

BRANDS BANKRUPT CLOTHING STOCK

Sold by A. K. Hiscock, Receiver, at Public Sale.

WE BUY CHOICE OF ENTIRE STOCK OF J. M. MERTENS & CO., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

On Sale Saturday at One-Third Value.

A Clothing Event That Shatters All Bargain Records.

BRANDEIS BOSTON STORE & SONS

Begins the Greatest Clothing Sale in our history



Here is a record breaking deal in men's suits and overcoats. The firm J. M. Mertens & Co., Syracuse, New York—known from coast to coast as manufacturers of the highest grade clothing—went to the wall. Brandeis' buyer offered a spot cash sum and secured the greatest merchandise prize in years. We offer to Omaha men tomorrow the choice of the swiftest, most durable and best clothing that ever sold at a popular price. This is an extraordinary event and to every man who needs a stylish suit or overcoat it means a rare saving chance.

Choice of J. M. Mertens & Co's Boys' \$10 and \$12

LONG PANTS SUITS

Made in late nobby styles, pretty fall patterns and worth at least double the price we ask for each suit.

Bankrupt Sale Price \$4.98

CHOICE OF ALL THE \$22.50, \$20, \$18 AND \$16.50

SUITS AND OVERCOATS AT \$9.98

The firm of Mertens & Co. made nothing but high grade men's and boys' clothing. Every garment that went from their factory was correct in point of style and careful workmanship. In this tremendous lot which we offer for sale tomorrow, there is not one suit in this lot worth less than \$16.50, most of them worth \$20 and \$18 and many are worth as high as \$22.50. Both suits and overcoats are in the latest fashion and correct weights for this winter's wear.

BANKRUPT SALE PRICE

\$9.98

Choice of J. M. Mertens & Co's \$5, \$6, \$7.50

KNEE PANTS SUITS

Made of handsome all wool fabrics, the newest styles, fashioned from the finest and most durable cloths. Extraordinary offer—

Bankrupt Sale Price \$2.98

CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT MEN APPRECIATE

House and Smoking Jackets

A present that is welcome to every man. These hand some coats made in imported yachting cloths, velvet silk, etc. Hundreds of attractive styles at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10

WINTER UNDERWEAR FOR MEN Men's 75c underwear, heavy fleece lined, 25c at. Men's fine \$1 underwear, 35c at. Men's excellent \$1.50 underwear, 69c at. Men's finest quality union suits, form-fitting, 98c to \$4

Neckwear for Gifts

The latest and newest effects in high class silks, plain colors, fancy figures, the new stripes and Persian effects, all late styles, unusual values, at

25c to \$2

Sweater Neck Mufflers Way's fine sweater neck mufflers, always popular for gifts, worth 35c each—



Holiday Gift Suspenders No Gift is More Appropriate and Welcome than a Pair of Fine Suspenders Here are fancy imported French silk webbed suspenders, with gold and silver buckles, one hundred handsome styles to choose from, all \$3 down to 50c and colors.

Christmas Gloves

Men's Dress Kid Gloves—unlined, in all the new fashionable shades, \$2-1.50-\$.91 specials at, a pair.... Men's Walking Gloves—in the new cape stock styles, late shades of tan, \$2 down to \$1 brown and oak, per pair.... Men's Lined Gloves—fur and wool lined gloves in sealskins, doeskins \$5 down to 50c and muskrat, a pair.....

Men's Hats and Caps 200 dozen high grade winter caps in fur, plush, beaver, kersey and corduroy, worth from \$1 up to \$5—special holiday sale, at 50c-98c 1.50-.93

Men's Hats and Caps

Boys' and children's caps—golf, yachting, etc. 25c to 98c Men's Winter Shirts. The newest styles in stiff bosom shirts, handsome patterns, everything that is new and stylish for winter. 98c-1.50

Lounging and Bath Robes

The Most Comfortable Garment in a Man's Wardrobe A great special purchase of men's high grade bath and lounging robes from one of New York's foremost importers. Every correct fashion and pattern is shown. These are the most attractive robes to be seen this season. An excellent buying chance for Christmas shoppers. \$2.98 up to \$15 Men's Silk Mufflers Newest effects and styles in French folds, squares, quilted mufflers \$3 down to 50c

