

Miller, Stewart & Beaton

413-15-17 South Sixteenth Street

Clearance Sale in Our Basement Begins Monday Morning at Eight O'clock

WE WILL DISPOSE OF MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE AT A SMALL FRACTION OF THEIR REAL WORTH. WE EXPECT TO TAKE A LOSS ON EVERY ARTICLE, BUT WE WILL CLEAN OUR STOCK OF ALL BROKEN LINES, ODD LOTS OF DROPPED PATTERNS AND REMNANTS. THIS IS OUR OBJECT.

EVERYONE WHO TAKES ADVANTAGE OF THIS SALE WILL BE THE GAINER BY MANY DOLLARS.

BRING MEASURE OF YOUR ROOMS.

400 samples Ingrain carpet, 1 yard, each	10c
200 remnant rugs, Axminster and Wilton, 1 1/2 yards long	\$1.00
200 remnant rugs, velvet and Brussels, 1 1/2 yards long	75c
300 remnant rugs, velvet and Brussels, 1 1/2 yards long	50c
100 small remnant rugs	25c
Remnants of straw matting, ranging in price from 25c to 10c	10c
Five carpets, per yard, 40c, 30c, and 25c	25c
All wool Ingrain carpets, per yard	50c
Inhale linoleum remnants, per square yard, 1 1/2 yards	75c
Printed linoleum remnants, per square yard, 50c and	25c

ROOM SIZE RUGS.	
\$17.50 Brussels, rug, 9x12	\$13.50
\$23.50 Wilton velvet rug, 8-3x10-6	\$15.00
\$22.00 Tap, Brussels rug, 9x12	\$13.00
\$28.50 Wilton velvet rug, 11-3x11-8	\$17.00
\$11.00 Wilton velvet rug, 6-6x8-8	\$6.50

CARPET SWEEPERS. National and Bissell slightly damaged, sale price, \$1.50 to 50c

ROPE PORTIERES. Worth up to \$6.00, sale price, \$1.00. Pillow Tops, 15c. Remnant of drapery goods at less than half price.

BUSINESS AND LEGISLATION

Present Day Problems Discussed by Academy of Social Science.

DISTINGUISHED MEN SPEAK

Addresses by Judge Grosscup, Isidor Straus, Samuel Gompers, Charles Neill, W. J. Schiefelin and Theodore Marburg.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Industrial, sociological and political problems of the times were discussed here at length today at the annual session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science by men prominent in various walks of life. The present business situation and the anti-trust legislation, was the topic for discussion at the afternoon meeting. The speakers were Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, Washington, D. C.; William J. Schiefelin, vice president of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, New York; Isidor Straus and George L. Duval, New York, and Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore.

All of the speakers were optimistic as to the financial and business outlook. Mr. Gompers said that if fifty business men were to go before a just judge and give their opinions as to the cause of the recent financial and industrial disturbance, he was of the opinion that they could not agree, but he desired to make it plain that whatever the cause, the working people were not to blame. The fact that such conditions existed, he declared, should be taken as a lamentable commentary upon the methods of the princes of finance and capitalists of industry. The workers, Mr. Gompers said, were not in favor of the species of governmental action that denies the right to a business man to conduct modern business within the law.

Commissioner Neill said that the Sherman law was trying to restore absolute free and unrestrained competition but the government could never bring back such a condition. While we are led to believe that the consumer is the only honest person, Mr. Neill said, he was just as selfish as the trust magnate or the labor leader. When it comes to draw to the effects of competition, the speaker pointed out, that every sweat shop was the legitimate product of competition and the reduction of wages was also the result of competition. The association or combination, he held, was the only intelligent means of preventing destruction by competition.

The annual address to the academy by Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the circuit court of appeals, Chicago, on "The Scope, the Limit and the Duty of the Government in Relation to Corporate Constitution and Management," and the discussion of the paper by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, Washington, D. C., and James P. Dill of the New Jersey court of errors and appeals, made up the program of the session tonight.

