ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1903.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Exquisite New Spring Millinery

has an individuality, a distinctive tone and style that will charm

the eastern fashion centers, as well as exclusive new productions from the deft fingers of our own American milliners.

and harmony and charm in the new productions that will bring joy to every feminine heart that desires becomingness, beauty

will take place the latter part of this week and will be an-

nounced in later issues of this paper. Prepare for it. In the meantime you cannot spend time more pleasantly or advantage-

ously than in seeing and admiring and pricing the hundreds of handsome hats gathered from the world's fashion centers and

The Great Muslin Underwear Sale.

Hayden's big New York spot cash purchase of newest and most stylish muslin underwear will be on sale Monday. The

now on display. Everything in trimmings and ornaments. "The style is in the millinery not in the prices."

Never have your eyes feasted upon such a showing of beautiful, stylish millinery as Hayden Bros, show now. Every hat

Superb and elegant creations from London, Berlin, Paris and

The new spring millinery at Hayden's has that air of buoyancy and life and beauty that fits the season. There is a grace

Hayden Bros. are now holding special sales on the advance



HAY DEN's Woman's Spring Suits, Wearing Apparel HAY DEN's and Millinery. The Fashion Center of the West is Hayden's

Hayden's efforts directed by ability, strengthened by long experience and aided by the best artists and designers in America produced that much sought individuality and exclusiveness in our garments, not to be found elsewhere in the west-not even surpassed by any other house in the country. The Hayden NAME stands for much. It represents truthful, honest, square reliable dealing.

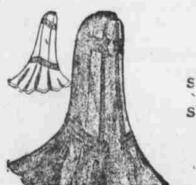
Every woman in Omaha who has examined our line of Women's Suits, Skirts and Waists tells us there is nothing to equal them in the city. We want you to

see them whether you buy or not. 200 fine sample suits, made expressly by the best tailors, for exclusive customers—no two alike—on sale at \$125, \$90, \$75, \$60, \$45, \$30 and \$25.

400 women's suits bought by our buyer in New York last week; these are the imported spring styles; beautiful creations, in every color, material and style shown in the east; nearly all silk drop, at \$15. 0, \$18.00, and \$25.00

474 women's saits with or without cotton drops; a few silk drops; in browns, blues, tans and cistors; in all the new styles; advertised in this city as bargains by other houses at \$18. Our price Monday only \$12.50.

300 suits, taffeta and satin lined jackets; perfect hang and finish; bought to sell for \$12.50. Hayden's sa e price only \$7.50.



INTERESTING NEWS FOR SKIRT BUYERS

Degginger & Aarons, 237 Market Street, Chicago, sold to us their entire surplus line of sk rts, including 700 fine sample skirts (better goods were never made). They go on sale Monday at one-half to one-third price. All told there are 2250 skirts.

400 of these beautiful skirts; none better in America than the D. & A. skirts, worth \$10.00, on sale for \$4.90. 300 D. & A. skirts made to retail for \$6.00; sale price, \$2.95. 300 D. & A. skirts, made to retail for \$5.00, for \$1.98. 50 extra fine D. & A. sample skirts, made to retail for \$15, on sale at \$7.50. 200 misses' skirts at \$1.25, \$2, \$3 each.

100 women's silk blouse jackets, for only \$5.00.

We have taken all our \$1.00 and \$1.50 wrappers, amounting in all to 38 dozen, and put them on sale Monday morning at 25c.

25 dozen women's flannel waists, that sold as high as \$5.00. Your choice Monday morning for, each, 50c.

10 dozen women's white alpaca waists that have sold for \$5.00. Monday morning for \$1.90.

200 children's dresses that sold for \$6.00, on sale for \$1.50.

From 9 until 11 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING 20 dozen women's mercerized underskirts, the regular \$1.50 quality, on sale for 29c.

