

# THE POTTERIES OF EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.



Industry has grown so rapidly that the potteries operated at their full capacity. The American output would aggregate 10,000,000 pieces of goods per year, an amount equal to about 49 per cent of the average annual consumption in the United States, thus making it necessary to import 60 per cent from abroad.

The institution and development of the white ware industry in this country has proved a distinct boon to every resident of the country, since the English manufacturers, in the absence of any industry in this country, were enabled to charge 130 per cent more for the ware than they are today. This is shown by the following table, embracing articles with the price of which every housekeeper is familiar:

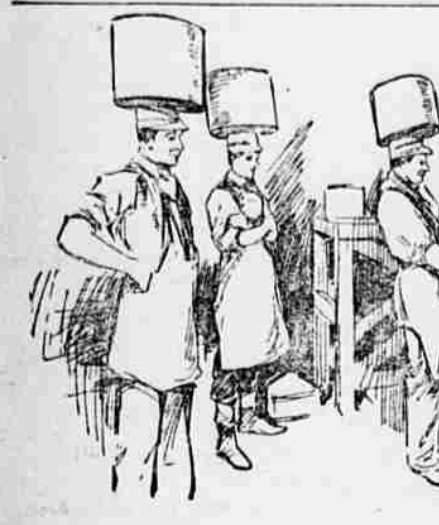
Item	Cost in 1890	Cost in 1896
Common breakfast plate	18 25	28 12
Regular twelve-inch meat dishes	6 00	1 36
Ordinary dixie	2 25	3 25
Plain white topaz, per dozen	2 50	2 50

The most noticeable point of difference between the English and American industries is to be found in the great inequality in the wages paid. When the American potteries were the height of prosperity under the former tariff regulations the average wage paid to American operatives was 113 per cent higher than that received by English workmen, as is shown by the following table, in which the amounts used constitute the average weekly wage rate for a period of three months in the leading English and American potteries, respectively. Adequate deductions have been made for attendants, etc.:

Item	American Wage	English Wage
Platemakers	120 25	4 70
Distillers	18 43	3 22
Cupmakers	15 67	3 05
Stoneware makers	12 73	3 05
Hollowware makers	12 73	3 05
Knitters	11 38	3 05
Molders	10 70	3 05
Handers	10 70	3 05
Printers	10 70	3 05
General average	10 70	3 05

**PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.**  
There is no reason why, with a proper protective tariff, the pottery industry might not become one of the most prosperous in the country, for it is universally admitted that materials of the very best quality for the potter's use are located in various parts of the United States, although they are in almost every case comparatively valueless since they lie in the mine, quarry and clay

**EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Sept. 23.**—(Special Correspondence.)—In this center of the pottery industry, as well as at Trenton, N. J., and other points, the effects of reduced tariff and financial disturbance have been severely felt. The manufacturers were compelled to reduce wages 12 1/2 per cent on account of the reduction in tariff from 60 to 30 per cent. The English manufacturer has, as we shall see, simply dumped his goods on our market, and, as a result, the American workman has been thrown out of a job. Many of the concerns here are employing only 63 per cent of the number of men employed in 1890-93, and those fortunate enough to secure employment work about two-thirds of the time. This arrangement has been made in order to give all men an equal chance to earn a living. As a matter of fact, there was no necessity for this reduction. The American potteries can easily supply 90 per cent of the entire consumption of our common ware, and, if allowed to do so, the price would be practically the same as it is under this reduced tariff. By giving part of our legitimate market to England and Germany the business has been crippled, and foreign ware substituted for domestic. All that the manufacturers here ask for is a tariff equal to the difference between wages in this country and in Europe. If this is granted, the pottery manufacturers assure me that they will restore wages and give employment to all who are willing to work. Work and wages I find to be the issue



**WORKMEN CARRYING SAGGERS.**  
(Clay vessels in which pottery is baked.)

here. The present dollar, they all say, is good enough for them.

**EFFECT OF THE WILSON TARIFF.**  
Several potteries have closed altogether. Others have failed, and others still are in a precarious condition.