Railroad Men on Platform. PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Men schooled in the financing and operation of railroads held the platform at today's session of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. "The Nation and the Railways," one of the four subjects under the general topic of "Scope and Limits of Governmental Control Over Industrial and Corporate Management," was the topic discussed.

Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission, presided, and among those who were to speak this afternoon were Robert Mather, general counsel of the Rock Island company; Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central, and William A. Glasgow, jr., of Philadelphia, special counsel of the United States Department of Justice.

The final session will be held tonight, when "The National Union as a Unit of Control," will be the subject under discussion. Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield will preside and those expected to speak are Judge C. M. Hough of the United States court, New York; Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi; Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and James L. Slayden of Texas; Henry M. Hoyt, solicitor general of the Department of Justice, and Talcott Williams of this city.

RABBI COHN ON ANARCHISM

Declares Salvation of World Depends on Cheerful Obedience to Law. "The salvation of the world, the security, prosperity and happiness of mankind depend upon the intelligent, willing and cheerful obedience to the law." This was the closing sentence of an address on "Anarchism," by Rabbi Cohn of Temple Israel in the temple last evening. The lecture room of the temple was well filled with people and close attention was paid the rabbi's address.

Rabbi Cohn began by calling attention to the recent assassination by anarchists of the king and crown prince of Portugal, the murder of Father Leo in Denver and the attempt upon the life of Chief Shipley of the Chicago police and members of the New York department, and quoted that part of the president's message wherein he says that in the suppressing of anarchy all other questions sink into insignificance. "Anarchy is the enemy of humanity and the deepest degree of crime," said the rabbi, adding that there is the least possible excuse for it in America, where the government is founded for the safeguarding of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

SHAW GOES TO PHILADELPHIA

Iowa Man to Become President of Mortgage Guaranty and Trust. NEW YORK, April 11.—Leslie M. Shaw, formerly secretary of the treasury and formerly president of the Carnegie Trust company, it was stated here tonight has tentatively accepted the presidency of the First Mortgage Guaranty and Trust company of Philadelphia.

TAFT TALKS IN LOUISVILLE

Secretary Speaks Twice and Attends Dinner and Reception.

FAVORS REVISION OF TARIFF

Should Be Done as Soon as Possible and Along Protective Lines—Labor and Capital Discussed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—Secretary of War Taft ended an eventful and busy five hours in Louisville by a speech Friday at the Hopkins theater. The secretary arrived in Louisville at 2:30 p. m., and after a rapid ride down town from Crescent Hill was given a public reception at the Call house. After dinner at the residence of Hon. Marshall Bullitt, the secretary addressed an overflow meeting in front of the theater. Secretary Taft upon entering Hopkins theater for his principal address was accorded a thundering welcome.

"We have before us," said the secretary, "a campaign presenting many serious issues. Some of these are not as important, but are being kept alive by the gentlemen, who, I presume, will lead the democratic column. "Mr. Bryan, I presume, speaks for the democratic party." At this mention of Mr. Bryan's name, there was scattering but vigorous applause lasting a minute or two. When they had become quiet Secretary Taft smilingly said: "I am glad to note that there appears to be a number of democrats disguised as followers of Mr. Bryan in the house. I hope they will stay and hear a little sound doctrine."

Amid laughter and cheers the secretary then launched into a discussion of the policies of the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations in regard to the acquisition and government of the Philippines and other colonies acquired as a result of the Spanish-American war.

Revision of Tariff.

Turning to the tariff, Secretary Taft recounted the history of the Wilson and Dingley bills. The former he characterized as mongrel. Under the latter he said we enjoyed a prosperity unequalled in history. "But of late," continued he, "there has come to pass a period of industrial depression resulting from economic causes. It had become apparent, therefore, that some of the schedules are not high enough, and others are too high, and that the tariff should be revised. It has been suggested by some that revision should be undertaken by a special session of congress immediately following the new election, others favor the undertaking of the task after the inauguration of the next president. Both these suggestions are of weight and one or the other should be followed. The main thing, however, is that the tariff should be revised as soon as possible, that it should be revised according to principle, and the work be done quickly so as to disturb commerce as little as possible."