HOUSE CONSIDERS PANAMA

Representative Hitt Defends Course of the Administration on Isthmus. RESULTS SECONDARY TO OBLIGATION If Colombia is Insured It Could Not Be Helped, as United States is Bound to Protect Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The house on convening today resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of pension bills, with Mr. Lawrence (Mass.) in the chair. Mr. Van Voorhies, rep. (G.), explained that the provisions of the bill were practically identical with those of last year's measure. Mr. Dismore, dem. (Ark.), who was recognized, took occasion to speak of the Republic of Panama. He said the republic had been established and that it exists by the power of the United States, and that without that power it could not exist. Nothing had been gained, he said, that could not be gained in a straightforward and honorable way. Mr. Dismore disavowed any purpose to impute dishonorable or improper motives to the officers of the government. Mr. Hitt said there was nothing hasty or unique in the recognition of the new republic, as it occurred five days after the promulgation of the independence of the republic. Mr. Williams (Miss.) asked if this was not the first time in South American history that the other fellow had been prevented from shooting back. Mr. Hitt replied that he had seen it stated in the press, but did not know it to be so. He said that troops could be sent to Colon only to interfere with traffic on the isthmus and that the United States is under obligation to prevent interruption of this traffic. Hitt Defends Administration. Mr. Hitt made a vigorous defense of the administration in connection with the Republic of Panama. His references to the president caused applause on the republican side. The president, said Mr. Hitt, had not been precipitate, but had waited a reasonable time. "But," he added, "he did not waste time—he never does." This utterance was loudly applauded on the republican side. He continued: Ordinarily when a ship is in port and a disturbance or insurrection occurs, we send troops to protect Americans from being killed or robbed. We have done that in France and we would do it anywhere. In the case of Panama our situation was different from any spot on earth. We had a solemn and binding engagement, which had been impressed upon us by the Colombian government, to keep that path open for sea; not to sit and suppose rebellion, but to keep the path open; and when we landed troops at Colon, their duty under the treaty was plain to let no armed men or cruise disturb the open free course of commerce or movement in the pathway across the isthmus. He continued: Good Faith and Good Luck Agree. Now, it so happened, in the course of human events, which we do not guide, but which it is believed by many an able

Providence watches and directs, that in this case our duty, in good faith under the treaty, to keep that highway open, fell in with and brought to the people of the United States owing to the rashness of a band of men who attempted to seize it. It is not in the spirit of our people. When the open hand of bounty is met by the clinched fist of malice and greed the Yankee knows how to stop that business. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, following, charged that this was the first time that this government had interfered in the domestic affairs of a South American country. He said that the minority side could not be made to make the mistake which the majority desired it to make. The democrats want a canal, he said, they wanted the Nicaraguan canal, but if they could not get the canal where they thought it ought to go, they would take it where they could get it and take it as they might get it. He thought possibly the Nicaraguan route was regarded as too great a competitor of the transcontinental railways. He said the democrats are not proud of the part this government has taken, but they must recognize a fact as a fact. Would Enforce Spooner Act. Mr. Williams said that virtually it had been confessed that if Colombia dared to land a soldier in the new-born Republic of Panama, "new-born with the birth foreseen and aided, as I believe, from Paris and from Washington, the United States will treat it as an act of war. There was one fact that could not be gotten around, and that was the manner of the birth of the new republic. Continuing, Mr. Williams said: If the democratic party and a few republicans had not begged up and found this government in the two clauses which compel us to give Cuba its freedom and independence, that would have been the end of the matter. As to the new Republic of Panama, I am satisfied that the most deliberative, long-reviewed, well-thought-out project ever completed or ever thought of since the world began is the birth of Panama and our connection with it. After some further remarks on the same line Mr. Williams closed as follows: If the president refuses to obey the plain words of the Spooner act approved by him, perhaps suggested by him; if he is going to override the law; if, after having waited a reasonable time to enter into a treaty with Colombia, he now refuses to obey the arrangement that law and procedure require; if he negotiates a treaty with Costa Rica and negotiates a treaty with Colombia, then, in God's name, hurry up your canal. Mr. Benny, dem. (N. J.); Mr. Granger, dem. (R. L.); and Mr. Capron, rep. (R. L.), also spoke. The committee arose at 4:30 p. m., reporting no conclusion, and at 4:15 p. m. the house adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Platt (Conn.), chairman of the senate committee on relations with Cuba, today introduced a resolution authorizing the printing of all the accounts of the government of Cuba during American occupation. The resolution is in accord with a request of Secretary Root, and the resolutions will cover the account of General Wood as governor general of Cuba. The resolution was referred to the committee on printing. Democratic Senators to Confer. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Gorman has called a conference of the democratic senators for tomorrow to determine on a policy regarding the Cuban reciprocity bill.

BARD OPPOSES THE TREATY

Senator from California Thinks Reciprocity with Cuba a Mistake. WOULD INJURE AMERICAN INTERESTS Says that Because United States Has Done Much for Island It is Expected to Do Too Much.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At the beginning of today's session of the senate Mr. Culberson introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the question of the right of the Republic of Panama to establish an independent government. Mr. Culberson asked for present consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Cullom suggested that it should go to the committee on foreign relations. To this Mr. Culberson objected, saying that the necessity for the determination of the point as to the character of Panama as an independent nation prior to the consideration of the treaty with that power for the construction of the proposed canal was important. Mr. Aldrich asked that the resolution lie over for a day, to which Mr. Culberson assented. Considerable time was spent in discussing the question as to the proper committee to which a report by the secretary of commerce on the matter, home in San Francisco should be referred. The report related to a complaint against the home by the British government. There were various suggestions, among others one by Mr. Gorman, that the document be printed. He took occasion to urge the printing of all such documents and complained incidentally of the difficulty he is having in getting the testimony in the Postoffice department investigation printed. Bard Opposes Cuban Treaty. The Cuban reciprocity bill was then laid before the senate, and Mr. Bard, rep. (Cal.), addressed the senate in opposition to the measure. He said that he stood alone on his side of the chamber and, while he appreciated the generosity of the measure, he believed it would long continue. He was confident, he said, in urging the proposed legislation the president is actuated by the conviction that we are in honor bound to give further aid to the Cuban people. But, while he fully respected the president's position, he could not agree with him on this subject. Indeed, he had searched in vain to discover any moral obligation on the part of the United States to do more for Cuba than has already been done. Because we have done much for Cuba we are under obligations to do more, brings no conviction to my mind, he added. Mr. Bard argued that the passage of the bill would have the effect of injuring the sugar producer of the United States, and he contended that our government is under greater obligation to protect American interests than to promote Cuban interests. He failed to see wherein the passage of the bill could promote our trade with Cuba. He did not believe our trade with Cuba could be increased by this or any other legislation until the manufacturers do

