Activity of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

The Transmississippi Exposition the Most Thoroughly Advertised Show of Its Kind Ever Opened to the Public.

The task imposed upon the Department of Publicity from the very outset has been most laborious and unremitting. As the advance agent of the exposition its aims and efforts had to be directed to the organization of a systematic correspondence bureau through which the most potential medium of diffused information, the press, could be most effectively utilized.

The first step in this direction was the appointment of Mr. James B. Haynes, an experienced news gatherer and reportorial writer, as superintendent of the Press Bureau. With an insignificant corps of assistanta Mr. Haynes has managed to carry on this work day in and day out, extending not only over the entire United States but also beyond the seas. The foreign section of the bureau was entrusted to Dr. Max Adler, regular correspondent of the New York Staats Zeitung and leading German papers in this country, through whose assiduous efforts the German press in America and Europe has been kept constantly informed of the progress of the exposition work. Notwithstanding the fact that all the newspaper correspondence and advertising carried on by the Press Bureau was done without means, excepting the cost of engravings and sketches furnished, and typesetting of matter prepared for publication, the generous treatment accorded to the exposition by all the newspapers, foreign and domestic, furnished striking proof of the disposition of publishers to aid any great enterprise without remuneration and without thought of reward.

Without going into details the following figures will suffice to show the magnitude of the work that has been done under the auspices of the Press Bureau:

Total issues of press department up to nistration Arch posters arge pamphlet hotographs pamphlets Slips to accompany letters Dodgers Circular letters Miscellaneous correspondence 10,000
Cuts of buildings and views 4,700
Matrices of buildings and views 1,900

Miles of Rending Notices. The Department of Publicity has on file from the various domestic papers 11,685 columns of matter printed in the interest of the exposition, aggregating 11,685,900 words. Considering the difficulty of compiling matter from the daily press of the country, a fair estimate of the total matter printed on the subject in the United States gould place the number of columns at fifteen thousand, or, in round numbers, 14,000,-600 words. This showing does not refer to the efforts of the foreign press in behalf of not been inconsiderable. News letters have in foreign countries and regular letters have been contributed with much success to the various publications of England, Russia, France, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, countries. While the foreign abroad was being looked after with much care, extra precautions were necessary to United States was not neglected. To this end a special bureau was maintained and during the period of its existence 5,530 columns or 4,424,000 words advertising the resources of the enterprise have been placed on record in the department from this source. As in other papers, it is estimated that little more than two-thirds of all the articles favorable to the big show appearing in public prints have been secured by the clipping department for the files. This vast quantity of reading matter has been contributed by the press of the world without expense to the exposition management further than the preparation of the same for the compositor. This generous assistance, however, has not been secured at all times without much effort upon the part of the management of the Bureau. It was not always possible to determine definitely what character of news matter some papers desired. This was especially true of the foreign publications. These features required a special study and alertness at all times upon the Department of Publicity. This added materially to the burdens of the department. Quantities of special matter were necessary. For instance, what the press of the states in the Transmississippi region desired, the publishers of other states were not interested in. If it could be made attractive, the reading public wanted it, otherwise the time was wasted in its preparation. To furnish the foreign publishers was another and distinct undertaking, all requiring a trained mind to grasp and carry to a successful termination.

High Class Magazine Articles. Another feature of the bureau work of much importance has been the preparation of data and articles for high class weeklies

An Easy Matter to Give Advice to Her.

BUT ADVICE IS SELDOM OF PRACTICAL WORTH.

