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FROM FABRICS WORTH NEARLY DOUBLE **Trousers** To Order \$4\$5\$6 **Suits** To Order \$15\$18\$20 **Overcoats** To Order \$15\$20\$25 FROM FABRICS WORTH NEARLY DOUBLE

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Every garment is carefully fitted to you before being completed. This insures perfect fitting garments in every respect.

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YOUR MONEY BACK

If we fail to please you, All garments made by the best skilled tailors of Omaha—



209-211 South 15th St

OMAHA COMES OFF UNSCATHED

Local Base Ball Team the Only One to Escape Official Censure.

SHOWING EFFECTUALLY DENIES CHARGES

Accusations of Rough Play Shown to Have No Basis—Magnates Determine to Fence in Their Diamonds.

In the light of the charges hurled so persistently at Omaha and the Omaha ball team by newspapers and fans in other cities of the circuit last summer about "rough ball," "unfair treatment of visiting teams," "intimidation of umpires" and numerous others, it is of interest to note that at the recent annual meeting of the league the Omaha club was the only one that escaped without a fine. Every other club in the league was fined in amounts from \$100 to \$500 for violations of different sorts. The Des Moines team came in for the heaviest fine, \$500, this being because of its refusal to accept regularly appointed umpires and its use of the Chase ball, which was not the sphere regularly chosen under the rules of the league.

This meeting of the magnates has certainly cleared Omaha's skirts of the miry film unavoidably collected by reason of these baseless slanders directed at the local club by outsiders. It is certainly a matter of congratulation to local base ball enthusiasts and of credit to the local management that the league magnates failed to discover anything for which the Omaha club should be held amenable to the payment of a fine.

Manager Bourke returned the first of the week from Denver, where he had remained after the conclusion of the meeting of the magnates to discuss the work. Mr. Bourke was chosen as one of the four representatives of the Western league to attend the meeting of the National league in New York December 11 to confer relative to the circuit question. The other members of the committee are President Hickey, George Tebasu and A. B. Beall. Neither President Keith nor Manager Bourke are saying much just now about the circuit question. They are directing their energies toward the gathering together of a team for next season that will be able to make good and place the pennant in the city that deserves it. If there be merit in base ball enthusiasm and patronage accorded the game because of such enthusiasm Omaha is certainly entitled to the pennant next year, provided the same record-breaking interest and attendance upon games is continued next season as it was last.

Even though the circuit problem was left undecided at the Denver meeting the importance of the business transacted at that time is by no means to be considered lightly. One of the important pieces of legislation determined upon was the adoption of a resolution that all diamonds should be fenced in next season. This will prevent anyone's gaining admission to the field who is not entitled to be there and will do away with the swarming into the diamond of disgruntled partisans, wrought up over a disappointing season by the umpire. It was the freed most obtainable to the fields that caused most of the trouble to the umpires last season. The circuit committee, which will go to New York this month, was given to understand that it should make every effort to get the league in class A and obtain there by the same kind of protection that is given the American league, the principal

point of which is the two-year draft rule with a drafting price of \$1,000.

The prominence which the new Western league has attained in the base ball world is in no wise better illustrated than in the frequent editorial mention given it by the different base ball journals of the country. The Sporting News, published at St. Louis, devoted much of its current week's space to the affairs of the league and reports of the Denver meeting and says of the meeting editorially:

The Western league magnates have adjusted their differences and are as a unit on the expansion question. President Hickey was re-elected for four years and a sinking fund established to provide against emergencies. One of the best features of the meeting was the disciplining of five clubs for failure to observe the rules of the constitutional laws. The Omaha club alone escaped a penalty. The fines ranged from \$100 to \$500, the Des Moines club being fined in the last named sum for refusing to accept regularly appointed umpires and for using a Chase ball in games on its grounds. Expansion was agreed on and St. Paul was formally admitted. The admission of other clubs—Minneapolis and Kansas City—was referred to a committee. This committee will report at a meeting to be held in January, by which time it is expected the American league will have extinguished claim on these two cities. The program of President Hickey is said to be the dropping of Sioux correctly, the admission of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City. This will give the league eight cities. President Hickey is trying to get a lease of a more conveniently located park and if he succeeds there is every reason to believe that Pueblo will be given a trial for another year at least. President Hickey enjoyed a personal and official triumph over his opponents, all of whom have been wiped out. The Western league executive will enforce the laws of the league more energetically than he did in 1900 and will hold the club owners to strict accountability for their umpires. He will also insist that he permitted irregularities last season because many of the men in control of the clubs were inexperienced in base ball and unfamiliar with their duties and he did not feel warranted in adopting severe measures. Next year he will enforce the constitution of the league and he feels certain that the club owners, individually and collectively, will give him hearty support and co-operation.

