

Saturday We Offer the Very Choicest Bargains in Our



Extraordinary Shoe Bargains In Saturday's Great Sale

sizes, all leathers; men's oxfords, patents, gun metal, tans and Russia calf, worth to \$3.50; sale price, pair, **\$1.98**

Boys', Youths' and Little Girls' Shoes, actually worth up to \$1.75, at **\$1.19**

The "Little Wonder" Shoes for little girls, sizes 9 to 13½—satin calf—while they last **75c**

Stetson and Crockett Shoes for men, all leathers, no better shoes made **\$5.50 and \$4.00**

Women's Oxfords, in patent calf, vel kid and gun metal, worth up to \$3.50, at **\$1.98**

Misses' and Child's Oxfords, worth up to \$1.75—while they last **\$1.00**

Women's patent kid, hand turned ankle strap pumps, worth \$3.00; Saturday **\$1.98**

White Canvas Oxfords and patent and kid slippers for children, worth up to \$1.25, at **75c and 50c**

Queen Quality and Grover Shoes and Oxfords for women, good fitters and good looking, and at a price within the reach of your pocketbook.

Ladies' Underwear

Almost astounding bargain prices Saturday.

Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers, Chemises, Drawers and Combination Suits—Worth to \$3.00; all go on Saturday at **98c**

Beautiful Muslin Underskirts, in delightful assortment of styles, values to \$4.00; on sale Saturday at **\$1.98**

Corset Covers and Drawers, worth to \$1.00; 3 lots, choice **25c 39c 49c**

Ladies' Knit Vests, values to 25c, 5c, 10c, 12½c

Knit Union Suits, all sizes, Saturday **39c**

Unusually Interesting House Furnishing Bargains

\$1.00 Decorated 50-pound Flour Cans.	49c
75c Japanned Bread Boxes.	39c
75c Japanned Steel U. S. Mail Boxes.	39c
No. 8 extra heavy Galvanized Wash Boiler.	69c
12-gallon Galvanized Garbage Cans.	98c
16-gallon Galvanized Garbage Cans.	1.25
Folding Clothes Horse, 5 feet high, 20 bars.	75c
14-quart Enamel Dishpan.	15c
Enamel Wash Basins.	5c
5 Wooden or Wire Coat Hangers.	10c
\$1.75 solid copper nickel plated Tea Kettle.	79c
Extra heavy Tin Preserving Cans, per dozen.	79c
14-inch guaranteed Lawn Mower.	\$2.75
\$8.00 Ball Bearing guaranteed Mower.	\$4.98
\$1.25 Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons.	69c
\$3.50 Western Washers.	\$2.49
\$4.00 Western Washers.	\$2.98

GREAT MILL END SALE

HAYDEN'S

THE RELIABLE STORE

\$2.50 Hand Bags 95c

The best bargains in new Hand Bags ever offered in Omaha. A full 10-inch leather covered frame, genuine seal grain leather, with fine calf lining and leather lined purse, well worth \$2.50 at **95c**

Four Specials for Saturday's Selling in Our High Grade Linen Dept.

Fine assortment Linen Huck Towels, hemmed and fringed, worth 12½c, Saturday, each **7½c**

Fine assortment of bird's-eye weave, large size Towels, heavy and absorbent, worth 19c, Saturday, each **12½c**

Fifty dozen large Sheets—size 81x90, patent weld—strong and durable, 75c values; Saturday, each **49c**

Hundred dozen Pillow Cases, two sizes, 45x36 and 42x36, good values at 16c each—Saturday, each **10c**

All Summer Goods Must Go

Marvelous Values in Women's Summer Outer Garments Monday



Several recent purchases of manufacturers' surplus stocks add greatly to the variety and attractiveness of our display. The choicest bargain offerings of the season Saturday.

100 Pretty Wash Suits, in princess, jumper and coat styles—regular values to \$8.90; on sale, choice **\$2.98**

\$25.00 and \$30.00 Wash Suits—Nearest jacket styles, in linens, reps, etc., artistically tailored, beautifully embroidered and lace trimmed; on sale at, choice **\$5.95**

White Serge Jackets, lined or unlined, values to \$15.00—on sale at **\$7.50**

Lingerie Waists, worth \$2.00—lace and insertion trimmed; on sale at **95c**

SILK UNDERSKIRT FREE—To every purchaser of one of those handsome Voile Skirts on special sale Saturday—while they last, at **\$7.50**

Read This Special Grocery Sale for Saturday, July 31st—Lay in Your Month's Supply at These Prices.