Advice is the cheapest thing we can offer; it rarely costs the giver anything and yet it is the very thing which most women pay money for and still they worry. Writers on health subjects for women say, don't worry, cultivate a happy frame of mind, worry, cultivate a happy frame of mind, avoid fatigue, eat nutritious food and take open air exercise. What woman does not do all this? And in addition she tries various patent bottled remedies, face lotions and physician's prescriptions and yet she does not get well. The idea of specufuls of dope to cure diseases that affect the vagina is ab-surd and this fact is clearly shown when women suffer from ten to forty years with painful monthly sickness, falling of the womb, inflammation and other uterine discases and never obtain any permanent bene-fit from the advice, prescriptions and bot tled remedies. The system is all wrong. To cure any womb trouble the medicine must be applied direct to the parts. This is so true that any other method must be and always has been a failure. There is a remedy called Hazeline that cures all forms of womb trouble and is applied direct to the of womb trouble and is applied direct to the parts. It is perfectly harmless and yet is remarkably effective in a surprisingly short time. It is sold by druggists in Omaha at 1513 Dodge effect; 134 South 15th street; and 1523 Farnam street. The price is one dollar a box or will be mailed prepaid by the Heggeline Co., South Bend, Ind., on receipt of price. It is stated on the bighest authority that this is the only remedy that will cure female diseases and it will certainly be worth one dollar to try it since it promises absolute relief and cure from the promises absolute relief and cure from the pains of womb diseases. Write to the Hazel-ine Co. for their book which tells why Hazeline cures. It is very instructive.

ADVERTISING THE EXPOSITION and magazines. All articles of this class | DESIGNING THE BIG BUILDINGS have been highly illustrated and the publications have been artistic presentations of the domed and towered structures on the exposition grounds. Many of the great journals of London, Paris and Berlin have printed specially illustrated editions of this character without expense to the American enterprise which they were advertising. In MILES OF FREE NEWSPAPER WRITE-UPS explanation the publishers have asserted that their readers were interested to an exraordinary degree in the development of the great region beyond the eastern cities and the demand for the literature forced them to make free use of the matter sent by the Bureau of Publicity. Americans traveling on the continent have attested to the thoroughness with which the exposition has been advertised on numerous occasions. Some have asserted that in proportion to its magnitude the Omaha affair has been as favorably advertised throughout Europe as was the World's fair. To keep this intense required the utmost forethought on the part of the department and all the unique features of the exposition have been printed

This department has been many times delayed in its work through the failure of the architects to prepare on time the drawings from which the designs for the illustrations were to be prepared. All these details had department. To the larger publications with improved and modern machinery it was only necessary to send matrices of ess stereotyping plants it was necessary to western states. In addition to all this class of advertising, matter has been regularly sent the Associated Press for daily consumption. This matter has gone by wire, requiring special efforts. This applies paricularly to the announcement of conven tions, days of unusual interest at the expodtion or some new and startling concession that would appear for the first time at the Transmississippi Exposition. As to the monetary value of this form of

dvertising, there is some dispute. Many ousiness men who make a specialty of newspaper advertising assert positively that follars and cents than the amount paid out by the exposition on salaries, etc. Again, it is no secret that this form of advertising cannot be purchased. The only difference of opinion among newspaper men who know the value of this feature is as to the degree of importance from the standpoint of the business office-many declaring that its value is 500 times the amount of money expended. Still, the department has not confined it-

self to this feature of advertising. Thou-der the direction of the department in all gates, nearly a continuous mile of the expoparts of the world. Thousands of handsome sition can be traversed under shelter. These thographs have been sent to the various allroad companies where they have been placed in the depots, trains and offices. This nas added considerably to the interest in nany sections of the country. These are some of the substantial evidences of the value of the services contributed by the Publicity department.

In the Promotion department much deeper

work generally required distinct and separate attention. When the consolidation of the enterprise. This source of publicity has but four states in line to participate and the two departments was made there were been served regularly to 170 German papers Today there are thirty-three states and of the buildings. The general tone of the number of foreign countries. In the major-Turkey, China, Japan, Australia, Africa, from the various legislatures, and when efand Argentine and many other South Amer- forts in this direction failed through lack of fore they did anything. There were a mul- and is to form a permanent entrance to one ested, but the progress of the appropriathe Bureau of Promotion to the day it was available was a period of constant diploeach state and new questions were con- of the oldest states complete the frieze. stantly arising that required greater energy. These were the perplexing problems in the path of promotion. But even when many cases it still remained for the department to urge the immediate organizaion of state commissions. The time was short and no one realized the fact more than did the department upon which devolved the duty of securing the participation of other sections of the nation. But pation of the larger railroad companies of by the exposition. First one and then the other of these corporations were induced to contribute to the enterprise. It was always necessary to show to the officers of these concerns in what way their companies were vitally interested in the undertaking. Thus the generous contributions which have been received for the success

Encouraging.

