SUBMIT NEW TARIFF BILLS

Majority and Minority in House Present Philippine Revenue Measures.

FORMER RE-ENACTS COMMISSION RATES

Report of Democrats a Complete Opposition to Policy of Republicans —Consideration of the Bills Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house, after less than an hour's session, adjourned until Tuesday. The bill to temporarily provide revenue for the Philippine islands was reported by Mr Payne and by unanimous consent an order for the consideration of this bill on Tuesday and Wednesday was adopted, debate to close at 4 p. m. Wednesday, when the bill will be put on its proposal.

Mr. Cassell of Pennsylvania officially announced the death of Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania, his predecessor, which occurred last summer, and the customary resolutions of regret were adopted.

Payne Submits His Report.

Chairman Payne of the committee on ways and means presented the majority report on the Philippine tariff bill. It says:

This bill is designed to raise revenue for the government and benefit of the Philippine archipelago. It is intended to restore the status which existed prior to the late decision of the supreme court in "the diamond rings case." Prior to that decision the government had been collecting duties on goods coming into the United States from the Philippine archipelago at the same rate as those provided in our tariff laws for like articles imported from foreign countries. The court holds that the Philippine archipelago is not a foreign country and, therefore, the general tariff law does not apply. This bill extends the rate now existing upon imports from foreign countries to articles brought in from the Philippine islands.

In the Philippine archipelago the United States Philippine commission prepared a tariff act after much care and study. Their object has been and is to raise sufficient revenue to support a government in the Philippines, to provide amply for the education of the people, to open up the highways of commerce, both foreign and domestic, and to provide ample police force for the preservation of order. These different forms of tariff in force there have produced a surplus of revenue after paying the expenses of the government. This bill proposes, in the first section, to make the Philippines tariff part of the statutes of the United States.

Revenue Must Be Certain.

The necessity for a continuance of revenue which shall be both ample and certain is imperative. If we continue the police and constabulary system which has been inaugurated and which is doing so much to restore and conserve order in the islands it will call for a large increase in appropriations. We have enrolled 150,000 school children in the public schools. Of this number more than one-half are without any school house accommodation. It is necessary that we build suitable houses at once. Ten thousand adults were at last accounts enrolled for night schools and we are told that this number has since increased probably to at least 25,000. These people, anxious to learn our language and to better their mental condition, must be amply provided for. Four thousand teachers have been employed, nearly all of them recently, and their salaries must be paid. This great work of education must not be crippled, even for a short time, for lack of funds.

Our government has gone to work for the improvement of the harbor at Manila. They have let the contract, after a public advertisement and competitive bids, to the lowest bidder. This contract calls for the expenditure of $3,000,000 in the near future. Roads are being constructed and the building of roads in this tropical country is expensive. These are but a few of the items of expenditure which are imperative. All these expenditures are preparing the way for a reduction of the army, and in the end will prove of direct benefit to the taxpayers of the United States.

Allows Foreign Shipping.

The bill also provides for the collection of tonnage taxes on vessels plying between the ports of the United States and the Philippine archipelago. It further provides that "vessels not of United States register may ply between these ports, notwithstanding our coastwise navigation laws, until the first day of January, 1905, when it is believed these islands may safely come under the operation of our present statutes and vessels only of the United States be employed in our commerce with them.

At present our own people who ship goods to these islands are handicapped by the internal revenue tax and duties paid upon foreign goods imported here and used in the manufacture of articles sent to the Philippines. The sixth clause of the proposed law is designed to remedy this.

The fourth section provides that all the duties and taxes collected under the act shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury of the United States, but paid into the treasury of the Philippines to be used and expended for the use and benefit of these islands.

The object of the bill is to meet a pressing emergency practically and efficiently. We present the tariff act of the commission as the best that can be devised in the limited time left for us to act.

