

Today the Last Day-- Last Chance to Avail Yourself of the Opportunity TO MAKE A SELECTION AND SECURE ONE OF THE GREAT BARGAINS FROM THE \$50,000 worth of CLOAKS AND FURS

which we bought for one third their value, from a manufacturer who retires from business. FUR COLLARETTES, FUR JACKETS, FUR CAPES, FUR MUFFS and REAL ALASKA SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

BOSTON 18th and Douglas Omaha. J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS PROPRIETORS.



Children's Jackets, largest assortment shown this season, all new fresh goods, in either plain or boucle materials, on sale at \$2.50, \$2.98 and \$5.00.



- SEAL SKIN JACKETS, 25 inches long, newest shape, Special Price, \$1.39. PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, close, glossy curl, Special Price, \$50.00. ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS, Special Price, \$25.00. GENUINE MARTEN CAPES, extra long, full sweep, Special Price, \$85.00. GENUINE BEST MINK CAPES, edged with real mink tails, Special Price \$98.00. GENUINE BEAVER CAPES, extra full sweep, very long, Special Price, \$75.00. COMBINATION COLLARETTES; ELECTRIC SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN, long tabs and trimmed with tails, Special Price, \$4.98. ASTRAKHAN CAPES, very long, Special Price, \$9.98, \$15 and \$25. ASTRAKHAN JACKETS, made from full skins, Special Sale, \$25.00. MINK MUFFS, three stripes, Special Price, \$10.00. ELECTRIC SEAL MUFFS, Special Sale 75c, 98c and \$1.50.



Jackets Ladies' Melton or Kersey Jack-ets, made in the latest style, plain or braided, wholesale price of many of these up to \$25.00, in this sale at \$10.

Jackets High grade silk velvet jackets, plain or edged with Persian lamb, elaborately trimmed with cut jet, actually worth \$50.00, on sale Saturday a half price \$25.

Jackets Plush Jackets in the new long lengths, edged with electric seal, new sleeves, all sizes, actually worth \$15.00, on sale at \$5.

Jackets Persian cloth jackets, extra fine curl, box front, high storm collar, lined with extra heavy Russian's satin, wholesale price \$30.00, in this sale at \$12.50.

Capes Ladies' Cloth \$15. Capes of English Melton Cloth, 32 to 36 inches long, lined throughout with heavy satin, solid marten collar, special price.

Capes Ladies' Persian Cloth Capes, 30 to 36 inches long, trimmed with marten or thibet, on sale at \$5.00 and \$7.50.

Plush Capes \$10. 100 assorted long plush capes, 30 to 36 in. in length, trimmed with real marten fur, special price.

Braided Plush Capes, all lengths, on sale at \$7.50.

All the low priced cloaks from this immense purchase are On Sale in the Basement. 500 Plush Capes braided and trimmed with jet, edged with thibet fur, wholesale price \$2.00, on sale at 98c. Ladies' Extra Long, Cold Weather Jackets, Heavy, plain Beaver cloth, with the new sleeve, wholesale price \$3.50, on sale in basement at \$1.50. Children's Jackets All ages, made in the latest style, with cape or plain, usual price \$3.00, on sale at \$1.39. Furs Fancy Collar-ettes—worth up to \$10.00—large assortment of furs, on sale at \$4.98. Muffs on sale at 25c, 35c and 50c each.



Ladies' Tailored Suits, made of Broadcloth, Covert Cloth, Mixed Tweeds—all of them silk lined throughout with the best quality taffeta—on sale at \$19 and \$25.

A large number of Sample Tailored Suits, every one different, in serge, cheviot and covert, tight-fitting or fly front—either plain or braided—\$12.50 on sale.

LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS—500 to select from—small and large designs—figured brilliant—black only—lined and interlined—choice, each 98c. Ladies' SILK SKIRTS—plain or flounced—in peau de soie, gros grain or taffeta—choice \$7.50 and \$9.98.



These Elegant Hats 25c Each. MILLINERY \$1.50 TRIMMED HATS for 25c

500 dozen new, stylish, trimmed cycle hats, trimmed sailors, trimmed walking hats, many of these actually worth up to \$1.50, your choice in Millinery department, 25c, worth a dollar and a half 25c. Trimmed Hats at Just Half Former Price.

500 to select from, every one new, fresh and trimmed in the latest style, at \$2.50, \$5 and \$9.98. \$2.50, \$5, \$9.98

Fancy Feathers Choice of 100 dozen, everything that is new in fancy feathers, quills, wings and breasts, all colors, all shadings, all new designs, many worth up to \$1; choice in Millinery dept. 10c.

