

SUGAR BEET CULTURE IN EUROPE.

Extent of the Industry and Effect of the Liberal Bounties Paid by the Government.

Following is the full text of the paper read by E. Rosewater at the convention of the Nebraska Beet Sugar Association at Grand Island on Tuesday:
"During a tour of continental Europe five years ago I was impressed by the large acreage of lands planted in sugar beets. On the line of the Belgian, French, German and Austrian railways, sugar beet fields covered almost every foot of the ground within sight on both sides of the tracks, just as the fields of Indian corn greet the eye of the traveler on the lines of the railroads through the great American corn belt. Almost every town traversed by railroads in southeastern France, southern Germany, Moravia and Bohemia has its beet sugar factory, clearly discernible from the trains, and the principal provincial towns boast large refineries, to which the raw sugar produced in the smaller factories is shipped and converted into clarified granulated beet sugar. The topography of the country where sugar beet culture was carried on abroad on the largest scale recalled the rolling prairies of Iowa and Nebraska, and the soil, as far as I could discover, was very much the same as we find it in this state.

"The extent to which the beet sugar industry has been fostered and developed in European countries confirmed the belief which for more than a quarter of a century has been entertained and publicly expressed by me that Nebraska is destined to become the foremost beet sugar state in all America.

"The area planted in sugar beets in European countries is computed at 3,600,000 acres. The area under cultivation in sugar beets in Germany during the year 1895 was 1,190,000 acres. The production of beet sugar in Germany for that year is computed at 1,870,000 tons. In 1894 it only amounted to 1,380,000 tons. The consumption of sugar beets has increased in Germany from 9,800,000 tons to 10,600,000 tons.

"According to careful estimates prepared from the most reliable sources, the total number of beet sugar factories actively in operation in Europe in 1895 was 1,431, of which Germany has 404, France 372, Austria 241, Russia 227, Belgium 111, Holland 30 and all other countries 45.

"THIRTY YEARS' GROWTH.
"The growth of the sugar beet industry is strikingly exemplified by the increase in the number of factories in Austria-Hungary. In 1867 Austria-Hungary had 151 factories. In 1870 it had 181 factories, and by 1875, the number had reached 228. The beet sugar culture in Austria-Hungary is, however, chiefly confined to Bohemia and Moravia. In 1889 Bohemia had 155 and Moravia fifty-four factories, while the remaining states of Austria-Hungary had but thirty-two.

"In 1881 the total production of beet sugar in the world was computed at 1,630,000 tons. Five years later, in 1885, the beet sugar product of the world was computed at 2,225,000 tons. By 1891 it had reached 3,740,000 tons. The product of 1894 was computed at 3,850,000 tons. Subdivided among the leading beet sugar producing countries, we find that Germany, in 1894, produced 1,384,603 tons; Austria, 841,809 tons; France, 579,111 tons; Russia, 669,000 tons; Belgium, 225,000 tons; Holland, 75,000 tons, and other countries of Europe, 11,000 tons, making in all, 3,853,523 tons, an increase for the years 1885-94 of about 47,000 tons. But the year 1895 witnessed an enormous increase in beet sugar production, the aggregate product being computed at 4,975,000 tons, which is nearly 1,100,000 tons more than was produced during the preceding year.

"The total yield of raw sugar in Germany in 1895 was 1,844,568 tons, as against 1,381,603 tons in 1894. This enormous increase in sugar production has brought about a marked fall in the price of sugar, and has proved ruinous to the cane sugar raisers of Brazil and the West Indies.

"During recent years the sugar consumption of the civilized world has continued at an annual increase of 250,000 tons. It will be seen, therefore, that the excess production of the year 1895 is equal to four years of increased consumption. This marked overproduction, chiefly, however, of beet sugar, has had the effect of depressing prices so that sugar in the English markets has fallen from \$2.94 per 100 pounds to \$2.09 per 100 pounds.

"EFFECTS OF THE BOUNTY.
"The overproduction of beet sugar has sacrificed to the bounties paid by European sugar beet countries to stimulate domestic production. An international convention is about to be called with a view to the repeal or lowering of the sugar bounties. Germany is now paying from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds as export bounty. It is doubtful, however, whether France will join in this movement, because the yield of saccharine matter in the beets raised in Germany is much heavier than that of beets raised in France, and France therefore cannot successfully compete with Germany in the world's markets.

