

HAYDEN'S

High Grade Wash Goods Dept. Specials for Monday

French Batiste, 40 inches wide, with bordered effects, good patterns and colors, at yard **25c**
 French Batiste, Lawns and Flaxon, plain and borders, good assortment of colors and patterns, yard **15c**
 French and Scotch Gingham, Egyptian Tissues, good patterns, at, per yard **25c**
 Scotch Gingham, 32 inches wide, all colors, at, per yard **15c**
 Flaxon, printed, good assortment, always sold at 15c, at, yard **10c**
 Silk striped Voiles, Marquettes, plain and colored, at, yard **50c**
 Silk Mixed Goods, all colors and good patterns, regular 50c quality, at, per yard **35c**
 Plain Silk Mixed Goods, all colors, at, per yard **25c**
 Poplins, 27 inches wide, in all colors, at, per yard **25c**

High Grade White Goods Dept

Luna Lawn, 32 inches wide, at per yard **39c 25c and 19c**
 Persian Lawns, 32 inches wide, a good quality, at, yard **19c**
 Mercerized Batiste, good soft finish, always sold 50c a yard, at, per yard **35c**
 Flaxon, fancy stripes, at, per yard **39c 25c and 19c**
 Sheer barred Waisting, a good seller at 45c, at, yard **30c**
 St. Gall Swisses and Embroidered Mulls, 32 inches wide, in dots and figures, at yard **75c 65c 50c and 35c**
 Dimities, in checks and stripes, 32 inches wide, 39c quality, for 29c
 Striped Madras, one yard wide, always sold at 50c, Monday, at, per yard **35c**
 Indian Head, Linen, Finished goods, at, yard **19c 15c 12c and 9c**
 Dress Linens, in all colors, 39c quality, at, per yard **25c**

Hardware Dept.

Monday's hardware sale is a record breaker for bargains; every article selected means a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent.

18 inch adjustable Screen for **15c**
 24 inch adjustable Screen for **25c**
 Green Screen Door, any size **89c**
 Oiled Screen Door, any size **1.19**
 Child's Floral Set, hoe, spade and rake, for **6c**
 Lawn Rake, 24 tooth, at **19c**
 Mrs. Pott's Irons, for **79c**
 Reliable Asbestos Irons **1.25**
 6 foot Shirt Board for **69c**
 100 feet triple galvanized Clothes Line, for **20c**
 Gas Catcher, for **1.50**
 16 gallon Garbage Can, worth **1.50**, for **98c**
SPECIAL—Broom, worth **35c 19c**

Try HAYDEN'S First

June Sales Here Mean Not Only Savings---But Satisfaction

Three Rousing Embroidery Bargains Monday

Beautiful 18-inch Swiss Embroidered Flouncings, Corset Cover Embroideries, Gallons, Bands and Insertings—Full case of fine new goods, values to 50c; Monday, per yard, at **25c**
 Handsome Embroidered Skirt Flouncings—45-inch wide, in floral, shadow and openwork designs, regular \$2.00 a yard values, in Monday's sale, per yard, at **78c**
 Loom End Strips, at yard **5c 7c 10c 15c and 19c**
 Thousands of yards of embroideries in 5 and 6 yard strips, mill remnants of loom ends, from 3 to 18 inches wide, on sale Monday, at about half the actual retail worth. See them.
\$2.00 ALL-OVER LACES—Net Top, Irish Crochet and Venetian All-Overs, at, per yard **98c**
 A splendid assortment of rich new patterns in either white or cream, greatest All-Over Lace Snap of the season.

75c and \$1.00 All Silk Foulards and Messalines 38c

Several hundred yards of beautiful Foulards and Messalines, in dots and small figures, good line of colors, navy, brown, reseda, grey, tan, myrtle, black and white, etc.; strictly all silk; on sale Monday, yard, **38c**
 26 and 36-in. all Silk Pongee—
 75c and \$1.00 yard values best summer silk for coats and Dresses **55c and 75c**
 \$1.25 Black Silk Messalines, 36-inch wide, per yard, at, **89c**
 \$1.25 Black Peau de Soie, 36-inch wide, per yard, at, **89c**
 27-in. Imported Wash Silks—1 yard quality, in light colors, beautiful for summer waists, on sale, at, yard **59c**
 For \$1.25 Black Dress Taffetas, 36-inch wide.
 For \$1.25 Black Satin de Chine, 36-inch wide.

