LABOR ON HARVEST FIELDS

Berious Problem in the Great Wheat Belts of Northwest and Southwest.

HAS BEEN MET IN KANSAS

Twenty Thousand Harvesters, a Thon-Cooks and Assistants and Three Thousand Teams Wanted This Year.

The demand for labor in the great wheat belt of the west promises to be quite as great during this year's harvest time as ever and the problem of meeting the demand is already occupying the minds of those directly interested. Less than a score of years ago few farmers would think of anxious to prove how thoroughly they were sowing more wheat or corn than their own regular nelp could gather at harvest time. The last a farmer in any community would so was to call a few of the neighbors to asgist, if the grain threatened to ripen too fast during the cutting of the same. The importing of labor was unthought of.

But today the wheat belts of the northwest and the southwest afford a striking contrast to the relatively small industry of those days. Hundreds of acres in one field, one farmer operating twenty-five binders and employing 100 harvest laborers, was beyoud the wildest dreams of the old-time agriculturist. Yet this is common enough in the wheat growing districts today. And just so long as the individual farmer continues to raise large areas of grain the labor problem will confront him, though the "harvest hand" problem has already been worked down to a fine point in some great grain-raising communities.

System in Wheat Raising

In Kansas there is quite as much system about the harvesting of the great wheat crops as there is in the turning out of steel from the mills of the Pennsylvania iron region. The laborers of the field need not be skilled to perfection like those of the shops, yet harvesting requires no little training and the most strenuous physical exertion

David W. Blaine, a farmer of Pratt county, Kansas, has arranged a plan to furnish 20,000 extra men every year to the Kansas farmers. His schome is simple and has already proved valuable, though it has been in operation only three years. In might be. So Raiph, tottering with age 1901 alone it saved several hundred thousand dollars to the farmers of Kansas and better results are expected the present scason. This saving has been accomplished by securing help in ample time.

Mr. Blaine began three years ago by advertising through the daily press for harvest "hands" to go to his home community, Pratt county, and assist himself and neighbors in caring for surplus grain, Thousands of idle men in the cities read Ralph's indignant questionings, and when the information and hurried out. He most needed. Prior to that farmers of coming the wheat must die of rotting before put it on again himself. it could be gotten into the stack. Overripe wheat cannot be allowed to stand in the field more than a week before it commences to mould and grow musty.

Two years ago Blaine improved upon his idea of advertising by purchasing more space and having the harvest hands go to Kansas City as a central point, from there to be distributed to wheat growers as they called for them. But not one-fourth enough men answered the advertisements and farmers appealed in vain to the Kansas City employment bureau. Last year Blaine began earlier. He asked all of the farmers to meet in their respective communities about a month before harvest and decide upon the number of men they would need. These reports were sent to him and as a he appealed for 15,000 laborers and 3,000 teams. The state employment agency at Kansas City agreed to take care of the harvest laborers and send them into the wheat belt as Blaine directed. He prepared a list of the needs of every community and as rapidly as the laborers arrived at Kansas City they were sent on. But he neglected to send a specified number of men into each community, depending upon the county reports. So while the majority of the farmers were supplied, those living in isolated portions of the state were neglected and the harvest hands were all employed before they reached their destina-

Plans for This Senson.

This season Blaine secured even more detailed reports of the needs of the farmers as early as April, getting the names of the farmers and number of hands they wanted in every township. He also secured a report on the condition of wheat at that time. By keeping a close watch on the weather report he will know in June whether the number of laborers shall be diminished or increased as compared with his figures: Presbyterians gave to misthe supposed needs of three months previous. Ever since he has been sending 1875 \$2,723,068, and in 1900 \$4,186,288. In circulars to the various employment agencies in the United States stating that 20, for all purposes were \$1,462,023, in 1875 000 men, 1,000 women and 3,000 teams can \$9,625,594, and in 1900 \$16,338,376. In 1892 be used in the Kansas fields, beginning in

June and lasting thirty days or more. A general distributing agency has been cetablished at Kansas City, another at Topeka and still another at Wichita in the

In Girlhood

There is a great need of motherly watch-fulness and care. A growing girl needs all her strength, and if she is nervous and melancholy, and loses appetite there is surely something wrong. This is especially true as the young girl approaches

that important period of change when the womanly function is es-tablished. Timely care and proper treatment at this period may save much after suf-

The best medifor young girls who are nervous, melancholy, and irregular of appetite, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures nervousness, dizziness, and melancholy, promotes the appetite, and the body robust health. There is no alcohol in "Pavorite it is entirely free from opium,

other narcotics.