IN THE WHEELING WORLD.

Cycling amateurs are demanding more room in the racing game, and their claims will form the chief subject for discussion at next month's meeting of the National Cycling association in New York. Track promoters are backing the demands of the amateurs, believing that if treated with the same liberality they will materially increase the popularity of the sport. Hereafter, the sprinter has not entered for the long contest, the line between them and the middle-distance and long-distance men being sharply drawn. In the last year the sprinters have been riding in the distances more than usual. A number of them have entered for the six-day race. It has been proved time and again that a man who is built for the distance cannot make a sprinter. That takes a peculiar nervous energy. On the other hand, a man who is a sprinter, by training can make himself into a distance rider. The riders seem just to have discovered this fact, and that they are acting upon its suggestion is shown by the recent entry for the six-day races of some of our best sprinters. These men will be new in the distance game, and if they win they will bring about a revolution in the racing game. Sprinting will remain popular among them because the power is something of a gift, and the purses in these events are earned more easily than in other events. But with the sprinters, as well as

the National Cycling association amateur champion, came out the largest winner among the sprinters and Johnny Nelson, the League of American Wheelmen paced amateur champion of last season, finished the largest winner in the paced ranks. Major Taylor, the League of American Wheelmen professional champion of last season, won the sprinting championship of the National Cycling association circuit. The professionals, who by the steadfast purpose to succeed, forced the League of American Wheelmen to give up racing, finished well up in the lists. About fifty pace followers gained honors and money and about 150 professionals took down money. The winnings this season thus far have amounted to \$24,000 and the middle-distance men have won \$18,000. This Kramer, the leading sprinter, has won fourteen firsts and Nelson, the leading pace follower, has won twenty-three firsts.

When William C. Stinson placed the world's one-hour record at 40 miles 330 yards at Brockton, Mass. last month, he rode a distance almost twenty-five miles greater than that covered in sixty minutes by P. L. Dodd, who established the record in 1875, twenty-five years ago. Stinson added more than twenty miles to the best record of twenty years ago, nearly twenty miles to the best record of fifteen years ago, nearly eighteen miles to the best record of ten years ago, and 11 miles 285 yards to the best record of 1895, five years ago. Thus the hour record has been lengthened out on an average of a mile a year.

Stinson's new record is 20 miles 570 yards greater than that made by the first record-holder to follow pace—Curtis, who covered 19 miles 1,420 yards in the hour. The first hour record on a safety bicycle, equipped with pneumatic tires, was 21 miles 125 yards, by H. E. Laurie, in 1888, and this record was improved on by Stinson to the distance of 19 miles 265 yards. The first motor-paced hour record was made only one year ago by Edward Taylor, who covered 35 miles 698 yards, on which figures Stinson improved to the extent of 4 miles 1,391 yards.

In the last twenty years there have been but two instances in which the gain made by any new record rider was more than a mile. In 1898, when Elkes covered 34 miles 1,220 yards, the last World's hour record behind human pace, he made a gain of one mile and about 300 yards on the previous record. And this stood as the greatest single gain, even after the introduction of motor pace, until Edward Taylor, on April 29 of the present year, broke his own record, established earlier in the same month, by riding a distance one and three-quarters greater than before.

with the old distance men in the distant races, competition must be keener, the purses larger and the whole game considerably benefited thereby. This will be an interesting feature of the next cycling racing season.

President R. Lindsay Coleman of the American Bicycle company, in his recent report of the doings of the company for the year, said that the demand for bicycles had decreased in the last year very materially. He said that golf and the automobile craze had caused the slump. In regard to this, a well known cycle dealer says: "The bicycle is just as useful and just as enjoyable as it ever was to those who regard it rationally. Persons who rode only because it was the thing to do stopped the fad, of course. Real enthusiasts who used to buy a wheel every year, and two or three if they were racers, now ride their old wheels. Models have been changed so little in four years that there is no longer the odium connected with riding last year's wheel that formerly drove so many persons to buy new ones each year. Men who used to ride only for exercise have taken up golf instead, with the idea that it gives a better all-around development."

J. Frank Starbuck, the Philadelphia cyclist, in the very first fight among followers of the motor pace, will never be able to do any manual labor. He has just left the Philadelphia hospital, where he had been confined ever since he broke his leg in three places and tore the flesh from the limb from the thigh to the knee in an accident on the Baltimore track last summer. While he has been able to leave the hospital and return to his home, he is expected to return there frequently to have his leg operated on. The surgeons have saved the limb, but it will be two inches shorter than the other and will prevent the crack cyclist from ever mounting a wheel again, let alone competing in a race. Eastern admirers of the former cyclist are raising a purse for him, and he will probably reap a nice sum for a Christmas gift as a result.