At a meeting of the ways and means committee today for the final consideration of the Philippines bill Representative Robertson, democrat of Louisiana, announced that he would vote for the bill in the house and Representative McCall, republican of Massachusetts, said he would vote against it. With these exceptions the republicans of the house expressed themselves in favor of the bill and the democrats opposed to it and by a vote of five to seven on party lines Messrs. McCall and Robertson answering "present," but not voting, the bill was ordered reported.

Report of Minority.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee presented to the house the minority report on the Philippines tariff bill, signed by all the democrats of the ways and means committee except Mr. Robertson of Louisiana. The report says in part:

"The measure is but another step in the well marked line of imperialism. It is enacting a policy of pure colonialism and the worst form of that policy. We are opposed to our government attempting to hold territories as colonies and treating the inhabitants thereof as subjects and imposing upon them a government of force. This is the method of an empire instead of that of a republic.

"We oppose the whole policy of the majority in dealing with the Philippines archipelago. We believe that instead of the effort they are making to set up and hold permanent colonies there, we should long since have inaugurated a policy assuring to the people of those islands stable government and their ultimate independence.

"But even if there is to be an admitted change in our institutions and our form of government and a wide departure from the old landmark of political truth, that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and if it be admitted that we are to embark upon the dangerous and desperate policy of colony holding and subject governing, to none of which do we agree, even then we could not give our assent to the passage of the pending measure.

"The colonial plan set up by this bill is unjust and illiberal in the extreme."

More Power Than Kings.

The report further says that the secretary of war, in effect, made the tax law for the Philippines and thus exercised greater power than most kings. Continuing, it says:

The second section, in effect, declares that the Philippine islands are foreign territory to the extent that all importations therefrom into the United States shall pay the same rates of duty as are provided in the existing tariff laws of the United States known as the Dingley tariff act. The Dingley tariff act has proven itself to be a trust-breeding measure. We witness daily the great trusts, born of the Dingley tariff law, so manipulating the manufacture and the prices of goods that our people are forced by them to pay at our own homes and in our own markets higher prices for their manufactured goods and commodities than the same goods and commodities are manufactured by them and shipped abroad and sold for in the foreign markets of the world.

Is Not Worth the Cost.

We do not believe that the trade we are now obtaining or that we are likely to obtain under our operations in the Philippines is worth what we are paying for it.

The report then shows that the United States shared in the Philippine trade last year to the extent of $5,427,500, representing profits to our government or people of about $1,085,541.

This paltry sum, it says, is insignificant when we consider the other side of the account. It has cost us more than $5,000,000 to maintain our army in the Philippines for the last year. Other nations, without incurring the expense of a dollar toward that end, are getting $48,000,000 worth of the trade. We will have expended when the next year closes, at the very lowest estimate, for the maintenance of our army in the Philippines and our operations in the Orient not less than $450,000,000. And this does not include the immense increase in naval expenditures and the $20,000,000 paid to Spain under the treaty of 1899.

Says Casualties Are Appalling.

The casualties, both of United States troops and insurgents, are referred to and the report then concludes:

The casualties which have occurred in the effort to enforce the policies of the majority in the islands are of such appalling magnitude that it should shock the public mind, and such a list of casualties would in no wise refer to or include those of our soldiers whose health has been permanently broken down and of many others whose reason and intellects have been shattered and ruined by protracted service in a torrid zone.

We are squarely in opposition to the methods and policies of the majority of the committee in its efforts to deal with the Philippine islands. We do not believe that the people of those islands can be made citizens of our republic without gross injustice to our people and without doing violence and perhaps irreparable injuries to our institutions, nor can we hold them as subjects without the most radical changes in our form and theory of government, which we are unwilling to see inaugurated.

Substitute for Old Bill.

The Philippine tariff bill as finally reported today is a substitute for the original Payne bill, which, however, it follows throughout except in a few minor particulars and the addition of a proviso to section 6 that all articles subject under the laws of the United States to internal revenue tax, or on which the internal revenue tax has been paid, and which may under existing laws and regulations be exported to a foreign country without the payment of such tax or with benefit of drawback, as the case may be, may also be shipped to the Philippine islands with like privilege. Where imported materials on which duties have been paid are included in articles manufactured or produced in the United States there shall be allowed on the shipment of such articles to the Philippine archipelago a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per cent of such duties.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the senate bill to continue the industrial commission until February 15, 1902.