"My daughter was troubled with dissiness and constipation and was very nervous for five years," writes Mrs. M. Carter, of 1545 4th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. "I tried several doctors but they gave her no relief. At times she would eat nothing, had green and purple circles under her eyes, and was melaucholy. A woman friend of mine told me to try your 'Pavorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' which I did. After taking one bottle of each she began to improve and is still improving. People said she looked as though she were going into a decline. She is twelve years old. There are no circles around her eyes now and she is healthy and rebust, cats as much as any child, and is growing fatter every day."

The Pierce's Pellets requisite the homels. other narcotics.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the bowels.

Queer Things at Crownings

olemn importance, at least to the participants in it, and the preparations for it are sent to take part in the coronation, almade so long in advance, that one would though most of them were present as specseldom been a coronation which has not the oil was "grease and smelt ill." been disturbed by some incident, either

tragic or ludicrous, not down on the pro-

William the Conqueror was invested on

In Westminster Abbey, and the spectators

of each nation were called upon in their

own language to say whether they ac-

cepted William as king. The Saxons,

reconstructed, shouted, "Yea, yea, King

William!" so loudly that the Norman

guards outside thought, or pretended to

think, that they were raising a riot, or

perhaps murdering the king. Instead of

going to the reacue, it seemed more ap-

propriate and agreeable to them to set fire

to the neighboring buildings and loot the

property of the English. The glare of flames lighted up the abbey and panic

broke out inside. The spectators poured

out, the Norman and Saxon nobles prepar-

were left to finish the ceremony alone. The

prelates were trembling and it is intimated

that William himself, for the first and last

time in his life, may have shivered a little,

too. Nevertheless, the coronation went on,

to the accompaniment of the flames and

uproar without, and all the ancient cere-

monies were performed. Unfortunately

there were no red extras to take ad-

When Henry I married his second wife,

Adelicia or Adeliza of Louvain, he had a

casion the performance was well worth the

price of admission. There are different

versions of the actual happenings, but one

Roger, bishop of Salisbury, claimed the

right to perform the marriage ceremony

because Windsor was in his diocese. Ralph

of Escures, archbishop of Canterbury,

vehemently denied this pretencion, and an

ecclesiastical council decided that the king

and queen were parishioners of the arch

bishop in whatever part of England they

and palsy, tied the knot. But Henry tried

to give Bishop Roger a consolation prize in

the shape of the management of the cor-

onation ceremonies the next day. Accord-

ingly he secretly arranged for an unusually

early coronation and Roger rattled the cere-

monies along with such celerity that when

the paralytic archbishop arrived the crown

was already on the king's head. The king

wilted like a whipped schoolboy before

he apologetically said that if the ceremony

of the stories is this.

second double coronation, and on this oc-

vantage of this incomparable sensation.

ing for battle, and the king and clergy

We begin to feel in a modern atmosphere occasion. when we note that the coronation of George III was delayed by a strike of workmen. Christman day, 1066, with a brand new The men employed at Westminster hall had crown richly decorated with gems. The counted on tips from visitors, which the Saxon and Norman nobles were gathered authorities were not disposed to allow. The trouble was settled by an increase in wages.

The earl marshal forgot the sword of state, the royal banquet chairs and the canopy. The lord mayor of London lent his sword and a jury canopy was rigged. But the hitches and delays provoked the king to remonstrance. The deputy earl marshal tactfully replied: "It is true, sire, that there has been some delay, but I have taken care that the next coronation shall be regulated in the exactest manner possible. The king accepted the excuse with good humor, but took his revenge by living for sixty years longer, by which time the revised arrangements for the next coronation were out of date. After the crown had been put on George's head the largest diamond fell to the ground. Later the poets found in this an omen of the loss of the American colonies-the brightest jewel in the crown. It was said that the young pretender, Charles Edward, was present on this occasion out of curiosity and that later he or one of his adherents threw a glove from a gallery of Westminster hall

in answer to the challenge of the champion. To George IV, "the first gentleman of venting a shoebuckle, a coronation would obviously be just the sort of thing to call out the full powers of his mind. His coronation was the most expensive in English history. It cost nearly \$1,200,000-to be exact, £238,238. The nation generally thought George dear at the price, and his successor, William IV, cut down his own coronation

signal was given that James was crowned of honor, scrambled to get them. ing properly crowned for lack of prelates kiss the king's hand, he fell full length, sensation."