25 dozen heavy cotton waists, just the thing for the present season's wear; a lot of samples sent to us by our New York buyer; they are worth \$4.00 to \$5.00; Monday morning on sale at, each, 50c. Second floor. 300 women's \$6 taffeta waists, made of Givernaud's best silks; on sale Monday morning at the extra special price of only \$2.90.



women of taste.

and fashion in millinery.

styles and at a great saving in prices to you.

greatest muslin underwear values ever offered. LOT No. 1-We will place on sale ladies' fine cambric drawers, extra umbrella ruffles of fine lawn tucked and hemstitched and embroidered trimmed, and ladies' fine cambric corset covers em-broidered and lace insertions and tucked,

and ladies' knee skirts, umbrella ruffles,

worth 50c, at NOT No. 2-One lot of ladies' fine drawels, corset covers, chemise, gowns, long skirts and knee skirts, all handsomely trimmed with fine torchon and valenciennes laces and Swiss embroidery, hemstitched lawn ruffles, goods that sold at \$1.00 each, at

Ladies' fine gowns, chemise and skirts, elabortely trimmed in the latest styles worth \$2.00, on sale at

and made of fine cambric and nainsooks, We will place on sale ladies' fine five-plece bridal suits, consisting of a gown, chem ise, corset cover, drawers and skirt-These suits are handsomely trim-med with fine valenciennes laces, fine lawn tucked ruffles and fine

insertions, worth \$15.00, on sale at

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANTS

aper by Victor Rosewater at National Municipal Ownership Convention.

NO COMPETITION IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING ership. Municipal ownership of various

All Official Investigations Have Proved Private Franchises More Coatly to the People Than Public Service.

Part L. The distinguishing feature of advancing those of ancient and medieval times, it is quasi-public corporations. In a word, what the olden city lacked most, as compared with the modern city, was those be admitted that public opinion is as yet utilities provided to facilitate social life by no means firmly crystallized. through a cheap and pientiful supply of water, light, heat, power and the means of

rapid transit and communication. In the evolution of the modern city the introduction of gas, and later of electricity. for lighting purposes, and particularly for street tilumination, has played a most important role. We can with difficulty imagine what a city like New York, for example, would be if it were to have its supply of gas and electricity suddenly and permanently cut off. We can hardly realize sleep with the setting of the sun, and that the same was true of London even up to the inhabitants of London were under an history, where he says:

First Street Lighting.

In the last year of the reign of Charles the Second, began a great change in the police of London, a change which has perhaps added as much to the happiness of the body of the people as revolutions of much greater fame. An ingenious projector named Edward Hemming, obtained letters patent conveying to him, for a term of years, the exclusive right of lighting up London. He amderiook, for a moderate of years, the exclusive right of lighting up to consideration, to place a light before every tenth door on moonless nights, from hitchaelmas to Lady day, and from 6 to 12 of the clock. Those who now see the capitol all the year round, from dusk to easy binships with a spiendor beside which the Illuminations of La Hogue and Blecheim would have looked pale, may perhaps smile to think of Hemmings lanterns, which gilmmered feebly before one house in ten during a small part of one hight in n ten during a small part of one night in hree. But such was not the feeling of his

exposition of 1878. Its introduction and adoption in this country for both private and public filumination is a matter of the last twenty years.

The application of electricity to lighting and its perfection for practical uses came at a peculiar period of our history, so far each at electricity is unicipal plants of the distribution of electricity is unicipal plants of the distribution of water had been eminently successful, while the few experiments with municipal government of water had been eminently successful, while the few experiments with municipal government of water had been eminently successful, while the few experiments with municipal government of water had been eminently successful, while the few experiments with municipal government of gas works were still the subject of lively contention. It was a period in which our municipal control is the few experiments with municipal government of experiments of the municipal plants for the distribution of gas works were attill the subject of lively contention. It was a period in which our municipal components urgently demanded to meet the needs of rapidly demanded to meet the needs of rapidly demanded to meet the needs of rapidly and growing populations. The defective cendition of the streets, the menace of their wires to life and preperty, the matter of the streets, the menace of their wires to life and preperty, the interference of their poles and equipment with fire fighting, all constitute comparisons of cost between different vitiate comparisons of cost be civilization is the increasing power of man growing populations. The defective condiover the forces of nature. The rise of the tion of legislation and the meager powers modern municipality has been made pos- reposed in our municipal corporations consible only by the subjugation of natural stituted serious obstacles to public ownerforces, preparing the way for present con- ship and the cities were, therefore, for the ditions of highly developed urban life. If most part, helpless, as well as unprepared any one thing more than another dis- to take on the new functions such as would tinguishes the great cities of today from have been required by the installation of an electric lighting plant. As a result, for to be found in the services rendered to the nearly twenty years the discussion of muinhabitants generally by their own co- nicipal ownership of electric lighting has operation through the agency of local gov- continued pro and con, and while I believe ernment or by delegation of these functions much headway has been made in the direction of arousing popular sentiment to the advantages of municipal ownership, it must

Some Settled Points.