After some discussion by Messrs Cannon, Livingston and Maddox the bill was passed.

The speaker announced the appointment of the following regents of the Smithsonian institution: Messrs. Hitt, (Illinois); Adams, (Pennsylvania), and Dinsmore, (Arkansas.)

Mr. Payne (New York), chairman of the ways and means committee, reported back a substitute for his bill to temporarily provide revenues for the Philippines. Mr. Richardson offered the minority report and both reports were ordered printed.

Mr. Payne announced that he would call up the bill for consideration next Tuesday. He asked that the bill be considered Tuesday and Wednesday next until 4 o'clock on the latter day, when the previous question be considered as ordered.

Topsy-turvy.

That's a favorite attitude of the small boy. And in this again "the child is the father of the man." The man does not essay to walk through life on his hands, but he creates for himself a kingdom of topsy-turvydom. He turns night into day. He eats regardless of time and physical necessities. He makes a pleasure of his business and a business of his pleasure. In fact, he effectually reverses the order of natural living. The result is physical disability generally introduced by "weak" stomach. The food he eats does not nourish him because the stomach and its associated organs are not able to extract the nourishment from the food. Hence, the body is under nourished and disease develops in one form or another.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach diseases which originate in a diseased condition of the stomach and its allied organs. Hence, it cures "weak" lungs, "weak" heart, "weak" nerves and other forms of so-called weakness.

"I had been troubled with catarrh of the stomach and heart trouble," writes Mr. W. D. Merchant, of Tylersburg, Clarion Co., Penn'a. "Had doctored for some time without relief, then I began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took seven bottles. Before I began to take it I weighed 119 pounds, and now I weigh 176. I am working steadily and feel like a well man. I send you many thanks."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

HYMENEAL.

Milner-Vaneguard.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 13.—Cecil de Lacy Milner, a cousin of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, and Mrs. Mabel Vaneguard of this city, were married last night at the Canadian Soo by Rev. Edward Clapp. The bridegroom is a talented young Englishman of 32, who came to America two years ago and has been employed in the mechanical department of the Lake Superior Water Power company. He is a graduate of Merton college, Oxford. The marriage was performed on British territory, because of sentiment. Mr. Milner is heir to an estate of £25,000 a year in England, which will be his on the death of an aged relative. He says he does not care particularly what his relatives think of his marriage. He met his wife, who is a charming young lady, well educated and accomplished, about a year ago.

Whitney-Hay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The marriage of Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the secretary of state, and Mr. Payne Whitney of New York, will occur Thursday, February 6, at the Church of the Covenant, in this city. Rev. Tunis S. Hamlin, the pastor of the church, will officiate, assisted by two visiting clergymen. About 600 invitations will be issued.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklin's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by Kuhn & Co., 25c.

NEW CHAMBER OF JUSTICE

Representative Mercer Introduces Bill to Erect Supreme Court Building.

MAY COST SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS

But One Vote, that of Congressman Fletcher of Minnesota, is Cast Against Hepburn Canal Construction Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative Mercer of Nebraska today introduced a bill for a building in Washington for the United States supreme court, the Department of Justice and international tribunals, to cost not exceeding $7,000,000 for site and building.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce at its first meeting today voted to favorably report the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Representative Fletcher (Minnesota) was the only one voting against the bill. Several amendments were proposed to the bill. One, by Mr. Adamson of Georgia, was agreed to, providing that the expenditure of $10,000,000 as provided by the bill shall be made on warrants signed by the president of the United States. Other amendments fixing a maximum and minimum depth for the canal were voted down, the desire being to retain the original form of the Hepburn bill as near as possible. Chairman Hepburn was directed to urge the measure to consideration and a vote in the house at the earliest practicable time.

