

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee without Sunday, One Year, \$3.00; Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$4.00; Six Months, \$2.00; Three Months, \$1.00; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets, Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 311 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Rooms 14 and 15, Tribune Building, Washington, 514 Fourteenth Street.

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor; all other communications to the Business Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, 311 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Rooms 14 and 15, Tribune Building, Washington, 514 Fourteenth Street.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY: SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending September 25, 1892. Includes columns for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Average Circulation for August 24,430. Sworn to before me and subscribed to by me this 25th day of September, 1892.

ONE office at a time ought to be enough for any one man.

MISSOURI seems to be about Warner's size, which indicates that it has recently grown quite rapidly.

THE people's party in Nebraska is losing ground before the steady arguments of republican speakers and good crops.

GENERAL WEAVER is inconsistent when he objects to Georgia eggs while attempting to hatch a people's party in that state.

THE Omaha burglar who took only \$6 from a house when he learned that the owner was a plumber plainly showed his enmity toward the poor and needy.

A MAN'S occupation always has its influence upon his productions, and therefore people should not be surprised if Cleveland's letter sounds somewhat fishy.

MR. CORBETT starts out on his pugilistic career quite well, but it will be against the history of all champions if within a few years his initials do not stand for Jim Jam.

THINGS are getting decidedly rotten about the city hall and courthouse and another grand jury may be needed to clear the atmosphere, even if it does nothing but frighten the rogues.

CLEVELAND and Stevenson represent diametrically opposite ideas on money and the civil service, but they have strong bonds of union in their opposition to American industries and their army substitute records.

GENERAL SICKLES is too brave a soldier to eat his words, and his praise for General Harrison means more than is apparent at the first reading. Sickles will cut a wide swath in the field of democratic votes this year.

THE street railway system of Omaha has been greatly improved, but its transfer feature in its limitations is simply a disgrace and costs its patrons often twice as much as it should or subjects them to long and tiresome walking. By all means extend the transfer system.

IF REPUBLICANS want to carry Douglas county by a rousing majority they must nominate a county ticket made up of men who have interests in common with our taxpayers and men who have never sold out and never betrayed a trust. Only such men will be acceptable to the rank and file of the party.

THE republicans of Douglas county can elect their legislative ticket this year if their candidates are competent and reputable. The yellow dog ticket and the brass collar ticket and the tin can ticket would be snowed under no matter how much blowing, fling and shouting would be done between now and election.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington Post tries to create an alarm by insisting that the electoral vote this year is not 44, but must remain 401, as in 1888, because no congress has convened since the reappointment was made. This nonsensical letter has been telegraphed all over the United States. Precedent knocks its logic to pieces. Turn to the electoral vote of 1868 and it is found to be 317, while that of 1872 was 308. That very thoroughly settles this disturbance.

THE democratic national committee has been very violent in its demands that Mr. Peck produce his papers from which the wage statistics were obtained. They forget or ignore a precedent set by the God-like Cleveland, who refused to allow the United States senate to examine the recommendations of an appointee whose confirmation did not seem wise to the senators. To be consistent the Gray Gablos statesman should call off that committee. But, of course, consistency is not a desirable or familiar democratic quality.

THE announcement that Swift & Co. of South Omaha are making preparations to slaughter 2,000 head of cattle daily in order to meet the demands of an increasing trade, shows how rapidly the meat business of that flourishing suburb of Omaha is growing. The capacity of the plant of this firm has been nearly doubled by the erection of new buildings and further additions in the near future are now anticipated. It is reasonable to expect that the South Omaha plant of Swift & Co. will eclipse that of the same firm in Kansas City though the latter has been much longer established. All signs indicate that Omaha is destined to become the greatest packing center in the world.

DECLINE OF THE POPULIST PARTY.

The indications are that the people's party will not show the strength in November which its leaders have boastfully promised. Advice from the states in which it has made the greatest demonstration of activity state that a reaction has set in and that the party is losing ground. Evidence of this is seen in the reduced interest in its public meetings, which are not being so largely attended as earlier in the campaign. This is the case in Iowa, where, although the home state of the presidential candidate of the new party, the populists are no longer a source of serious anxiety to the old parties. It is in a degree also the case in Nebraska, as the daily reports of the people's party meetings testify. The first to open their campaign, the populist leaders at the outset were listened to by large and enthusiastic audiences, but recently there has been a notable decline of interest among the classes to which they especially appeal in their advocacy of a fiat currency and sub-treasury plans of relief.