"Mr. Bryan," said the speaker, "asks me what should be done with the great concentrations of capital. He says he would strip trusts root and branch. I don't know how he would carry out this policy, unless he means that he would destroy the plants that create our prosperity. I do not believe either in that or government ownership, but I believe in making corporations obey the law and being prevented from destroying the prosperity of others or refusing to share with others the prosperity existing in their lines of business."

Against National Corporations.

The secretary attacked Mr. Bryan's plans for national corporations engaged in interstate trade, declaring it would impose an intolerable burden on the multitude of small concerns doing business over state lines. The power given congress to regulate commerce between the states was intended to free commerce, not to fetter it in any way.

Describing the inter relation and interdependence of capital and labor Mr. Taft said: "The laboring men are beginning to see that they have a vital interest in maintaining laws protecting the security of capital and private property."

"The union and the strike are necessary and lawful instruments for the protection of the rights of labor."

"But labor and capital fully organized are conflicting forces of tremendous power and the unnamed, unclassified man between them should be an object of special care at the hands of the law. This citizen specially needs that the law should be instantly enforced against violence on one hand and corruption and oppression on the other."

Ghosts of Dead Issues.

The progress of the negro as depicted by Mr. Taft, when he touched upon the race question stirred considerable applause. "I am confident," said the speaker in conclusion, "that there is growing a feeling of sympathy throughout the south for the negro and a growing recognition of the unwisdom and injustice of the discriminating laws of the 'grandfather clause.' Once in force these laws equally against white, black and colored and the last ghost of the past will have been laid and the men who for years have on every other point agreed with republican politics will have no further need for refusing to enlist under its banners. To that end I appeal to every patriotic southerner to assist in abolishing these political discriminations as with them will pass away the Mason and Dixon line and the last traces of sectionalism."

state trade, declaring it would impose an intolerable burden on the multitude of small concerns doing business over state lines. The power given congress to regulate commerce between the states was intended to free commerce, not to fetter it in any way.

Describing the inter relation and interdependence of capital and labor Mr. Taft said: "The laboring men are beginning to see that they have a vital interest in maintaining laws protecting the security of capital and private property."

"The union and the strike are necessary and lawful instruments for the protection of the rights of labor."

"But labor and capital fully organized are conflicting forces of tremendous power and the unnamed, unclassified man between them should be an object of special care at the hands of the law. This citizen specially needs that the law should be instantly enforced against violence on one hand and corruption and oppression on the other."

Ghosts of Dead Issues.

The progress of the negro as depicted by Mr. Taft, when he touched upon the race question stirred considerable applause. "I am confident," said the speaker in conclusion, "that there is growing a feeling of sympathy throughout the south for the negro and a growing recognition of the unwisdom and injustice of the discriminating laws of the 'grandfather clause.' Once in force these laws equally against white, black and colored and the last ghost of the past will have been laid and the men who for years have on every other point agreed with republican politics will have no further need for refusing to enlist under its banners. To that end I appeal to every patriotic southerner to assist in abolishing these political discriminations as with them will pass away the Mason and Dixon line and the last traces of sectionalism."

South Dakota Rates Reduced

Railway Commission Issues Sweeping Order Covering Bulk of Traffic.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 11.—(Special Telegram)—Residents of the western half of South Dakota and shippers in general who send goods to that part of the state will be greatly benefited by a new schedule of freight rates which was adopted by the State Railroad Commission members at a meeting in Sioux Falls today. It was not until late this afternoon that the board concluded the work of adopting the new schedule, which has been under consideration for some months.

The entire reduction in freight rates in western South Dakota made by the board today amounted to 43 per cent on merchandise classes, and will show an average reduction of 15 per cent on such classes. On immigrant movables, on a distance of 200 miles, the rate on car load lots is reduced from 45 cents per hundred pounds to 1 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, or an average reduction of about 50 per cent. The new rate based on a distance of 120 miles, which perhaps is the greatest distance freight can be hauled from east to west in South Dakota, it shows a reduction from 75 cents per hundred pounds to 15 cents per hundred pounds on immigrant goods.