"The world's production of cane sugar is estimated at 2,200,000 tons per annum, or less than one-half of the quantity of sugar produced from beets. While beet sugar production has shown a very marked increase within the last ten years, the production of cane sugar has shown but a slight increase, and since the great fall in the price of the product the culture of cane for sugar has been curtailed and the product is no greater now than it was ten years ago.

"The annual export bounties paid by foreign governments are estimated at \$20,875,000, besides which there are paid drawbacks equal to \$4,250,000 more per annum, so that the total amount of bounties and drawbacks which Europe now pays to stimulate beet sugar production aggregates \$25,000,000 a year. As a remedy against overproduction it is now urged that the duties imposed upon sugar in European countries that do not produce sugar be either lowered or abolished, so as to increase the consumption of sugar. These duties in some European countries are so high as to make the use of sugar practically prohibitory. It is strikingly singular, also, that in the sugar-producing countries of Europe—in Germany, Austria and France—the average consumption per capita is only two-fifths of the consumption per capita in Great Britain and the United States. The cause of this is doubtless the high price at which sugar is retailed to the common people of those countries. Beet sugar which is landed now in the United States at from 3 to 4 cents per pound by German exporters, sells in Germany for 7 1/2 cents a pound at retail. This marked

difference in the home and export price of sugar in Germany, and also in France and Austria, is due to the fact that a heavy domestic consumption tax is levied upon the manufacturers of sugar which compels them to exact high prices from their patrons in their own countries, while the bounty paid them for sugar exported to foreign countries and the drawback, or the remission of the home tax on this exported product, enables them to cut the price in the foreign markets.

"GERMAN CONSUMPTION.
"Consul General Mason, representing the United States at Frankfurt, in discussing the sugar problem with which Europe and particularly Germany, is bound to grapple, says:
" 'There is, perhaps, no economic question concerning which public opinion in this country is more sharply divided than that which concerns the proper treatment of the sugar industry by the national government. On the one hand, the beet growers and sugar manufacturers insist that since sugar beets are almost entirely a crop that can now be grown with profit in Germany, it is the duty of the state to continue the bounty on exported sugars and protect this culture against all foreign competition. On the other hand, it is asserted that the bounties have stimulated sugar production to a point far beyond its normal limits and that the proper course would be to abolish the bounty on exports and to reduce the tax on sugar consumed at home, and by thus stimulating local consumption, render the beet producers less dependent upon exports, in which they must compete with export competition for which Germany is by nature unprepared. As it is, the Germans export about two tons of sugar for every ton which is used at home, and while the production of sugar has risen from 1,225,000 tons—more than doubled—in the past seven years, the home consumption of sugar has risen only 200,000 tons during the same period, and amounted to only 610,000 tons, or twenty-eight pounds per capita, as against seventy-three pounds per capita in Great Britain, and seventy-seven pounds in the United States. In other European countries the case is still worse. The sugar consumption in Austria-Hungary being twenty-eight pounds, and in twenty-eight and one-half pounds in France, while Belgium only consumes twenty-two pounds per capita and Russia in Europe only consumes sixteen and one-half pounds per capita. If the consumption were on the same basis as that of Great Britain, Germany alone would use 1,700,000 tons of sugar, and France and Austria each 1,200,000 tons more. A consumption which would quickly exhaust the phenomenal product of 1895 and lift prices beyond the need of bounties or any other artificial form of protection.

"The reason for the limited sugar consumption in European countries is mainly its high price consequent upon the enormous taxes which are levied upon its manufacture when not exported and which, according to the report of the Zollverein, amounted to \$19 per ton in France, \$25.50 in Germany, the same in Austria-Hungary, and \$10 per ton in Belgium, against free sugar in Great Britain and a very slight import duty in the United States.

"FOSTERED BY FRANCE.
"Next to Germany, France has done more to foster the beet sugar industry than any other nation abroad. In 1894 more than 1,700,000 acres of land were planted in beets, giving a total production of 18,400,000 tons of root, or an average of nearly eleven tons per acre, worth about \$4 per ton for storage and manufacture of beet sugar. From 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the beet root raised in France is manufactured into sugar. According to Consul Chancelier at Havre, the experience of French growers shows that the expense of cultivating an acre of beets is as follows:
Preparing land \$3.00
Five pounds of seed30
Weeding and thinning 1.25
Working 1.00
Second working and transplanting 1.00
Gathering and piling beets and tops 3.00
Total per acre \$10.00