There is nothing surprising in this when one reflects that after all the great majority of farmers and workmen are sufficiently intelligent and practical to understand, when the matter is brought home to their reason and judgment, that nothing more hurtful to their interests and welfare could happen than an inflation of the currency by an almost unlimited issue of paper. The whole financial experience of mankind proves that the principal source of currency is an inflated and depreciated currency, and that it would inevitably be repudiated if the financial policy of the populist party, which contemplates a currency exclusively of paper, should prevail. Inflation favors only the speculator and is therefore necessarily hostile to the interests of the man in legitimate business, whether the business be farming or anything else. The producer cannot discount in his transactions a steadily depreciating currency, and in this respect is at a greater disadvantage than the manufacturer or the merchant, though both of these are injured by inflation that results in lowering the purchasing power of the currency. Labor suffers because wages are always the last thing to advance and its increase never keeps pace with the decline in the purchasing power of the money it receives while inflation is in progress.

These two classes—the agricultural producers and the wage earners—peculiarly require for their solid and permanent prosperity a sound and stable currency—money that is of equal value everywhere in the country and that does not fluctuate from week to week or is not liable to a steady loss in purchasing power. Obviously there would be no gain to the farmer in the end by getting in exchange for his products a little more currency when everything he must buy advanced in equal proportion, while there would be no inducement to accumulate money that was steadily depreciating. A redundant currency fosters speculation, illegitimate trading and general extravagance, evils that inevitably bring their reward in widespread disaster.

The farmers of the northwest have been considering this subject seriously and intelligently, and this explains why populist meetings are not being so numerously attended as at the beginning of the campaign and interest in the party is visibly declining. Demagogic appeals to cupidity are losing their influence; the calamity cry is silenced by the potential voice of indisputable facts showing an almost unprecedented prosperity; and the conscience of the people revolts at the dishonest suggestion that debts should be paid in a depreciated and debased currency. Disintegration is at work in the ranks of the populists and they will make no such showing of strength as their leaders profess to believe and the old parties have feared.

PROFITS OF IRRIGATION.

Although irrigation has been adopted only upon a very limited scale in the state of Nebraska, it is in some of the western states regarded as an absolute necessity and is constantly gaining favor in localities where it has been tried. Fortunately Nebraska does not, except in some of the more arid sections, require artificial watering, though in some of the western counties irrigation has been found very profitable, especially in such seasons as that of two years ago, when the irrigated lands of Scott's Bluff county and some other localities in the western and southwestern portions of the state were made very productive by artificial watering.

Statistics from the census bureau show that the entire area of land irrigated in 1889 was 3,564,416 acres. The average value of the land and the improvements thereon was \$98.28 per acre, and the average value of products for the year was \$14.89 per acre. The average cost of irrigation on these lands was \$8.15 per acre. The average annual expenditure for water, apart from water rights, was \$1.07 per acre, while the average cost of the original preparation of the land for cultivation, including the purchase of the land at the government rate of \$1.25 per acre, is estimated at \$12.12 per acre.

The testimony of those who have furnished information upon this subject is to the effect that irrigation is extremely profitable. The aggregate first cost of the irrigated reas, with their water rights, is estimated at \$77,400,000, while their value on June 1, 1890, is placed at \$26,859,000. These figures show an enormous increase in the value of the lands and the water rights, which must be taken as conclusive proof of the value of the system. Its adoption in all of the arid regions of Nebraska where it is practicable is only a question of time.

AN ADMISSION FROM THE ENEMY.

An eastern democratic organ, reviewing the condition of trade, says: "Leading industries have continued active, and the merchandise distribution on domestic trade orders has not fallen off in any department, while in some branches it has increased." It also says with regard to the smaller bank clearings of recent weeks that they "indicate no de-

line in domestic trade and industry,

but represent the effect of lower prices and loosened speculation." Here is an admission from a democratic source—the quotations are from the Philadelphia Record's weekly trade article—that the manufacturing industries are active and that the prices of manufactured goods are lower, facts which may fairly be cited in favor of the operation of the present tariff law.

What is true of the industries of Philadelphia applies equally to those of other localities. With very few exceptions the industries everywhere are experiencing a healthy, legitimate activity, which means that the general prosperity of the people is such that they are able to buy what they need. There is not much speculation. Manufacturers are not crowding the market with goods, but are simply meeting the demand, and this is as it should be. A steady, regular movement of trade is best for all interests. But the most significant feature of this statement is the fact that prices have been declining. This refutes the democratic assertion, made from every platform from Maine to California, that prices have not been reduced under the present tariff. Of course the manufacturers have not lowered the prices of their goods for political effect. Nobody but an extreme free trader would assume that they have. Besides, some of them are democrats. The lower prices of goods is the result of competition and competition is encouraged by a protective tariff.