It was shown by the investigations of the railroad commissioner that 52 1/2 per cent of local freight in the various classes moves inside of 50 miles, and that 80 1/2 per cent of all local freight in the various classes is moved inside of 120 miles. The largest reductions have been made in the classes and reductions made at distances that move the most freight. The greatest reduction made by the board is on that class of goods in which the reduction will benefit the greatest number of people, such as groceries and other articles which go to make up the necessities of life, and immigrant movables. It is believed the railroad companies affected will accept the judgment of the board and not resort to the courts in an effort to prevent the new rates going into effect.

SERIOUS RIOT IN PENSACOLA

Nonunion Men Brought in to Run Street Cars Attacked by Mob and Fifteen Hurt.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 11.—The bringing of a car load of strike breakers from St. Louis this afternoon for the Pensacola Electric company was the sign for rioting and disorder which resulted in the injury of fifteen of the imported men. No sooner had the strike breakers arrived and started for the car sheds than a fight occurred between them and the sympathizers of the union men. Bricks, bottles and shells were hurled at the strike breakers and in turn the latter fired shots, used heavy sticks and bricks. For over an hour the riot continued, the strike breakers gradually getting nearer to the car barn, but before they reached there fifteen had been wounded. When near the car barn so fierce was the onslaught on the imported men that they separated and fled, thirty running into a negro house, while the remainder crouched the car barn and barricaded the doors. The thirty men who gained the negro house barricaded the doors and it took the police over an hour to disperse the mob and remove the men to places of safety.

The mayor has issued a proclamation closing all saloons and the board of public safety has ordered the marshal to swear in a sufficient number of deputies to quell the disturbance. Seventy strike breakers were marched to the city jail where they will be kept in solitary tonight.

Benjamin Commons, vice president of the International Association of Street Railway Employees tonight made an address urging the strikers to disperse and go to their homes quietly.

JURY IS UNABLE TO AGREE

Panel Trying Clerks in Federal Surveyor's Office in Montana is Discharged.

HELENA, Mont., April 11.—After being out more than twenty-eight hours the jury in the joint case of Oliver C. Dallas, chief clerk of the federal surveyor's office, and John D. McLeod, chief draughtsman in the same office, failed to agree and were discharged at 2:30 o'clock tonight by Judge William H. Hunt. The men were tried on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government growing from alleged fraudulent surveys. The case against Albert E. Hovey, who was indicted on the same charge, was dismissed several days ago upon his turning state's evidence. The disagreement tonight was the culmination of an eleven day trial. The case will be called at the next term of court.

WAGE CONTROVERSY SETTLED

Receivers of Chicago Great Western and Trainmen Reach an Agreement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—The receivers of the Chicago Great Western railroad today announced that the controversy between the road and the trainmen had been amicably adjusted, and that the intervention of the interstate commerce commission and the federal labor commissioner would be unnecessary.

Pimples Will Leave You

In 5 Days You Can Get Rid of All Skin Eruptions with the New Calcium Sulphide Wafers.

Pimples Will Leave You

In 5 Days You Can Get Rid of All Skin Eruptions with the New Calcium Sulphide Wafers.

These wonderful little wafers contain the most effective blood purifier ever discovered, calcium sulphide. No matter what your trouble is, whether pimples, blotches, blackheads, rash, tetter, eczema, or scabby crusts, you can so completely depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers as never-failing.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have cured boils in three days and the worst cases of skin diseases in a week. Every particle of impurity is driven out of your system completely, never to return, and it is done without deranging your system in the slightest.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison, or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you.

Don't go around with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered with such disgusting things makes people turn away from you, and breeds failure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke one morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks. I am so grateful to be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form, and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are—cured and happy."