Under these circumstances it may be safe to say that there is in this country no class of men who are more anxiously awaiting the return to power of the republican party than the owners and operatives of the American potteries, to whom a revision of the tariff would mean an improvement of trade conditions, with its consequent betterment of prices and wages.

The disastrous effect of the Wilson bill on this industry is alone convincing evidence of the inefficiency of the democratic administration, and need hardly be reviewed. The large increase in importations under the 30 and 35 per cent duty, as compared with the value of imports under the old rate of 60 and 60 per cent, is in a corresponding loss of revenue to the government, despite the increase of importations, and it also caused a reduction of wages aggregating from 10 to 25 per cent, with fully one-half of the operatives idle in addition. In short, according to the most conservative estimates of manufacturers, the output of their potteries was last year about 80 per cent of the usual bulk, and only aggregated about 60 per cent of the usual value.

The effect of the reduction of the tariff from 60 to 25 per cent, with fully one-half of the operatives idle in addition, in short, according to the most conservative estimates of manufacturers, the output of their potteries was last year about 80 per cent of the usual bulk, and only aggregated about 60 per cent of the usual value.

**AN OBJECT LESSON.**  
The selling price of the commodity under different conditions is an interesting and instructive object lesson of the effect of the Wilson bill. The net cost of a crate of crockery, as sold to the retail trade in New York from 1890 to 1895, under the 34 per cent duty, was \$95.30, while in 1893 a similar crate sold to the trade for \$41.67. Previous to 1890 no white ware was manufactured in this country, but since its establishment at the opening of the war this branch of the

labor represents practically the entire cost of the various potteries wares, and the finer the goods the greater the cost. Sixty per cent of the outlay for labor is paid in wages in the potteries, while the remaining 40 per cent represents the outlay necessary to secure the mining clay, flint, spar, grinding materials, and other commodities necessary for the production of the ware.

As has been shown above, the wages paid by American manufacturers have, as a rule, been fully double those paid in England, but the German scale of wages is, in turn, fully 50 per cent less than the English wage scale, and it is, in fact, the German competition which has proven the most detrimental to the best interests of the American industry. Moreover, female labor is largely employed abroad for decorating pottery, and at a rate of wages so low that in many cases it does not average one-third the rate paid for the same work in American potteries.

The assertion has been made from time to time that a moderately high tariff rate would be more than sufficient to compensate for European wage scales, but this has been conclusively negated by the action of the very men who made this claim in building potteries in Europe. It is a notable fact that several of these crockery manufacturers and importing barons resident in the United States are millionaires, whereas the American manufacturers are almost without exception men of moderate means, mainly invested in their plants, which are valueless for any other purpose than that of pottery manufacturing.

The finest classes of porcelain are now made in this country, but this branch of the industry was only established after years of loss and discouragement, and the American manufacturers have all along maintained that the maintenance of a tariff rate of at least 60 per cent is absolutely necessary to the development and success of the industry.

**THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT RATES.**  
Naturally the freight rates necessary to the delivery of the goods at general distributing points constitute an important factor in determining prices. The freight rates from the Ohio valley potteries, including the manufacturers at East Liverpool, Wellsville, Steubenville, etc., to the principal distributing markets of the United States, compared with the sea freight from Liverpool, England, to the same markets, is shown in the following table:

From Ohio From Liverpool	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
New York	\$4.20	\$2.14
Baltimore	3.60	2.00
Boston	3.60	2.00
New Orleans	11.00	7.25
Galveston	11.00	7.25
San Francisco	22.00	14.50

Surprises has sometimes been expressed

that a few years should work such a complete revolution of feeling since 1878, when the manufacturing potteries and operatives presented petitions to congress praying that law to reduce the tariff on crockery to a revenue basis. As a matter of fact, the petitions referred to had their origin in labor trouble at the potteries, and were, in fact, a retaliatory measure, growing out of the unfriendly relations then existing between the manufacturers and operating potteries. Moreover, at that time a large portion of the operative potters employed in the American potteries had resided in this country only a few years, and were still bound by the ties of kindred and love to their native land. In the event of these petitions being acted upon favorably by congress, these men looked forward to a great revival of business beyond the ocean, in which they would become sharers by returning to their former homes.