Mr. Hepburn said after the meeting that he would push the bill in the house as one of the first measures to be taken up after the holidays.

The unanimity of the committee was gratifying to the friends of the canal measure. Mr. Adamson, democrat, of Georgia moved to report the bill and the entire democratic membership of the committee voted for the bill. Mr. Adamson is also co-operating with Chairman Hepburn on the floor of the house with a view to securing united action when the measure comes up.

Text of the Bill.

The Hepburn bill as finally agreed upon and ordered reported today is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.:

That the president of the United States be and hereby is authorized to acquire from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use from a point near Greytown on the Carribean sea via Lake Nicaragua to Brito on the Pacific ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2—That when the president has secured full control of such territory in section 1 referred to he shall direct the secretary of war to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Carribean sea near Greytown via Lake Nicaragua to a point near Brito, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draught now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brito, and the secretary of war shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

Power to Build.

Sec. 3—That the president shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors, and in the constructing of the same may employ such persons as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 4—That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

Sec. 5—That in any negotiations with the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the president may have the president is authorized to guarantee to said states the use of said canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states or by citizens thereof.

Sec. 6—That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated toward the project herein contemplated; and the secretary of war is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract of contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, defense and completion of said canal, harbors and defense, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made to be drawn on warrants signed by the president not to exceed in the aggregate $180,000,000.

For Extradition of Taylor.

Representative Robinson of Indiana today introduced two measures designed to secure the extradition of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky from Indiana, where he is said to be sojourning, to Kentucky, where he is wanted in connection with the Goebel tragedy. One of the measures is for an investigation whether the governor of any state is justified in refusing to recognize extradition papers from the governor of another state. The other measure provides that in case a governor refuses to recognize extradition papers they may be executed by a United States marshal.

Purchase of Telegraph Lines.

Representative Jackson of Kansas has introduced a bill providing that the United States government purchase the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies and thereafter operate them in connection with the Postoffice department. Provision is made for appraisal of the property of the companies and for the payment of the appraised value when the amount is reported to congress.

Received from Cabinet.

Secretary Root has submitted to the house an estimate of $500,000 for a permanent military post in the vicinity of Manila to accommodate two full regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and two battalions of artillery. He say that General Chaffee strongly recommends this permanent establishment.

Secretary Long today sent to the house additional estimates for naval improvements, including $203,000 for the naval station at Cavite, $150,000 for the Washington (D. C.) navy yard, $314,000 for the Puget sound naval station, $260,000 for Mare Island, Cal., $77,000 for the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard and $100,000 for the Boston navy yard.

WARM TIME ON ASSESSMENT

(Continued from First Page.)

the city are shoving the burden of taxation upon real estate.

Treat All Alike.

"All property owners should be treated the same by the Board of Review," said C. C. George. "When taxes are levied on the business blocks which line Farnam street no account is taken of the mortgages on the property. The owners of the buildings must pay taxes upon their indebtedness as well as upon their equity in the property. Why should corporations be treated differently?"

G. W. Wattles spoke briefly for the stockholders of the Omaha Street Railway company and insisted that the cut the Board of Review made in the company's assessment was just. "Our property should be assessed in the same manner the stock of a merchant is assessed," said Mr. Wattles. "Its physical value and its physical value alone should be charged. I know of a mercantile concern in Omaha which is making 20 per cent upon its investment, yet nobody suggests that the firm be taxed upon its capital stock. Its goods are invoiced and the inventory forms the basis for assessment. That is the plan upon which the street railway company should be assessed. Its rolling stock and other personal property should be listed and no attention should be paid to the amount of the company's stock."

D. H. Goodrich made a brief address on behalf of the street railway company and insisted that $475,000 is a reasonable assessment upon the company's personal property.

J. L. McCague urged an increase in the assessment of corporations and declared that real estate is bearing more than its share of taxes.

Franchise is Taxable.