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address: F. A. Stuart Co., 178 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

At the Theaters

"Divorcene" at the Boyd. Grace George and company in "Divorcene," a comedy in three acts, by Victorien Sardou, adapted for Miss George by William A. Brady. The cast: Henri des Prunelles—H. Reeves-Smith; M. Adhemar Gratinas—Douglas Gerrard; M. Clavibus—A. H. Stuart; M. Baffour—James Stanley; Bastien, servant—George Prud'homme; Edward Fielding—Joseph West; William Rivelandi—Jamarrat, officer—Richard Wilson; Mme de Brionne, a young widow—Angela Ogden; Mlle. de Laignan—Justine Cutting; Mme. de Valfontaine—Evelyn Carvington.

It is now easy to understand the enthusiasm of London and New York over Miss Grace George in her revival of "Divorcene." All the superlatives were exhausted by the critics of London when she appeared there at the Duke of York's theater last summer. The entire assembly of the guild of the world's metropolitans eulogized in their efforts to coin new phrases for their praise, and she was compared to the disadvantage of all the others who had ever undertaken the role, and especially those unfortunate French comedienne who created the part somewhere along about the time Miss George was helping her first words to delight her mother's ear. When the chorus swelled to such proportions that it reached this bright country, it seemed as if the London critics had suddenly grown uncommonly gracious, or that Miss George had really scored. Her return to America and her appearance in the role in New York was the signal for the repetition of the general outburst of unreserved praise. Her tour of the cities of America has been an ovation without a break, and Omaha is but too glad to join in the band that is joyously acclaiming Miss George a delight and a joy forever as Cyprienne.

Miss George is capricious, coquettish, charming, appealing, alluring, arch, willful, tantalizing, unreasonable, tempting, bewitching—what else is there can be said to describe all the moods and tones of woman? She is all at once. She dominates, she dictates, and she attracts and her aspect varies from one pole to the other—from a determination to divorce her husband to an equally fixed determination to have none else but him. Her voice is music itself, and her pretty face and hair and figure all fit well with the spirit of the play. It is difficult to determine which is the prettier of the several pictures she makes on the stage, but it is sure that all are attractive, and either would please if one could not see the other. And through it all she is human, tender and delightful—now sly, now bold, now roughish, and always pleasing. Miss George is a revelation, even to those who had seen her in other comedies. Scarcely more than a trace of William Ash's queer little wife, or the girl who loved clothes, or any of the others is noted in Cyprienne—it is a new Grace George and a most charming one we met at the Boyd last night.

Mr. Werthing has left the company, owing to failing health, but Mr. Reeves Smith does not need to apologize for his presence in the cast. It is difficult to see in what particular his performance of Henri could be improved. Mr. Gerrard's Adhemar is also rich in its appreciation of

Young Boy Drinks Acid

ESTHERVILLE, Ia., April 11.—(Special.)—Wilbur Strawn, the 2-year-old son of Prof. Strawn of the Estherville Business college, drank the contents, amounting to about a teaspoonful, of a bottle of carbolic acid yesterday, while the parents were making preparations to move to another residence. Physicians worked over the little fellow all night. Today it is believed he may recover.