**EVILS OF COMPETITION.**  
These conditions, however, no longer exist, for the interests, desires and aspirations of the operative potters today are much more thoroughly American than was the case in 1878, by reason of the fact that the workmen who came to this country in former years have now become a part of our population, and have interests affected in the condition of the pottery industry. These men now argue, and back up their arguments with statistics, to say nothing of the experience of the past two years, that it is not the American manufacturers and operatives to be unrestricted competition with the old world manufacturers, who have had a century or more of experience, a dense population, with poorly paid labor, and the availability of abundant capital at low rates of interest, combine to handicap the American manufacturer, and have, since the passage of the Wilson bill, resulted in shorter hours of work and an overstocked labor market.

The one bright streak in the sad experience of the potters, since the Wilson bill went into effect, is found in the establishment of closer relations and greater sympathy between the operatives and employers. The fact, however, that during the past year Germany, Austria, Hungary and Japan, as well as England and France, shipped to this country greatly increased consignments, was far from reassuring to the manufacturers, who any person cognizant with the subject, must realize are engaged in a business which has many chances of loss and a few of gain, even when protected by a tariff. The German market was especially since the American market was thrown open to foreign manufacturers was especially discouraging to American potters, in view of the fact that their goods have reached where the producers of ceramics in America are able to turn out goods equal and in some respects superior to any foreign production. Among these lines of ware, for kitchen and culinary use, cream-colored, white granite and porcelain, in dinner services and toilet sets, vitrified china, in tableware and restaurants, translucent china in tableware, art goods, and novelties.

**DECREASED REVENUE.**  
Finally, in addition to all this, it is necessary to face the fact that the revenue to the country has decreased under the Wilson tariff schedule, while the aggregate value of the imported wares has increased. Take, for instance, the year 1894. The total value of ware imported was \$6,224,914, and the duties paid upon the same amounted to \$1,709,959, with an average duty of 27.5 per cent. Contrast with this 1895, when the aggregate value of the goods imported was \$9,672,564, almost 50 per cent more than the year before, and the duties paid were only \$2,174,933, or less than during the previous year, and the average ad valorem duty was only 24.99. In a nutshell, this means a net loss to the treasury of \$500,000 annually. In addition to the direct loss to the thousands of workmen dependent upon the industry, and whose wages, were the pottery industry and potteries a condition as it was a few years ago, would amount to over \$7,000,000 annually.

The fact that the pottery industry is practically confined to the vicinity of Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool, O., is no doubt largely responsible for the lack of a more general knowledge throughout the United States of the importance and value of the industry. Some idea of its extent may, however, be gained from the following table, which shows the distribution of the potteries throughout the country:

State	White Ware	Number of Potteries	Kilns
New Jersey	1,200,000	21	126
Ohio	1,200,000	21	126
New York	1,200,000	21	126
Pennsylvania	1,200,000	21	126
Virginia	1,200,000	21	126
Massachusetts	1,200,000	21	126
Missouri	1,200,000	21	126

**Money for City Bonds.**  
City Treasurer Edwards has received \$46,527.50 in cancelled bonds and coupons which represents the obligation that the city paid off during September. Next month there is a total of nearly \$140,000 to be paid. Of this amount \$100,000 represents the bonds for which renewal bonds were issued early in the year. The funds with which they are to be taken up are on deposit with the fiscal agency in New York and will not be a draft on the city treasury at this time. The remainder of the amount, which represents interest coupons, has already been forwarded.

**Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake.**  
Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel covered by the "Jewel" will take along with him "Hostess's Stomach Bitter," and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is made a less tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

## LOCATING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

**Action of the Local Passenger Association Monday Afternoon in the Elkhorn Headquarters Brought out a Full Attendance of the Ticket Agents, Expectant and Anxious to Hear a Lively Discussion in the Case Brought by the Union Pacific Against the Burlington.**  
They were disappointed. The meeting was called at 2:30 o'clock and it was nearly midnight before a motion to adjourn was carried, and no other case was considered. The case was based on the purchase of tickets from Omaha through Francisco via the Burlington, Colorado Midland, Rio Grande Western and Southern Pacific roads. The office of a local ticket broker, for \$29 each, 11 less than the regular rate. The tickets originated in this city.

The Burlington road showed affidavits and other documentary evidence to prove that it had no commissions to the brokers and was not guilty of having had any dealings with them. It was the judgment of the association that the Burlington was the party of the roads interested in the sale of these tickets had been associating with the brokers more closely than legitimate railroad workmen would do. The case was strongly directed against the Colorado Midland and the Rio Grande Western. The local passenger agents want to find out which of the roads has been guilty of the wrong, and they want to find just where he is.

**Secretary Munn of the local passenger association reported that in a meeting of the market Monday he found transportation from Omaha to Denver via the Union Pacific route on sale for \$15, or \$2 less than the regular rate. This is presumably the price of a ticket that had been sold to St. Paul for the Grand Army encampment and return. It had been accepted here, and was being redeemed by the Union Pacific for \$17.**

## QUIET IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

**Little Business Expected Until After October 1.**  
It is an undeniable fact that all branches of the railway business in Omaha are duller than for a long, long time past. In passenger circles there is a fair amount of ordinary travel noticeable, but there is a scarcity of business originating in Omaha. Freight men report nearly all branches of their business at a standstill. This is presumably due to the fact that only small business transactions are being made now, only sufficient goods being purchased to supply the routine trades from now until November 3.

The mechanical departments of the roads have but little business on account of the fact that the roads are not yet ready to pick up considerably after the approaching election, and that is the reason they sigh for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November to hurry up and roll around.

## Made a Cut on Grape Rates.

The rate on grapes from New York and Ohio to Missouri river points, the cut is made by all western lines and amounts to considerable. The new rate from the Brockton district, the great grape producing section in that state, was reduced to 37 1/2 cents for 100 pounds; from the grape section of Ohio the new rate is 34 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. At the beginning of the season the rate from New York was 61 cents, of which the lines east of Chicago received 26 cents, and the lines west thereof 35 cents. The western lines made a cut of 3 1/2 cents, reduced the rate to 57 1/2 cents, then the western lines slashed their rate by 20 cents, bringing it to 37 1/2 cents, which is the rate from New York through to Missouri river points.

## SLOT MACHINES MUST MOVE OUT.

**War Declared Upon Another Method of Gambling.**  
Nickel-in-the-slot machines, that are placed in restaurants and other places in Omaha. An order was issued by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners Monday night to the chief of police, instructing all keepers of such machines to discontinue their use in the future. These instructions will be given about the first of October.

This order applies only to such machines by which money is obtained by the winners. Those which offer cigars and other things for prizes will be allowed to run as in the past. Nevertheless, the order will have a wide effect. There is hardly a saloon, cigar store or drug store, especially those located in the central portion of the city, which has not from one to a dozen of the machines running. A goodly number of them offer money prizes, because they are more attractive to the ordinary mortal than those which offer cigars and other things. It is stated that some of the establishments have reaped a greater harvest from these machines than they have gained from legitimate business.

The order was promulgated in answer to a great number of complaints which have been received to the effect that boys are allowed to play the machines.

## News for the Army.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.**—(Special Telegram.)—Captain George W. McCreary, assistant surgeon, has been ordered relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, and to take station at Boston as examiner of recruits. He will be relieved by First Lieutenant Powell C. Fauterly, who is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Leaves of absence: Lieutenant Daniel W. Beuhm, seventh infantry, extended one month; Second Lieutenant Lewis B. Lawton, eighth infantry, two months; Captain Louis Brechean, assistant surgeon, fifteen days.

