, it is necessary to remember the card that is in the hand, and the cards which are selected as such, which two cards will be separated by no ordinary shuffling, unless by 'mixing them in,' to which you can never use loaded dice, the danger of detection is great, while with my High and Low Top detection is impossible. One set of five bones will cost you \$5.00, must also call your attention to my face box. It is the best invention of the age, an exact imitation of a regular legitimate box, so as changed and arranged that any card in the deck may be

Special Sale of Ladies' & Children's Wool Hosiery.

- 1 case of children's Wool Hosi, all sizes, 12 1/2c per pair.
Child's a derby ribbed Wool Hosi, 25c; worth 40c.
Ladies' fast black fleeced Cotton Hosi, 10c; worth 20c.
Ladies' Wool Hosi, 15c per pair; good value.
1 case of ladies' Cashmere Hosi, 50c quality, go at 25c.

In UNDERWEAR.

- Ladies' Jersey ribbed Vests, 12 1/2c, worth 25c.
100 dozen ladies' Wool Combination Suits, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, worth double.
Ladies' heavy cotton jersey ribbed Vests and Pants, 25c each, worth 50c.
100 dozen ladies' fine Kelly Gloves, 8-button length, mousquetaire Kid Gloves, 50c, worth \$1.50.

Again Cutting Prices in Two.

- Good Country Butter, 9c and 11c.
Fine Country Butter, 12 1/2c and 15c.
Creamery, 17c, 19c and 21c.
Strictly fresh Eggs only 15c per dozen.

Meat and Lard.

- Sugar cured No. 1 Hams, 9c.
Sugar cured Bacon, 8c.
Salt and Pickle Pork, 6c.
Hologna, Head Cheese, Liver Sausage, Tripe and Pig's Feet, all 4c.
3-pound cans best Lard goes at 24c.
5-pound cans at 40c.
10-pound cans at 75c.

Fish and Crackers.

- Cod Fish, 5c; White Fish, 5c; Red Salmon, 7 1/2c; Anchovies, 7 1/2c; and 100 kinds of other fish at lowest prices. The best Soda and Oyster Crackers at 4 1/2c per pound.

UNDER FULL SAIL.



Our mammoth sale of ONE THOUSAND LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS is now on. THINK OF IT: STYLISH, NEW and COMFORTABLE CLOAKS, in ladies' sizes from 32 to 46 inches, and misses' for 14, 16 and 18 years, worth from \$7.50 to \$12.00, NOW ON SALE AT \$3.95 and \$4.95. Colors, navy and black.



Particular attention is called to our Fleece Lined Trench Coat Wraps, Persian patterns, the handsomest garment for the money made, equal to any \$7.00 gown, to be closed out at \$2.75.



Ever see a big, clumsy ulster made of shoddy material? It's so heavy it drags you down and won't wear either.

The good ulster is thick and warm, but light—clean lamb's wool is light—that's our kind.

Big and warm—plenty of cloth—Chinchilla, Irish Frieze, Shetlands—tailor-made, good lining, years' of hard wear in them.

Let us button you up in one. Talk about COMFORT!!

This Label on a Garment insures Perfect Fit and Satisfaction.



It stands for the Best that Money Can Buy or Skill Produce.

The Silk and Satin Sleeve Linings in all H. S. & M. Overcoats and Ulsters are guaranteed to wear two seasons.

COMPLAINS OF FAIR PLAY

Change in Grain Rates that Makes Kansas City Howl Boycott.

IS ONLY A SQUARE DEAL FOR OMAHA

Figures Showing What a Snag the Raw Town Has Heretofore Enjoyed—The Effect on Through Rates.

The merchants and newspapers of Kansas City are all worked up over what they are pleased to call "The Union Pacific Boycott on Kansas City." The Times, published in the city at the mouth of the murky Kaw, in commenting on the situation, says:

"The virtual boycott of Kansas City business in Nebraska by the Union Pacific railroad has brought about a condition of affairs which should not be endured by the merchants of the city. Already there has been a tremendous decrease in trade from the section in question, and all signs point to a total cessation of trade relations with its people if the unwarranted and unjust discrimination is maintained."

"If Kansas City business men expect to retain their hold upon their natural and lawful trade territory, they must act in concert upon these matters. If the Union Pacific railroad persists in taking business away from Kansas City, the only logical thing for the merchants to do is to take business away from the Union Pacific. A firm, decided, united stand all along the line will soon settle the question."