A royal coronation is an event of such to perform the ceremony. Of all the upon which the queen remarked: "See you, bishops of her realm only one would con- love, what a weak champion you have." When William and Mary were crowned somebody stole the king's purse, and when think it impossible for anything about it tators. The queen was duly anointed, but it became his duty to put a contribution in to be allowed to go amiss. But there has she remarked afterward to her maids that the offertory he had to borrow the money from Lord Danby. The champion's glove was said to have been stolen on the same

Samuel E. Moffett

in Saturday Evening Post.

Queen Anne was not able to stand alone to be crowned. She was the only English sovereign that ever had to be held up by others on such an occasion. Her excessive weight was too much for her gouty feet. On this occasion thieves, as they were rudely called at that time-probably they would be called souvenir fiends nowcleaned off all the plate, pewter and linen

used at the banquet. At the coronation of Victoria the queen attracted general admiration, but hardly anybody else missed a chance to blunder. Greville, in his Memoirs, remarks: .

"The different actors in the ceremonial were very imperfect in their parts and had neglected to rehearse them. Lord John Thynne, who officiated for the dean of Westminster, told me that nobody knew what was to be done except the archbishop and himself (who had rehearsed), Lord Willoughby (who is experienced in these matters), and the duke of Wellington, and consequently there was a continual difficulty and embarrassment and the queen never knew what she was to do next. They made her leave her chair and enter St. Edward's chapel before the prayer was concluded, much to the discomfiture of the archbishop. She said to John Thynne, 'Pray, tell me what I am to Europe," who once achieved the feat of in- do, for they don't know,' and at the end, when the orb was put into her hand, she said to him:

" 'What am I to do with it?" "'Your majesty is to carry it, if you please, in your hand' "'Am I?' she said: 'It is very heavy.' "

The ruby coronation ring, according to the rubric, should go on the fourth finger. James II spared no expense or trouble in In this case the ring had been made for his coronation. He had a feast of 1,445 the little finger, which the queen accorddishes, a gorgeous procession and superb lugly held out when the proper time came. trappings. Nevertheless, he could not pre- The archbishop refused to put it on that vent a series of mishaps that took on a finger and said it must go on the fourth. deadly significance when he was chased The queen remonstrated, declaring that from his throne three years later. The she could not get it on, but the archbishop crown was shaky on his head, and some- insisted that it had to go. Accordingly the body had to stand by him all the time to other rings were taken off and the new keep it from failing off. That service was one was forced on with such pain that performed by Henry Sidney, brother of Al- as soon as the ceremony was over the gernon Sidney, who had been beheaded two queen had to bathe her finger in ice water years before. "This is not the first time, to get it off. When the coronation medals your majesty," he observed, "that my fam- were thrown about, dignity was forgotten ily have supported the crown." When the and the whole crowd, including the maids

the flag on the tower was torn by the wind. The venerable Lord Rolle fell down as turned the surplus over to the railroad had not been properly performed it could The canopy of cloth of gold which was held he was getting up the steps of the throne companies and the men were sent where be done again, the archbishop, according to over the king's head was rent on the way and when afterward he started to mount some accounts, knocked the crown from home from the Abbey. On the same day the again to do homage, the queen said: "May Pratt county have been depending upon the royal head with his crozier. At any royal arms in stained glass fell from a I not get up and meet him?" Rising from neighborhood help. If that were not forth- rate, he got it off in some fashion and then church window, and when the champion, the throne, she went down one or two of after challenging all comers to dispute the the steps to prevent him from coming up, Queen Elizabeth had some trouble in be- right of James to the throne, dismounted to an act of kindness which "made a great

No Religious Decline

Study of Church Statistics

ships is not keeping pace with the increase of population; that less money proportionately is given to religious causes and that number of the Church Economist.