Bureau of Promotion.

of the exposition were gathered from points

thousands of miles apart and after almost

with the department. These are some of the problems solved successfully by the

over I will marry you when you come back. He—But supposing I should get killed? She (thoughtfully)—Well, in that case the agreement would be off.

Work Divided Up Among Leading Architects of the Country.

MANY MINDS, BUT ONE SYMMETRICAL PLAN

The Teachings of All Former Exposi tions Utilized in the Construction of the Great Omaha Enterprise.

C. H. walker, in February Century. The energy and enterprise of the middle west have for long been proverbial. A country of unlimited horizons, of keen air and clear skies, its distances, instead of apinterest aroused at all times, however, has palling its inhabitants, have encouraged a larger endeavor than is to be found among less expansive landscapes. It would almost seem that length and vision was coincident in the most attractive form for this very with extent of enterprise, and that the men of the corn and wheat land girded themselves to possess the earth with a courage born of the fact that their horizons included so ample a portion of it. But the infinite possibilities of the west have in many cases become limited actualities, and the people of to be followed with care by the Publicity the older states, while granting the facts borne in upon them of great undertakings successfully completed, and while sending their young blood to enrich still more that these illustrations in order to secure their of the west, have arrogated to themselves use, but with the many thousands of smaller; the possession of certain factors which it apers and magazines which do not pos- was hardly to be expected would exist in ploneer country. The appreciation of art and forward electrotypes. This was especially the power to produce it is, therefore, an untrue of the smaller weekly papers of the expected element in many of the transmississippi states, and it is this unexpected which has happened in the conception of the exposition of these states which is to be held in Omaha during the summer of 1898.

For many years to come, all expositions in America will be compared with the World's fair of 1893 at Chicago, and in order to maintain an individuality that should not be jeopardized by such comparison, a departure from the type of the Chicago fair seemed advisable to the committee in charge of the Omaha Exposition. The first suggestion would be naturally to avoid similarity by a total change in the style of the its value is 100 times greater computed in architecture, and to adopt Oriental or bizarre designs for the various buildings; but it was recognized, as at Chicago, that the classic style would assure a greater scale and dignity of treatment, and would therefore be preferable. The problem became on of adapting similar conditions to those at Chicago in such a manner that the general effect would have individual character. This has been gained by the adoption of two gen eral factors in the design which will, it is hoped, tend to produce a very unusual en-

All the principal buildings are to be con nected with one another by colonnades and cloistered courts, so that, after entering the colonnades, with the play of light and shade upon their groups of columns, with the con stantly shifting vistas through which appear glimpses of lagoon, terraces, gardens, and backgrounds of foliage, will draw together the isolated masses of the great exposition buildings into a whole as with the links of a richly decorated chain. The multiple re peated columns which cluster in the cloister of Mt. St. Michel or of Monreale, and recede into dim recesses of distance in the mosqu problems have been forced to the front for of Cordova, will gleam in the brilliant sun solution. Though both departments were light of the west in ever-varying composicombined quite early under one head, the tion of perpendicular shafts crowned with Liberal Use of Color on Exteriors.