W. S. Poppleton spoke again and declared that the capital stock of a company must be considered in arriving at a fair estimate of the value of its property. He insisted that the value of a franchise is the difference between the value of the physical value plant of a company and its capitalization. An assessment merely upon the value of the physical plant of a company is not just, in his opinion.

George W. Clabaugh, secretary of the Omaha Gas company, stated that his company is paying the city nearly $15,000 a year in royalty and urged this as a reason why the company should not be compelled to pay as heavy taxes as other corporations.

The Board of Review adjourned without taking any action on the large assessments and told the Real Estate exchange and the corporation representatives that no decision would be arrived at until Saturday evening.

At its meeting last night the Board of Review agreed to restore the assessments upon the banks of the city to the amounts upon which they paid taxes last year. This is a reduction of about 5 per cent upon the original assessment of Tax Commissioner Fleming.

Durrant Witness Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Adolph Oppenheimer, who was one of the principal witnesses against Theodore Durrant, hanged for the murder of Blanche Lamont, was mysteriously shot and killed early this morning in a shooting gallery which he had conducted on Dupont street. He was shot from behind, the bullet from one of his own target rifles entering the small of his back and causing instant death. Robbery was the motive, a box containing $7.50 having been taken from the place. The body was discovered by the dead man's son. There is no clue to the assassin.

Court Postpones Sale of the Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—As a result of a decision made today in the United States district court the sale of the Philadelphia Record, which was scheduled to take place in March, has been postponed.

RESERVES CALLED TO ARMS

Chilian Government Orders Fifty Thousand Soldiers in Readiness.

ARGENTINE'S ANSWER IS STILL EXPECTED

Brazil Proffers Amicable Mediation, Which is Not Deemed Necessary, as Governments Involved Hope to Make Terms.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Dec. 13.—A contingent of the Chilian reserves has been called to arms. It numbers about 50,000 men. No movement of the military forces under arms has occurred, however. Everything is quiet here, in expectation of the announcement of Chili's answer to Argentine, which, according to public opinion, will be firm and serene.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Associated Press learns from an authoritative source that the Chilian reply to the representations of the minister of the Argentine Republic to Chili was presented today. Confidence is expressed by the officials here that the basis for a settlement proposed will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

Brazil Offers to Help.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Dec. 13.—The Brazilian government has proffered its amicable mediation in the Agentine-Chili dispute. It would seem here that this action will not be necessary, as both the Argentine and Chilian governments hope to come to terms.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 13.—Dispatches received here from Santiago de Chili say that Senor Yanez, Chilian minister of foreign affairs, has handed the basis of a new proposition to Senor Portela, minister of the Argentine Republic to Chili, to effect the impartial and friendly settlement of the dispute between the two countries.

If these bases are refused by the Argentine Republic, Chili will make no further propositions. The refusal of the Argentine Republic will be taken as indicating that that country desires war.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 13.—The Chilian reply to the representations of the minister of Argentine Republic to Chili has not yet been made known. The newspapers here publish bulletins today assuring the public that all matters between the two countries will be honorably arranged.

Reports at Variance.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Times today prints a dispatch from Valparaiso, under today's date, announcing that decrees have been published calling out a sufficient number of conscripts and territorial guards to place 30,000 men at the disposal of Chili to protect the mountain passes.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—A dispatch received here from Santiago de Chili under today's date says: "The alarm manifested in Argentina is declared in Chilian official circles to be unwarranted. In the opinion of the government the boundary dispute will never justify a rupture."

A news agency here this afternoon received a dispatch from its office at Buenos Ayres, dated 11 o'clock this morning, confirming the dispatch of the Associated Press from Buenos Ayres last night, announcing the calling out of the Argentine army reserves and announcing that at the request of the government the Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned the bill setting aside the conversion fund to be used for the national defense. Continuing, the dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: "The report that the United States will offer its good offices is confirmed.

"At Chili's request the American minister has sounded the intentions of the Argentine government. Brazil has also offered mediation. It was announced here that Chili has called out 15,000 men, but the news is questioned, because, according to the officials here Chili does not possess the means to equip and move such a body of men.