I believe we can all agree that several important points have been definitely settled

beyond serious dispute. 1. Electric lighting is a monopolistic industry. In the early discussion of municipal ownership the principal argument on the side of the lighting corporations was that all the evils and abuses complained of would right themselves under the beneficent operation of the law of competition. If the people of any city were that Reme in its palmiest days went to dissatisfied with the character of the service rendered, or the price charged, all they had to do was to charter another electric the seventeenth century. It is said that lighting company and transfer their patronage to the one that offered the better terms. obligation from the year 1416 to hang out The history of electric lighting both here suffer a more than preportionate diminucandles at certain bours on dark nights, and abroad completely discredits this as- tion. but they never discharged their duty fully sumption. Nowhere has competition been under the statute. The impetus vice and effective. Everywhere has combination crime derives from darkness can readily been manifested. Even where competing be understood. The wonderful transforms companies were originally chartered and tion wrought by the beginning of street enfranchised, they have all been merged fighting is significantly described by into one organisation, or have divided Macaulay to the first volume of his famous | territory, completely excluding competition. It is needless to go into further details on this point. Both sides will agree that competition in electric lighting is unnecessary and undesirable, that a duplicate electric lighting service for the same territory constitutes an economic waste making necessary higher charges than would be required for a single unified plant. A potential com-

> rival electric lighting concerns is out of the question. Not a Private Business.

petition exists between electricity, gas,

gasoline and other lighting agencies,

2. Electric lighting is a public or semipublic rather than a private undertaking. with a public character. A corporation

sales of product. The point sought to be in position to monopolize the field and to nicipal monopolies of service are susceptible the experiments and experiences of the of close and systematic organization goes past without saying. Looked at from another fields measures the variations of franchise a steadily growing population, or by people whose demand for the service is increasing, the increment of profit that flows from expanding business accumulates at a rate in excess of that of increased expenses. Per centra, should the population for any reason fall away, or the demand for the product shrink, or be satisfied with substitutes, the value of the franchise would Statistical Limitations.

When we come to the comparative cost statistics we meet with many difficulties. These difficulties I have already discussed in another place (American Statistical Asso far ben at our disposal are not to be implicitly relied upon for purposes of close comparison. To undertake to figure out with precision how much, if any, advantage accrues in dollars and cents from municipal ownership as against contracts with private corporations is quite impossible from the data at our command. In the first place the comparison of contract prices by competition as a regulative force between themselves is often deceptive because the amount of lighting service varies from place to place. In our city the lamps may burn but a few hours nightly on a moonlight schedule, whereas in another they are burned all of every night. Again, the The very nature of the business invests it length of the contract period is important because in response to an advertisement for cannot be launched to go into the business | lighting bids under contracts for one, two, are as follows:

trary. What I will admit, with reference to the use of cost statistics, is that the so-called average cost is deceptive, that it is useless to seek to represent complicated processes by a single numerical figure, that cost statistics, while in themselves most in all of the groups in white comparisons. scored was that the very fact of increasing to the use of cost statistics, is that the soreturns placed a concern, once entrenched, called average cost is deceptive, that it is bar out all competitors. But the same processes by a single numerical figure, that importance no longer attaches to this thesis | cost statistics, while in themselves most because more careful analysis of the in- valuable, must be employed as a basis of dustrial organism has demonstrated it to be comparison only with the utmost care with from one point of view a mere truism and the fullest knowledge of special conditions from another simply a measure of franchise and with due allowance for the many limivalue. It has been found that the law of tations which affect their accuracy. It increasing returns does not apply exclu- must not be assumed, however, that I sively to monopolics, but is to be discerned, argue for the descrediting of cost statistics though perhaps within lesser limits, in altogether; for they embody the financial industries essentially competitive, where it experience of the various undertakings, is traccable more particularly to effective both private and municipal, and our course industrial organization. That the mu- for the future must be guided largely by