And still further to enhance this unusual feature in the general design, color is to be in many cases precious time had been lost, introduced with liberality upon the exterior three territories represented and a large architectural background will be that of ivery; and upon this, in frieze and entablaity of instances the most exact diplomacy | ture, in the soffits and tympana of arches, in was recessary in securing appropriations pediment and ceiling, the surfaces will be

The peculiar plan of the exposition time, the larger cities of the states were grounds, which at first glance seemed an appealed to and lastly the commercial bodies obstacle to breadth of treatment, has proved were called upon to maintain the pride of to be most favorable for unusual effects. The their respective states. Thus much was tract that is first entered by the visitor runs accomplished that looked impossible. The east and west, is nearly forty acres in exfirst necessary step in this direction was tent, half a mile long, and 780 feet wide the securing of federal aid. Many states de- The main entrance is at the center of the sired to see the federal government stamp southern long boundary line. Here is being the enterprise with its seal of approval be-erected an arch, which is to be of stone, titude of conflicting interests to placate in of the city's numerous parks. This Arch of each state called upon. At times it was the States, at the end of a long avenue necessary to send special agents to the capi- leading from the center of the city, is tals of the state to make showing to the crowned by a rich entablature, the frieze of legislators and public men of the state as to which is formed of the coats of arms of the the scope of enterprise in which they were twenty-three transmississippi states in colasked to participate. After the federal gov-ernment and the state of Nebraska had of Florence and of Siena, in red and blue shown substantial faith in the exposi- and gold, in the deep shadows of arch and tion other states were more inter- cornice, flame the arms of the noble families of medieval Italy. In like manner, upon tion bill from the time it was framed under this arch the arms of this noble family of the direction of some person connected with western states will form a gleaming belt of emblems, in which the stars of empire, signed by the governor and the money made rivers, mountains, and plains, the wheat and corn, the plow and locomotive, will symbolize matic action for the manager of the De- and perpetuate the enterprise of the piopartment of Promotion. This was true in neers. Upon the side of the arch the arms

Passing through the arch and entering the exposition grounds, the main tract stretches to left and to right. For nearly the money had been declared available, in its entire length of half a mile it is inter sected by a lagoon 150 feet wide, spanned by three bridges, and reflecting the principal buildings which are upon each bank. The ground rises nearly twenty feet in height toward the east, but is level toward the west. At the westerly end, across the tract the Government building is placed. It has the efforts of the promotion manager were an impressive dome and a richly colonnaded not ended even with the participation of entrance. The lagoon broadens in the form all the states. Further diplomacy and en- of a trefoil, 400 feet from side to side, and ergy were necessary in securing the partici- terminates in front of this building, while upon each side semi-circular colonnades the west-those to be peculiarly benefited lead to its wings. In the trefoil basin are to occur aquatic carnivals, fireworks, and processions of boats; and upon its shores and in the midst of its surrounding colonnades, many thousands of people can be scated as in an amphitheater. The composition of the easterly end of the lagoon is of a different character. Here it was necessary to cross a broad street to gain access to the second tract of the grounds, which is upon the bluff overlooking the Missouri, and exhausting the resources of those connected series of terraces, crowned by a pavilion, and leading to the bridge.

Looking West Along the Lagoon.

Ascending the staircase, and looking westward, the length of the lagoon is seen in its entirety. Upon each side are the long lines of buildings connected by colonnades; on Somerville Journal: She—No, Charlie, I'm not going to become regularly engaged to you, but I will say this much: If you will go to the war and fight bravely until it is chinery and Electricity, Mines and Agriculture: while in the distance half a mile ture; while in the distance, half a mile away, the vista is terminated by the glitter ing dome of the Government building. At the middle of the southern side, the Arch