fold. In 1860 the Congregational church another \$1,500,000. membership was 253,765 and in 1900 it was 633,349. Here is a ratio of growth slightly greater than that of population. In 1860 the Presbyterians North num-

gether these two religious bodies have increased a little more than three-fold. In 1860 there were 146,600 Episcopalians and in 1900 there were 714,575. The Luth-

eraus have increased from 232,780 in 1860 to 1,665,878 in 1900. Adding to these figures those for the Baptists, Methodist Episcopal, the Disciples of Christ and the Roman Catholic churches, it will be found that the growth

in church membership in the last forty years stands to the increase in population in the ratio of 16 to 5. argument to prove that people give more to the churches proportionately than they

did forty years ago. Here are some of sions in 1825 \$12,517, in 1850 \$406,672, in 1850 the total gifts of Presbyerians North Lutherans gave to missions and benevolences \$829,000, and in 1902 \$1,285,775. "Young Men's Christian association work

of this country cost last year \$10,000,000, which was \$2,000,000 in advance of any very center of the wheat belt, where the previous year, and people gave enough o enable the year to be closed without

"Take Congregational, Baptist, Metho-

farmers can meet and employ their help.

Wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day

are paid for eight hours' work, double pay

for extra time. On moonlight nights,

should there be any prospect of rainy

weather in the near future, the whole force

of harvest hands may be found tolling away until nearly midnight. Sunday is no

The immediate cutting of a wheat field

after it once begins to ripen is necessary

if it is to be saved. This is why so many

thousand extra men are needed. A farmer

with four good horses, his gang plow and a drill will plant from 200 to 300 acres of

grain in the fall, but to handle this grain

when ripened requires ten horses and seven

men, or six more men than are usually

found with the average farmer. Naturally

these men and teams have to be imported,

as well as women to prepare the food for

Half a Million for Harvest Hands.

Last year over \$500,000 dollars was paid

out to these extra helpers, but Kansas

reaped a crop of 90,000 bushels from which

The work to be done in a harvest field

the tenderfoot. There is no protection from

the sun's rays, which often reach the 115-

machines cut the yellow grain. The men

who come to the wheat belt direct from the

cities and who have been used to inside

work are first set to driving binders. This

pays \$1.50 per day and as they become

more hardened to the rays of the sun, they

are promoted to the carrying of bundles and

shocking of wheat or oats, and later given

the job of hauling, feeding a thresher and

such. Those who are unused to the har-

vest field generally break down the second

or third day. Even if not sunstruck run-

was derived a handsome profit.

exception to the rule.

the workers.

Some interesting statistics have been write; from the earliest days they were gathered by E. M. Camp to controvert the kept. Without exception the increases are demonstrated their ability forever to prestatement that growth in church member- steady; they run precisely as do the Pres- vent further retreat, and I could easily byterian figures just given.

"As a concrete example of progress take stand for all time. spiritual conditions show declining interest. the building conditions in New York this The statistics are published in the last spring. About \$1,500,000 is planned for the immediate future. This is, in addition to The population of the United States has buildings already under construction, increased since 1860 nearly two and a half which are absorbing, this spring alone,

houses alone. If allied constructions be included, such, for instance, as the new St. Bartholomew's clinic, costing \$200,000; the bered 276,306 and in 1900, 1,025,388. To- Naval Branch Young Men's Christian association, costing \$400,000, and the Roman Catholic Orphan asylum, costing \$530,000, the total is immensely swelled.

"Then debts are being paid as never before. Methodists of the country have raised \$16,000,000 within the last two years-a performance never before set down to the record of any religious body. The income of Episcopal, United Brethren, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Reformed and Roman Catholic mission funds steadily increase, year by year.

"Peter's pence from America this year will equal that from all the world together Mr. Camp makes out an equally strong alone sends \$475,000. The voluntary contributions for church purposes in the Church church people. of England for the year ending last Easter Were \$39,250,000.

> old times,' when people were said to be giving as they are not now, churches abandoned the lower part of Manhattan Island. Protestant churches because their sup- gifts to Baptist objects. porters moved away, and, lacking an income, the churches had to do the same.

"In these later times, when it is claimed people do not give, Protestant churches year." have raised \$4,000,000 as anchor funds-enby years. All of them are before me as I a few weeks to end any possible alarm.

healthy man from the city.

during the harvest season.

is extremely tiresome and soon tells upon task, except that it is gaining him desired

rying heavy bundles tells on them seriously, worth retelling. Two or three little girls

mark, mowing down the harvesters as their in supplying plenty of labor.

and the southwest, there was much trouble

every harvest from strikes and inability

eastern cities. He has an unremunerative

political prestige. He has saved thousands

of dollars annually to the wheat growers

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Visitor-And just think, I'm nearly 50.