standpoint, the law of increasing returns posing array of figures contrasting public so far as it is accentuated in this and allied and private lighting plants. The officials of the census bureau have been collecting If the area supplied is occupied by data relating to electric lighting throughout the country, but their schedules have not yet been tabulated and are, thereforp, still inaccessible. When published they will doubtless supply all the materials necessary for a careful study of the con-

ditions as they exist today. Department of Labor Inquiry.

The most comprehensive inquiry into electric lighting plants that has been made with any oficial authority is that of which the results are contained in the fourteenth annual report of the commissioner of labor, being for the year 1899. In this report Commissioner Carroll D. Wright and his assistants jucceeded in gathering data for 952 plants in the United States, of which sociation Quarterly, March, 1893,) and I 320 were minicipally owned and controlled, will concede that the best figures that have while 632 were operated under private or corporate swnership.

finding a single unit to which the product Paul. The last one of these was given just the total horse-power capacity of their en- a wife, his engagement having been angines and classified all his material by corto the end of the last previous fiscal year your attention this evening to these words especially treasuring the Russian cards of frisky bathing parties, Bohemian Junch-\$10,908,99, and that in the 632 private offered up." The other minister was a examiner early loses himself in admiration plants was \$113,917,816. His final con- widower, who had remarried within a year of others from Italy, Bulgaria, Africa, The clusions expressed in the summaries bring- after his first wife's death. His friends Netherlands, Australia and the British isles, children and some of them at very early ing together by groups all the facts which and congregation thought him very expedi- and could not express a preference if he could properly be brought into comparison

in all of the groups in which comparisons could be made, except one.

6. Average price per lamp per year of arc lighting, by hours of service rendered: Taking up the price to private users, it is seen that in all of the groups except one, the average price charged per lamp per year is smaller in municipal plants than in the private ones. Comparing the columns showing the average price charged by private plants per lamp per year to the municipality, of lights furnished by municipal plants, it is seen that in all of the groups except one, the cost per lamp per year of lights furnished by municipal plants is smaller than the price charged per lamp per year by private plants to the municipality for the lights used in municipal service.

The work begun in this inquiry by the Department of Labor has been supplemented since by annual reports upon the statistics of American cities, confined, execution. Indeed, to collect souvenir however, to cities having a population of over 30,000, and including statistics, of municipal financial and other activities.

(The paper here quotes from the writer's recent article commenting on the exhibits in the last of these reports and then proceeds to take up the various arguments and assertions on which the advocates of private ownership rest their case.)

This paper, written by Victor Rosewater for the national convention on municipal ownership and public franchises held under the auspices of the Reform club of New York, will be concluded in next Sunday's

Tangled by the Text.

Two stories are told in Harper's Magazine of ministers atumbling on texts of a humorous personal application. One was a very young minister, having charge of Realizing the difficulties of handling the his first church, and preaching a series of statistics and the utter impossibility of sermons on the life and utterances of St. could be reduced, Commissioner Wright before taking his leave, and during his divided the plants into groups according to absence he expected to take unto himself nounced. After turning over the leaves of which are a trifle larger than the ordinary ticular point, and in this way Mr. Watkins responding groups. The total investment the Bible thoughtfully, he said: "I luvite United States cards. She confesses to has come into possession of a panorama in the 20 municipal plants operated was of the great spoetle, 'I am ready now to be from Moscow and Odessa, but the casual ors, eccentric musicians and remantic boattious, and on the next Sunday, when his had to.

SOUVENIR POSTAL

Utilitarian Notion Distorted Into Rather a Sentimental Aspect.

PRETTY MEMENTOS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL

Some Local Collections that Are Highly Prized by Their Owners and Which Give a Good ldes of the Fad.