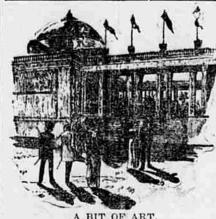
the north, the Administration building forms. This consists of two buildings, with a cloisa high central portion, and, with Mines and tored court between. Each building is in the Agriculture upon each side, appears to be form of a Greek cross, with the space bethe main feature of a facade 1,000 feet long. Turning toward the east, and crossing the bridge, upon each side are larger restaurants, with towers that form important features at the end of the grounds. Beyond these, a broad plaza with a stand for an the other for water colors, blacks and orchestra upon the edge of the bluff is intended as a concourse for the people. view toward the east and north from the plaza includes the entire Missouri valley its existence is far-reaching and lasts long. for miles, and is terminated by long ranges | That it is educational in tendency is acof the hills of Iowa and Nebraska. It is characteristic of the west in its expansivebeautiful. South of the plaza is a portion of than are usually existent in our city lives, the grounds which is in the form of a park, it is an epoch-making memory. in the midst of which is the Horticulture building as a central feature, surrounded by gardens and parterres. Here will be the State buildings, Apiary, and various minor buildings of the exposition. North of the plaza the concessions begin, and these are world in themselves. It is promised that never since time began has there been such polyglot community as will be gathered together, and the feats of eccentric and in teresting engineering are to be marvelous The seesaws, gigantic umbrellas and airships need no announcement; they are usually only too manifest; but beyond these, in the broadest portion of the grounds, there will be exhibits which are thoroughly characteristic of the transmississippi country. and which will exemplify its success-ex hibits of agriculture, of irrigation, of the

And the Indian has not been forgotten Not only is there to be a gigantic tepes ontaining an ethnological museum, but ar encampment of the fast-disappearing aborigines of the plains will give, for perhaps the last time, a picture of Indian custom

diary and stock yards, and of mining. Much

space has been devoted to these, and the

will undoubtedly be of great interest.



and life. It is hardly a lifetime since th ast councils of the chiefs were held upon the bluffs opposite Omaha, and already the Indian is somewhat of a curiosity in the The detail of an exposition is inconceiv

able, except to those who undertake to carry it out. In this case the entire space of 160 acres had to be graded, and many rods of roads and peths built: a largen to is about to be added to The Bee's mechanrods of roads and paths built; a lagoon to ical department. contain over 7,000,000 gallons excavated, made water tight, and filled; at least ten large buildings built, some of which are large buildings built, some of which are among the business men of the city. The over 500 feet in length, with innumerable Bee today prints five editions daily, rangsmall structures, and an army of architects, painters, sculptors, engineers, draughtsmen and laborers controlled and kept busy, and fourteen months as the outside limit of time in which to complete the work! The architects-in-chief. Messrs. Walker and Kimball, and the superintendent of works have had no time for inaction. general scheme of the disposition of the the The Omaha Bee. buildings once established, the different buildings were allotted to well known western architects. Mr. Cass Gilbert of St. Paul designed the building devoted to Agriculture; Mr. J. J. Humphreys of Denver, that of Mines; Messrs. Eames & Young of St. Louis, the Art building; while Machinery and Manufactures were given respectively to Messrs. Dwight H. Perkins and S. S. Beman of Chicago. The Liberal Arts building is by Fisher & Lawrie, and the Horticultural building by Charles Beindorff, both of Omaha, Thes. gentlemen were given the general plan and grades of the grounds, with the disposition. size of all the buildings, the height of the main cornice lines desired, and a module, or unit of measurement for their designs, of sketches, and then met at the office of the later issued from an adjoining building, architects-in-chief in Omaha, compared their designs, revised them together to insure harmony of general effect, and departed to their respective cities to complete their work.

Within ten days the completed designs began to arrive, and the harmony of scale and unity of general impression produced by them are most unusual. Now began the making of the construction drawings by the architects-in-chief, and the subsequent construction of the buildings. Apart from the beauty of the several designs-and some of beauty of the several designs—and some of the arrangement for this section of the country them are very beautiful—the most unusual of the New York World's cable news service.

of the States appears; while opposite it, at of the buildings is that devoted to fine arts. tween the arms filled by a mass lower than the remainder of the building. At the ends of the arms are porticos, and the whole is crowned by a low dome. One of these buildings is to be used for oil paintings, whites, prints, etc.

However ephemeral is the material entity of such an exposition, the actual result of knowledged, but apart from this, as a visual delight, as a few weeks' or months' visitaness, and in the long afternoon light is tion of more beautiful forms and colors

FACTS ABOUT THE BEE.