"Union Pacific officials assert that instead of the road instituting a boycott on Kansas City rates, over which the Kawites are unduly exercised, have been inaugurated for the purpose of giving Omaha its own and removing a condition of affairs that has operated to the profit of Kansas City and to the detriment of Omaha merchants and shippers. This assertion is borne out by the facts and figures in the case."

COMPARISON OF RATES.

For a long time prior and up to September 1st last, the rate on wheat from Schuyler and Fremont to Kansas City was 15 cents and on corn and oats 13 cents. The wheat rate from Columbus and points north was 17 cents and 15 cents on corn. On September 1st the rate from Schuyler to Kansas City was advanced to 18 cents on wheat and on corn and coarse grain to 15 cents. The advance from Fremont was to 17 on wheat and 15 cents on corn. The rate was made, wheat 20, coarse grains 18; west of Tarnov to Norfolk and Cedar Rapids. The rate from Wahoo to Omaha was advanced from 14 to 15 cents on wheat and on 12 to 14 cents on coarse grain.

On August 22 the rates were raised on wheat from Fremont to Omaha from 7 1/2 to 10 cents and on coarse grain from 6 1/2 to 8 cents. The wheat rate from Schuyler to Omaha was increased from 15c to 17 1/2c, and from Wahoo to Omaha from 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents. The distance from Norfolk to Omaha is 142 miles and from Norfolk to Kansas City is 135 miles and from Albia to Kansas City is 406 miles. The rate on wheat from Albia to Chicago, via Omaha, is 21 cents, and on corn and oats 24 cents. From Norfolk to Chicago the wheat rate is 20 cents and the coarse grain rate 26 cents. There is never a month in the year in which, owing to the pressure and competition at Kansas City, wheat is not carried from Kansas City to Chicago for 16 cents or less and up to November 4 a tariff of 8 cents was made by the Kansas

City roads to Chicago. By reason of the manipulation of rates at Kansas City grain has been going from the Platte valley in Nebraska to Kansas City and from Kansas City to "Panama" and Minneapolis at less than the through rate via Omaha. It was this condition that made necessary the revision of rates which would protect Omaha in the territory immediately tributary to this city. The violation of the rate agreements has become so flagrant that the Ediths are preparing to put in a Chicago rate that would command business, had not the revision been made to protect the road's business in Omaha.

HAS BEEN FAVORED TOO MUCH. Railroad men assert that Kansas City has already been allowed to penetrate too far into Nebraska, both on live stock and grain business. The present kick comes from the fact that rates have been made on grain which prevent Kansas City from carrying wheat to the coast to Omaha, which is the same rate with Omaha merchants and shippers, although the distance is from Norfolk to Chicago via Kansas City would be 28 cents, or 4 cents less than the rate via Omaha, although the distance of the haul is fully 49 miles in favor of Omaha. This is the ground on which the Kansas City merchant raises his cry of boycott against the Union Pacific.

For a long time the Kansas City shippers have been doing business at Superior and Belvidere and all along that section at the same rate with Omaha merchants and shippers, although the distance is from 100 to 150 miles in favor of Omaha. Superintendent Haddock of the Union Stock yards in Kansas City is of the opinion that the rate on points in southern Nebraska and northern Kansas so that Omaha may be put on an equal footing with Omaha is a fair one. Kansas City has been allowed to capture a large share of the Nebraska business, Omaha has been kept out of Kansas by an arbitrary of the rate on the main line. The rate on points south of Marysville, and against Omaha. It is the adjustment of the rates that will give Omaha a fighting chance in the territory that belongs to her that is causing all the trouble.

ECONOMY THAT RUNS IN SPREADS.

Council Refuses One Appropriation and Allows Several Others.

The economic phase of the councilmanic nature has shown Tuesday night when Prince introduced a resolution providing for an appropriation of \$35 to pay the expenses of one man for a month in collecting statistics relative to the garden plot scheme which was tried in Omaha last season. It was explained that over 400 acres of city property was divided among deservicing families for cultivation. This seed was furnished by the city and county and 571 families were each given a piece of ground to cultivate. The plan aroused a great deal of interest, not only in Omaha, but in other cities where the experiment was to be tried if it proved to be a success in Omaha.