more to meet the demands of the Cuban people in respect to the character of goods supplied to them. Mr. Bard contended that the passage of the bill would be most injurious to the citrus fruit interest of his state and said that while he knew his opposition would be futile, still he would feel that he had been true to his trust if he did not state his position. Mr. McCreary, dem. (Ky.), supported the bill in his first address to the senate, which received careful attention. He referred to the splendid work done by the United States in liberating Cuba from Spanish dominion and said: "We must not mar our great record of magnanimity, of generosity, but must go on and insure to Cuba commercial prosperity and financial success." He would amend the bill so as to repeal the differential duty on sugar, and would strike out the five years' clause, but whether these amendments were adopted or not he would vote for the bill, because he believed its benefits would exceed any evils which might arise from its passage. He declared that the presentation and advocacy of this bill by republicans shows a marked advance in republican sentiment on the tariff, and referred to the Lodge bill for the removal of the duty on hides as another evidence of a growing sentiment favorable to tariff revision. "There is," he said, "a break in the ranks of the 'stand pat' republicans, and the day is breaking for the democrats who advocate tariff reform." Mr. McCreary contended that the republicans have no right to say that reciprocity is exclusively a republican doctrine, saying that Thomas Jefferson had advocated the same policy before the republican party was born, and President Pierce, who was elected on the platform of reciprocity with Canada, the best reciprocity treaty ever exchanged between nations. Moreover, Mr. Cleveland had renewed the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, and the democratic national committee of 1892 had declared for that policy. Tariff Causes Retaliation. Mr. McCreary then began a general discussion of the tariff. The surplus in the treasury, he said, is a certain indication of the necessity of a reduction of taxes. He contended that our tariff policy is of such a character as to call for retaliatory acts on the part of many principal European nations; that Germany's new tariff was meant to meet our rates, and that the trade situation between the United States and Germany was such as to arouse great apprehension. Russia and France also had followed the example set by Germany. With great retaliation and with our own products piled up in this country it would not be difficult to imagine the result. Mr. McCreary referred at some length to the agitation for a protective policy in Great Britain, which, he said, had been induced by our own tariff policy. "It," he said, "under the able and accomplished Chamberlain a law should be enacted closing the markets of that country by as high a tariff rate as our own, and if Great Britain should allow free trade with her colonies it is not difficult to see what the result would be." He closed with a declaration to the effect that the day has almost arrived when the nations of the world would cease to permit their markets to remain open to the world while the markets of this country are closed to them, and he expressed the hope that the pending bill would receive in the

senate a vote as nearly unanimous as that given it in the house of representatives. Mr. Teller asked Mr. McCreary if he thought it would ease the mind of Germany and other European countries from which the United States buys sugar to know that the United States had entered into an agreement with a country competing with them for a reduction of 20 per cent on the rate on sugar, to which Mr. McCreary replied that he was for this bill, because it makes a breach in the tariff wall. The senate, at 1:25, went into executive session and at 3:40 adjourned. RATHBONE STILL SAWING WOOD By Inquiry, Suggests Senate Committee Get Itemized Account of Santiago Expenditures. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Major E. G. Rathbone has addressed a communication to Secretary Root, inquiring if the recent request of the senate committee on relations with Cuba, to have printed the itemized account of receipts and expenditures of the military government of Cuba includes the accounts of General

Wood in Santiago from about July to December, 1898, inclusive, known as "the Wood '98 accounts." Major Rathbone stated in his letter that the attention of the senate committee on military affairs was recently called to these accounts in a written communication by one of the auditing officers of Cuba, who attempted to audit them and who characterized them as being in very bad shape. Major Rathbone adds that on November 18 he requested the committee to subpoena the ex-auditing officer above referred to. Senator Hanna has decided to request the senate committee on military affairs to subpoena General Wood to answer some of the charges made by opponents of his. The committee was expected to close its hearing December 16, but it is now believed that at least two weeks more will be required. Should General Wood be subpoenaed adjournment would be taken to give him time to return from the Philippines. Sure Aid to Long Life. Electric Bitters give an active liver, perfect digestion, healthy kidneys, regular bowels, fine appetite, or no pay. 50c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

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