TAX LAW NEEDS REVISION

City Officials and Property Owners Talk of Present Conditions.

RAILROADS SHOULD BEAR THEIR SHARE

Inequality that Results from the Methods in Vogue is Recognized and Commented on Vigorously by the Citizens.

The figures furnished in recent issues of The Bee relative to the effect of the present exemption of railroad right-of-way from municipal assessment have given force to a strong public sentiment of such amendments to the existing laws as will permit the railroads to bear their just part of the burden of municipal government. There is a vigorous and practically unanimous opinion that the provision which compels the tax commissioner to accept the valuations made by the State Board of Equalization on railroad property as the basis for the assessment of the city tax should be eliminated and thus leave the railroads to occupy the same position as other property owners. City officials are warmly in favor of such action during the coming legislative session and the sentiment among business men and property owners is solidly on the same line. The people fail to see why the railroads should not pay their part of the expense of local government and the more the question is agitated the more insistent they become that this unjust discrimination should be knocked out of the charter.

It is the consensus of opinion that it would be unwise to undertake to rehabilitate the entire system of railroad assessment at this time. It is suggested that it will be sufficient if the three lines of provision that have caused the trouble are stricken from the law, thus putting the roads on a par with other Omaha property for purposes of municipal assessment without arousing the opposition that would come up from other parts of the state if the whole system were menaced. The following statements fairly reflect the general sentiment of officials and citizens on this proposition:

Remedy is Easily Applied.

City Attorney Connell: "A remedy can be easily applied and action that end should certainly be taken at the approaching legislative session. This question has been at issue for years and it is time that the rights of the property owners were considered. I remember that the same thing came up when the first charter revision committee of fifteen met in the old exposition building long before the present city hall was built. At that time I took the very position I am taking now and was opposed by A. J. Poppleton in a very vigorous debate, which was extensively reported at the time. My position is that the railroads receive the same benefits from the expenditure of municipal funds as other people and that they ought to be compelled to pay their just and equitable proportion of the taxes. They get the benefit of the sewers and streets of the city. The municipal police department is required to protect their property and be ready to take emergency measures in case of riot. They have the benefit of the expensive fire department and for all this they

pay a ridiculously inadequate proportion of the expense. The state law is all right in so far as it is applied to state taxes. The value of the right-of-way in Omaha is distributed over the entire line of the state and in that case the state rates in other counties what in Douglas county. But it is unjust to assume that the same valuation must apply for purposes of municipal taxation. I am not in favor of entering into a readjustment of the general problem of railroad assessment. It will be sufficient to amend the revenue law to permit the taxation of railroads by cities and to strike out of the charter the provision that compels the tax commissioner to take the assessment of the state board. I believe this can be accomplished and its effect would be to leave railroad property in Omaha on the same basis as other property. I am opposed to any general charter revision. When this is attempted it arouses a multitude of conflicting interests, and it is almost impossible to carry it through in a satisfactory manner. We should simply make such amendments as are essential and make them as few as possible."

Property Owners at Disadvantage.

President Bingham of the city council: "There can be no doubt that the railroads do not pay their fair proportion of the municipal taxes. This is to the disadvantage of the rights of general property owners and should be remedied. But I doubt whether the necessary legislation could be secured on account of opposition that might arise in other sections of the state that benefit by the present arrangement to the same extent that Omaha does."

Tax Commissioner Sackett: "I would want to give the matter a good deal of study before I hazarded an expert opinion on railroad assessments, but there is no question that the railroads do not pay their just proportion of municipal taxes. The situation demands a remedy, but at the same time there are two sides to the question. While the roads pay very little taxes in Omaha, there are plenty of school districts in the state that are supported almost entirely by railroad taxes. I believe that the railroads as a whole pay their proportion of taxes, but under the present system a unit in Omaha is concerned, and Omaha is distributed over the entire line and Omaha gets the worst of it. To strike out the provision that exempts the railroads from municipal assessment would solve the problem as far as Omaha is concerned, and it is reasonable in hardship on the roads I presume their legal departments would soon be set at work to figure out a system that would effect a more equitable division of the tax."

Real Estate Men's Opinions.

George P. Bemis: "This is a question that I have been fighting over ever since I was mayor of Omaha. It is an outrage that the property owners should have their assessments so largely increased while the big railroad corporations are protected. I certainly favor an amendment to the present charter that will put railroad property on the same footing as any other, and I believe the property owners of the city are a unit in their endorsement of such a proposition."