Everything for the Home Furnisher

FURNITURE **RUGS & CARPETS**

Draperies and Curtains of all kinds. Most complete assortment, best values in Omaha.

Matchless Lace Curtains—A magnificent line of beautiful designs, yard **\$4.95 to \$20**
 Brussels Net Curtains—In all over lace designs, with beautiful borders, at from **\$3.98 to \$30.00**
 Zion City Cable Net Curtains—64-inch wide, in ecru or white, at from per pair **\$3.25 to \$7.00**
 Couch Covers—All colors, full size, priced at **\$1.25 to \$6**
 Screens and Shirt Waist Boxes—Assortment and values that you'll not find duplicated at **\$2.25 to \$15.00**
 Scores of Special Bargains Offerings in Both Furniture and Rugs, all the Week. Remember it costs you nothing to look and we know that comparison of qualities and prices will be in our favor. Let us save you money on Housefurnishings.

Nottingham Lace Curtains—Pretty patterns in white or ecru, at **75c to 2.98**
 Rope Portieres—All colors and styles, priced at **98c to \$10**
 Scrim Curtains—For double doors, all colors, on sale Monday, at **\$1.75**
 Madras for Curtains—48-inch wide, in white or cream, shown Monday, per yard—
 at **39c to 75c**
 Assortment and values that you'll not find duplicated at **\$2.25 to \$15.00**

Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Cases, in High Grade Linen Dept.

Full size Hemmed and Fringed Bed Spreads, with cut corners, worth \$2.50, each **\$1.50**
 Large size heavy weight, knotted and fringed Bed Spreads, worth \$3.00, at, each **\$2.25**
 Large size imported Marseilles hemmed Bed Spreads, assorted patterns, worth \$4.00, at **\$2.50**
 Extra large imported Marseilles Bed Spreads, scalloped with cut corners, worth \$7.00, each **\$4.50**
 Special imported Marseilles Bed Spreads, grand assortment of designs, worth \$10.00, each **\$5.00**
 Heavy weight 54 inch Table Padding, worth 39c yard, at, yard **25c**

June Sale of Dress Goods

\$1.00 to \$2.50 Yard Values in Three Lots, at 49c, 80c and \$1.40—All odd pieces from our immense stock of wool dress goods, must move quickly and we offer you for Monday, plain and fancy weaves in great assortment, in semi-rough homespun, grey and thin stripe suitings, serges, tropical suitings, etc.; a general clean-up at 3 prices, per yard, at **49c, 80c and \$1.49**
 Perfect Fit, Workmanship and Satisfaction, Has Spelled Success For Us in Our Ready-to-Wear, Made to Measure Skirt Business—It's been good from the start, it has grown in volume each week, each day, for every skirt we make, makes us a friend and every friend sends other friends; will make you a skirt to measure Monday, from any of those handsome summer weight, plain and novelty English Mohairs, materials furnished, at, **\$4.95 and \$6.95**
 Every Skirt strictly made to order, fit and workmanship guaranteed or your money refunded. See the samples.

Some Wonderful Bargains Monday in Our June Clearance of Tailored Suits

If you've waited, now's the time to buy, with a certainty of a price saving of at least Half. If you've already bought, another suit is always desirable and you'll find these bargains irresistible.

Tailored Suits—That sold at \$30.00, \$40.00 and even \$45.00, at **\$15.00**
Tailored Suits—That sold at \$25.00 and \$30.00, on sale at **\$12.50**
200 Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits—That sold at \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00, all go in one lot, choice, at **\$7.50**
 Never before have we been in a position to offer you such values in Summer Dresses right at the beginning of the season. Several fortunate purchases has placed us in position to offer two matchless special bargains, Monday.

