

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1903.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BENNETT'S - A GREAT SUCCESS - BENNETT'S

THE WAY THE OMAHA PEOPLE RESPONDED TO THE RE-OPENING OF THE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, MUSIC, MILLINERY AND WALL PAPER DEPARTMENTS AT BENNETT'S (BY PERMISSION OF THE COURTS FRIDAY MORNING) SHOWS PLAINLY THAT THEY STILL APPRECIATE FAIR DEALING. AS THIS PERMISSION TO OPEN IS ONLY TEMPORARY, WE CANNOT STOP TO SPLIT HAIRS AS TO WHAT WE ARE LOSING. THE STOCKS MUST BE SOLD.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

WOMEN'S PERCALE WRAPPERS—One case, late shipment, just opened, worth 89c, now 50c
CHILDREN'S WOOL DRESSES—Ages 6 to 14 years, prices from \$6.85 down to \$1.00. ALL DISCOUNTED TWENTY PER CENT OFF.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Our entire stock of Chemises, Drawers, Gowns, Skirts and Corset Covers at cost.
KNIT WOOL GOODS—All Knit Shawls, Booties, Sacques, Leggings, Hoods, Toques, etc., at 25 per cent off.
APRONS—White and Colored, for women and children, worth up to 40c, at 19c
The Same Cut of Half Off Will Be Made on ALL FUR MUFFS, CAPES, JACKETS, CLOTH CAPES, CLOTH JACKETS and ULSTERS.
ALL SUITS—One-Third Off
ALL SKIRTS—Quarter Off
SILK PETTICOATS, 1-4 Off
We are not buying any more goods for these departments—you had better get in early to secure the best values.
WHITE GOODS FOR FANCY WAISTS—Children's Dresses, etc., worth up to 15c yard, at 5c
NAPKINS—23 inches square, satin damask, grass bleached Table Napkins, worth \$2.25, at per dozen 1.65
TABLE LINEN—68-inch Satin Damask Grass Bleached Pure Irish Linen, the kind that will give a beautiful polish, worth \$1.00 yard, at 69c

MUSLIN—Indian Head Brown Muslin, the heavy round thread quality, worth 8 1-3 yard, at 4c
SHEETING—9-4 Bleached Rochdale Sheeting, worth 20c per yard, at 14c
9-4 Bleached and Half Bleached Pepperville and Aurora Sheeting, at 18c
CALICO—All kinds, all colors, all shades, all kinds of patterns, worth 7c yard, at 3c
CRETONNE—For Draperies, Comforter Covers, Pillow Tops and Cozy Corners, Oriental and modern effects, worth 10c yard, at per yard 5c
FRENCH AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS AND MADRAS CLOTHS—For waistings and men's shirts, worth up to 35c, for 19c
500 YARDS FACE VEILINGS—Fancy meshes and dots, worth up to 25c yard, at per yard 5c
LADIES' KID GLOVES, all colors and sizes, every pair fitted and warranted, worth \$1.25 pair, at pair 90c
300 LBS. SHETLAND FLOSS—Sold everywhere at 10c skein, at 6c
100 DOZEN LADIES' FLEECE LINED HOSE—Ribbed top, worth 25c pair, at per pair 15c
CHILDREN'S FLEECE UNDERWEAR—Worth up to 60c garment, at garment 25c

CLOTHING CLOTHING CLOTHING

Special for one day only. All suits and overcoats that sold up to \$20, Monday only \$7.50
All suits that sold up to \$15.00, at \$4.99.
Overcoats, \$20 kinds at \$10 Overcoats, \$30 kinds at \$15. Overcoats, \$15 kinds at \$7.50
Overcoats, \$10 kinds at \$5.00. Overcoats, \$7.50 kinds at \$4. Boys' in proportion.
Boys' Reefer Coats, worth \$5.00, 6.00, 7.50, at \$3 and \$2.
Brokaw Bros. Hand Tailored Suits, worth up to \$40 at the small sum of \$20.00
Your choice of any suit or overcoat in the house Monday, only at \$20.