The Bee is the only stockholding member of the Associated Press in the state of Ne-

braska. In 1881 The Bee brought the first folding machine into the state, made necessary by

its rapidly increasing circulation. The first edition of The Sunday Bee made its appearance August 1, 1886. Previous to that time The Bee was printed on six days

The Bee's type is set on automatic lino-type machines. It has twelve linotype ma-chines in its composing room, representing an investment of \$40,000. The first Hoe cylinder press used in Ne-

braska was brought out by The Bee it September, 1873, to keep pace with the growing circulation of the paper. The Bee maintains branch offices in New

York, Washington, Chicago, Lincoln, Council Bluffs and South Omaha. The home of Bee is in The Bee building at Omaha. The Omaha Bee was established June 19, 1871. It celebrated its quarter centennial

its twenty-seventh year the present month. A large part of the subscription accounts of The Bar are kept with the card catalogue system. This is another point where The Bee has proved an innovator in the news-The founder of The Bec, Edward Rose-water has been in active control of its man-

agement and policy from the day it started to the present time. Few newspaper men an point to so long connection with a single In point of circulation The Bee has constantly stood far above all other papers printed in this city and state. It is the

only paper in the state which prints an accurate sworn statement of its circu-The establishment of The Bee was de stroyed by an incendiary fire June 11, 1872, but the first announcement of the fire was

the same day and it did not miss a single ne on that account. The Bee is the pioneer in running special newspaper trains on the railroads diverging

from Omaha to carry the paper to its sub-scribers ahead of all competitors. It has spent at times from \$5,000 to \$35,000 a year for special train service. The first web perfecting press set up in Nebraska was put in by The Bee September 28, 1885. This was followed by a second

The first number of The Bee was a two-page sheet distributed ing from eight to twenty-four pages, irrespective of its weekly edition of twelve

pages each week. The first edition of The Bee was 500 copies. Today's edition is over 40,000 copies. The original intention of the founder of The Bee was to call it the Punchinello, but The sidered and it appeared from the press under

On May 1, 1895, the whole establishment of The Bee was turned over to the women of Omaha, who got out a woman's May day edition for the benefit of the various chartable institutions of the city. The Woman's May Day Bee retted \$2,221.31, all of which went to charity.

The Bee Publishing company was organized in February, 1878, and is the proprie-tor and publisher of The Bee. Its capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 400 shares of \$250 each. The present officers are: E. Rosewater, president; Victor Rosewater, vice president; George B. Tzschuck, secre tary and treasurer; directors, E. Rosewater, Victor Rosewater, George W. Lininger, George B. Tzschuck and Henry A. Haskell.

The Bee building is the fourth home of The Bee. The Bee was first published in a sixteen feet—this latter to insure uniform small frame building at the southeast cor-scale. They had one week to prepare ner of Twelfth and Dodge streets. It was where it remained until burned out in 1872. when it removed to its own building on Farnam, between Ninth and Tenth streets. This building was several times enlarged and reconstructed. The Bee located in its present palatial quarters in June, 1889.

The Bee is unexcelled in its news facili-ies. Besides its large corps of salaried reporters in Omaha, South Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln and Washington, and its hundreds of correspondents throughout Nebraska, Iowa and surrounding states, it has the double leased wire service of the Associated Press and exclusive use by special

Metz Bros. Brg. Co.

Omaha's Favorite

ON DRAUGHT

At the Viaduct Restaurants

(ON EAST SIDE OF SHERMAN AVENUE) and International Hall Annex

(JUST NORTH OF ADMINISTRATION ARCH.)

Ah! Good Morning

Just a word, to read this list of bargains is surely money in your pocket. A word to the wise is sufficient. In our new beautiful store with six large floors filled with carloads of the finest and choicest furniture that this country produces for this week we hold forth with a "A GREAT SPECIAL SALE" offering bargain after bargain in our many departments, we can deliver in double quick time your order be it large or small. Out-of-town visitors are especially invited to visit our immense establishment and make their headquarters with us during the Exposition. Come and check your baggage free-ladies more than welcome to our reception rooms with free stationery and other conveniences.