Every day increases the volume of facts which show the benefits of protection, and the most serviceable of them are those which come from democratic authorities.

NOMINATE CLEAN MEN.

The action of the republican county committee in fixing the time for holding the county nominating convention next Saturday instead of two weeks later is commendable. It was a stupid piece of jugglery to elect delegates on the 16th of September and hold the convention on the 15th of October. The manifest object was to give four weeks' time for trade and barter in votes. It now remains for the delegates to rise above the ward heeler level and nominate a legislative and county ticket that respectable men can support without blushing.

The men who are scrambling for nomination are for the most part without standing in the community and without character. They are mere spoliars hunters whose ambition is to sell their votes and influence in the legislature to the highest bidder. Their stock-in-trade is shouting lustily for the party, when in fact their support repels and disgusts decent men who believe with ex-President Hayes that "he serves his party best who serves his country best."

It is conceded on all hands that the democrats have profited by the thrashing they received in Douglas county last year. They have nominated a fair county ticket made up chiefly of business men in good standing. Can the republicans defy all decency by loading up their ticket with dead beats, numskulls and boodlers? Do they imagine that the tax-paying citizens will deliberately vote to send to the legislature men whom they would not trust with \$25 and men who have no regard for an obligation?

This is a national campaign year, but it is not a good year for nominating political barnacles and scallwags. The first duty of good republicans is to promote good government and you can no more get good government from men who are in politics for what there is in it than you can grow figs from thistles. This doctrine is very offensive to the rabble that runs with the machine, but the clean, decent element of the party which constitutes its backbone can only be induced to give hearty support to candidates who command their respect and confidence.

PATRICK S. GILMORE.

The world of music suffered a distinct and positive loss in the death of the popular musical director, Patrick S. Gilmore. While not a great musician he was highly successful as a director, coupling with his musical attainments shrewd business tact and excellent judgment as to what the public desired. Therefore, while not ranking as a musician with Thomas or Dorothea or Seidl or Sousa, he acquired greater popularity than either and made for himself a unique place among the musical directors of his time. The Gilmore concert found a character and quality peculiar to itself and Gilmore was the most picturesque of conductors. His aim was to please the people, and in this he was pre-eminently successful. The thorough musician and the exacting critic found more pleasure in listening to the Thomas orchestra in its best days, and the Marine band as now constituted, is unquestionably a superior organization to the Gilmore band, but the latter appealed to the popular taste and hence has been uniformly successful.

With the great mass of people the lighter and livelier music will always be first in favor, and it was the admixture of the classical and the plain or simple music, each rendered with equal care and conscientiousness, which gave the Gilmore concerts their popularity with all classes. It was a characteristic, also, of those entertainments that they nearly always included one or more national airs which appealed to the patriotism of the people. That Patrick S. Gilmore rendered a very great service to the cause of musical culture cannot fairly be questioned, though the stickler for the purely classical will very likely be disposed to deny him his rightful place among those who have contributed to the development of the popular taste for and appreciation of higher music. He will be missed by the audiences who found attendance upon his concerts a source of pleasure and education.

SICKLES TO THE VETERANS.

A conspicuous figure of the recent Grand Army reunion in Washington City was General Dan Sickles on his crutches. At a "camp fire" of the veterans of the Third corps he was the center of the general delivered a speech to the "boys." He said: "Some people have had a good deal to say about your pensions. They say that the soldiers are drawing \$100,000 for their serv-

the general foreign demand for American products continues strong.

There is a gain in cotton, in cattle and in provisions, and the only decrease is in bread-stuffs, which is not at all surprising, considering that the comparison is made with a year of extraordinary shortage in Europe. In all the minor articles of export the foreign demand is equal to that of last year. Our August imports were considerably in excess of those of last year for the same month, but this is not regarded as significant. It is believed that all commercial balances will be satisfied by the trade of the coming months. It is probable, from present indications, that the foreign demand for American products will be as great as usual during the remainder of the year, though it cannot be expected to equal that of last year.