"In the above estimate it is not for the cost of fertilizers, because it is not always necessary to employ fertilizers. The average annual yield in France is from ten to twelve tons of beet root per acre of land. In France there is absolutely no waste of the product. Every part of the vegetable is utilized and rendered valuable in one way or another, whether it is used for sugar or for other purposes. Not for the roots, but the leaves and stalks are utilized as food for cattle. The dried leaves and stalks afford better nourishment for cattle and sheep during the winter than any other forage that could be cultivated. It is moreover stated that a large profit is derived from selling the leaves to tobacco manufacturers, who prepare and mix them with tobacco, which is made into cigars and cigarettes or smoking tobacco. It has been asserted that certain French beet growers realize enough from leaves sold for tobacco to pay all expenses for cultivating the crop. At the present time experiments are being made for the conversion of the juice of sugar beets into alcohol at a higher profit than is now derived from their conversion into rum. France a larger acreage of sugar beets is cultivated for forage than for sugar. The average value of beets used for forage is estimated at \$3.50 per ton, while the average value of the beet for sugar is computed at \$4.20 per ton.

"DRIVEN OUT BY GERMANY.
"The consumption of French sugar in foreign countries has been curtailed by ruinous competition, notably by Germany, which has forced its foreign export trade by high bounties. A bill is now before the French parliament providing for an export bounty on French sugar in order to enable the French manufacturers to compete more successfully in foreign markets, and especially the English market, which up to this time has purchased about one-half of all the sugar exported from France. It is rather singular that France has practically abandoned the United States to Germany and Austria as a field for exporting sugar, and chief purchasers of French sugar, after England, being Switzerland, Turkey, Morocco, Argentine, Algeria, Tunis, Uruguay and Chili.

"Austria is not very far behind Germany in stimulating beet sugar production and export. Under the old law the Austrian government appropriated annually a fraction over \$2,000,000 for sugar export bounties. Under the new law, which went into effect August 1, 1895, the amount voted for bounties will exceed \$3,000,000 a year. Both France and Austria levy heavy import duties on sugar to prevent German sugar from entering and competing with their own produce on a basis of the much heavier bounties which Germany is paying than France or Austria.

"DEDUCTIONS ARE PLAIN.
"The deductions to be drawn from these facts and figures are suggestive. As the greatest sugar consuming nation in the world, the United States now pays a tribute of over \$10,000,000 a year to foreign countries when it can and should produce all the sugar its people consume. While four European countries—Germany, France, Russia and Austria-Hungary—boast

of 1,245 beet sugar factories, the United States only has nine sugar beet factories, four of which are located in California, two in Nebraska and one each in Utah, New Mexico and Virginia. While Germany and Austria alone pay over \$20,000,000 a year in bounties for beet sugar, exported for the most part to the United States, the United States cannot hope to build up its beet sugar industry unless it shall offset the foreign export bounty by an equal or greater import duty or a bounty to its own beet sugar producers.
"With the national bounty or duty restored to offset foreign export bounties and cheaper labor it may confidently be predicted that this country will ten years hence produce all the sugar its population may consume, and Nebraska could with proper encouragement safely guarantee to furnish at least one-half of the sugar product of America by that time."

South Omaha News.

The arrest of the Peyton boys for the Kennedy hold-up did not cause any surprise in this city, as they have been in numerous scrapes before. No one here thought that the boys had nerve enough to commit such a crime. Tom Bayless, who had a good look at the robbers as they passed through the kitchen and climbed out of the window, says that he could tell the thieves again by their form, eyes and voices. Young Bayless will be called upon to testify against the robbers and his testimony will, it is doubt carry a great deal of weight, as he is known as a steady, cool-headed young man. He said yesterday that he knew one of the Peyton boys, and that by sight only, so he could not state whether the right one was in jail or not. However, he is of the opinion that the description he gave the police, as one of the robbers will fit one of the Peyton boys. It is still thought, however, that if the prisoners did have any accomplices, they had assistance from criminals whose home is not in this city. Chief Brennan asserts that he had a tip that a gang of hardened criminals were traveling this way and would most likely stop off here long enough to commit some crime. This information was given by the chief of police to the banks and the postmaster and for a few nights the bank vaults and the postoffice safe were guarded.

"CITY SEEKING TO MAKE A LOAN.
Money to be Used in Repainting the Viaducts.
City officials are negotiating with one of the banks for the loan of \$2,000 authorized by the council at its last session, in painting and repairing the two viaducts. The only way the city can make the loan will be by means of a note signed by the proper officers. This, with the interest, could be paid out of the general fund when the next levy is made. The city wishes to borrow \$2,000 to pay for the work, it is estimated by many that it can be done for something like \$1,000. All of the iron work on both of the bridges will have to be gone over with a steel brush first in order to dispose of the rust and this will cost as much as painting. The viaducts are certainly in need of painting in order to preserve the iron work, which through lack of care has become heavily coated with rust. The money can be obtained on one of the city's notes, bids will be advertised for, and if the weather holds favorable the work will commence at once.

"DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES TO APPEAL.
Propose to Take Their Case to the Civil Service Commission.
It was reported yesterday that the government employees who were dismissed from the service last Saturday will appeal their cases to the Civil Service Commission and make a demand to be reinstated. Counsel has been employed and the chances are that some of the workings of the Department of the Interior, which is provided over by this city by Don C. Ayer, will be aired. The discharged employees assert that they have always attended strictly to business and that spite work is the cause of their removal.

"No Hids Yet on Coal.
As yet the coal dealers have not acted upon the suggestion of Councilman Vansant and sent in bids for soft coal to be issued on poor account. In speaking about the matter last night, Mr. Vansant said that if the coal dealers did not enter in bids he was in favor of the city starting a little coal yard of its own and purchasing soft coal by the carload. He thought that considerable money could be saved if he thought that the council would certainly agree to some scheme whereby the expenses in the charity department could be kept down, and the item of coal is quite a large one during the winter. The county is caring for quite a number of destitute people here now and so far this winter the city has not been called upon to do a great deal in that line, but with the coming of real cold weather the number of applicants will increase.

"Police Department Ball.
At Young Men's Institute hall this evening the Police department of this city will give its tenth annual ball. Quite a large number of tickets have been sold and the affair promises to be a success. The committees are as follows: Master of ceremonies, Chief Thomas Brennan; floor, Captain Patrick McDonough; James Sheehan, Frank Krebs; door, John Richards, J. H. Deers, Michael Corcoran; arrangements, Captain McDonough, Judge Christmann, Councilmen Frank Caldwell, Vansant; reception, Mayor Schurz, Chief Brennan and Councilmen Schall, Bennett, Hyland, Hughes; music, Officers Mulcahy, Brown, Gary.

"Civil Service Examinations.
On December 5 is the day when a building, a civil service examination will be held for the positions of clerks and carriers in the Postal department. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed with the secretary of the Board of Examinations before the hour of closing business on November 21. Only citizens of the United States can be examined, the age limitations being for clerks 18 years and over and for carriers over 21 years and under 40 years.

"Heavy Run of Stock.
There was a good run of live stock at the yards yesterday, the receipts being as follows: Cattle, 5,069 head; hogs, 3,275; sheep, 2,243. With one or two exceptions it was the largest run of cattle since the current year and was made up mostly of range

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Who will pay that mortgage on your home if you die before it's lifted?
A life insurance policy will do it, and the cost to you is only the annual premium paid to the company. It is like paying a little extra interest on your mortgage to insure its release if you die.

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The resources of the Mutual Life of New York exceed the combined capital of all the national banks of New York City, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore.
A duty delayed is a duty shirked. Let a man convinced of responsibility secure adequate protection and at once.

INSURE NOW IN THE MUTUAL LIFE.

A Policy of Insurance in the Mutual Life is the quickest asset you can leave.

The Best Company IS THE COMPANY That Does the Most Good.

IN TWO GENERATIONS—1843-1896—
The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, has paid \$246,000,000 to its living members.
Has been the benefactor of women and children to the extent of \$165,000,000.

Has paid its members in all over \$411,000,000

FLEMING BROS. Managers, FOR IOWA and NEBRASKA, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SIXTH AND LOCUST STREETS, OMAHA. DES MOINES.

Agents Wanted in Every County.

H. S. WINSTON, Special Representative, Omaha.

ARE YOU RICH?

How much will your administrator have to sacrifice your estate to force quick assets?

An Installment Policy for \$100,000 will leave your family \$5,000 yearly income for 20 years, in any event, and if your stated beneficiary is then living he or she will be paid \$5,000 yearly during life.

A 5 per cent Debenture for \$100,000 will leave your wife \$5,000 yearly income either for 20 years or until her death if prior thereto; then \$100,000 will be paid in one sum. A possible return of \$200,000.

What is \$1,500, \$2,500, \$5,000 a year to you for an assurance of such absolute provision for your wife and children?