Beautiful Summer Dresses—In white and colored lawns and lingerie, trimmed with laces and embroideries, 25 different styles to select from, made to sell up to \$15.00; choice, Monday, at **\$6.95**
125 Beautiful Silk Dresses—All samples, very newest styles, colorings and weaves; dresses in the lot worth up to \$35.00; choicest bargains ever, at **\$14.90**
A Swell New Line of Pongee and Rajah Tailored Suits—In natural color, best values in Omaha—
 at **\$35, \$30, \$25 and \$20.00**
Linen and Rep Wash Skirts—In all newest summer styles shown, at **\$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.95**
Princess Slips—Colors and white, worth to \$4.00, at **\$1.95**
Jap Silk Waists—Worth to \$4.00, pretty styles, at, **\$1.95**
Children's Wash Dresses—White and colors, all sizes, values to \$2.00, at **.98c**



Flour Has Taken Another Jump Up

The best Soda Crackers, per lb. **60c**
 The best Crisp Pretzels, per lb. **50c**
 Brooming, Jelly-on or Jell-O, per lb. **45c**
 Grape-Nuts, pkg. **45c**
 Corn Flakes, pkg. **61c**
 Oil or Mustard, per can. **10c**
 1 lb. pkg. Golden Rod Macaroni **10c**
 1 lb. pkg. Corn Starch **4c**
 16 ounce can Condensed Milk **75c**
Special Sale Monday, per 48 lb. sack
 at **\$1.15**
 20 lb. best Granulated Sugar **\$1.00**
 19 bars Best Elm All of Diamond Soap **25c**
 10 lb. best Rolled Breakfast Oatmeal for **25c**
 10 lb. best White or Yellow Cornmeal for **25c**
 7 lbs. Bull Brand Butter **25c**
 Fancy Full Cream Cheese, lb. **15c**

HAYDEN'S

Special Inducements in Our High Grade Linen Department Monday

Extra Large Cream or White Oriental Turkish Towels, double twisted thread, worth 50c, each **29c**
 Fringed and hemmed, large size cream and white Turkish Towels, worth 39c, each **25c**
 Large size Hemstitched Satin Damask Towels, assorted patterns, worth 29c, each **19c**
 Heavy weight cream Turkish Bath Towels, good size, worth easily 19c, at, each **12c**
 Hemstitched Huck Towels, large size plain white or colored borders, worth 17 1/2c each **10c**
 Grand assortment Linen Barnsley Glass and Huck Towelings, usually sells for 15c, at, yard **10c**

Domestics, Wide Sheetings, Muslins, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Wash Goods, Towels, Toweling, Beddings, Etc., at Much Below the Present Market Prices

Roachdale, the well known brand of wide sheeting, 9-4 bleached, at, per yard **18 1/2c**
 9-4 Lockwood, genuine article, bleached, at, per yard **20 1/2c**
 Hunter's choice, 10c value, at, 5c
 Clover, 1 1/2 value, bleached, at, 7c
 Berkeley, No. 60, Cambrie **10c**
 Lawnsdale Cambrie, at, yard **10c**
 7 1/2c Unbleached Muslin, at, yard **5c**

SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS

80c Sheets, 81x90, at **69c**
 75c Sheets, 81x90, at **58c**
 69c Sheets, 72x90, at **55c**
 59c Sheets, 72x90, at **48c**
 50c Sheets, 72x90, at **39c**
 All 25c Pillow Slips, at **20c**
 All 20c Pillow Slips, at **16 1/2c**
 All 18c Pillow Slips, at **15c**
 All 15c Pillow Slips, at **12 1/2c**
 All 12 1/2c Pillow Slips, at **9 1/2c**
 We will sell a 25c Bath Towel **19c**
 We will sell a 20c Bath Towel **15c**
 We will sell a 15c Bath Towel **10c**
 We will sell a 12 1/2c Bath Towel for **8 1/2c**
 We will sell a 10c Bath Towel **7 1/2c**
 We will sell a 7 1/2c Bath Towel **5c**

WASH GOODS

All New, Neat Patterns.

Batiste, **10c 7 1/2c and 5c**
 Organdies, at **7 1/2c and 5c**
 Foulards, 15c values, at **10c**
 25c White Princess **10c**
 25c Plain White Goods, at **7 1/2c**
 25c Frances White, at **7c**
 Apron Checks, 7 1/2c value, at, **5c**
 6 per cent off on all design cloth of regular price.
 \$1.50 Cotton Blankets, at, **98c**
 \$1.50 Comforters, at, **98c**
 50 dozen \$2.50 Bed Spreads, **\$1.48**
 50 dozen \$1.50 Bedspreads, **\$1.29**
 50 dozen \$1.90 Bedspreads, **\$1.19**
 20,000 yards of Mill Ends from the mills at about one-half price.