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

2.50 Suits at 1.00 3.50 Suits at 1.45 4.50 Suits at 1.95
5.00 Suits at 2.45 7.50 Suits at 3.45 50c Knee Trousers 15c
1.00 Knee Trousers 50c DUCHESS TROUSERS and other makes
Trousers, 6.00 and 8.00 values, at 4.00 4.00 and 5.00 Trousers, 2.50
3.00, 3.50 Trousers at 1.50 2.00 and 2.50 Trousers at 1.00

ALL MILLINERY

First and Second Floors GOES AT COST
All Above Stocks on Sale are located on main floor

A GIVING-AWAY SALE OF WALL PAPER

300,000 Rolls Must Be Sold in One Week
You can buy paper in bundles for different size rooms
on main floor for 40c
Regular 4c and 5c paper for, roll 2c
Regular 7c and 8c paper for, roll 3c
Regular 10c and 12c paper for, roll 6c-5c
Regular 15c and 20c paper for, roll 10c
Regular 25c and 30c paper for, roll 12c
Corresponding reductions all through the stock.
Room Mouldings for 3c, 2c, 2c and 1c per foot—worth double.
WALL PAPER CLEANER
The Cleveland Wall Paper Cleaner, by far the best 12 1/2c
on the market, per pound
Remember the stock must and will be sold right away.

HOTEL FOR STRIKE BREAKERS

One of the Expensive Features of the Union Pacific Lockout.
LUXURIES FOR THE NONUNION WORKMEN
Accommodations Provided at Cost of the Company for Men Brought Here to Work Under the Piece Scale.
In view of the general acceptance of the belief that the Union Pacific strike has taken such a firm development as must soon bring it to a close in one way or another, a review of life among the strike breakers on the company's reservation during the period of the strike may be interesting at this time. By means of its large force of guards the company has kept its little community of employees pretty thoroughly isolated from the rest of the city and the general public pretty effectually excluded from the reservation by the river bank, and, therefore, but little has been known of conditions as they existed in and about the shops. But from time to time bits of information have reached the outer world, and these bits, when collated, form a very interesting study of communal life as it is put into practice by Horace G. Burt and his subordinate officials of the Union Pacific road.
The first load of strike breakers was landed in the Union Pacific yards some time in June last, and as a temporary makeshift the men were accommodated in two cars fitted up for their use. They were boarded by contract with the Pacific Hotel company, and from the first the meals served were of excellent quality and satisfying quantity. From this small beginning the community grew to number between 400 and 500 men at the time of the largest population in October last, and their maintenance and government became a serious undertaking, presenting many perplexing questions, some of which demanded prompt and decisive action.
Genesis of the Hotel.
Very soon after the arrival of the first carload of men the company opened its hotel in the newly erected building designed in the plans as the pattern shop, and this structure was completely equipped for the purposes of a hotel. The building is about 165 feet in length and 30 feet wide and two stories in height. It was equipped in a most thorough and complete manner, with steam heat and electric lights, and fitted out with all regard for sanitary rules with a complete system of plumbing.
On the ground floor of the building is the office of the hotel manager, and adjoining it a small dormitory containing about twenty beds. On this floor also is the reading room, so called, furnished with writing tables and chairs sufficient to accommodate 350 men, and a piano. Here all of the current papers and magazines have been kept on file, and in the office of the manager is a library of 300 or more volumes which was once the car shop library. These books are loaned to the men without stint, the only restriction being that when a man fails to return a book taken out by him the sum of 75 cents is deducted from his wages. There is a two-chair barber shop in the reading room.
The dining room, which is on the ground

floor, is 50 feet long and contains seven tables, with an average seating capacity of about sixty to the table, thus furnishing accommodation for something more than 400 persons. The tables are covered with white oilcloth, and two colored waiters are assigned to each table. The rule has been for all the men to take their meals at the same time and by reason of the ignorance of anything approaching table etiquette among a certain class of them and a growing disregard for it on the part of others it was found necessary to station a formidable guard in the dining room at meal times. It was also found necessary to place turnstiles at each of the room doors to prevent crowding, which times threatened to disable some of the participants in the strenuous rush toward the dining tables. In one corner of the dining room is located a pantry or laboratory, as it may be called, with complete facilities for sterilizing all the milk pails, spoons, knives and forks and some of the other table utensils after each meal.
Just north of the dining room is a kitchen, with a range 18 feet in length, a soup kettle with a capacity of 300 gallons and other equipment in proportion. A staff of five cooks, several vegetable peddlers and a number of panwashers is required to run this kitchen, which is said to be as well equipped as any in Omaha. The meals furnished under the contract with the Pacific Hotel company are pronounced to be first class. The price paid under the contract is a fraction less than 24 cents a meal, and some idea of the magnitude of this branch of the work alone may be gained from the fact that in some months the company's bill for meals alone has been as high as \$11,000.
Where the Men Sleep.
The main dormitory of the hotel is in one great room occupying the entire second floor. Here are more than 300 beds, with white sheets and pillow slips and white bedspreads. This floor is thoroughly equipped in a sanitary way. The chamber work is done by a force of six colored porters and the floors and woodwork kept scrupulously clean under regulations laid down by Dr. A. F. Jones, chief surgeon, who frequently visits this portion of the establishment and the dining room and sterilizing plant.
When the number of men to be provided for grew beyond the capacity of the building first dedicated to hotel purposes the upper floor of one of the car shops was turned into a dormitory and furnished with all the conveniences found in the main dormitory. In this building accommodation was made for 175 men.
Besides the cost of remodeling buildings and fitting them with fixtures, which in itself was a considerable item, the expenditure for portable furniture ran up into the thousands of dollars. This may be readily seen, by reckoning the one item of beds. Each iron bedstead, with its bedding, cost more than \$5 and possibly more than \$6, but, taking them at the lower price, 425 of them must have cost \$2,515.
Some Items of Expense.
The laundry bills for washing towels, pillow slips, sheets and blankets alone has averaged between \$300 and \$400 per month, and the Emerson laundry has been compelled to withstand a vigorous boycott by reason of taking this work, but in this connection it must be taken into consideration that it would take a great many individual laundry bills of average amount to make \$400.