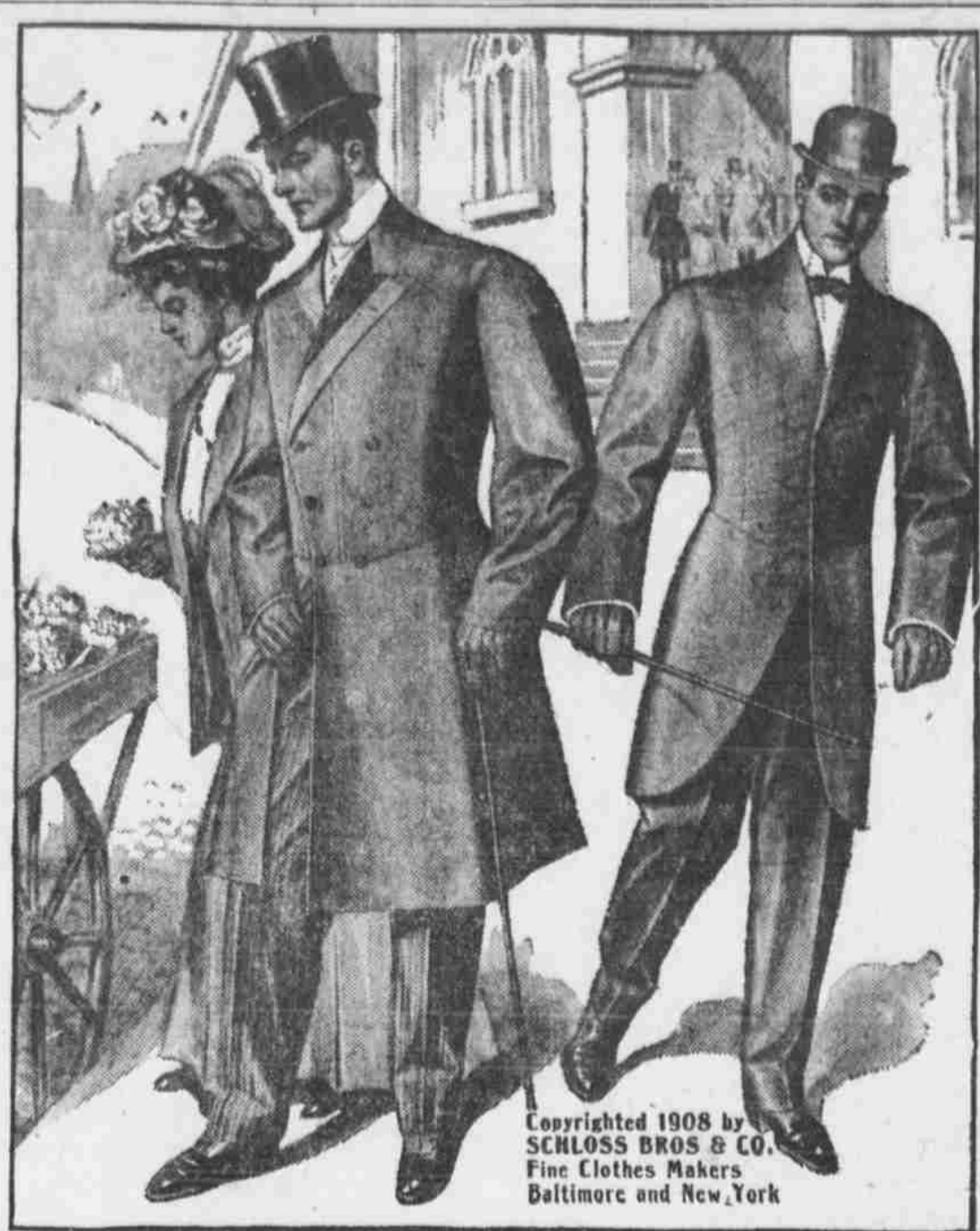
ELKINS WOULD CALL A HALT

Senator Asks Papers to Stop Printing Rumors About Daughter's Engagement.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Stephen B. Elkins, in view of the reports from Rome that the rumored engagement of Miss Katherine Elkins to the duke of the Abruzzi had been confirmed today and that in fact matters had progressed so far, that the royal family has placed orders for the wedding gifts, tonight sent to the Associated Press a statement deprecating of the reports, as follows: "If you consistently can, will you kindly cease the publication of dispatches, and rumors of the reported engagement of my daughter. The rumor has occupied the attention of the press so long and to such an extent that I feel called upon to make this request."

I wish to state that I appreciate the kindly expressions that have appeared concerning my daughter's engagement. Whenever Abuzzi had been confirmed to make an announcement about the matter I will be glad to give it to the press in an authentic form.

By using the various departments of The Bee Want Ad Pages you get quick returns at a small expense.



Copyrighted 1908 by SCHLOSS BROS. & CO. Fine Clothes Makers Baltimore and New York

CLOTHES OF DIGNITY

It is a satisfaction to know that you are perfectly attired -- that your Clothes are of the latest cut and accurately fitted. It gives confidence to whatever one undertakes, whether the task is that of putting through a business deal or of asking the all-important "Question" at Beauty's shrine.