## Fort Robinson Reserve Reduced.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.**—The War department has ordered under the Interior department for disposition under the abandoned reservation act all of the Fort Robinson, Neb., military reservation lying east of the line marked as the eastern boundary of the reservation in the survey of the adjacent public lands.

## UNCLE SAM'S DUSKY WARDS

**Work of Placing the Red Man Upon His Own Resources.**

## ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COMMISSIONER

**Education and Civilization Making Good Progress Among the Tribes Remaining in the United States.**

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.**—D. M. Browning, commissioner of Indian affairs, has made his annual report to the secretary of the Interior. He says with no outbreak or disturbance during the year the progress of education and civilization has been uninterrupted and substantial. The main effort now, as for many years, must be to put the Indian upon his allotment, teach him to support himself there, protect him from encroachment and injustice and educate and teach his children in books and industries. As a first step, as far as treaty obligations do not interfere by requiring the payment of moneys and issuance of rations or annuities, the Indians are given to understand that the government will not feed and clothe them while they remain in idleness. Such funds as are available for the purpose are devoted to starting Indians in homes. If an Indian will go upon an allotment and work to improve it the government will assist him in building a house and putting his farm in operation and making a practical farmer of him.

The commissioner says the government goes further and pays the Indian for his work. To the regular Indian employes the government paid last year \$500,000. A great diversity of crafts and industries are the growth of the advanced civilization. The reports from Indian agents, he says, show that Indians are coming to earn their living. They have supplies for the government, raise crops to sell, raise and sell live stock, work in the woods and on irrigation ditches and in many other ways contribute to their own subsistence.

The report shows that at various reservations in Nebraska there was school capacity for 12,000 pupils. Four patents for allotments on the Winnebago reservation have been issued during the year; thirty-one ordinary leases of lands on the Omaha reservation for 20 years, at an aggregate rental of \$36,000 for five years, and that to Nick Fritz of 2,340 acres at an aggregate of \$6,750 for the same period. In addition to the lands on the Winnebago reservation for lands on the Omaha and 378 on the Winnebago were executed for periods ranging from three to five years. The annual rentals of these lands run from 25 cents to \$2.50 per acre. The report gives an account of the negotiations with the Otoe and Missouri Indians to secure an extension of time of payment for their lands in Nebraska. The commissioner also reports that Omaha and Winnebago Indians also consented to an extension of time for the payment for their ceded lands in Nebraska for 3,147 pupils at various reservations in South Dakota. The report states that 145 allotments of land on the Rosebud and Grand Coulee reservations in that state were received in the department, but not acted on during the year. At Rosebud the work of allotment of lands in several cases has proceeded satisfactorily and the survey of additional land has been recommended. At Lower Brule allotments have been prosecuted.

Progress in educating the Indians is reported very satisfactory, in spite of many difficulties encountered. The enrollment during the year was 23,352, an increase of 115 over the previous year. The average attendance increased 852.

There has been much complaint from Indians on the Colville reservation in Oregon that mining claims have been located on their farms, and instructions have been issued to have the land officers prevent such trespassers from interfering with the Indians.

The fishing rights of the Yakima Indians in Washington have been a subject of controversy and the governor of that state has been asked to take such steps as will secure Indians from molestation by white citizens.

**Funeral of S. B. Colson.**  
**FREMONT, Sept. 29.**—(Special.)—The funeral of Hon. S. B. Colson was held from his late residence, on Nye avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There was a large attendance of the relatives and friends of the deceased. As Mr. Colson had been largely identified with the banking interests of the city all the banks having been closed between 12:30 and 3:30 p. m. The offices of the Nye Schneider company were also closed. The Fremont fire department attended in a body. Mr. Colson having been a member of the first volunteer fire company organized here. The services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Rogers, pastor of the Congregational church, who delivered a particularly appropriate address. The pall-bearers were Messrs. F. Schurman, E. H. Barnard, H. J. Lee, Wm. H. Rogers, and J. H. Rogers. The remains were interred in Ridge cemetery.