Cleanliness of person among the men is encouraged in every possible way. In the hotel building and the extra dormitory are ample lavatories conveniently placed, with running hot and cold water at all times, and the company has furnished a car with seven porcelain bath tubs, each in a separate compartment. Towels and soap are furnished free, and a porter is provided to keep the bath rooms and tubs in cleanly condition at all times. This is one of the features of the company's policy in caring for its nonunion men that has been favorably commented upon by the former employees, who were compelled to furnish their own soap and towels even in the wash rooms at the shops, and to them it proved quite an item of expense. It has also been noted that the company now transports baggage free of charge from its hotel to the depot for men transferred to any of the western points.
The Union Pacific hospital system was abolished some years ago, and until the time of the strike the only medical attendance furnished by the company to its men was surgical treatment in case of accident on the road; but now a medical service is furnished free. Dr. Smith, one of the company surgeons, goes to the shops regularly at noon every day for consultation, besides answering emergency calls at all hours.
To Preserve Order.
At the beginning of the strike Captain W. E. Esterline was brought to this city from the Lehigh Valley road to establish and take charge of a force of guards to surround the Union Pacific property and do outpost duty on the reservation. Previously the plant had been protected by a force of watchmen who were residents of Omaha, but Captain Esterline made it plain that Omaha men would not do for his purpose. He sent to the east and to Chicago and even had some men sent from the Pinkerton employment agencies, which do an extensive business furnishing men for such services. These men served twelve hours a day and received in the earlier stages of the strike \$2 a day and their board. Now nearly all of them, except Captain Esterline and a very few of his most trusted subordinates, are compelled to live outside and pay their own board. At one time the guards numbered more than 100, but at present there are not more than fifty.
The preservation of order among the strike breakers has been no easy matter, and besides the duty of protecting the reservation from encroachment on the outside the guards have found something to do on the inside. It would be hardly natural to suppose that the men to be secured for the work of strike-breaking would be of the best class, either morally or as workmen, but it is no more than fair to say that some of them are fair mechanics and are quiet in their behavior. Soon after the strike was inaugurated mention was made in print of liquor having been taken into the yards by strike breakers, and at that time the officers of the company entered indignant denial. Since then the taking of liquor upon the grounds by the men has become notorious, and even the company's officers cannot, by preference, be ignorant of that fact, for as evidence empty liquor bottles are scattered all over the yards, and it has been said a wagon load of them could be gathered up without difficulty. Before the strike an employe who came to the shops with the smell of liquor on his breath was forthwith discharged. Among the strike breakers