Try HAYDEN'S First

Plan Now for Planting Perennials in Fall

It is a delightful thing for the home to have a procession of beauty from early spring till the hard frosts of autumn. On account of the winter drought which prevails in Kansas and Nebraska and other portions of the west, it will not do to plant trees and shrubs in the fall unless we except the lilac, which is one of our hardiest ornamentals. The practice, which succeeds so well in the milder climate of the east has been discarded with us.

With perennials, however, it is different. Their tops always die down in the fall, while the roots survive. Here at the Experiment station at York, we have never found a raspberry which did not kill to the ground while the roots were in the soil. If possible, we always plant perennials in the fall and seldom lose a plant.

Poppies.
 If you note the structure of the roots you will find the buds which are to produce the next year's foliage and flowers are perfectly formed the last of August. In September we commence to plant. In the tops are green, mow them off and then dig and divide the roots. Some of those may be very brittle and snap like pipe stems when handled. Let them dry a half a day and wait a little, which will toughen them so you can cut them up in safety. Then you can put them in water or plant in moist earth and you restore them to plumpness again. Often among valuable sorts there is great loss in cutting up when freshly dug. You need a bud with a root to make a success. With them and you can divide with perfect safety. Dealers will often dry them a little to prevent the roots from breaking while being packed and then use moist material to restore them on the way. You plant the root while the bud is young, and tough, and immediately it will throw out tiny rootlets which, by September, will be as long as your finger. It is preparing for the early spring push.

Now watch. In October the bud has grown and is getting more tender. In November it has become more so and must be handled with care. In the spring they begin to grow at a very low temperature, and the bud is easily damaged. Dealers in saving roots for spring sales must keep them, partly dry, in cold storage so as to retard their growth. Thus kept back we can plant as late as the first of June and they will live and perhaps you will have a few blossoms. But the best time is September and October. You seldom lose a peony, on account of their extreme hardiness. In planting put them in slanting. If you put them in straight the earth may settle away and the bud punches its way out to be damaged by the winter. Put them in at an angle of 45 degrees and they will settle with the earth. Have the ground in good condition and put the buds two or three inches below the surface. You should not lose a plant in a hundred.

Lilies.
 These charming flowers of ethereal beauty are more and more coming into favor. We keep over 100 kinds at this station and it is a delight to see the marvelous colors and wonderful tracery of the delicate tints interwoven with matchless skill. Next to the peony they are extremely hardy. They multiply with great rapidity. We have divided thirty from one plant in two years. Get a few of choice kinds and you will soon have splendid masses of color. We have kept the plants in moss in boxes six months at a time and then planted them when well started without losing any. They do best when planted in August or September. We have planted them successfully after blooming in July. Some times they are planted very late just before freezing. Again, early spring is a good time. At the north, they should be planted in good season and then they should be mulched. Put the roots about two or three inches below the surface. Of course, the ground should be well pulverized and moist.

Oriental Poppies.
 These are perennials, bearing flowers from the same root for twenty years. A large bed in full bloom is one of the most striking things in floriculture. It is a blaze of splendor—a miniature sea of fire. The great flowers are from six to nine inches in diameter and inside is some of nature's finest handiwork all done up in a delicate condition in July and August and you think they are dying when they are only going to sleep. They should be planted in August or September when you will probably save every one. The root is shaped like a parsnip. It increases with age and then subdivides. If you wait till spring the outer skin slips from the root and you do well if you save 25 per cent. Plant in August and the plant immediately begins to grow and furnishes quite a tuft of foliage which covers the root for winter.

Delphiniums.
 These prove to be very attractive. In the main they carry all the shades of blue, besides the pure white and the yellow. The latter, however, is not perfectly hardy. These should be planted in October and November, or very early in the spring. At their best you see great branching plants, sometimes six feet tall, miniature trees, overwhelmed with superb blossoms. Many new kinds are being produced. Burbanks and Boston mixed seem to be among the best.

