



# Terrific Slaughter of Toys and Holiday Goods

Only six more days to close out this mammoth stock of Toys--but it must be done, no matter how great the loss. Important alterations compel us to clear out everything in the shape of Christmas goods. Buy early and avoid the rush and crush of the closing days before Christmas. Open evenings--goods delivered promptly.



Children's Chairs, painted and oak color, 10c and 25c each.



Children's Biscuit Carpet Sweepers, just the thing for the little make-believe housekeeper--they're 25c each.



Sterling Silver Ware--025-1000 fine, Guaranteed, Pickle Forks, Bon Bon Spoons, Sugar Shells, etc., etc., with gold bowls, 98c. Sterling Silver Shoe Horns, worth \$1.00, at 40c. Sterling Silver Tooth Brushes, worth \$1.00, at 40c. Sterling Silver Letter Openers, worth \$1.00, at 40c.



Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, in decorated celluloid cases, satin lined, worth \$3. at 85c. Combination Toilet and Manicure Sets in great variety, handsomely decorated, 49c. Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, celluloid, with colored letters on top, satin lined, 98c.



DOLL HEADS AND BODIES--Heads with curly hair, light or dark, 10c to \$1.09. Bodies in a big variety in cloth or kid, 10c to \$3.95.



Iron Express Wagons, with steel wheels 75c.



MEN'S SMOKING SETS AND OUTFITS. Handsome Celluloid Cases, filled with genuine pipe, cigar holder, etc.--satin lined, extra value at 95c. Ash Receivers in new and original designs, 25c and 40c. Collar and Cuff Boxes, square or round, celluloid, in raised embossed designs, satin lined, 40c and 95c.



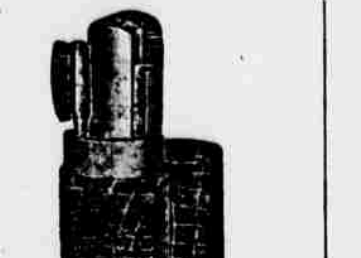
CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS. Thousands to select from. Special values, Christmas Cards in raised embossed effects, at 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c. Booklets, in new and original designs, with appropriate mottoes--5c and 10c. Calendars, 6 and 8 row, 25c.



Children's Swing, just the thing for baby, \$1.48 each.



Wendon Steam Engine, 75c. The largest variety of hot air and steam toys in the city.



MEN'S LEATHER Cases, morocco and black, special value at 95c. Leather Travelling Cases, filled with toilet and manicure pieces, complete 95c. Others up to \$4.95. Real Seal and Morocco Card Cases, 95c. Others as low as 25c.



CHINA AND LAMPS--A beautiful and varied assortment of Haviland China Plates, decorated, 30c. Haviland China Cups and Saucers, decorated, 30c. Chocolate Pots, beautiful designs, 40c to \$4.95.



HIGH CLASS JEWELRY AT POPULAR PRICES--Children's Solid Gold Band Rings, 25c. Children's Solid Gold Band Rings, worth \$1.00, at 40c. Misses' Solid Gold Set Rings, extra value, 95c. Ladies' cluster opal surrounded with brilliants, the latest and most popular pattern, \$1.95. Chain Bracelets, sterling silver, 95c to \$4.95. Rolled Plate Cut Buttons, 25c to 95c.



Iron Wagons, pretty and durable, 25c each. Iron Toys of all kinds at half usual prices.



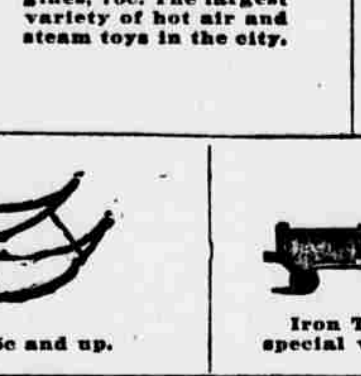
Iron Wagon, with complete outfit for cooking, ready for the little housekeeper--10c, 25c and up.



SKATES--U. S. Club Skates, warranted best steel, 35c pair.



Boys' and Girls' Sleds, Consters, etc., 25c and up.



Iron Trains, Cars, Wagons, Engine, etc., special values at 10c, 15c, 25c and up.



Hook and Ladder, Trucks, etc., special values at 10c, 15c, 25c and up.



## FARMERS WHO HAD BAD BILLS

### Two Boys from Franklin County Held for Passing Counterfeit Money.

### VICTIMS OF AN ARKANSAS EXPERT

### George Rosell, Since Killed by Revenue Officers, Held Responsible for the Downfall of the Nebraska Lads.

Two farmer boys, Charles Hauffer and Fritz Gouger, charged with passing counterfeit money and indicted by the grand jury, were brought in from Franklin county yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Barber. While it is not certain it is likely that both will plead guilty and ask the leniency of the court.