The true business man acts promptly. Get our rates at once.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Omaha Musical society will present its first concert at the Creighton tonight, when the entire membership, numbering over a hundred persons, will appear in a choice program of vocal and instrumental selections. Every effort has been put forth by Mr. Moore, the director of the society, to render the occasion an enjoyable one, both from artistic and social standpoints, and all indications would favor a large and fashionable audience at the Creighton this evening. The program in detail follows:
PART I.
Overture—Mignon.....Thomas
The Boatman's Goodnight.....Shira
The Musical Society.
Triumph—Thy Grief Shall Turn to Joy.....
William Tell.....Hossett
Mrs. W. W. Turner, Miss Pauline Lowe and Mrs. A. P. Ely.
Spanish Serenade.....Bemberg
Mr. Homer Moore.
"Let the Past Be Dead." Columbia.....
MacKenzie
PART II.
The King's Prayer, Quintet and Chorus.....
Lohengrin.....Wagner
Jules G. Lombard, Mrs. Charles Truphart, Mrs. A. P. Ely, R. E. Stunderland, Harry V. Burkley and the Musical Society.
Trauered.....Schumann
Aria—"Plano Canto Fiat." Der Freischutz.....Weber
Mrs. Martin Cain.
Unaccompanied Part Song—Moonlight.....Fanning
Concerto in E Minor—Aubert and Albeniz.....Mendelssohn
Quartet—Oh, the Sweet Moment of Parting.....Costa
Mrs. G. W. Johnston, Mrs. C. W. Morton, Walter B. Wilkins and L. T. Sunderland.
Grand Finale—Act Second, Traviata, Verdi
Miss Myrtle Cook, Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, Messrs. Otto Wolf, A. Lansing, Harry V. Burkley, W. E. Johnson, J. H. Conrad, Alex Helgren and the Musical Society.
All the accompaniments by the orchestra.

said, have occupied the attention of New York and London's customers, and the result, it is promised, will eclipse all previous attempts at artistic brilliancy. New and elaborate scenery has been devised. Among the specialties introduced will be the "Trilby ballet," the musical marionettes, the Rixford brothers, Miss Kraskoe and Miss Mearl, the premiers, assisted by fifty choruses, and the new Ballet International. Seats for the engagement will be placed on sale this morning at 9 o'clock.
After months of waiting Omaha is to have Edison's vitascope. At Boyd's Saturday and Sunday, November 21 and 22, matinee and night each day, beautiful moving pictures, most difficult to describe, and necessary to be seen to be appreciated, will be exhibited in the same complete manner that characterizes the Chicago and New York productions, where the theaters presenting this wonderful attraction are having packed houses nightly. The pictures are so realistic in action and image that the beholder forgets he is not seeing animated creatures in action. In addition to the vitascope, the Edison Dramatic company, whose interpretations have received cordial approval will present at each performance a popular play.
The Whitsay Opera company, which will be remembered for its artistic triumphs during former visits to Omaha, will be the Thanksgiving attraction at the Creighton, opening a three night engagement at the theater with a special holiday matinee, Thursday, November 26, presenting one of the most successful operas of recent years, "Rob Roy." The company is said to be both large and competent and of that high degree of excellence in keeping with reputation for artistic merit already won by this company. The music of "Rob Roy" is pronounced both tuneful and catchy and the succession of stage pictures which is said to be afforded by the beauty of the costumes will be both brilliant and effective. On Thanksgiving evening, the contesting foot ball teams of the Universities of Nebraska and Iowa will attend the performance of "Rob Roy" in a body, the private boxes having been reserved.

Charles H. Yale has for many years been identified with the spectacular stage of America. Among his efforts are "The Devil's Auction," "Zanzibar," "The Sea King," "The Twelve Temptations" and other spectacles of more or less note. This season he will direct the movements of two extraordinary far four nights, commencing Sunday, November 22, when it is said this familiar spectacle will be presented in a most elaborate manner, equalling the presentation which has long and successful runs in New York and Boston, two seasons ago. Among the new features are three new ballets, one of which is announced as being decidedly novel, being based on all the latest and most popular airs. Magnificent effects in costumes, it is

HINES WEAKENS AND TELLS ALL.

Results in Two Arrests for Compounding a Felony.
Hans Timme and Valentine Hines were arrested yesterday on the charge of compounding a felony. The arrest grew out of a case against Kitty Owens, a colored woman, in which Hines is the complaining witness. Hines is a one-armed soldier, who accused the Owens woman of robbing him of \$115 during fair week. When the woman was arrested Hines was also held as a compounding witness and was imprisoned because he was unable to furnish bonds for his appearance. After he had been in jail for some time he was released upon a bond which the same furnished. Hines asserts that for this bond he paid \$5 and also turned over to Timme his gold watch and chain.