"Much anxiety prevails here, in view of the fact that a decisive conference on the boundary dispute and other matters is to take place at Santiago today. Public feeling is very strong. Senor Anchorena has offered to bear the expense of a regiment during the entire campaign and patriotic officers of various descriptions are arriving from all parts of the country. Nevertheless, in certain centers, the opinion is persistently held that war between Argentina and Chili is improbable.

Slight Earthquake in Oregon.

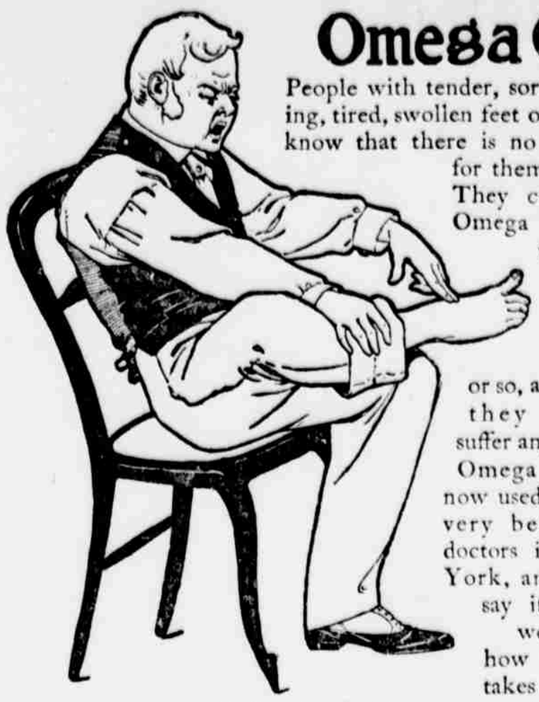
SALEM, Ore., Dec. 13.—At 12:50 this morning a distinct earthquake shock was felt in this city. The shock lasted three seconds and the vibrations were from north to south. Windows and dishes rattled, but no damage is reported.

Wainwright Brothers Assign.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The assignment of Wainwright Bros. & Co., brokers, was announced on the floor of the Stock exchange just before noon today. The firm includes W. H. and J. H. Wainwright.

Tender Feet

Omega Oil



People with tender, sore, itching, tired, swollen feet ought to know that there is no excuse for them at all. They can rub Omega Oil on the feet each night for a week or so, and then they won't suffer any more. Omega Oil is now used by the very best foot doctors in New York, and they say it is just wonderful how the Oil takes the pain out of the feet. Bathe the feet in warm water, wipe dry, and then rub on the Oil. This treatment is particularly recommended to men and women who have to stand up or walk a good deal. Farmers, clerks, mechanics or women who do housework will find Omega Oil the best foot cure they ever tried.

Omega Oil is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for. 25

"BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT." GOOD WIFE! YOU NEED

SAPOLIO

BEST PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURIST EXCURSIONS TO

CALIFORNIA

VIA

Three Excursions Weekly VIA Scenic Line

Great Rock Island Route

LEAVE OMAHA Wednesday Friday and Saturday

Daily First-class Sleeper Through to San Francisco

via Colorado, passing the Grandest Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada by Daylight. Direct Connections to Los Angeles.

City Ticket Office, 1323 Farnam St., Omaha.

HAYDEN'S "PARTICULARS—THE GOODS ARE IN."

(Open Evenings Until Christmas.)

Our cloak department is crowded every day. We will give you the reasons why and leave it to your judgment in as few and short words as possible. Our cloak buyer visited New York and Boston markets about Thanksgiving. He closed out several fine stocks of new up-to-date goods at about 50c on the dollar. Our friends and customers in Omaha and surrounding counti, are reaping the benefits of these bargains.

SATURADY'S SPECIALS—Selected from the best numbers of these stocks will be on sale beginning promptly at 8 a. m. Your money back for any garment you buy that you are not satisfied with. PRICES QUOTED AT HAYDEN'S TODAY THAT WILL BE ADVERTISED BY OTHER HOUSES AS BARGAINS SIXTY DAYS HENCE.