The highest patent flour made from the finest wheat, per 48 pound sack, for **\$1.05**

20 lbs. best pure cane granulated sugar, per 40 lb. bag, for **\$1.09**

10 bars best brand Laundry Soap, each, for **25c**

6 lbs. choice Japan Rice, for **25c**

7 lbs. best Rolled Breakfast Oatmeal, for **25c**

The best Pearl Sage or Tapioca, per lb., for **5c**

The best domestic Macaroni, pkg., for **5c**

Tall cans fancy Alaska Salmon 12½c

Bromangelon, Jellycorn or Jello, pkg., for **75c**

1 can Life Breakfast Corn, 8½c

Worcester Sauce, Tomato Catsup or Pickles, 10c

Condensed Milk, per can, 7½c

Best full cream White or Sweetened Condensed Milk, per can, 7½c

Corn Flakes, all kinds, pkg., 7½c

The best crisp Pretzels, per lb., 5c

The best Japan Rice, 25c

The best fancy No. 1 Creamery Butter, per lb., 25c

The best fancy No. 2 Creamery Butter, per lb., 25c

Butter, per lb., 25c

The best fancy Dairy Butter, per lb., 25c

The best full cream White or Sweetened Condensed Milk, per can, 7½c

The best full cream White or Sweetened Condensed Milk, per can, 7½c

Neufchatel Cheese, each, 3c

Large, juicy Lemons, regular price, per dozen, 20c

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Large, juicy Lemons, regular price, per dozen, 20c

Don't Forget Try HAYDEN'S First It Pays

HAYDEN'S

THE RELIABLE STORE

New Hair Goods

The latest Chignon \$1.25

Extra quality Switch .. \$1.00

Hair Roll, 24 inch, at 19c

Handkerchief Bargains

All odds and ends of our handkerchief stock to be closed Saturday in three lots, at **1c 3½c 7½c**

Extra Specials in Drug Dept.

50c size Hydrogen Peroxide 18c

100 size at 39c

2 cans best Talcum Powder for 25c

25c Chamomile, special 10c

60c Cream Ormonide with Hydrogen Peroxide 25c

35c La Parfite Face Powder, at 15c

50c Dr. L. L. Graves Tooth Powder

50c Auto Chamomile 25c

2 bars Ivory Soap for 15c

3 bars Palm Olive or Jap Rose Soap for 20c

2 bars Violet Talcum Soap, in box, regular 40c, at **18c**

Pure Imported Castile Soap, regular 25c, at **15c**

None Will Be Carried Over the seas on



Omaha's Greatest Fresh Vegetable Market.

Sweet Corn, per dozen 5c

8 bunches fresh Onions 5c

8 bunches fresh Radishes 5c

4 bunches fresh Carrots 5c

4 bunches fresh Beets 5c

3 heads fresh Cabbage 5c

3 bunches fresh Parsley 5c

1 lb. fresh Wax or Green Beans 5c

Fancy Cooking Apples, per peck 25c

2 heads fresh Leaf Lettuce 5c

Fresh Peas, per quart 5c

Large Grape Fruit, each 5c



New Millinery at Less

See the magnificent showing of Early Fall Trimmed Hat styles.

New Untrimmed Shapes, in taffeta silk and Bengallines, suitable for present and fall wear; special Saturday sale. **\$1.25 to \$2.75**

Beautiful Tailored Hats—in all the new colors and black; splendid bargains. **\$3.95 to \$15.00**

We'll give you 15 per cent to 25 per cent in price on all Millinery. It pays to Try Here First.