It was a long, long time ago that Uncle Sam began chopping manila cardboard into oblong pieces and printing on one side of each a likeness of the head of the father of his country and the admonition, "This side

is for the address only." For a good many years Americans treated the opposite side as a more or less sacred space on which could be written with propriety only the drummer's statement, "Will be with you 27th inst., and will be grateful for any orders you can hold until then," or else Aunt Elizabeth's 2,400-word epistle, which began at the top of the card, ran down its full length, bordered it three times and was lost in an effort to

criss-cross diagonally. That, remember, was years ago. Later the Yankee found out that his cousing

across the water were making fancy affairs of their cards and went into the business himself. Now the souvenir postal card is made and used in practically every country under the sun, and with the apread of its popularity came the notion of collecting. The notion, however, is easier than its postal cards one must either travel or endear one's self to other people who travel. The postal cards are so literally and so essentially provincial, you see. A card bearing a Venice view would be at a discount with the recipient if it were mailed from London, and vice versa. There are some who deal in the cards of all countries, but their business is not flourishing. The demand always is for the card that typifies the locality of its purchase; "job lots" are

not popular. Some Collections in Omaha.

This explains why it is that so many persons have a few cards and so few many In Omsha the "collecting" vogue is practically in its infancy and large collections are scarce. There are, however at least two really notable ones, the first treasured by Miss Ella Ethel Free and the second by Mrs. S. A. McWhorter, both of whom in collecting had the convenience of extensive travel abroad.

In Miss Free's collection there are more same in size except the German cards,

nobles, and Miss Pree has one of the statute CARDS of William I before the gate of the royal palace, Pasued at the time of the unveiling upon the occosion of the hundredth anniversary of the old emperor's birth. Many others in her collection bear fine portraits of members of the reigning family in full regalia and others of their palaces and of

historic places about Berlin. Equally expensive and precious are cards earing copies of great paintings and original sketches by famous artists, some in water colors. Still others show the oldest wine cellars in Leipsic, the locale of a scene from Goethe's "Faust" and another of the castle figuring in "Tannhauser." Personally dear are cards from cafes where she has dined with friends, including some from Mary Munchoff and Issay Barmas, written at Eversvalde.

Like a Tour of Europe.

Mrs. McWhorter's collection, filling two large albums, is perhaps, more distinctly cenic, though not entirely so. A journey through the albums is almost a tour of Europe, beginning with crowded Piccadilly Circus, Regent street, Leicester square, Victoria station, the law courts in Fleet street, St. James' palace, the House of Commons and the ever-congested bridge of London. Ostend has representation to the extent of a picture of the entrance to the port, a bathing party, and the Grand hotel, the last mentioned being given life and color by delicate tinsel ropes woven dexterously about the contour of the building, and the outlines of its multitudinous windows. The Russian palaces are given a semblance of moonlight and lamplight effect by perforating the outer picture card in hundreds of places and placing under it a glowing yellow card. In the same portion of the albums are cards showing sledge races and the native Russians in many garbs, together with the palaces and the royal cannon at Moscow. The examiner then strays into Finland for a few pages, to be precipitated next to sunny France, with its historic avenues, its palaces gay with tinsel and memorable figures of the Napoleon era.

The cards most gaily colored are those from Luzerne showing the quaintly garbed peasantry. In contrast are somber ones from Siberia. The others are in such diversity as to show almost everything from an English hunting scene to the log of the steamship Minneapolis; from the memorable oints about Dresden and Leipsic to the Esquimaux village at the Buffalo exposition, and from the city hall and court house of Chicago to "Saian," Colorado's most his-

Men Not Strong on Cards.

Very few men own collections, and none own very large ones. Albert Watkins, ir., has one that atones for any weakness in quantity by its strength in diversity than 560 cards, yet each is a gem and the and galety. A college chum touring Europe diversity remarkable, though all are the made it a point to send Mr. Watking the breeziest card to be obtained at each par-

ing excursions The fad, if it be a fad, has reached the age have made excellent beginnings. Albert Cahn, jr., has quite a number, greatly three. But such was not the feeling of his cannot be launched to go into the business of supplying electricity for light and power of supplying electricity for light and the bead decorated in the supplying electricity for light and electric light and power of supplying electricity for light