Willie-My! I wisht I was. Then I'd get

In illustrating the vanity of boastfulness

Visitor-So you're 5 years old today.

50 cents 'stead o' 5 fur my birthday.

Willie, Yes, sir.

W. R. DRAPER.

"Presbyterians have, within two years, name a line of what may be called frontier, or picket, parishes, that are going to

"This list could be increased to weariness. But two points must be made. One is that while people may be carried off their feet by clever religious beggarsthese beggars are, by the way, being sup-"These sums are for churches and parish pressed in all churches as never beforepeople do not give year after year, in increased amounts, to objects in which they are not interested. If you think they do try running some charity.

"The other point is that, while the fashton of the moment-there is fashion in giving, as in bonnets-is to give outside the churches, after the pattern set by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, yet the income of church causes is not declining. Look at the great gifts to education just now, to hospitals and the rest.

"This year is going to be a recordbreaker. Mr. Pierpont Morgan gives \$1,000,-000 to a Boston hospital, Mr. Rockefeller \$1,000,000 to southern education, Miss Helen Gould \$1,000,000 this year through the Young Men's Christian association. Be good enough to note that these and almost everybody known as liberal givers are

"Yet I happen to know that the three persons named are given more to strictly church causes than they ever gave before. "Taking New York again in the 'good Mr. Rockefeller has given this year \$100,000 to the American Baptist Missionary union, \$90,000 to the Baptist Home Mission society, \$55,000 to the Baptist Educational society, all save the Roman Catholic, and it aban- \$150,000 to Brown university and \$100,000 doned the well-to-do residence section. The to Newton Theological seminary. Speaklower part of the island was abandoned by ing generally, he is slowly increasing his

> "Speaking of the whole country, about \$38,000,000 will go, as I figure it, into new churches, parish homes and manses this

The alleged spiritual decline is disdowments. The Episcopal 'retreat' stopped proved, Mr. Camp thinks, by the statistics dist. Disciple, Episcopal, Reformed-any- long ago. One parish, endangered in the published above. People will not join thing you please and compare total gifts minds of some, has received \$136,000 within churches and contribute to them unless they are interested, he says.

> the price paid. It all depends, however, ing qualities of their hens. One laid so upon previous field experience, and this is many eggs, and another more. Another why so many Kansas farm girls can do little girl, the daughter of a bishop, said: more work with a binder than a strong, "Pshaw, that's nothing. My papa laid two corner-stones yesterday." Every class of men imaginable goes to

Kansas during the harvesting season to work in the wheat fields. College men anxious to earn a little extra money in va. anxious to earn a little extra money in vateacher after the lesson. cation time; men from big city offices, who "Because we want it fresh," answered a wish to improve upon their mancial conlittle girl. dition and at the same time take on tan; tramps, day laborers and others, mix in

the motley gang that crowd the passenger "How is it, my dear," inquired a school and freight trains running into the wheat teacher of a little girl, "that you do not best the first few weeks in June. The understand this simple thing?" barvest hand can save from \$75 to \$125 "I do not know, indeed," she answered, with a perplexed look; "but I sometimes Before Mr. Blaine improved upon the think I have so many things to learn that labor system in the wheat belt of Kansas I have not time to understand."

It was a preacher's small boy that got to secure a sufficient number of workmen. Into a fight with another youngster. As Even last year an attempt was made to the latter was going home with one black form a union, but Mr. Blaine headed it off eye, the minister met him. by his importation of 5,000 laborers from

"My lad," said the preacher, "you have been fighting." "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Don't you know it is wicked to fight? will go home and pray for you."

"You had better go home and pray for your own boy," was the indignant reply. "He has two black eyes." "Whom do you love best?" asked a vis-

itor of my sister Lillian, 31/2 years old. "Mamma," said the little one. "God next and then my sister and brothers." Noticing that she said nothing about her father, the visitor said.

"Why, Lillian, I am surprised at you! Where does your papa come in?" Lillian raised her large eyes and inno ning about through the rough stubble car- our preacher told a good story, which is cently answered:

"Papa-why, papa comes in through the The work of the harvest hand is well worth who had chickens were boasting of the lay- door."

