

BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA.

Tomorrow we add another colossal purchase of Shoes to the sensational selling of Kelley, Stiger & Co's entire stock of Shoes

We've been obliged to use almost half of our basement salesroom in addition to our regular space on the main floor.

\$52,000 Men's Shoes on Bargain Squares

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| In basement on bargain squares at 1.59 your choice of 1800 men's fine enamel shoes. | In basement on bargain squares at 1.59 your choice of 2000 men's fine bordered kid and calf shoes. | On main floor on bargain square at 1.98 your choice of 8000 men's fine welt shoes, worth up to \$4 and \$6 pair. | In basement on bargain square at 98c boy's, youth's & little gent's fine enamel shoes. |
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Kelley, Stiger & Co's entire stock of fine shoes on sale on main floor at a fearful sacrifice.

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| All the ladies' shoes that Kelley, Stiger & Co. sold up to \$2.00, go at— 89c | All the ladies' patent ideal kid shoes—lot x, worth \$3 and \$3.50 go at— 1.59 | 1500 pairs ladies' fine shoes—for dress & street wear, worth up to \$4.00— 1.98 | Your choice of the finest shoes in the entire Kelley, Stiger stock, worth up to six dollars— 2.50 and 3.00 | Kid and patent leather strap sandals and black and white staple sandals that Kelley, Stiger & Co. sold up to \$2.75, go at— 98c | Kelley, Stiger & Co's Infant Shoes 20c, 30c, 50c. Kelley, Stiger & Co's Child's Shoes 50c, 75c, 98c Kelley, Stiger & Co's Misses' Shoes 75c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 Kelley, Stiger & Co's Little Gent's Shoes 60c, 75c, 98c, \$1.25 Kelley, Stiger & Co's Youth's Shoes 75c, 98c, 1.25, \$1.50 Kelley, Stiger & Co's Boys' Shoes 80c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 |
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Kelley, Stiger & Co. made a specialty of their boys' and misses' shoe dept. No finer shoes are made than those they carried and which we are selling now.

BOSTON STORE

If you will but remember what a fine stock of shoes Kelley, Stiger & Co. always carried you will need no urging to attend this sale.

John McCann & Co's Stock of Dress Goods and Silks on sale tomorrow

Having purchased from John McCann & Co., New York (who have withdrawn from the dress goods business) an immense stock of high grade dress goods and silks, we will place on sale Monday the following extraordinary bargains.

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| Imported Cloths Imported cloths purchased from one of the leading tailors on Farnam street, on sale Monday. Hundreds of suit patterns, containing 3 1/2 yards, also enough for ladies' run-about skirts, many pieces contain 5 and 6 yards (enough for ladies' entire tailor made suits). These imported cloths for men's, ladies' and boys' wear come in serges, chevots, cashmeres, Scotch tweeds, checks, covertis, homespuns, navy blue and black serge. You will find many patterns suitable for early spring suits and outer garments, also material for spring overcoats and ladies' spring jackets. Your choice of this immense lot at 50c and \$1.25 yard. | John McCann & Co's 35c Dress Goods, 15c yard Lot 1 Contains hundreds of pieces of silk and wool mixed suitings, checks, plaids and serges, John McCann & Co., wholesale price on these goods was 35c yard, on sale at— 15c | John McCann & Co's \$1 and \$1.50 Dress goods 39c yard Contains 100 pieces of fine imported serges, henrietas, satin burrs, adapted for waist or entire costume; including heavy flannels 1 1/2 yards wide, especially adapted for house gowns, dressing saques, etc., all in Persian effects, storm serges, in black and blue, covert cloth, Bedford cords, frilliantines in black and scarlet, every yard worth \$1.00 and \$1.50 yard, on sale on bargain square at— 39c | John McCann & Co's Finest Dress Goods, 75c yard Lot 3 Contains an immense lot of high grade black crepons, black poplins, velours and Melrose Suitings, 1 1/2 yards wide gabelines, and the new waist fabric, crepe cloth in silk stripes and cords, silk pin and polka dots on light and dark grounds, all go in this sale in dress goods department at, yard— 75c |
| 50c yard for the single width goods. 1.25 yard for the double width goods | Grand opening display and sale of 1901 Wash Fabrics In our immense Wash Goods Department in the basement we have displayed 20 lines of wash goods, these are all the newest goods and the bargains are immense. At 10c all the new dimities in the latest designs, light and dark grounds, also corded chambray and Victoria Zephyr, and French Percale, on sale on bargain square, at, yard— 10c At 12 1/2c all the new white goods in dimities, dotted Swiss, India Linn, etc., etc., all of these goods actually worth 25c yard, go in this sale at— 12c | Merzerized satens, dark and light grounds, the newest floral designs, polka dots, etc., actually 40c quality, also exact imitation of foulard silks—all on sale at, yard— 15c 3c quality drapery Swiss and Madras—nearly one and one-half yards wide— on sale at, yard— 15c | Immense lot of new silks from the John McCann stock. Wash silks, tafeta silks, all on bargain square at, yard— 25c 27-inch tafeta, broadened silk, checks, plaids, extra wide chinias, black corded tafeta, foulard silks, satin duchesse, all on sale at, yard— 39c & 49c |

THE EDWARDS OF ENGLAND

Review of the Careers of Six Monarchs of the "Tight Little Island."