If the western farmer can raise corn he can raise hogs, and if he can raise hogs he can get \$5 per hundred pound for them. That is the present aspect of the case, and it is easy to find Nebraska farmers who face a wreath in smiles as they contemplate the pork market. The knowing ones say that the present high price cannot be expected to stand, but it is not anticipated that it will fall below \$4.50, which is a very favorable figure for the pork producer. The European demand is heavy and is sure to continue so and an increasing home consumption is also noted. The removal of the embargo in Europe has stimulated the trade in American pork abroad to a degree that is not yet fully appreciated. Last year the effect of the removal of the embargo was but little felt, but it is now creating a tremendous foreign demand for our hogs and greatly influencing the price. As the foreign demand will now be permanent it is clear that the hog business is sure to be profitable for the western farmer in the future.

IN ORDER that there may be a clear understanding in the matter, Senator James F. Wilson of Iowa has written a letter emphatically declining a re-election by the legislature to be elected next year. Mr. Wilson has been in the senate and house for about twenty-five years, and his record has been that of a most able and faithful man. He is a great constitutional lawyer, and was one of the counsel from the house to prosecute the impeachment trial of President Johnson. With Mr. Allison as his colleague it is a question whether any other state has stronger senatorial delegation than has Iowa. But Mr. Wilson is rapidly aging and wishes to pass the remainder of his life in freedom from public cares, a rest which he certainly deserves. His successor will be selected from three men who are now running for congress, Governor Gear, W. P. Hepburn and George D. Perkins.

Great Infant Industry.

At an agricultural fair held at Northampton, Mass., recently a baby show was a feature, and the infant industry drew five times more of a crowd and ten times the money than the cattle did. The McKinley bill is a stunner, sure enough.

The Electrical Trust.

The success of the electrical trust does not mean better lighting or better motive power; it does not mean better lighting or cheaper motive power. It means a higher price for both, and no improvement in either. It means the cessation of all experiments looking to an improvement over the present mode of electric rapid transit. With millions invested in present day methods, and with a sure thing on all large contracts, why should it strive for anything better?

MIRTH IN SHORT MEET.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Mollie—Miss Pretty-face is dressed beautifully but she seems a perfect crank." "Arthur—Yes, I notice whenever she comes into church every woman's head turns." New York Weekly: "Mrs. Bayview—is the blue grass of Kentucky really blue?" "Colonel Kalkinok—No, its green—same color as your hair when you are young."

Buffalo Express: "A new orator has made his appearance. He is a come forward and is known as the 'booth-bait orator.' He is spoken of as a man of polish."

Philadelphia Times: "As Jupiter's day is only ten hours long it is not surprising to look after the night part of it is apparent. It's time to turn about with them."

Tid-Bits: Mrs. Boobie—Count, how do you know that you are beautiful? "She counts!" Count Gitto—By so advances of so paw-brothers.

Chicago Tribune: "Nearly all the girls go to cooking schools nowadays," said a demagogue. "They make some of the loveliest things you ever saw." "No doubt," replied the crusty bachelor; "but people don't want food to look at."

Indianapolis Journal: "Watts—is it a wonder that no one has come forward with the claim that the Chinese were the inventors of the pneumatic tire? They have been credited with almost everything else."

Potts—Well, the pneumatic tyre was an invention of the Greeks and you remember Kites, who bound the winds in a bag for Ulysses?"

THE LAST WATERMELON.

'Tis the last watermelon I picked from the vine; No fall's cholic complaints I have had to complain. No fit of his sneezes, No cramps in his bowels, No danger in green, Ripe near him to whisper Of dangers unseen. I'll not leave thee, thou ripe one, To rot on the stem; Since thy market has been eaten, He thou eaten with them. Thus, thus do I fear thee, From the last bit that buds, To nurse as I munch thee, And snorter thy rinds.

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bold; Free and easy, but not bold; Like an apple, ripe and sweet, Not to young men so old; Half inviting, half repulsive, Now advancing, now shy; There is mischief in her dimple, There is danger in her eye! I'll not leave thee, thou ripe one, To rot on the stem; Since thy market has been eaten, He thou eaten with them. Thus, thus do I fear thee, From the last bit that buds, To nurse as I munch thee, And snorter thy rinds.

THE HEAVEN IN OUR EYE.

The American press need not explode again over the alleged barbarities of Russia. Did not a citizen of Pennsylvania the other night roast the soles of the feet of a resident of Lancaster to make sin divulge where he had hidden his savings?

IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

Has it struck anybody as odd that up to the present moment, not a single reason has been advanced for a democratic administration should be made?

THE HEAVEN IN OUR EYE.

The American press need not explode again over the alleged barbarities of Russia. Did not a citizen of Pennsylvania the other night roast the soles of the feet of a resident of Lancaster to make sin divulge where he had hidden his savings?

SICKLES TO THE VETERANS.