Give Your Home

a touch of modern beauty by occasionally buying a piece of new furniture. No need of extravagance. Our furniture either in suite or single piece is in such handsome patterns and low prices that you will wonder you have not bought before, when you see them. We have reliable furniture for every room in the house. This week we have special values to offer all through our stock. Note a few of the dining room specials.

China Closets-All the new shapes and finishes. Pretty China Closet, made of golden quarter-sawed oak, hand polished, bent glass ends, is 36 inches wide, 96 inches high, special, \$15.75. Others at \$18.50, \$25.50, \$27.50, \$30,00

Sideboards—There is a best in sideboards for the money. Our special has large double top, 24 inches deep and 48 inches long, French bevel mirror, 32x18, one drawer lined; has also large linen drawer and double cabinet. Made of select quarter-sawed golden oak, finely polished, is richly ornamented with carving. The best possible value for the price, \$2.00.

Refrigerators-We know you will be well pleased if you buy a Herrick. Yes, they are made of wood, no zinc lining. They also have a continuous dry, cold air circulation, the partition reaching nearly to the top and bottom, forcing the circulation clear to the bottom and top of the refrigerator. The Herrick is the only refrigerator that has this partition—see that you get it.

SUPERIOR POINTS—Mineral wool packed, strong circulation, cold, dry air, odorless, no taint, no mold, economical use of ice. Contains one-half more cooling space than other refrigerators. Preserver of its contents. Then, again, it is not necessary to put provisions next to the ice, like you are advised to do with some makes of refrigerators. Provisions will keep pure, sweet and fresh in any part of a Herrick. Another carload just received—all sizes in stock. Come see the pretty ones in white enamel and opalite tile.

Dining Chairs -- Never have we shown such a variety of patterns in dining chairs. Owing to the large number of patterns, we have decided to close out and discontinue such patterns as we have but a few of each, and will quote some guick-moving prices, 50 per cent less than regular.

Some of these Dining Chai	rs worth up to \$6.50 each, and a	t these prices they are all 50 per	cent and more less than the
One lot 4 Dining Chairs— vood seat— 2.60	One only Leather Seat Dining 4.25 Two only Leather Seat Din-	Two Wood Seat Dining Chairs—	Two leather seat Dining Chairs— 4.25
thair—cane seat	ing Chairs— 5.20 One only Leather Seat Dining 3.75	Four Wood Seat Dining	Three leather seat Dining Chairs—three
one lot four Dining Chairs—ane seat—	Chair 3.75 One only wood seat 1.65	Three golden oak veneer seat Dining Chairs— 4.00	Four cane seat Dining Chairs four

Spring trips merrily on a pace. If the carpet hammer is to echo arpets. . through your house, its high time for you to note carpet needs and then come and talk them over with us. If wide selection of carefully chosen designs and weavings from the best loom masters and economical prices appeal to you, you owe it to yourself to see the floor coverings in our carpet department before choosing. We quote herewith a few of the extra values we have to offer:

GERMANTOWN AND LOWELLS best ingrain, many patterns exclusively our own, very broad selection to choose from, 65 cents per yard.

PROVIDENTS all wool extra supers, 60c per yard. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS-Smith's best tapestry brussels carpet, entire line at one price, 75c per yard.

PRINTED VELVET-warranted fast colors, with or without border, special 70c per yard.

MATTING.

Art fiber mattings, vegetable dyed, very choice designs, 50c and 65c per yard. Heavy, sturdy china maitings, made upon honor and to wear, our own importations, 12 to 45 cents per yard. Japanese cotton warp mattings, the fancy kind, all patterns nd colors, 20c to 60c per yard.

Our stock was never larger than now, and the assortment never more complete. From the very chenpest to the best we call your attention to our imported line of

Snowflake— per pair—\$1.25 up to	5 \$ 10	Brussels-per pair- pair-\$10 up to	\$35	Real Arabian-per \$35	French Velour-per \$7
Scotch Net-per pair-33 up to	0.00		\$50	Portels Novelty Stripe—per pair—34 up to \$15	Rope Portieres— \$1.95 up to
patterns that we	will sell at th	e following prices-		Porch Cushions -	- 10 cents each o
\$4.50 hammocks,	10 only	** ************************************	\$2.50	Bamboo porch screen size &x	8
	1.000				

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