BIG BARGAINS IN PARLOR FURNITURE



silk tapestry covering-worth 22 50 in silk brocatelle, worth \$40.0028 00 Parlor Suits, fancy, 3 pieces, very artistic, worth \$30.00— this week Parlor Suits, richly carved Parlor Suits, overstuffed Turk

Big bargains in CARPETS. DRAPERIES

Stair Carpet, worth 40c—this sale...... 19c Straw Matting, worth 40c-this sale.... 19c Rag Carpet, remnants, worth 50c—this sale..... 18c All Wool Ingrain Carpet, worth 75c-this sale... 45c Beautiful Brussells Carpet, worth 90c-this sale.. 50c Velvet Carpets, high grade, worth \$1.40—this sale 84c Lineoleum, worth \$1.00 yard—this sale..... 45c Oriental Rugs, 6x9, worth \$15.00—this sale..... 8 75 Smyrna Rugs, slightly soiled, worth \$5—this sale. 198 Bamboo and Rope Portieres, worth \$4—this sale.. 175 Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth \$1.50—this sale 59c Tapestry Curtains, worth \$5—this sale...... 2 45 BIG BARGAINS IN

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS



We are sole agents for the celebrated Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator. The finest made. No sour, musty odor ever permeates the Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator. Every one guaranteed not to sweat or mix flavors, and is a positive ice saver. Will pay for itself in one season, \$15.00 refrigerator-this

BIG BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

Hat Racks-worth 25c-Sham Holders-worth \$1.00-this week...

Mirrors-Antique Cane Seat Chairs-Hammocksworth \$2.50 ... Center Table-solid oak-nicely finished-worth \$3.50... Stools-Ice Cream Freezer-worth

Lace Curtain Stretcher-worth \$1.50-this week.... \$3.00-this week Go Carts-very stylish-Odd Parlor Chairs— worth \$7.50 Hall Settees ---Iron Bedsworth \$8.50 Child's Folding Bedsworth \$10.00 ... Music Cabinet-polished oak Extension Table-highly polished-worth \$9.50

Chiffonier-solid oak-5 drawers-worth \$12.00 Hall Trees-very pretty-worth \$11.50 Wardrobe-antique-worth \$14.00 Ladies' Desk-mahogany fin-ish-or oak-worth \$12.00 Couch—elegantly tufted vel-our—worth 017.50 Book case—hand polished— worth \$17.50 Roll Top Office Desk-worth \$17.50-this week. Bed Lounge-big value-worth \$14.50. Divans-mahogany frames-worth \$16.00 Hair Mattresses-worth \$15.00 Solid oak Sideboard-worth \$16.00 Morris Reclining Chair— handsome cushions—worth \$20.00..... 10 50 China Closet—piano polished [2 50 oak-worth \$22.50 Book case and Writing Desk combined, solid oak, French plate mirror, worth \$24.00.... 14 75

Leather Couch-very elegant 35 00

6 45

6 75

6 90

6 90

9 25

9 50

9 50

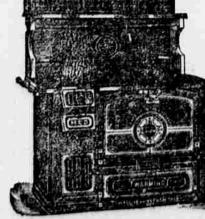
9 50

9 50

9 75

9 75





Sole agents for Star Estate. W for this week a beautiful larg-range all parts closely riveted-tos lined throughout—name lutely guaranteed-worth

On a bill of \$10.00— \$1.00 per week or \$4.00 per month. On a bill of \$20.00— \$1.25 per week or \$5.60 per month.

\$2.00 per week or \$5.00 per month.
n a bill of \$15.00—
\$2.25 per week or \$9.00 per month.
n a bill of \$100— On a bill of \$100— \$2.50 per week or \$10.00 per month. On a bill of \$200.00—

\$1.50 per week or \$6.00 per month. on a bill of \$50.00-

BUILDING FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

cheap imitation of denuine peci.