Hosiery and Corset Bargains

Importer's sample lines and surplus of Ladies' Fine Hose; gauze and silk lises, plain or lace effects, in all colors and black; regular **25c; 35c**

Ladies 19c Hose, in colors and black; Saturday at, **12½c**

Children's 19c Hose—Fine or heavy ribbed; on sale at **12½c**

Two Rousing Corset Specials

\$1.00 Batiste Corsets—Light weight, boned with non-rustable boning, long hip models, heavy garters front and side; choice. **69c**

75c Batiste Corsets, in long and short hip models and tape girdles, hose supporters attached; great snap at Saturday's sale price. **49c**

China Dept. Specials

Decorated Covered Dishes and Casseroles, worth 75c to \$1.50, odds and ends of stock, at **15c**

Decorated Bavaria China Cups and Saucers—on sale at, pair **10c**

Decorated Japanese Bread and Butter Plates—on sale at **5c**

Decorated Japanese Salt and Pepper Shakers; Saturday, each **2½c**

Fine Thin Blown Tumblers, 6 for **20c**

Star Cut Tumblers, bell shape; on sale at 6 for **69c**

Quart Mason Fruit Jars, dozen **45c**

Fruit Jar Rubbers, extra heavy, dozen **5c**

3-quart Crystal Water Pitchers **19c**

STRIDES IN BUTTER INDUSTRY

William E. Curtis Writes of Growth in This State.

FARMERS FIND IT PROFITABLE

Big Increase in Output Due to Fact that Income Can Be Increased on Farms Without Much Additional Labor.

"How the Butter Industry in Nebraska is Going," is the subject of an article by William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald under a Long Pine date line. The amount produced in this state is becoming steadily greater, according to the writer, who says:

Nebraska is gradually becoming a great butter state and produced 36,000,000 pounds last year. Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota are greater producers and send 100,000,000 pounds each to the market. New York, which was formerly the banner butter state, has dropped down several files, and because its dairymen are less than formerly, but because those of the western states make so much more. There are fifteen great creameries in Nebraska, owned by ten independent companies. One of them is a co-operative affair and the stock is held by the farmers, who furnish the cream to run it. Seven of these creameries are in Omaha, two at Lincoln, one at Beatrice, one at O'Neill, and the largest plant in the state, capable of producing 10,000,000 pounds of butter a day, was opened at Grand Island, June 1.

The Omaha creameries produce from 10,000 to 60,000 pounds of butter a day the year around and are increasing their product as fast as they can get additional

cream. In 1908 their output was 29,000,000 pounds, valued at \$4,500,000, while in 1907 it was 17,000,000 pounds.

The largest creamery the state has gets its cream from 60 different stations. It has 22,000 different farms—4,000 in Nebraska and the rest in Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota and Kansas. Some of the cream is shipped 700 miles. The farmers who furnish this supply have an average of only eight cows each, but are increasing them every year because they find the butter business much more profitable than any other kind of farming.

"This is naturally a corn and hog country," said Mr. Rushton, the manager of one of the creameries, "and, until recently, care that it will keep longer than any other and preserve its sweetness in any climate. The contents of a tin will melt and harden again and again several times without injury. But it requires a great deal of care and labor to make butter for the tropics, and most of the American manufacturers think it does not pay."

Shipped All Over Country.

Nebraska butter is shipped all over the United States, but very little is exported to foreign countries. For the export trade butter has to be put up with special care and there are creameries in Iowa with this as a specialty of it. There is an establishment at Monticello, in that state, which does nothing but put butter up in tin cans for sale in the tropics. It competes successfully with the Danish butter, which had a monopoly of the tropical trade until the Monticello people entered the field. The Danish butter is manufactured with such care that it will keep longer than any other and preserve its sweetness in any climate. The contents of a tin will melt and harden again and again several times without injury. But it requires a great deal of care and labor to make butter for the tropics, and most of the American manufacturers think it does not pay."

The dairy business in Nebraska is con-

ducted quite differently from that in other states. Formerly the farmer's wife skimmed and churned her milk by hand at home and traded it at the country store for sugar, coffee, tea or dry goods at the rate of 12 or 15 cents a pound. Next came the neighborhood dairy, where the milk was hauled every morning and every night, "set" in large pans, skimmed by hand and churned by machinery, while the skimmed milk was fed to a penful of hogs or calves in the back yard. These neighborhood creameries were usually co-operative, and each contributor received credit on the books for the amount of milk he delivered daily. They have been very much improved by the invention of the "separator," which, by the turning of a crank, will extract the butter fat from the milk in a very few minutes. In Illinois, Wisconsin and in the older states farmers usually bring in their milk by wagon twice a day, pass it through the separator, receive credit for the butter fat and haul the skimmed milk in the same cans back to the farm to feed their calves and hogs. There is a settlement every month for the cream delivered.