Four months past the mayor has been besieged with communications from the officials and the charitable organizations of other cities, asking for information relative to the success of the garden plot plan. To obtain the necessary information from all of these families was an impossibility unless the task was taken in hand by some one who could make a systematic canvass of the beneficiaries. This the gardener who had charge of the cultivation of the different plots during the early part of the summer offered to do for \$15. It involved a month's work and it was urged that this information was something that should surely be obtained. But the council refused to grant the appropriation and the

chances are that no one will ever know what was accomplished through the project.

Tuesday night when the chairman of the Board of Public Works presented a bill of \$50 for expenses incurred in furnishing a supper at a well restaurant for a couple of visiting city officials the bill was promptly allowed. After the supper the members of the board took their guests for a carriage ride in order to facilitate digestion and in the same connection the council cheerfully appropriated \$10 to pay for this little extravagance. Then came a bill from the police department for \$30 for carriages used by police officers in driving around the city on election day. This was an extravagance altogether unprecedented in the history of the municipality, but the bill came from "our people" and was paid without a murmur.

CAN BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING.

City Electrician's Plan for Putting Money Into His Department.

In compliance with a request from the finance committee of the city council, City Electrician Schurig has submitted a plan by which it is expected that the electric department will be made self-supporting. No action on the suggestions has been taken by the council, but it is promised that they will be taken up and considered before the end of the year. Mr. Schurig estimates the expenses of the department during 1894 at \$1,958.10. To effect this amount he proposes to \$148 has been received. This latter amount might have been somewhat increased if the collection of the electrician, if he had had more time to devote to the semi-annual inspections, for which fees are charged, instead of being compelled to give most of his attention to looking up and repairing faulty wirings in the downtown buildings. This task is now nearly completed and next year the electrician will be able to do more inspecting.

These facts being considered, the electrician recommends that the ordinance governing electric construction be amended so as to provide for a fee of 1 per cent on the entire cost of installation for wiring in buildings, for arc and incandescent lights, the fee to be \$1 in all cases where the cost of construction amounts to less than \$100. He also recommends a fee of \$1 for the location of each electric generator, or motor of five-horse power, or less, and 20 cents additional for each horse power additional. For outside construction he suggests a fee of \$1 and 25 cents additional for each pole set. If these suggestions are carried out, Mr. Schurig declares that the department will support itself.

Talks of California Oranges.

Tom Shoemaker, general agent of the Union Pacific at San Francisco, was in the city yesterday. He went to St. Louis last night to return to Omaha next week. Mr. Shoemaker says that business is improving on the coast and that there is a healthy increase in both wheat and cotton shipments. The fruit crop in California was about 2,000 cars short of the usual output, but the orange crop promises better than for years. He estimates that 10,000 cars of oranges will be shipped out of the state this year. The oranges are in splendid condition and are ripening earlier than usual, but that shipments will be made the latter part of December.

Would Have the City Pay.

Among the bills before the city council is one from the Thomson-Houston Electric Light company for \$784.79 for electric lights at the crossing of the Burlington railroad. These represent bills for the last thirteen months, which it is alleged the railroad company has refused to pay. According to records of the city, the Thomson-Houston company has refused to pay. According to records of the city, the Thomson-Houston company has refused to pay. According to records of the city, the Thomson-Houston company has refused to pay.

IS DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF

Sensational Split in the Ranks of Live Stock Handlers.

SOUTH OMAHA STOCK FIRM IN THE COURTS

One Member Accuses the Other of Sharp Tactics and Asks for a Restraining Order in the Premises.

The petition in which George Burke asks the district court for a restraining order against James Frazier, both being partners in a stock firm of South Omaha, sets out a condition of affairs which is something out of the ordinary run. The petition was filed with the clerk of the district court yesterday morning.

Burke & Frazier have been in business in South Omaha for a long time and have apparently built up a large trade. It is alleged, however, that of late Frazier has been devoting more of his time to attending to one particular product of corn, rather than to hogs and cattle, and that as a consequence he has become "improper, boisterous and abusive in his manner and that while he is about it is impossible to transact any business."

This condition of affairs appears to have wrought a split in the firm, for it is alleged by Burke that Frazier has threatened that unless he assumes the entire indebtedness of the firm he will break it up and will order the Union Stock Yards company not to allow an action in the district court against him, but that he is the one who will suffer all the damage, as Frazier's account on the firm's books is rapidly nearing the wrong side of the ledger.