Some months ago a man named George Rosell visited Franklin county loaded down with \$10 silver certificates. He spent this money freely and later became intimately acquainted with Hauffer and Gouger. He was in the county but a few days and then disappeared. After his departure it was discovered that the two boys had plenty of money and that their wealth consisted of \$10 silver certificates. In the due course of time some of these bills reached the secret service office in this city and were pronounced counterfeit. A man was sent to Franklin county and after making an investigation placed Hauffer and Gouger under arrest and took them before a United States commissioner, where they waived examination and were held to await the action of the United States grand jury. Upon convening, that body promptly indicted the two men and also George Rosell, the man from whom they obtained the bills.

Since the return of the indictment it has been learned that Rosell has passed beyond the jurisdiction of courts and is where a capias cannot reach him. In other words he is dead. It has been learned that his counterfeiting plant was located in the mountains in the southern portion of Arkansas, at which point he was connected with the operations of an illicit still. Some months ago United States revenue officers got after Rosell and his associates and in a fight that ensued he was killed while resisting arrest.

It was the custom of Rosell, so the officers of the secret service say, to make illicit whiskey during the season and during other times to make counterfeit money. The money was fairly well executed and would deceive almost anybody but an expert. The color was perfect, but the picture of Hendricks on the face of the bills was too small and the fine lines were too heavy.

During the afternoon Hauffer pleaded guilty to the charges in the indictment. Sentence was deferred for a few days in order to permit of the United States attorney examining into the case and ascertaining more relative to the facts.

## VERDICT AGAINST BIRD

### Judge Mungler left for his home at Fremont last night, where he will remain over Sunday.

Judge Mungler of the United States court will go to Des Moines during the holiday week and on December 25 he will hear some cases that are for trial on Judge Woolson's docket. Charles J. Blythe of Elm precinct is going into bankruptcy because he owes the big-gambling sum of \$350. He says that he is without property and is unable to pay what he owes. The trial of the case of the United States against Frank Dorsey of the Ponca bank has been set down for trial before Judge Carlend on January 3. Dorsey is charged with fraudulent banking. Josephine M. Getty and the Getty-Mitchell Soap company have sued the "Wash-Along" Soap company for \$5,000 damages. They ask for an injunction to prevent the defendant from using their formula. B. F. Blythe of Diller declares that he is in debt to the extent of several thousand dollars and that he is without money to liquidate. By being named a bankrupt he avers that he may get out and start anew. Thomas Augustus Allison of Clay Center has filed his petition with Clerk Hillis of the United States court asking to be declared a bankrupt. He says that his debts aggregate several hundred dollars and that he is dead broke and unable to pay a cent. Next Friday night the petit jurors in the United States court will be excused from attendance upon the sessions during the holiday week. When they are let off it will be with the understanding that they are to return in time to be called on the morning of January 3.

## INDIAN JUMP THEIR BILLS

### Some of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians have adopted the methods of the whites. They have jumped their bonds and gone to other climes.

At the last session of the United States grand jury Dufur Twin, Joseph Yellowback, Four Clouds, Tom Swallow, Louis French and Harlan Cannon were indicted. They had been charged with giving and selling liquor to Indians. When taken before a United States commissioner they were held Friday Deputy United States Marshal Allison went to the agency to arrest the men and bring them to this city, and there learned that they had jumped their bonds and had gone to one of the reservations in the northern part of Wisconsin. They will be followed and will be brought back to be tried.

## PHIL STIMMEL'S BANKRUPTCY

The first of the bankruptcy cases, under the new law, and originating in Omaha, is ready for final adjudication. It is in the matter of the case of Phil Stimmel, who at one time was engaged in the wholesale and retail seed business. He was considered wealthy. Later he failed, and after the passage of the bankruptcy law, was one of the first to take advantage of its provision. The hearing has been had, and now the case is before Judge Mungler on an application to confirm the report of the referee and finally declare the applicant a bankrupt.

## MINICKE PLEADS GUILTY

Zora Minicke, the ex-postmaster at Millington, this state, who was indicted by the grand jury and charged with robbing the office of funds and converting the same to his own use, appeared before Judge Mungler yesterday and entered a plea of guilty to another count in the indictment, having pleaded guilty to a couple of the counts a few days ago. He told a barefaced story of sickness in his family, after which he asked the leniency of the court. Judge Mungler will pass sentence in the case some day next week, at which time all of the parties heretofore convicted will be disposed of.