C. W. Lyman: "I am not sufficiently familiar with the subject to discuss it advisedly, but I certainly think the railroads should pay their proportion of the taxes. I see no reason why they should be exempt from the banks or any other corporation."

A. P. Tukey: "I would favor an amendment to the charter that would compel the railroads to pay taxes on valuations similar to those of other properties. The roads should be assessed like everything else and the law that exempts them from that assessment is surely an injustice to other property owners."

C. C. George: "I can't see any good reason why railroads should not pay taxes like other institutions. They should be treated on a par with the street railway company, the gas company and other cor-

OVERLOOK AN OPPORTUNITY

Men Who Oppose Holding an Exposition Next Year Shortighted.

WASHINGTON MAN GIVES HIS VIEWS

Country and Not the City Ultimately the Greater Gainer from Such Enterprises—Attracts the Farming Class.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been a close observer of the events which have followed the closing of the exposition and have wondered what might be the outcome of the controversy regarding an exposition in 1899. I was not surprised that the proposition came forward at the end of the exposition just closed, as this is always the case in exposition cities, nor have I been surprised to see the usual arguments made against a second one to be held in Omaha in 1899. Strong arguments in favor and against repeating such exhibitions are always had or have been engaged in since the World's fair. At the Midwinter fair in San Francisco, the Cotton States exposition and other shows of national character agitation was strong in favor of holding a similar show the following year, but finally the matter was in each case dropped, the buildings were removed and affairs were wound up. I shall not engage to prove or disprove the wisdom of such action in any of the cases cited, but desire to say something about the effect of the Transmississippi and the proposed exposition to follow in 1899.

Nobody is willing to contend that the exposition of 1898 was not a success financially or as an exhibition, or that it was not a good thing for the city of Omaha; few indeed will be found who will see so bold as to contend that it was not an excellent advertising medium for the entire state and country locally in adjoining states; some may say that it was not beneficial to the interests of the country merchants in outlying towns and cities, and on this contention is based the principal objection; all other objections are subordinate to this and of small moment in any case; it is in this contention therefore that all attention is directed and by the concerted action of the country merchants in certain localities the jobbers of this city are divided as to the advisability of holding another and better exposition. If possible, in 1899, than was held this year.

Broadens the Mind.

Those in charge of governmental affairs have learned to know that nothing so educates and broadens the minds of the people as such object lessons as are afforded by these temporary national and international collections of the products and resources of the country, and aid from that quarter is now never refused. Such exhibitions rarely attract to the cities any considerable percentage of the people who are led to change their residence, but they are on the contrary rather attracted to those sections which have exhibits from the range, forest, field, mountains and streams; and in all cases these are the country sections.

To those who visited the Agricultural, Horticultural, the Dairy or the Apleary buildings, the stock or the chicken show, well know that the greater portion of the exhibits were from the country districts and that the displays were good nobody who saw them will dispute. These displays were made for the purpose of attracting a desirable class of settlers from more eastern regions of our country to the more sparsely settled yet rich and inviting plains of this state and sections adjoining. This was, as is always the case, the principal object of the exposition and of the

ADLER IS HELD FOR PERJURY

Another Chapter in the Coder Ejection Suit is Commenced in the County Court.

The preliminary examination of Sam Adler on a charge of perjury arising out of the Portsmouth Savings bank ejection case against Mrs. Mary B. Coder, was held by County Judge Baxter yesterday morning. Deputy County Attorney Herring produced evidence, with the aid of V. O. Strickler, who has been after Adler and everyone else connected with the Coder case as sureties, to show that in August last Adler went on Mrs. Coder's appeal bond in Justice Eben K. Long's court to the amount of \$500, but that about that time a statement of exemptions was filed showing Adler to have no property liable under the law and still another statement was made and sworn to by Adler to the effect that he was worth at least \$500.

The court finally concluded to bind over the accused to the district court. One irregularity of the proceedings was that there was no arraignment of Adler until after the examination was held. The amount of Adler's bond was fixed at \$2,000. Adler's attorney considered this excessive, but the judge said he had made it large because he had heard that Adler had this bond ready to leave town and already in process of shipment. In default of bail the prisoner was turned over to the sheriff, with a great deal of protesting, however.

The county attorney may proceed against Adler on another case, he says, either in the shape of a second charge of perjury or a suit to recover on a forfeited bond. Adler was the surety on the bond of Eleanor Burke, who with her husband was charged with robbery. Mrs. Burke did not appear when the case against her was called and Judge Slabaugh declared her bond forfeited.