NOT MUCH TO BE PROUD OF

First of the Norman Line the Only One "Every Inch a King"—Interesting Chronology of Royal Biographies.

If there is anything in a name, the reigns of King Edward's namesakes on the throne before him do not augur well for a fitting sequel to the glorious era of his mother. With but one or two exceptions, relates the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the nine Edwards who have reached the throne in the past were either weak and incompetent or cruel and unscrupulous men. One of them was the poor little "Prince of the Tower," who spent his few days of kingship behind his gloomy walls and died to satisfy the ambition of his hunchback uncle. Another did not live to attain his majority and was king in name only, so that these two cannot be judged, but a healthy majority of the other Edwards would have served England better as plowmen than as princes. Of course, it is not the attempt to prognosticate King Edward's acts by the faults or virtues of the preceding Edwards, but it is interesting, now that another Edward occupies the throne for the first time in nearly 500 years, to look back at the reigns of the others.

King Edward is really the tenth Edward to occupy the throne of England, for three monarchs of that name ruled over the Anglo-Saxons before the days of the Norman conquest. The sovereigns of England prefer to number themselves, or, rather, their titles, from the conquest, however, and so the new king is King Edward VII.

The first Edward was the eldest son of Alfred the Great, and was born about 870. He ascended the throne in 901, and most historians agree that his reign was even greater than that of his illustrious father, though he was not his equal in scholarly pursuits. He was a great warrior and was almost uniformly successful in his engagements with the Danes. He annexed Mercia to his kingdom and at the time of his death in 925 he ruled all the country south of the Humber. The second Edward was surnamed the "Martyr," because of his brief reign and the manner of his death. He ascended the throne in 955, but Eilfrida was scheming to place her own son on the

throne and three years later succeeded in luring King Edward to her castle at Wareham, where she stabbed him in the back as he was in the act of drinking from a cup she had just handed him. The third of the pre-Norman conquest Edwards was born in 1004, and ascended in 1042. This Edward was known as "The Confessor," because of his devotion to religion, and was really more of a monk than a king. His quarrels with Godwin and Harold and his religious pursuits occupied most of his kingly time. He rebuilt Westminster Abbey and it was his crowning ambition to see this structure completed. He lived but seven days after it was finished in 1066.

Every Inch a King.
The first Edward to sit on the throne after William the Conqueror annexed England to his royal power ascended St. Edward's chair in 1274, and was one of the most kingly kings England has ever known. He was endowed with higher attributes as a statesman than most of the monarchs who have preceded or succeeded him, and though his claims to the Scottish throne are open to question and his treatment of the Scotch at times harsh and severe, it may be ascribed as the fault of the times and not taken as a blot on his otherwise excellent character. He was an exceedingly just man, and was broad-minded and liberal in many respects. One of the brightest things that may be written of him is the fact he was really the founder of the constitutional system in England. Edward I played an important part in the affairs of England, even before his coronation. He was made governor of Gascony at the early age of 12 in place of Simon de Montfort, and this incurred for the youthful prince the enmity of that worthy. He married Eleanor of Castile in 1254, and thus established for his children a claim to the throne of that kingdom. In 1264 he met Simon de Montfort, who had stirred up a rebellion at Lewes, and met defeat. "He was taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape, and joining forces with the earl of Gloucester scored a decisive victory over the rebels at Evesham the following year. In 1269 he was beseeched by the pope to undertake a crusade to the Holy Land, and immediately undertook the task. In 1271 he captured Nazareth from the Moslems and massacred every man, woman and child within the walls of the town. In revenge for this cruel act he was stabbed three times with a poisoned arrow by a Moslem assassin, but his splendid constitution enabled him to withstand the effects of the poison and he recovered. While still in the Holy Land his father died, and he was at once proclaimed king. Edward immediately set out for England, but had an adventurous trip, fighting a German potentate and indulging in one or two other diversions of

that sort before he finally set foot on his native land. Shortly after his return he published the "Statutes of Westminster," a crude arrangement of the laws of the time, and in 1277 was obliged to proceed in person to quell an insurrection among the Welsh. The Welsh revolted again in 1280, and in 1282 Edward added Wales to the crown. King Edward was always happy, trouble in keeping the finances of his kingdom straight, and in 1285 summoned representatives of the shires, boroughs and the church to sit in council on financial matters. This may be termed the first Parliament of England, though the first actual Parliament was not summoned until 1295.

In 1290 Queen Eleanor died, and in 1299 Edward married Margaret, sister of Philip IV of France. Meanwhile the Scotch had implanted a sharp sting in Edward's side. **A Whirl in Scotland.**
After he had assisted Baliol to mount the Scotch throne the latter had acknowledged him as lord paramount, but when he was preparing for his abortive attempt to invade France Baliol had refused him any assistance. Edward immediately abandoned his undertaking against France and invaded Scotland in 1296. He captured the town of Berwick, defeated the Scotch at Dunbar and took half a dozen strong castles. Baliol was made prisoner and sent to the tower. After Edward's return Wallace stirred up more trouble in Scotland and Edward set out against him, but was defeated by the Scotch warrior at Stirling bridge. This only served to spur Edward on to greater efforts, however, and the following year he invaded Scotland again and scored a victory over his northern neighbors at Falkirk. Scotland refused to remain conquered or pacified, however, despite the success of the English king's armed tours, and obstinately insisted on Edward paying them visits in 1299, 1300 and 1301. 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