A manufacturer of automobiles has recently offered to submit to the War department at Washington a war automobile. His guaranteed machine for a year's 1,000 rounds of ammunition, four riflemen, four rifles, two trenching shovels, food for four men for three days, four pairs of blankets, two rubber shelters and enough oil to carry the machine 200 miles. The machine is also guaranteed to cover 100 miles between sunrise and sunset over country roads of the average roughness of the unbroken prairie. Several army officers have inspected the machine and have reported that it was worth considering, but the department has not accepted the offer as yet.

Whist Scores.

The following score was recorded Wednesday night by the Omaha Whist club:

NORTH AND SOUTH.	
Alice and A. W. Scribner.....	246 *11
Sumner and Burrell.....	236 *1
Comstock and Melkie.....	235 *0
Sumner and Burrell.....	234 *1
Comstock and Melkie.....	234 *1
Smith and Rinehart.....	228 *10

EAST AND WEST.	
Salmon and Rockefeller.....	242 *8
Rogers and Burrell.....	238 *5
Comstock and Melkie.....	236 *3
Sumner and Burrell.....	234 *1
Trimmer and Coe.....	224 *1
Smith and Rinehart.....	223 *10

*plus, minus.

For the month of November A. W. Scribner won the honors, with Rogers a good second. The following are the high players for the month:

Name	Games Played
A. W. Scribner.....	29
Rogers.....	28
Burrell.....	27
Comstock.....	26
Melkie.....	24
Burrell.....	23
Sumner.....	20

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

The carefully reared young man had left his native village and gone to the city to find a situation and a career, relates the New York Sun. His acquaintance was small and because of that he simply went about from place to place seeking whatever fate might throw in his way. He wanted to get into a wholesale grocery house, and of course he only visited houses in that line. He was almost rudely turned away from the first three or four places, but he finally found one where the proprietor himself received him with courtesy. He stated his case briefly and clearly, as he read in a guide-book to young men starting out in life, and the merchant looked him over.

"Um," he said, thoughtfully, "you have had no experience in this business?" "No, sir," responded the applicant, "but I want to learn it."

"Yes, I see. Do you chew tobacco?" "No, sir."

"Do you smoke?" "No, sir."

"Do you play poker?" "No, sir."

"Do you bet on the races?" "No, sir."

"Do you drink?" "No, sir."

"Do you run around at night?" "No, sir."

"Um-er," heitated the merchant, "and you have had no experience in this business?" "No, sir, but as I said, I want very much to learn it."

"I'm sorry," said the merchant, shaking his head, "but I'm afraid you won't do. You see, your early education has been neglected, and you are handicapped now with so much to learn that the Lord only knows when the business would have a chance. Stay in town a year, and then come in and see me tomorrow."

The story comes from New York, but its application is country-wide.

"You are the plaintiff in this case, I believe," said the counsel for the defense to Mr. Ferry.

"I am."

"And you are suing Mr. Train for ten feet of ground more than you own?" "But I own it. That's why I am suing for possession."

"You think your land extends ten feet east of what Mr. Train claims as his?" "Yes."

"How long have you claimed this ten feet?"

"Ever since I had it surveyed two years ago."

"Why did you not bring suit for it sooner?"

"I was trying to obtain it amicably without going to law."

"Mr. Ferry, so recently as last December you laid claim to this ten feet now in dispute?"

"What's that?"

"Did you not one day last December tell Mr. Train that your ground only came to the point which he claims, and remember you are under oath. The occasion I refer to was on Tuesday afternoon and Mr. Maddox was present?"

"W-e-l-l," replied Ferry after a thoughtful pause, "that was when we were shoveling the snow off our pavement."

President McKinley has a record of purchasing 37,000 cigars of one brand in the fourteen years he was in congress. While this is a very large number, yet it is no more than a great many men smoke in the same period, as it averages but seven cigars a day. Mr. McKinley had a peculiar custom in handling his cigars. During his service in congress he always bought them

by the box, leaving the box at the stand from which all his purchases were made. It was a convenient place for him to call by to get a bundle of cigars, either in the morning or the evening. He had no tendency toward making changes in the brand he smoked. He chose a good one and stuck to it, though since he left congress and while he has been in the White House he has not patronized the same cigar, probably simply because it was not as convenient to buy it.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky tells the following good story of a case in a Kentucky court:

A horse from a livery stable died soon after being returned, and the person who hired it was sued for damages. The question turned largely upon the reputation of the defendant as a hard rider.