Phlox.
 Are also very hardy. A gentleman procured some in the fall and not being ready to plant them just then, he threw a board over them and forgot all about them until spring, when he took up the board and found them in good condition. He planted them with no loss. October and November are good months for planting them. They do not often mulch, and seldom lose a plant. Farther north it is well to cover them. Here the ground seldom heaves. Some times we hoe dirt over them in the fall and remove it in the spring. The nurseryman often has orders for them in

Kitchen Solves the Problem

where every housekeeper knows light is needed—on the wall directly over the sink, and on the ceiling between the table and the stove. There is no labor and dirt-making coal range in the room, nor any unsightly water boiler and heater. The latter are in the basement, the boiler being connected with the heating plant in winter. All cooking is done with a gas range and fireless cooker. There is a completely equipped laundry in the basement. The kitchen chimney is used only for ventilation; the hood and large register help carry away all cooking odors before they are allowed to diffuse through the room.

All these improvements contribute to the attractiveness of the kitchen, but the point in which it differs from most architect-planned kitchens is in arrangement. Note carefully the position of every piece of furniture. The refrigerator and general stores are in the cold pantry. Within the ice man, grocery man, nor butcher enters the kitchen, but they make all their deliveries through a half door at the left of the refrigerator.

One of the greatest conveniences is the slide opening between the kitchen and the dining room, just between the upper and lower cupboards. In the dining room is a built-in china cabinet with leaded glass doors, corresponding to the cupboards in the kitchen. Through the slide opening come all the dishes from the dining room that receive the food; back again through the slide opening they are carried to the kitchen to be washed, arriving near the sink; then when they are washed and wiped, without moving at all, the housekeeper places them through it, ready to be replaced in the dining room cabinet. This opening might properly be called the steersaver. Both the architect and contractor were disposed to consider this a fussy, woman-like contrivance, but up to date there have not been recorded any but enthusiastic signs of approval from women who have seen it.

The sink is set six inches higher than they are ordinarily placed, for the prevention of bending backaches, but it came near requiring police supervision to get the plumber to place it so high. He had "never done it before," and to the average workman, that is an unanswerable argument.

If this kitchen proves anything, it proves that by thoughtful arrangement and planning, a kitchen can be made as neat in appearance and as attractive as any room in the house; that the preparation of food can be put on a basis where it will be enjoyed as much as performing experiments in a college laboratory; and last, but not least, it should prove to any woman that she is losing a rare opportunity if she leaves the planning of any detail of the kitchen in her new home to an architect to whom such details are not of vital importance.—Country Life in America.

Why New Creeds Are Popular.
 Bishop Mallie, apropos of the queer death rate and well-earned reputation of a "city of homes" is a good asset for a community.

Democracy itself seems to be an obstacle to sanitary progress. It is in those cities where there are miles and miles of small houses owned by working men in which there is the greatest difficulty in meeting

Partnership of Dirt and Disease

BY LAWRENCE VEILLER, Secretary and Director National Housing Association.

Dirt and disease have gone hand in hand too long. As modern surgery owes its rapid strides to the banishment of dirt from the operating room, so modern medicine is to come into its own through the banishment of dirt from our communal life. The slum, the mother of disease, is doomed. From ocean to ocean there is a newly awakened perception of our inherent right to decent conditions of living.

We have paid dear for our slums and have given hostages to fortune, leaving a heavy debt for posterity. No one has attempted to estimate the cost to the nation of our bad housing conditions, because it is impossible. Who can say how many of the industrially inefficient are so because of lowered physical vitality caused by disadvantageous living conditions? Despite our vaunted civilization, our material prosperity, our diffusion of education, our greatly increased culture, we are still in some respects "barbarous America."

In most of our cities we are still in that rudimentary state of sanitary knowledge where we know no better than to surround ourselves with the vilest elements of human waste which we allow to remain about the homes of the poor, turning living places into disease factories. We still suffer to remain even in crowded quarters of our cities, thousands of vile privies, vaults, sinks, cesspools and outdoor closets. "Baltimore has 7,000 earth closets and is only now installing a system of public sewers. St. Louis can still show 12,000 privy vaults. Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Nashville, Birmingham, all have to admit the presence of the ancient evils. Hardly a city in America is free from this blight.