## FEDERAL COURT NOTES

The petit jury for the January term of the United States court, which will convene in Lincoln on the third Monday in January,

## POWER OF KEELY'S MOTOR

### How it Fascinated Men of Wealth and Drew Forth Their Dollars.

### CLEVER MEN INDUCED TO INVEST

### Sample Instances of Big Money Drawn from Shrewd Business Men and the Thousands Apparently Squandered.

The entertaining gossip of the Philadelphia Times, Megarage, gives an illuminating account of the operations of the late John W. Keely, the famous motor man who died in the Quaker City recently. Of Keely's early life, Megarage writes, and little is publicly known. He was born in Philadelphia, and when 10 years of age was thrust out in the world to battle alone. He had two hobbies, music and mechanics, and their value to him has been best evidenced by the fact that without either of them he would never have accomplished what he has. His knowledge of mechanics taught him how to construct his mysterious machine; his knowledge of music led him to the discovery of what he terms the vibratory theory. He was a cabinet maker and musician by turns. For a time he led a small orchestra at a summer pleasure resort. His shop in which he worked as a cabinet maker some say was on Market street, while others claim it was on Jayne street, below Ninth, on the north side. It was about twenty-five years ago when he came to the belief that he had discovered a new and powerful sort of engine. He then lived on Ogden street, in this city, and the new contrivance was placed in a bathtub and run by a stream of water that passed through a goose quill. He called it a hydro-pneumatically-actuated vacuum engine. This soon grew into the machine which he called a "generator," and which in which power was produced from the vibratory qualities of water and air. The new discovery was called to the attention of a few capitalists, and these requested Charles B. Collier, a well known patent attorney of this city, to look into the matter. Mr. Collier had never met Keely. He requested an exhibition of the new motor. It took place November 10, 1874. Before that time the public had heard nothing of the discovery. Mr. Collier and I, think, ten others witnessed the first public exhibition of this generator. At its conclusion he wrote out an official report for the benefit of the few gentlemen who had requested him to make the examination. They were all New Yorkers, and included John J. Cisco, the well known banker and former United States treasurer in New York; Charles G. Franklin of the Cunard line of steamships; Charles H. Haswell, the author of Haswell's Tables, the leading authority among mechanicals; Henry C. Sargent, president of the Ingersoll Rock Drill company; W. D. Hatch and Elmer T. Throop of the Hatch Lithographic company; John S. Smith of Baker, Smith & Co., the large manufacturers of steam heating apparatus; and William B. Meeker, the banker.

## CASES UP BEFORE GORDON

### Police Judge Hears the Sorry Tales of Several People Who Are in Trouble.

The case against George and Joe Nachneber was continued after considerable delay until next Wednesday. Officer Jorgensen was unable to be present and the prosecution objected to going on with the case until he was on hand. The attorney for the defendants insisted upon some tangible evidence that Jorgensen was really unable to appear, but he got nothing better than a telephone message from Dr. Ralph that the injuries inflicted were dangerous and that the officer would suffer for several days as the result. The bond of the defendants was fixed at \$800 each.

Dick Swartz was discharged, as the evidence showed that he did not take the two cases of eggs from Urban & Co., with which he was accused. Another man took them and hired Swartz to haul them to Sixteenth and Howard streets, where they were to meet. Swartz was caught on the way.

John Teater was permitted to go after a little advice from Judge Gordon. The boy was accused of shooting within the city limits. He used an air gun and the court did not think it dangerous.

A complaint was lodged yesterday against Edward Wray charging him with robbing Jacob Alexander of \$50 on May 25 last.

Bella Emerson filed a complaint yesterday against Thomas McGuigan, whom she charges with assault and battery.

## NEW YORKERS INTERESTED

### These gentlemen met in the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York, with Sidney Dillon in the chair and listened to Mr. Collier's report, which had been made in writing.

The next day they gave the Philadelphia attorney their check for \$100,000 in purchase of stock of the Keely Motor company, which sum was intended to pay the indebtedness Keely had incurred in the construction of his machine. Within two hours after the inventor had received this sum he had expended every penny of it. These gentlemen met in the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York, with Sidney Dillon in the chair and listened to Mr. Collier's report, which had been made in writing. The next day they gave the Philadelphia attorney their check for \$100,000 in purchase of stock of the Keely Motor company, which sum was intended to pay the indebtedness Keely had incurred in the construction of his machine. Within two hours after the inventor had received this sum he had expended every penny of it.

## THE NEW YORK CAPITALISTS

### also given an option for \$40,000 worth more of the stock, the option to be kept open until an opportunity was given to receive further confirmation of Mr. Collier's report.

One machine followed another, each being an improvement upon its predecessor, until the generator was discarded and a new machine, in which no water was used and which was known as the "liberator," was the outcome. It had a series of tuning forks, with the vibrations of which Keely claimed to disintegrate air and release an ethereal force rivaled in strength only by a cyclone. During the intervening quarter of a century Keely--with Collier faithfully clinging to him with the exceptions of occasional lapses of incredulity--periodically heralded announcements of his being on the verge of success, each announcement being followed by cash investments by enthusiastic believers. thought, would be ample to push the investment to completion and to success.