**West Nebraska Conference Convenes.**  
**OGALLALA, Neb., Sept. 29.**—(Special Telegram.)—The west Nebraska Methodist Episcopal conference commenced here tonight in the opera house. L. E. Rector, county treasurer, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Rev. D. D. Foraythe of Cozad, after which Rev. Mr. Moore of Elwood preached the conference sermon. One hundred and forty ministers are already here and sixty more will arrive tonight and in the morning.

**Petty Thief Pleads Guilty.**  
**STROMSBURG, Neb., Sept. 29.**—(Special.)—For months it has been unsafe to leave robes, whips or buggies which were hitched to a body of horses, having been a menace to the county of petty thieves. Marshall Nugent arrested the leader of the gang last night while he was in the street, carrying a buggy whip. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was assessed the regulation fine for petty larceny.

**Working for a Forger's Pardon.**  
**BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 29.**—(Special.)—A petition has been presented to Governor Holcomb asking that a pardon be granted J. T. Phillips, sentenced to two years in the penitentiary upon a charge of forging city warrants while city clerk. Phillips entered the service of the state in December,



**THE POPULAR CANDIDATE FOR ALL PARTIES**



**"Battle Ax" is popular with all parties because of its remarkably fine flavor, its high quality and the low price at which it is sold.**

**The people of the United States know a good thing when they see it, and they won't pay 10 cents for other high grade tobaccos while they can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents.**

## SUTTON G. A. R. REUNION OPENS.

**Warning to Veterans to See that History in the Schools is Accurate.**  
**STROMSBURG, Neb., Sept. 29.**—(Special Telegram.)—The formal opening of the reunion occurred this afternoon, in an appropriate speech by Mayor Beneker, who turned over the camp to the Grand Army of the Republic. Department Commander Culver responded, and among other things, said: "I warn you all to be on the lookout, you old soldiers, who were a part of the war, and contrast the pernicious teaching found in some of the histories used in Nebraska, where the sacred cause of the union is made to appear second to the lost cause of the southern confederacy."

The Alger party train stopped here for a few minutes, and were greeted by several hundred people. General Manderson introduced General Alger, who said the Garden of Eden was staked out in the wrong place—should have been in Nebraska.

Corporal Tanner, who introduced, said: "When Mr. Bryan came to my native state, he said he had come into the enemy's country, but when I came to his native state—and I have been here before—I came among friends." As the train pulled out General Sickles bowed his acknowledgements.

## Child Drowned.

**STROMSBURG, Neb., Sept. 29.**—(Special Telegram.)—A 4-year-old child named Bennett, who has been visiting with the family of Ben Myers, six miles south of town, was drowned this afternoon. The child climbed up to look into the water tank and fell in.

## Receiver for a Defunct Bank.

**OGALLALA, Neb., Sept. 29.**—(Special Telegram.)—H. L. Gould, president of the State Loan and Trust company bank, which closed its doors on August 31, was today appointed receiver by Judge Grimes.

## BOTH WANTED AT WEBSTER CITY.

**Butler and Brown May be Charged with Horse Stealing.**  
William Butler, the negro, and Fred Brown, the white boy, who were arrested in this city about a week ago with a couple of rifles and two horses in their possession, stand a good chance of being prosecuted for horse stealing. They are now serving a thirty day sentence each in the jail at Louisville, Neb., for stealing the rifles from residents of that place.

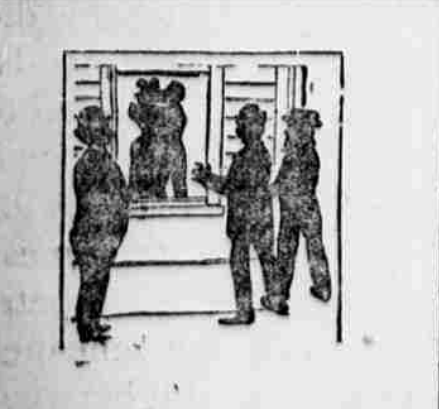
While the two were in this city the boy confessed not only to the theft of the rifles, but stated that the horses which were in their possession had been stolen from the vicinity of Webster City, Ia., last August. Upon this statement the chief of police wrote to Webster City and has received an answer to the effect that one of the horses was taken from J. F. Hogan, a former resident of the town. The Webster City authorities have been advised to prosecute the men after they have served their present sentence and this will probably be done.