Just because these evils have been removed from our immediate sight we have foolishly fancied ourselves secure. But the "mighty miasmic breath blown from the slums" penetrates to all parts of the town. The effect upon health is direct and intimate. To the debilitating influence of the noxious odors in the hot summer weather may be traced much of the illness of the poor. Myriads of flies feed on the contents of the vaults and then proceed to infect the food supply in the neighboring stores.

Few cities have dealt effectively with this situation, but we are passing beyond the stage where the representative men deprecate the discussion of these conditions on the ground that it is "bad business." For seeing men realize that a low death rate and a well-earned reputation as a "city of homes" is a good asset for a community.

Democracy itself seems to be an obstacle to sanitary progress. It is in those cities where there are miles and miles of small houses owned by working men in which there is the greatest difficulty in meeting health needs. A low tax rate becomes in them a fetter, and every public expenditure is scrutinized, not on the ground that public officials are loath to take any action that imposes upon the electorate additional expense.

The false cry for "economy" which is so popular, and which is usually a cry for false economy, threatens to set back most of the sanitary progress that has been made. It is due largely to these conditions that we have in no city dealt effectively with our alley problem. The alley is both a blessing and a curse. As a means of letting light and air into the interior of city blocks it is a gain, but generally it is an evil. As a minor street hidden away the alley becomes the dumping ground for the cast-off material of humanity. The privies are generally close to it and surface drainage covers the alley with slime. Often it is the sole outlook upon life that the poor get from the windows of their homes.

The alley must be treated as a street. It must be paved, it must be cleaned, it must be policed and not left to the care of the abutting property owners. The city must assume official responsibility for it.

Tuberculosis is thought to be about to vanish, but sober vision indicates that it will be years before we see it disappear. It must be eradicated by the use of clean, unventilated rooms, and that the germs cannot live in strong sunlight; yet in how few cities is the speculative builder restrained from adding new dark rooms. In growing western cities, where space is plentiful and land cheap, new tenement houses are built with half the rooms dark.

In no city have we progressed so far as to prohibit dwellings and public buildings rooms without direct outside light and air.

It seems premature, therefore, to talk of establishing "garden cities" and "zone systems." These ideas must wait until we can bring ourselves to attend to the elementary principles of sanitation and community living. It is as if the doctor attending a patient desperately ill with typhoid were to concern himself before the crisis had passed with the patient's diet during the convalescent stage.

Underlying all of these evils is our failure to develop sanitary inspection as a vital adjunct of municipal administration. In most cities it is still unexplored territory. With two exceptions, New York and Chicago, no city in America has as yet evolved a system of inspection worthy of the name. In practically all our health departments we piously await as we did years ago, citizens' complaints, assuming that by attending to these we shall have done all that is needed. With the mass of our working population made up more and more of the peasantry of Europe, ignorant of our language and customs and living in foreign "colonies" we can no longer look to such methods for discovering and remedying sanitary evils whatever may have been the case when we were a homogeneous nation of American citizens.

Many of the poor in our large cities do not know that there is a board of health.

Eat What You Will; Food Makes Not Fat

It is a mistaken theory that food makes fat. It is not the food you eat but the way it is digested that makes fat. Your system produces digested juices that you use for good food to burn for fuel and fat. Stop those juices from being made by your body and you stop making fat. The famous Marmola prescription which has created so much comment in our cities has been prepared in tablet form for the convenience of those who do not desire to take liquid prescriptions. These little tablets when taken after meals stop the juices from working the stomach stop the fat from being made and at once your body gives you just what it wants and only what it needs. This is the secret of Marmola's tablets. They reduce the fat that is now on your person and they will not return if you eat early or late, or worry. You may eat early or late, you may sit still or run about, it will not make any difference. Just put a tablet in your purse or your pocket when you go out to dinner. After each meal take one of the Marmola tablets and just assured that the meal will not harm you or make you grow more stout. There will be no large wrinkles after your fat has fled. Your skin will be smooth and regular. Your little tablets are sold at every drug store, or if your modesty will not permit, you get them at your druggist's who may order a package from the makers, The Marmola Company, 621 Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The price per large case of the Marmola tablets is 75 cents.—Adv.