## CONVINCING THE UNBELIEVING

The manner in which he made the unbelieving believe was absolutely marvelous. In itself it was intrinsic indication that Keely was a man of force; that he possessed a mental power that his rugged exterior did not betray. Keely's business men, accustomed to move cautiously in commercial affairs and trained to part with their money reluctantly, poured their money into Keely's lap without having presented to them any tangible evidence--at least any evidence that they were capable of understanding--that they were not dealing with a charlatan who was managing a myth. The numerous instances in which he accomplished this are worth the telling as indicative of the man's forceful character.

More than three years ago a futile effort was made to lure John Jacob Astor into the Keely scheme. A public announcement of that fact brought an approving smile from a well-known newspaper publisher, who was then admitted for his foresight and excellent judgment in financial matters. "Eighteen years ago," he said to the narrator at that time, "I was invited to attend an exhibition of Keely's marvelous force with a view of inducing me to make an investment of money in the enterprise. I took with me two well-known experts in physics, one of whom was the gifted Prof. George Barker of the University of Pennsylvania. We saw what many others have seen since. A pint of water poured into a cylinder appeared to work incredible wonders, the gauge showing a pressure of 56,000 pounds to the square inch. Great ropes were torn apart, iron bars were broken and bullets were discharged through twelve inches of planking by a force that was invisible and which the expert scientists with me tested in order to discover whether it possibly been produced by compressed air, electricity, steam or gases of any kind. Upon that occasion I very much regretted that I had not a very short time with one quart of water, he would be able to send a train of cars from Philadelphia to San Francisco and back, and that with one gallon of the same fluid he would drive a steamship from New York to Liverpool and return. After the exhibition I asked my two friends, the experts, whether or not the force demonstrated had been produced by any of the

## CRUDE MAN, WHOSE PERSONAL HABITS WERE NOT EXPENSIVE

### There is no doubt, however, that vast sums were expended on useless machinery, devices and tools. One piece of machinery, which cost \$40,000, was paid for and immediately rejected by the inventor because he claimed there was a flaw in it.

And probably will always remain one, because it Keely after twenty-five years could not harness the force he had discovered--supposing, of course, he had accomplished that feat--how could such a conquering result be expected from the pretence hands of those who never had his full confidence? It is idle and foolish and narrow-minded to idly cast away thoughts of Keely and his attempted work with a shrug of the shoulders, a sneer, a contemptuous curl of the lips and a snarling utterance to the word "charlatan." Did it ever occur to you that no great invention was ever perfected and no revolutionizing scientific discovery was ever fully demonstrated until after many, many years of unremitting endeavor? Keely was engaged in his work for one-quarter of a century and yet during that time nearly all of us have either laughed at him or lampooned him. True, he did not bring his work to completion and perfection. The steam engine was patented by Watts in 1768 and yet as early as 230 B. C. efforts were made to make a mechanical application of the power of steam. During the interim of over 2,000 years every one who endeavored to turn the force of elastic vapor to human advantage was laughed at as an imbecile. Stephenson, when he contended that "there is no limit to the speed of the locomotive if the works can be made to stand the strain," was opposed in his belief by every living scientist. He actually had not one supporter. When he declared that the locomotive would supersede the mail coach and that the railroad would "become the great highway for the king and all his subjects," he was laughed at. His survivors were driven from the fields by the incredulous farmers and the first rails had to be laid by stealth and at night. Even when he had accomplished this much the most eminent engineers told him that the only way that such success was to have stationary engines at regular intervals on the railroad, as the locomotives would never move with sufficient rapidity. Inventive geniuses tinkered with the telegraph for over a century before it proved practicable and when the American congress reluctantly and unexpectedly appropriated \$30,000 for the construction of the first experimental line, Prof. Morse had not a crust of bread to eat. The telephone was dickered for many years before Prof. Bell got the patent right, he did not deserve. Even in so apparently simple a thing as the utilization of oil as an insulator for underground electric conduits, David Brooks expended fifteen years of his life and \$100,000 of his money. These instances are cited, not to prove that Keely was an honest man and had discovered a new force, but to call a pause upon the criticisms of those who knowing do not believe, but can give no reasons for their lack of belief.

## ONE FACT REMAINS THAT REACHES SUCCESS WAS TO HAVE STATIONARY ENGINES AT REGULAR INTERVALS

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## PUT THAT IN YOUR PIPE AND SMOKE IT

### Educators Choose Location.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.--The executive committee of the National Educational association met here today to decide on the location for the next meeting of the national association to be held in July 1899. Invitations have been received from several western cities, including Salt Lake City, Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles. The committee is said to favor Los Angeles.