Farmers Do Own Separators.

In Nebraska the distances are so much longer and the settlements so much farther apart that a different system has been adopted and "centralized" butter making is the rule. The "centralizers," as they call the big creameries I have mentioned, receive cream by rail on every train, it being picked up from station to station and carried in a baggage car. The farmers have their own separators and extract the butter fat immediately after milking. The skimmed milk is fed to the calves and hogs and the cream is put in ten-gallon cans and hauled to the nearest railway station, where the agents of the creamery are waiting to value the cream by the Babcock test—by the application of sulphuric acid to a small sample, which liberates the oil from the casein or curd and enables the inspector to estimate the proportion of butter fat in the cream.

The total delivery is then weighed and the farmer receives either cash or a ticket, which is as good as cash at any of the stores or banks. Thus he practically does a cash business, and usually gets his money for his cream within three hours after every milking. No producer in any other occupation receives his returns so promptly.

Those who are situated at a long distance from a railway station do not deliver more than twice a week, for butter fat will keep three or four days without deteriorating after it has been separated from the milk. That is the great advantage of the system, because farmers who formerly came to

town seven times a week with milk need come only twice now with cream. This is a very large saving in time and the labor of assembling. The hand separator has thus revolutionized the business and has made dairying possible in communities where the farmers are widely scattered. And it has made skimmed milk worth 30 cents a hundred pounds for feeding calves and pigs where it was formerly worth not more than 10 cents at the creamery.

Creameries Work Together.

The creamery companies work together to a certain extent in dividing territory, regulating the trade, fixing prices and other details of the business to promote economy and prevent confusion, although there is no trust or common interest. Each dairy company owns its own cans, which can be identified by the color of the tops, some of which are painted green, others yellow, red, blue, black, so that they can be identified at a distance. Every train coming into Omaha carries a carload of them. A car holds 900 or more cans, and the wagons of the creameries are always awaiting their arrival. The cans are sent back to the stations by the return trains and the farmers pick up the empties when they bring in their cream.

This system is beginning to revolutionize farming in Nebraska, where a lack of labor has been the great drawback in the cultivation of the soil. Cows can be pastured upon a small range near home, an average of ten acres per head, and kept over winter on alfalfa, which grows luxuriantly even in the dry belt, and calves and hogs can be fattened as a by-product. There are now three times as many farmers shipping cream as there were in 1903, and the output of the creameries is more than three times as great.

In 1903 the total amount of butter produced in Nebraska was 11,000,000 pounds, and, as I have already told you, the total for 1908 was 36,000,000 pounds, while the price of butter has increased nearly 30 cents a pound during that period.

The farmer receives 24 cents a pound for his butter fat because of the "centralizer," where he used to realize only 8 or 10 cents a pound under the old method. A good cow, which cost him \$40, will good 450 pounds of milk, or 150 pounds of butter fat, which is worth 36 per cent, or \$54. The manure 3—a total of \$57. The cow cost him \$40, and the calf in addition. His butter fat is kept for raising or sold for \$1.00 per pound. Cost of keeping a cow 18-25 a year, which, calling the calf worth \$6, makes the net return \$30 for each cow.

The state board of agriculture estimates that a well-bred cow ought to produce from \$20 to \$30 profit per year, and in the bulletin of instruction it impresses upon the farmers the advantage of getting the

very best breeds, for "one good cow will bring as much net profit as thirty-five poor cows, and ten good cows as much as 250 poor ones." It costs just as much time and labor to take care of a poor cow as a good one, and it is an axiom that the less the "critter" is worth the larger amount of food it will consume.