A conspicuous figure of the recent Grand Army reunion in Washington City was General Dan Sickles on his crutches. At a "camp fire" of the veterans of the Third corps he was the center of the general delivered a speech to the "boys." He said: "Some people have had a good deal to say about your pensions. They say that the soldiers are drawing \$100,000 for their serv-



WAITING.

SITUATION IN NEW YORK

Republicans Will Win if an Honest Count is Secured.

HARRISON AND REID MUCH FAVORED

If the Election Could Be Held at Present the Result Would Be Overwhelmingly Against Cleveland and His Party.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.

Ex-Attorney General Michener of Indiana, who with Colonel W. W. Dudley has a branch law office here and who has been in the metropolis almost a month on professional business, stated today that a remarkable condition of republican politics in New York this fall was a constant accession of old-time democrats and independents to the Harrison and Reid column without a single loss from the republican side. "There is only one thing that should give the electoral vote to Cleveland and Stevenson," says General Michener, "and that is wholesale fraud in voting or counting. If we were to have an election tomorrow and a fair count the republicans would carry New York by the most decisive majority ever given them. It is the republican platform and the republican issues which already turned the state over to the republican candidates. I haven't found an intelligent democrat for some time who has not privately admitted, after stating about New York city for a time or traveling over the state, that we have a republican majority. The only thing for the republicans to do is to get out the voters and see that there is an honest count."

Western Penitents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of penitents granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original—Jacob E. Miller, John K. Lengenbach, Christopher Putnam, Benjamin Trambly, Martin V. Potter, Lorenzo H. Guernsey, Charles H. Smith, John C. Cook, Additional—James A. Widel, Charles H. Daily, John W. Townsend, Thomas W. Cameron, Increase—Francis N. Brown, Original widows, etc.—Arlotta G. Thompson, Martha J. Griffin (special act).

Three Fishermen Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—A drowning case somewhat similar to that which occurred at the inlet a few weeks ago happened at Longport yesterday. Three fishermen, John Linn, George and Jesse Linn, left there in a small open yacht belonging to Patrick Kilcourse, with the intention of fishing during the day and returning late in the afternoon. They had not since been heard from excepting the statement made by a returning fisherman that he had seen the upturned boat some distance out at sea. The general impression is that they have been drowned.

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

Senator Allison writes a friend here that

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following army orders were issued yesterday:

Captain William C. Bartlett, Third infantry, will proceed to his home, where he is authorized to await retirement at his own request. Captain David A. Lyle, ordnance department, will proceed to the works of the Crown Spooling company, Chester, Pa., on official business. Captain Edwin J. Stevens, retired, is detailed for service as supervisor at the Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y. First Lieutenant Frederick D. Sharp, Twentieth infantry, will report in person to Lieutenant Colonel Evan Miles, Twentieth infantry, present at the examining board convened at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. July 8, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board as to his fitness for promotion. The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause twenty-five colored cavalry recruits to be assigned to the Ninth cavalry and forwarded to the Department of the Platte as follows: Six to troop B, seven to troop E and twelve to troop H.

Western Penitents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of penitents granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original—Jacob E. Miller, John K. Lengenbach, Christopher Putnam, Benjamin Trambly, Martin V. Potter, Lorenzo H. Guernsey, Charles H. Smith, John C. Cook, Additional—James A. Widel, Charles H. Daily, John W. Townsend, Thomas W. Cameron, Increase—Francis N. Brown, Original widows, etc.—Arlotta G. Thompson, Martha J. Griffin (special act).

Three Fishermen Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—A drowning case somewhat similar to that which occurred at the inlet a few weeks ago happened at Longport yesterday. Three fishermen, John Linn, George and Jesse Linn, left there in a small open yacht belonging to Patrick Kilcourse, with the intention of fishing during the day and returning late in the afternoon. They had not since been heard from excepting the statement made by a returning fisherman that he had seen the upturned boat some distance out at sea. The general impression is that they have been drowned.

Advertisement for BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Dealers of Clothing in the World. 'Twas ever thus Since Columbus discovered America, at least. The young man likes it and so does the young lady provided he is a nice looking y. m., and he don't have to be handsome to be a nice looking y. m. either. One of our fall suits will do the business. We have some suits so loud she can't hear the clock strike and others so modest that you are liable to be married in one of them before you know it. The little urchin brother, under the sofa, can be made a man of too, with his choice of one of the noblest lines of boys' suits ever made up. We make them and we make them good. They look like tailor-made, they wear like tailor-made, in fact they are tailor-made. BROWNING, KING & CO. Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when we close at 10 p. m. S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.