A witness was called—a long, lank stable boy.

"How does the defendant usually ride?" "Astraddle, sir."

"No, no," said the lawyer. "I mean does he usually walk, trot or gallop?" "Well," said the witness, apparently searching in the depths of his memory for the facts, "when he rides a walkin' horse, he walks; when he rides a trottin' horse, he trots; and when he rides a gallopin' horse, he gallops; when—"

The lawyer was now angry. "I want to know at what pace the defendant usually goes—fast or slow?" "Well," said the witness, "when his company rides fast he rides fast, and when his company rides slow he rides slow."

"Now, I want to know, sir," the lawyer said, much exasperated, and by now very stern, "how the defendant rides when he is alone."

"Well," said the witness, slowly, and more meditatively than ever, "when he was alone I weren't there, so I don't know."

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, we used 28,368 bushels of wheat for bread-making purposes.

The mania for combinations has struck the city of Charleston, S. C., and the York's love for fancy dancing. Every fashionable cakewalker has cast his lot with the new organization, which has raised the price of "walking" and caused managers to walk meditatively.

A confirmed toper of Franklin, Pa., made a bet previous to the election that if McKinley was successful he would abstain entirely on whiskey for six months. He essayed to fulfill his obligation, but after a few days his stomach revolted and he found it physically impossible to continue drinking. He has now become a strict teetotaler.

The city of Charleston, S. C., was contemplating having a "carnival" this year, but the subscriptions by the merchants were meager and its promoters disregarding that false pride which afflicts most men in such circumstances, have abandoned the project. But the merchants in town that the exposition in Charleston next year will be a big success.

The medical faculty of the University of Heidelberg has made a very interesting report on the effects of the light of the incandescent lamp. For lighting large halls or places of entertainment, electricity is especially recommended from hygienic points of view.

Under the headline, "Bounce the Blabbers," a Cedar Rapids paper makes vigorous attacks against the chattering who disturb theater and lecture audiences. It says: "I have been using your Formaldehyde Inhaler for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and other Nose and Throat and Lung diseases. I have found it superior to any remedy ever discovered."

Sold on a guarantee at all druggists in U. S. or direct THE DR. GEO. LEININGER CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill. See local mailer free.

A large Dublin manufacturer has a room entirely furnished with Irish peat. The carpets on the floor, the curtains at the windows and paper on the walls are made from this substance. For years he has experimented with the material, which is now very largely exported as fuel, and he has discovered that from it it is possible to procure almost any kind of fabric.

The other morning when E. Leach opened her schoolroom in Westboro, Mass., she found a partridge there. A broken window pane showed how the bird got into the room. When an attempt was made to capture the partridge it burst through the room and finally crashed out through

another window. The holes in the glass are clean-cut, as if made by a heavy object thrown through the pane.

Science, prompted and urged by the commercial instinct, has demonstrated that cash, from ordinary cows' milk, is quite as good for baking as the finest hen eggs and "fresh" product of the dairy yard. One pound of cash is equal to six dozens of eggs.

A \$5 bill issued according to an act of the continental congress in 1776 is a valuable relic in the hands of G. E. Palmer of Oconomowoc, Wis. The bill, which measures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, was given to the present owner by his grandfather. The following words also appear on the face: "This bill entitles the bearer to receive five Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution of congress passed at Philadelphia February 17, 1776."

A war by the farmers and dairymen of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania against the Associated Milk exchange, commonly known as the milk trust, will soon begin. Milk canners are to be opened in all of the cut-rate grocery stores throughout the city and the department stores as a beginning, which plan of selling will get a better price for the milk and the consumer will save at least 2 cents on each quart, but this means death to the milk trust and its arbitrary and selfish practices and the abolishing of the milk can system. Each of these cans is supposed to have a regulation legal capacity of forty quarts. The cans are supposed to be filled to hold forty-seven quarts, the unsuspicious dairyman being bamboozled out of seven quarts of milk at each filling through the present method of the milk trust.

DEATH

to the germs means health to humanity.

The germs which cause Catarrh and Bronchitis and the Grip prepare the way for those which cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

Dr. Geo. Leininger's Formaldehyde Inhaler kills all these germs even when they have lodged and begun their work in the deep-seated air passages of the lungs themselves.

Dr. G. T. Hawley, M. D., Professor of Lung and Throat Diseases, Chicago Clinical School, the largest Clinical School in the world, says, in writing to Dr. Geo. Leininger: "I have been using your Formaldehyde Inhaler for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and other Nose and Throat and Lung diseases. I have found it superior to any remedy ever discovered."

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KIDNEY TABLETS

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