Kansas and Missouri and other states are far ahead of Nebraska in the production of eggs and poultry, but this state is increasing annually. The farmers are learning the poultry business, just as they are learning how to get more cream for the same labor and investment. You must remember that until recently Nebraska was almost exclusively a cattle state and sent its products to the stockyards instead of the grocery stores, but as the territory becomes more thickly settled and beef cattle are driven further west and the old-fashioned kind of farming prevails, I am kept posted about such things, that three years ago there was not a single man in the state who gave his entire attention to raising poultry and eggs, whereas now there are several hundred and the feature of farming is getting to be more and more a business throughout the state.

The eggs and live chickens are brought to town and sold to local merchants, who act as middlemen and agents for the packing companies, the cold storage companies and commission houses which deal in such things. The wholesale dealers send out postal cards once a week offering prices for the next week or ten days. The country merchant ships both eggs and poultry in his own crates to central stations, where the eggs are tested and graded and either forwarded to city commission merchants or cold storage warehouses to be kept for winter. Some of the wholesale dealers have their own cold storage, but most of them patronize the general warehouses, the receipts covering insurance, but unlike grain, the identity of each package is preserved; that is, the depositor gets his own eggs and chickens when he calls for them.

We used to think that 12 cents a dozen was a high price for eggs at a city grocery, but they are now bringing from 16 to 20 cents a dozen at the country stores throughout Nebraska in exchange for trade, and have not been lower than 15 cents a dozen at wholesale in the Omaha market for five years. At this rate one would think that the farmers would go into the business even more largely than at present, because the demand is unlimited.

A peculiar product of Nebraska is seed corn, and the bulletin of the state board of agriculture asserts that 40 per cent of all the seed corn planted in this country comes from this state, where it is raised

with the greatest care on scientific principles, just as it is upon some of the great farms in Illinois. Large quantities of alfalfa seed are raised in this state also for sale through the regular dealers throughout the prairie and mountain states and the Pacific slopes. A great deal is shipped to Mexico, and thereby the farmers of Nebraska can properly boast of the influence they exercise indirectly upon the prosperity of the rest of the continent.

In central and western Nebraska, beyond the Elkhorn valley, are large tracts of uncultivated land among the sand hills which is sold at much lower prices than that in other parts of the state because its value is not appreciated. In this section farming is combined with ranching. The valleys contain rich soil which will produce good crops of all the staples, and particularly alfalfa, while the sand hills produce nutritious grasses that are suitable for horses, cattle and other stock. Some of the most successful illustrations of dry farming can be found in that belt.

TELL IT TO THE JUDGE, SAYS

SPORT FRANKLIN'S FOLKS

Young Man from Philadelphia Goes Over the High Spots and Hits Bumpers.

Julian Franklin, arrested on July 26 for attempting to beat his bill at the Hotel hotel, will probably have to go to Louisville, Ky., to answer to the charge of obtaining money under false pretense.

N. F. Warren, a detective from Louisville, arrived in Omaha Friday morning and identified Franklin as the man wanted in his city. The detective went from here to Lincoln to secure requisition papers for the return of Franklin.

When placed under arrest here Franklin claimed he did not intend to beat his hotel bill and that he was just in a little bad luck. He said he came of wealthy parents in Philadelphia and that they would help him out. He was given a chance to notify them, but, so far, they have not come forth with any aid for Julian and he will have to tell his tale to a Louisville court.

PAVING OF CITY STREETS

WILL START IN SEPTEMBER

Red Tape Will Consume Over Six Weeks and Hold Back Work for That Length of Time.

Paving of the twenty streets, on which bids were received by the council Tuesday evening, will not begin until about the middle of September. City Engineer Craig has tabulated the

bids and will return this tabulation to the council at its next meeting. The low bids on each kind of pavement for each street will then be advertised. Property owners will then have twenty days from the date of the first publication to decide what kind of pavement they want. At the expiration of this time contracts will have to be introduced, passed and approved, contracts drawn and approved and bonds approved.

The necessary amount of "red tape" takes time, and City Clerk Butler is authority for the statement that paving work can not possibly begin inside of six weeks.

A Fortunate Texas.

E. W. Goodloe, Dallas, Tex., found a sure cure for malaria and biliousness. Dr. King's New Life Pills. 50c. Sold by Reiter Drug Co.

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