Be sure you see the new styles in the genuine SCHLOSS Clothes. They include every variety of model for every possible figure. Made by Master-Tailors and sold by the best Clothiers everywhere.

For your own protection and guarantee of satisfaction look for this Label—it has marked the best—"Correct Clothes for Gentlemen" for a third of a century.



Baltimore Schloss Bros. & Co. New York

At the Theaters

"Divorcene" at the Boyd. Grace George and company in "Divorcene," a comedy in three acts, by Victorien Sardou, adapted for Miss George by William A. Brady. The cast: Henri des Prunelles—H. Reeves-Smith; M. Adhemar Gratinas—Douglas Gerrard; M. Clavibus—A. H. Stuart; M. Baffour—James Stanley; Bastien, servant—George Prud'homme; Edward Fielding—Joseph West; William Rivelandi—Jamarrat, officer—Richard Wilson; Mme de Brionne, a young widow—Angela Ogden; Mlle. de Laignan—Justine Cutting; Mme. de Valfontaine—Evelyn Carvington.

It is now easy to understand the enthusiasm of London and New York over Miss Grace George in her revival of "Divorcene." All the superlatives were exhausted by the critics of London when she appeared there at the Duke of York's theater last summer. The entire assembly of the guild of the world's metropolitans eulogized in their efforts to coin new phrases for their praise, and she was compared to the disadvantage of all the others who had ever undertaken the role, and especially those unfortunate French comedienne who created the part somewhere along about the time Miss George was helping her first words to delight her mother's ear. When the chorus swelled to such proportions that it reached this bright country, it seemed as if the London critics had suddenly grown uncommonly gracious, or that Miss George had really scored. Her return to America and her appearance in the role in New York was the signal for the repetition of the general outburst of unreserved praise. Her tour of the cities of America has been an ovation without a break, and Omaha is but too glad to join in the band that is joyously acclaiming Miss George a delight and a joy forever as Cyprienne.

Miss George is capricious, coquettish, charming, appealing, alluring, arch, willful, tantalizing, unreasonable, tempting, bewitching—what else is there can be said to describe all the moods and tones of woman? She is all at once. She dominates, she dictates, and she attracts and her aspect varies from one pole to the other—from a determination to divorce her husband to an equally fixed determination to have none else but him. Her voice is music itself, and her pretty face and hair and figure all fit well with the spirit of the play. It is difficult to determine which is the prettier of the several pictures she makes on the stage, but it is sure that all are attractive, and either would please if one could not see the other. And through it all she is human, tender and delightful—now sly, now bold, now roughish, and always pleasing. Miss George is a revelation, even to those who had seen her in other comedies. Scarcely more than a trace of William Ash's queer little wife, or the girl who loved clothes, or any of the others is noted in Cyprienne—it is a new Grace George and a most charming one we met at the Boyd last night.

Mr. Werthing has left the company, owing to failing health, but Mr. Reeves Smith does not need to apologize for his presence in the cast. It is difficult to see in what particular his performance of Henri could be improved. Mr. Gerrard's Adhemar is also rich in its appreciation of

Frenzel JEWELER 15th & DODGE

Diamonds

FINE DIAMONDS WILL BE NO LOWER IN PRICE, NOTWITHSTANDING TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS IN NEWSPAPERS. WE KNOW THE FACTS AND FOR THAT REASON WE CONTINUE TO SELL THEM UNDER CONTRACT TO REPURCHASE THOSE WE SELL AT FULL PRICE LESS TEN PER CENT AT ANY TIME WITHIN ONE YEAR. OUR PRICES AT ALL TIMES ARE RIGHT AND OUR STOCK OF THEM IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

Frenzel JEWELER 15th & DODGE

The Lanpher Hat

The Answer is DEAR. ASK YOUR DEALER for the hat which is "ALWAYS RIGHT"