drunkenness has not been at all uncommon, and "pay day" riots were regarded as inevitable. It is a matter of common knowledge that on October 10, which was pay day, orders were issued that the men were to be admitted through the gates if they were able to get that far.
Theft is Common.
In spite of the greatest watchfulness there has also been a great deal of petty theft, besides some cases that would hardly rank as petty. One man, it is stated, was robbed of \$40 and another of \$110, besides which any number have lost small amounts of money, clothing and articles of more or less value. There are lockers in the dormitories, but the locks are insecure. Valises, suit cases and clothes have been stolen and it has been said that there must be a regularly organized gang of thieves operating.
It is charged, too, that gambling was carried on openly for a time without restraint, but after several rows and fights, which threatened to be attended by serious consequences, an effort was made to put a stop to it, and then it was conducted quietly and the money was kept out of sight.
With all the conveniences and accessories for comfort—not luxury—with which they were surrounded, it would appear that the strike-breakers have been anything but a model community in their domestic habits. While personal cleanliness was the rule it was by no means invariable and it frequently became necessary to force men to bathe. One crew of Austrians and Russians brought in from Chicago were particularly objectionable to the other men and it is related that one night after the men had gone to their dormitories one of the Russians, conspicuously filthy, was taken from his bed and had the fire hose turned on him. This started a riot in the dormitory, but it served to promote cleanliness.
Amusement of the Men.
For amusement in the evenings the great body of the men who do not take to gambling have devoted themselves chiefly to checkers, dominoes and other games and some to music. From time to time quite a number of stringed instruments have been brought to the hotel by the men and occasionally a man has happened along who could play well on the piano, but none of the pianists have remained any length of time.
Every pay day large sums of money have been sent away from Omaha by express or postoffice money order or registered mail, and the amount has been placed as high as \$25,000 a month. The Pacific Express company has regularly sent its agents right to the hotel every pay day to care for this business and its business has averaged from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each month. Besides these large amounts are sent away in drafts and mail orders regularly.
About twenty men who have come to Omaha as strike breakers have brought their families here, but it is generally recognized that as a rule the better class of mechanics who have come have not remained long.
Last month the company boarded at its hotel about 350 men, but for some time past the number has been diminishing and over the time of largest population was October, when about 425 were registered. Since January 1 the company has not been shipping in men as rapidly as formerly and has been more particular as to the class of men secured.

M'KINLEY CLUB COMING OUT
Banquet Next Thursday Night to Be First Pretentious Social Effort.
ORGANIZATION ENJOYS RAPID GROWTH
Started Less Than Year Ago, There Are Now Two Hundred and Fifty Young Republicans on Membership Roll.
The banquet at the Millard hotel next Thursday night upon the anniversary of McKinley's birth, will be the first pretentious social undertaking and practically the first "public appearance" of the McKinley club, an organization of young republicans.
The club is a lusty infant for one conceived no longer ago than last March and born April 22. Responsibility for the first step in its organization probably lies with Attorney Charles G. McDonald. McDonald is a young man with a great interest in politics, a firm believer in the greatness and goodness of the republican party and a fervent desire to push it along. One day he wondered why the young republicans of Omaha had no club organization. The next day he wondered if it couldn't be brought about. On the third day he decided it could be brought about.
The first man counseled with was Harry A. Foster, another young attorney of similar inclinations. They conferred in McDonald's office and decided who would best take hold with them. Shortly after that they called in Dan J. Riley, Sidney Smith, Thomas Lamb, Homer Waelke, Charles B. Pritchard, John J. Pearson, Clyde Sundblad, C. E. Adams, Jr., D. J. Adams and W. M. McKay.
Ripple Widens with Rush.
This ambitious group burned a lot of midnight gas and smoked itself black in the face with Washingtonian cigars before it agreed on plans that seemed feasible. As a next step they invited three young republicans from every ward in the city—and after that the ripple widened with the meeting of organization was at the Millard hotel the evening of April 22. Subsequently there was elected for the year the following officers: Frank Crawford, president; Harry A. Foster, vice president; Elmer Neville, second vice president; Henry P. Leavitt, third vice president; Charles G. McDonald, secretary; Clyde C. Sundblad, treasurer. For a board of control there were chosen Frank Crawford, Charles G. McDonald, Charles Fear, Dan J. Riley, Sidney Smith.
The first problem with which the fathers of the club wrestled was that of age limit for membership. The framers of the constitution advised making the requirements such that no man under 21 years old nor more than 35 should be admitted. Others wished the roll open to all who were 19 or more years old, the limit being 45 years. Still others wanted no restrictions imposed, but the list free to all. There was a pretty fight, good-natured but spirited, running through five meetings, and then it was voted to stand by the recommendation of the constitutional committee and make the limits 21 and 35. These restrictions apply only to the time of entering the club. Once in a man may attain any age and retain