Burke has asked that the order be issued to prevent Frazier from in any way interfering with or impeding the business of the firm.

Alleges a Wrecking of Banks.

Albert P. Brink, receiver for the Bank of Rushville, and the Bank of Hay Springs, alleges that the failure of these two institutions was brought about by the manipulations of the stockholders. He has therefore begun a suit in the district court against William L. May, Elmer Williams and Arthur L. Kinney, as directors and stockholders in the former bank, and against May and Williams of the latter bank, to make them liable for the debts of the banks in proportion to the amount of stock they held.

Two suits were filed. In the one in which Brink acts as receiver of the Rushville bank it is alleged that when the bank was started in 1886, the capital stock was placed at \$10,000, but in 1887 it was increased to \$20,000, but that in 1892 it was decreased to \$5,000, the stockholders drawing out the \$15,000 and retaining it. In the other suit Brink acts as receiver of the Hay Springs bank and alleges that a similar scheme was worked. The bank was originally capitalized at \$10,000, and this amount was later increased to \$5,000. By these actions it is alleged that the stockholders brought the banks to insolvency, and that therefore they should be held liable for their debts.

Brink has brought another suit against W. L. May and George H. and Aggie A. Rhodes to recover \$1,900 on a note, given to the bank by the two latter defendants. It is alleged that May never made any effort to collect on the paper.

They Both Charge Fraud.

Charles V. Curvington, a physician of Richmond, Va., is trying to obtain a judgment of \$1,748 against the Omaha Life association in Judge Ferguson's court room. He alleges that in 1893 he was appointed as the examining physician of the company in Richmond, and as such, drew \$2 for every applicant examined, the total of his earnings amounting to the sum for which he is suing. The company answers that Curvington solicited applications for the purpose of defrauding the company, as the applicants dropped out after paying the first premium of \$2. Curvington admits that his application was made, but says that it was because the company did not stand by its promise to comply with the law of the state of Virginia. The company answers that Curvington's application was made, but says that it was because the company did not stand by its promise to comply with the law of the state of Virginia.

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Minor Matters in Court.

A shogun and \$50 damage, claimed by both Allen Trapp and Henry King, are in dispute in Judge Hupewell's court room.

Tuesday afternoon Judge Duffie granted a decree of divorce to Mary Frank from her husband, Ludwig. The original suit for divorce was brought by the husband on the grounds of infidelity and desertion, but the wife brought a counter-suit on the grounds of nonsupport and cruelty. The wife was also given alimony.

A petition has been filed in the county court, asking that the will of the late Milton Rogers be admitted to probate and that Herbert M. Rogers and James S. Rogers be appointed administrators. The estate is stated to comprise personal property of the value of \$150,000 or upwards and real estate of the value of \$175,000 or upwards.

JACOBSEN HUNTING A REASON.

May Contest to Learn Why He Could Not Be Elected.

It is considerably more than probable that the election of W. L. Kierstead as commissioner of the Second district will be contested by Halldan Jacobsen, the defeated candidate for the same office on the republican ticket. Ever since the election returns were in Jacobsen has been trying to figure out just how Kierstead obtained a majority of sixty-one votes over himself. He has not succeeded in the district court, the defeated candidate for the same office on the republican ticket. Ever since the election returns were in Jacobsen has been trying to figure out just how Kierstead obtained a majority of sixty-one votes over himself. He has not succeeded in the district court, the defeated candidate for the same office on the republican ticket.

Yesterday, accompanied by a friend, Jacobsen poured over the tabulated returns with County Clerk Sackett for an hour. The conversation was chiefly talk, but all agreed that there was something funny in the manner in which the election of Kierstead was about. The principle point of investigation will be the Sixth precinct of the Eighth ward, where it is claimed that the returns were deficient. It is said that in this precinct the judges and clerks of election failed to qualify and did not turn in the total number of votes cast. The afternoon was spent by Jacobsen in going over the poll books of this precinct and the other wards in the district.

The chief reason Jacobsen appears to have for a contest is that on the caudidate list his name was not placed, and he was left out in the cold.

"It is very strange that other republicans were elected," he said, "and I was cut and almost everywhere. There is something wrong somewhere and I am going to find it out."