After his release Hines says that Timme came to him with a proposition that he leave the city on condition that transportation be given him to West Point, where one of his sisters lives, and that he be furnished with \$5 in addition. He agreed to this and signed an agreement to that effect. After his arrest yesterday Hines informed the police that the document would be found in Timme's desk at his home. It was found there, together with some contracts that the Owens woman made with Timme that the amount of the bond would be made good to him in gradual payments in case Timme lost anything on the bond. Timme signed the agreement as a witness.
The handwriting in these documents is said to be that of a colored attorney who has figured in the case. The police assert the transaction was a scheme to get Hines away and thereby throw the evidence against the woman.
It is asserted by Assistant County Attorney Dan Tamm that papers to the effect that Kitty Owens signed a chattel mortgage for \$30 on her furniture, the proceeds of which were to be turned over to Timme, Hines was to have left the city at once upon being released, but becoming afraid of the transaction is said to have given the whole thing away.
Kitty Owens was locked up at the station late last night.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record November 18, 1896:
WARRANTY DEEDS.
Jacob Shrum to H. E. Rich, lots 23 and 24, block 46, Grand View, \$1,600
A. F. Wolf and wife to A. K. Thomson, 6 1/2 lot 7, block 10, 21st and 22nd, 550
DEEDS.
Frank Crawford, administrator, to Bridget Fitzgerald, lot 1, block 7, and lot 1, block 8, Brown Park, 750
Special master to J. B. Siney, lot 4, block 21, Omaha View extension, 1,700
Total amount of transfers, \$3,610

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.



NO, SIR—DON'T TALK TO ME—
You never went near Albert Cahn—you thought—who taught you to think, anyway—some competitor told you he was high priced and you believed it—you never went to see for yourself—every man who buys decent furnishings buys them of Cahn, and what's more, I know that his prices are as low as anybody—Cahn has a sale on just now, of odds and ends in winter underwear—think of it—sold so much underwear already that he's got to sell out the broken lots—selling at such reductions you have never been quoted before—and are only quoted when you go to the store.

Albert Cahn, 1322 Farnam



HOW ARE YOUR SHOES?
Do you have any high in making them last any length of time—or don't you care? A shoe made of iron, with riveted soles and brass tips, will wear longer than the boys' shoes that we sell for \$2.50, sizes 2 1/2 to 6, and for \$2.25, sizes, 11 to 2—but there's nothing in leather that will give half as good service nor look near so well. These are the genuine quilted bottom shoes that every parent will buy a second pair of when the old ones wear out. Too early yet to talk about the wearing out—they are new to the shoe trade here.

Drexel Shoe Co., 1419 Farnham



HAVE YOU AN EAR FOR MUSIC?
We are the sheet music headquarters of the west—always all the popular titles on hand. Thousands and thousands of pieces at one cent up. One whole side of our store is devoted to sheet music—the largest sheet music stock in the entire west—Then we are piano dealers, and of them all we are most proud of the Kimball—it is the lowest priced high grade instrument on earth. We rent it, trade it, or sell it on the easiest kind of terms. Piano stools, \$1.00.

A. Hospe, Jr., 1513 Douglas



MAKE YOUR WINDOW ATTRACTIVE.
Push back the curtains out of sight, and see what a blank, cold effect it leaves—pretty draperies at the windows make the sunshine seem brighter and warmer, and add an air of refinement and culture to the plainest room—Heavy draperies hung in doors and arches give a warmth and finish to the furnishings of a home that nothing can take the place of—A few dollars spent for curtains and draperies will enjoy a greater addition to your home than the same amount spent in any other way.

Omaha Carpet Co., 1515 Dodge



THE LIGHT IS WRONG—
Always when you read or write see to it that the light comes over your shoulder—don't let it shine in your eyes—Your eyes need all the care you can give them—they are about the first organs to wear out—for no other reason than that they get the least care—We'd like to treat your eyesight—we know how—we do it scientifically—our ophthalmoscopic test is infallible—it never fails to detect the slightest defect—then the remedy is easy—Come in and talk it over.

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For Infants and Children.
The greatest safety and purity of Castoria is its purity. It is a natural product of the earth, and is not a chemical compound. It is not a medicine, and it does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of other purgatives. It is a natural product of the earth, and is not a chemical compound. It is not a medicine, and it does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of other purgatives.