membership. There is, it may be further said, a disposition among some to reopen the matter with a view to removing all restrictions.
Total Membership at Present.
The total membership of the club is a few more than 250, and of these about one-fourth are honorary members, entitled to all privileges except that of holding office. To further elucidate the plan of the club, its hopes, aims and ambitions, there may be quoted the recent remarks of one of its founders. He said:
"There was prevalent among the younger men of the republican party a feeling that they were as sheep scattered. They had no home and if they joined too strongly with older friends they might find themselves unwitting encouragement of factional feeling, whereas they most hoped for harmony. A political home was what the young men wanted. A home where they could talk over not only political interests, but also to interests they had. From the very first a principal purpose of the club was to secure eventually a club home as a place for congregating. With this, of course, was the general intent of aiding in the election of party nominees by the efforts of the young men united. The time seemed ripe and I guess it really was ripe, for the organization has grown splendidly. We have no club quarters yet, but we did not expect to get them this soon. They will come in due course, and by the time another campaign opens we will be a factor for good worth taking into consideration."
PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.
Mother—Johnny, I am ashamed of you! What did you mean by laughing and giggling at your dear uncle's funeral?
Johnny—Gee! I was so glad it wasn't my own.
Teacher—How many kinds of force have we?
Bright Pupil—Three.
Teacher—Name them.
Bright Pupil—Bodily force, mental force and the police force.
Elmer (aged 5)—Mamma, my stomach says it's time for dinner.
Mamma—Well, dear, go and see what the clock says.
Elmer (a moment later)—The clock says my stomach is ten minutes late.
His Mother—Johnny, if you'll bring me an armful of kindling I'll give you a piece of bread and butter.
Cash Boy (who has an afternoon off)—I ain't fair to the bosses for me to be earning anything on the outside when I'm on a vacation, maw. Why don't you ask Tom?
"Have you made any good resolutions for the new year, Bobby?" asked the minister.
"Yes, sir; one," replied the little fellow.
"Ye resolved not to fight other boys."
"That's good," said the minister. "And how did you happen to make it?"
"Case," answered truthful Bobby, "I always get licked."
"Willie," said the minister, laying his hand on the little fellow's head, "what is the best book?"
"The dictionary, sir."
"Wharf isn't the Bible better?"
"No, sir. It's pretty good, though. I can stand on my tiptoes on it and reach the lam sheff. But the dictionary is better."

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.
An army officer relates this conversation overheard between two South Carolina negroes: "What you been, Scipio?" "Ah been down to Hutton Hall." "What you see dar, son?" "I see dem disappintin' guns for kill Spaniards." "What dey do, Scipio?" "Unc Quash, dey fling a ball what weigh a millen pound and lut ty thoo dey air fer fifty mile, den she drap on de gran' and roll for fifty mile mo' and den she bust and fling rocks for a week."
Rev. J. T. McFarland, pastor of the First Methodist church of Topeka, will have to face a suit for slander filed by the mayor and members of the Topeka police force. McFarland, as is his custom, read a pulpit editorial, in which he charged the police force with gambling, drinking and being in league with the criminal classes of the city. After conference with attorney Mayor Parker and the chief of police decided to sue McFarland for slander. McFarland serves the largest congregation in Kansas.
A recent decision by a Missouri court relative to the kicking propensities and total depravity of the mule recalls a decision of an Irish judge that bears a "dangerous and malicious creatures," and that no one has a right to keep them in unreasonable numbers or in an improper place. Both decisions may be set down among the curiosities of legal wisdom, with the decision that pigeons are not domestic animals, that frogs are fish and that horses are cattle. It has at least to be decided what is an unreasonable number of bees. Ireland itself has somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000 hives, yielding honey by hundreds of tons a year, and the largest bee owner in the world, who lives in California, has 6,000 hives, which are worth a handsome fortune every year.
Hector D. Mackenzie, agent of a wine company in New York, was sued on a judgment for \$25. He acknowledged that he received \$12,000 a year salary, but declared that he had to spend most of it in pushing the business of the company he represented. "In fact," he said, "I am practically a tank into which I pour the wine in order to earn the clock."
Living. Why, I know a wine agent who gets \$10,000 a year, and the largest business and paying household expenses I haven't a cent."
A western editor pays this tribute to a type which has not its fair share of song and story: "The bachelor represents the most congenial and big-hearted type of our community. His name, which he holds in public derision by a host of people, will always remain closely interwoven in the history of pioneer life. He it was who pushed out into the wild and woody west at a time when the buffalo, Indians and coyotes were lords of the prairie, and by persistent efforts and under privation and want led a heroic life by converting vast areas of the barren wilderness into fertile lands of peace and plenty. Then, without aid of feminine piety to keep vigil over his everyday acts, this sturdy empire builder remained at his post, blazing out the path of fame and introducing thrift and civilization in his wake. Like the cowboy, he is slowly passing into history, but his fame is as far-reaching as civilization, his name indelibly stamped on the pages of history, while the humble dugout with its original environments will appear in scenic pictures above the footlights of future generations."