Young Highwaymen Tried.

The holdup case against Henry Kehl and Frank Johnson, alias Fred Swanson, went to the jury after 5 o'clock yesterday. Deputy County Attorney Winter made it appear in the evidence produced for the state by the boys of tender age, that Kehl and Swanson were two of a gang of hoodlums which had been infesting the vicinity of the Sixteenth street viaduct. The highway robbery charge upon which they were tried was sworn to by Gust Weislander, who said they held him up near the south end of the viaduct on October 22 and took \$10 from him. In his complaint he put the figure at \$7. In all there were seven in the gang, Kehl, Swanson, Bert Adams, Will Kehl, William Slaven and two little boys, Stanley Day and James Kennedy. The last named were used for the state. They all hid behind a bill board and when Weislander came along it was concluded to hold him up. Henry Kehl drew a revolver on him and Bert Adams terrorized him with a long knife. Asked if he held up his hands Weislander admitted he did under the circumstances. The other boys are supposed to have fled his pockets. Then they went up Nineteenth street and divided up the money. One of the little boys got 50 cents and the other was satisfied with a quarter.

At the time the gang was arrested Police Captain Haze obtained statements from Swanson, Day and Kennedy. Swanson said he had been compelled to sign the statement without any board and when Weislander was taken to the station he was not there. He was known by both. He has a brother in the Second regiment. The brother swore that on the night the robbery was said to

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK?

Don't give the tea or coffee. Have your child drink the new food drink called GRAIN-O.

It is a delicious, nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you impart through their system. GRAIN-O is a made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choicest grades of coffee, but costs about as much. All grocers sell it. 10c and 25c.

Divorce Suits.

A decree of divorce has been granted to Mary K. Broderick against Thomas S. Broderick on the grounds of drunkenness and cruelty. Paul Albrecht has commenced a suit against Eleanor, otherwise known as Laura, Albrecht, for divorce, alleging that her jealous disposition and violent temper has made life unbearable to him. The parties were married in Philadelphia in 1887. In the Altendorf divorce case the husband, in an answer just filed, denies that he has squandered his wife's property or drove her away from home, or made two of her daughters go to work in the field without shoes. As to her daughter, Minnie, he admits that he has barred her from returning home because, he says, "she is a disturbing element." Mrs. Altendorf was a widow with four children when she married her. They own a farm in Sarpy county. The husband insists upon his inchoate interest in the property in the event of Mrs. Altendorf getting a decree of divorce.

Place's Application Dismissed.

In trying to push his habeas corpus case against his former wife, Mrs. Dake, for the possession of his two children, Attorney George H. Place produced some law to Judge Slabaugh yesterday, showing that it was possible to modify a decree in equity distributing the children of divorced persons. Judge Slabaugh advised him to make an application to Judge Keyser, who made the decree, and therefore dismissed the case.

Lost Their Booths.

Suit for \$5 has been commenced in the county court by Gross & Co. against the exposition company for alleged wrongful conversion of the melon booths claimed by the plaintiff concern. Gross & Co. say when they went out to remove their melon booths from the grounds they were not to be found anywhere.

News of the Great West.

Horse thieves are very active in the vicinity of Douglas, Wyo. The family of ex-Senator Carey of Cheyenne deny sensational stories of the elopement of their son with a young woman of New Haven, Conn. A. A. Lang, ex-city collector and assessor of Phoenix, Ariz., pleaded guilty to embezzlement of city funds and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary yesterday. Russell Conger of Troop E, Torrey cavalry died at Corral Kan., typhoid fever contracted in the service. Mr. Conger was employed on the Moncrieff ranch near Cheyenne prior to his enlistment. Governor Richards of Wyoming was caught out in a fierce blizzard Sunday afternoon, while driving to the railroad, and had his face frozen, but not seriously. Jess Lennon of Douglas, Wyo., was shot and almost instantly killed at Glen Rock by Pete Matson while trying to separate Matson and John Farrell, who were engaged in a drunken brawl. Matson is under arrest. The delegation of Utah Indians from Utah called on the secretary of the interior in company with Indian Commissioner Jones and Agent Myton, Charles Mack, Sen-Non-Cut, David Copperfield, Half-a-Jack and Tim Johnson and protested against any further attempt to allot their lands and divide them among the whites.

Headache speedily cured by the use of Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Take no Substitute.