We call your attention, first, to this Raglan No. 899, made of heavy covert cloth, silk lined throughout, with velvet collar, yoke in back, turn-up cuffs, from the Goodman & Strauss stock, for only **6.98**

Note this Raglan No. 838X, made of all wool kersey, in black and oxford grays, half satin lined, yoke back and front, deep turn-back cuffs, worth $20.00, for **10.00**

No. 814, women's Automobiles, made from all wool kerseys, in castors and blacks, sizes 32 to 46, only **6.40**

No. 766, women's Automobiles, made of best American Woolen Mills kerseys, stitched with ten rows of silk stitching all around; lined with the famous Skinner's satin; warranted for two years' wear; they are worth $25, from the Goodman & Strauss stock, at **10.50**

Ladies' Jackets—Watch these Prices.

Lot No. 1, made of all wool kersey, with l'Aiglon collar, a beautiful garment, from the stock of S. & S.; they are worth $8.50; for only **3.98**

Nos. 596 and 935, two box coats, silk lined, in blacks, browns and castors, storm or l'Aiglon collar; they are worth $10.00, for **4.98**

No. 838, a most magnificent coat, worth $18.50 in any house in America, made of West of England kerseys, trimmed with straps of same material, silk figures worked with silk embroidery on sleeves and bands in back and front; lined with the famous Skinner's satin, for only **9.90**

Skirts

Women's skirts, including the entire stock of Max Solomon, the king of skirt makers the world over.

Women's rainy-day skirts, flounce trimmed with 16 rows of stitching, made of heavy taffeta, worth $5.00, for **2.98**

Women's dress skirts, made of serges and venetians and other cloths, trimmed with 3, 4 and 5 rows of satin bands, worth up to $7.50, for **3.98**

Women's silk dress skirts, trimmed with point lace, for **4.98**

Just One Lot of Suits

That is, a lot of 150 suits in all sizes and colors, in etons, blouse and tight-fitting, regular $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 values, from the Goodman & Strauss stock, for **7.98**

The children were not forgotten by our buyer when in New York. He secured 206 children's elderdown cloaks, ages 2 to 6, in plain and fancy cloths, trimmed with angora, lined and interlined in red, pinks, blue, tans, cardinals and old rose; divided into two lots, they will be sold at $1.25 and $1.98; they are worth up to $6.00.

One lot of children's jackets, ages 4 to 12, for **1.39**

One lot of children's Raglans, with or without capes, ages 4 to 14, bought from Goodman & Strauss; they are worth $5.00; as shown in our window for **2.98**

Children's fur sets for **98c**

Children's fur sets, in nice long angora, beautifully trimmed, worth $4.50, for only **2.98**

Extra Specials for Saturday

Women's fur scarfs, trimmed with six tails, worth $2.50, for **79c**

Women's astrakhan collarettes, lined with satin throughout, worth $5.00, for **1.90**

Women's silk underskirts with deep flounce, in pinks, blues, cardinals and blacks, for **3.90**

Women's boucle capes, 30 inches long, for **1.50**

Women's Plush Capes, 30 inches long, for **3.90**

Women's black cloth capes, 30 inches long, for **3.75**

The entire stock of waists from Bernstein & Levi on sale at 50c on the dollar.

Read Great Sales on Page 7

HAYDEN BROS.

PIANOS IN A WRECK....

Remember that at Schmoller & Mueller's you can buy a piano at your own price—the three carloads of pianos shipped from Steger & Son's factory and derailed on the C. & E. I. railroad are now on sale.

The factory experts, who examined the pianos, found that they were damaged only on the outside of the cases—the railroad company has agreed to pay us the difference between the regular price and the prices obtained at the present special sale.

Beautiful new upright pianos, fully guaranteed for ten years, former prices $350, $450, $500 and $600, are now offered for

$110, $122, $148, $172 and up.

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