The couple appear to have engaged in a systematic thieving trip through the country. The Brown boy, who seemed to be under the influence of his colored companion, said that after stealing the horses at Webster City they had traveled through Dakota and Nebraska and had stolen a considerable quantity of harness and other things, which they had sold.

## Leaders Disperse the Mob.

**AMITE CITY, Ia., Sept. 29.**—The committee appointed by the mob at Independence came here today and had a talk with the parish officials. The officials stated that Johnson, the murderer of the Cotton family, would be tried at an early day at Amite City. This statement apparently satisfied the mob leaders, and the armed citizens of horseback were ordered to disperse and the militia has returned to their homes.

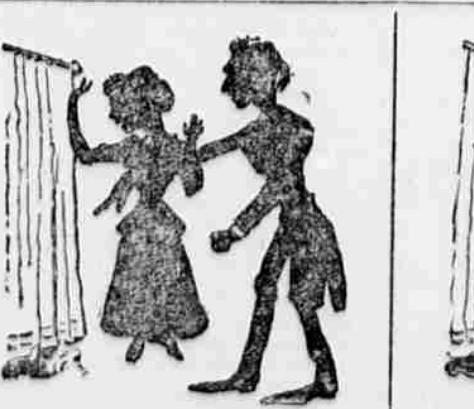
# PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PARAGRAPHERD



When you pull down the shade does it stay down—or does it zip—and up again—it's in the roller—the spring—when you get shades of us you get the best spring rollers—we take window measures and a mighty little for putting up shades—a sort of advertisement for our business you know.



A decided novelty in ladies' shoes is the new ox-blood Russia that has a razor toe—black edge soles—black eyes and laces—and trimmed with black stitching—the reason you can't get them anywhere else is because they can't sell them for less than \$5—Our price is only \$3.00.



The most astonishing collection of carbons ever brought to this city is to be seen in the Haefstaengl carbon photographs we are now exhibiting—all the most popular subjects from the real old masters are now to be seen in profusion—and while the standard of the work is improved the price is lowered.



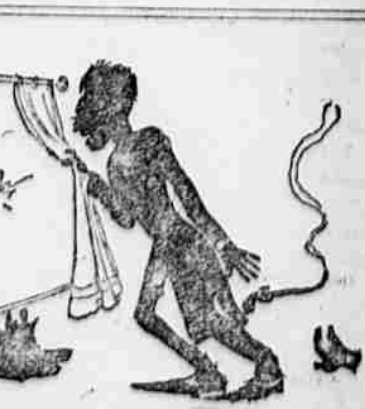
There is a suspicion among some people that an "oil heater" must smell kerosene—but you take the "Jewel" for instance—it's made like a Rochester lamp—it emits no odor—the flame burns just like a lamp—it's easy to take care of and we'll guarantee it to heat any room in any house in Omaha—Little to run it—Little to buy it.



Did you ever have a "dark brown taste" in your mouth—not an all night and early the next morning taste that lets water don't help much—but a "sweet dark brown taste"—occasionally on the repeated use of those delicious chocolates that Balduff makes—Balduff boxes bonbons and chocolates better than any confectioner in the United States.



Let her go—we do the moving—no body in this town does any moving unless we help them—and how we help—we load the whole household into one big Van—two big men do that—You hire a cab or a street car—arrive at your new home—we're there—unloaded—in place—not half the bill you think it's worth—but that's the way we move.



None are so blind as he who will not see—You don't know what a blessed blessing sight is till it falls you—and why should it fall you—when the means is constantly at hand for the improving of it—we make it a life study—to repair sight—and it's a sight better to repair a small defect than a big one.