Boys' \$1.50 Suits at 75c

Vestee and Sallor Cheviot Suits for boys, in sizes 3 to 8-mrde to sell by the Eclipse Cloth- 75C ing Company for \$1.50-tomorrow at .... 75C

\$1 Eclipse Clothing Co. Pants 25c All the fine boys' pants from the Eclipse Clothing Company-pants that are intended to sell at \$1 

## GREATEST BOYS' C

EVER HELD IN OMAHA.

Entire Sample line of High Grade Boys' Clothing bought from the Eclipse Clothing Co., 18 and 20 W. 4th St., New York ON SALE SATURDAY.



Eclipse Clothing Co's \$2 Knee Pants Suits, 98c Eclipse Clothing Co's \$3 Knee Pants Suits, 1.48 Eclipse Clothing Co's \$4 Knee Pants Suits, 1.98 Eclipse Clothing Co's \$5 Knee Pants Suits, 2.50

Absolutely the Most Gigantic Bargain Offers ever made in Boys' Fine Clothing:

Boys' fine vestee, Norfolks, double breasted styles and sailor, made to sell by the Eclipse Clothing Co. at \$2,

On Sale Saturday at .....

High grade little suits in all the popular styles and cloths, made to sell by the Eclipse Clothing Co. for \$4,

On Sale Saturday at ...... Very stylish sailor Norfolks, three piece suits, sailors, etc., made to sell by the Eclipse Clothing Co. at \$6.

On Sale Saturday at ....

Boys' fine Norfolks, sailors, double breasted styles, etc., in pretty materials—made to sell by the Eclipse Clothing Co. at \$3, On Sale Saturday at .....

Boys' three piece suits, Norfolks, sailors, etc., handsome style, made to sell by the Eclipse Clothing Co. at \$5,

Very highest grade suits for boys, prettiest ever shown in Omaha, made to sell by the Eclipse Clothing Co. for \$8 and \$10,

On Sale Saturday at ......

All of the Eclipse Clothing Company's \$7.50, \$9 and \$10 Long Pants Suits at \$4.50.



# GRAND CLIMAX

Tomorrow is the last day of the greatest clothing sale ever held in the west. As a record breaking offer for the last day we announce:

Every suit in the Hackett-**Carhart Stock tomorrow at** 

This is an offer that comes once in years. These elegant suits have been admired by thousands for their beauty. We have taken suits from the entire New York stock and placed them in one lot at one price for a grand bargain Saturday.

All the \$11.50 Suits at \$5.98 All the \$12.50 Sults at \$5.98 All the \$15.00 Suits at \$5.98

An immense choice of fine garments. Every buyer can be sulted according to his taste. These suits were made for swell New York trade. No offer like this ever made before.

All the Hackett-Carhart Pants at \$1—All the high grade separate pants from the Hackett-Carhart stock, worth \$2 and \$8, tomorrow at . . . .



Men's Correct Spring Hats

Every Correct and Stylish shape is seen first at Brandels'. Stiff Hats -in all the Spring shades—late shapes at—93, \$2 and Soft Hats-The swell browns, grays and 

and most favored styles to be found in 

J. M. Benndeis & Sons

## Big Sale of Shirts and Underwear

75c Underwear at 35c-The famous Williams Bros. make in French liste and mercerized silk, a dozen different shades-just the weight you want for spring and early summer, at.....

\$1 Shirts at 500-Here are the swell new outing shirts for spring-pretty new patterns-every late novelty-well made and perfect fitting, at.....

High Grade Outing Shirts—The swellest spring shirts that will be shown this season—not a shirt that is not worth double what we ask—big special offer at....

I. A. Brandeis & Sons I. A. Brandeis & Sons I. A. Brandeis & Sons

pieces of filter paper kept in a room hav-

Disking Meadow Beneficial.

by disking the land quite thoroughly and

"There is one phase of pasture and

speak before closing. This is the necessity

of the native grasses as they find them. It

very frequently the case on pasture land.

the different species.

Resting the Land Necessary.

is in itself beneficial

harrowing in.

Great Sale of Caps at 15c

All the Late and Popular Effects for I'en and Boys.

A manufacturers' entire sample line of men's, boys' and children's Caps. Golf, yachting, automobiles and wide brim

sailors - swellest effects of this season-worth as high as

Il. A. Brundeis & Sons J. A. Brundeis & Sons

Alfalfa and Brome Grass Best Suited to age crops under cultivation. 8 mi-Arid Region.

CATTLEMEN DISCUSS SUBJECT AT MEETING

Prof. Lyon of Nebraska Experiment Station Visits Colonel Torrey's Rock County Ranch-Addresses. Farmers on Forage Problem.

Prof. T. L. Lyon of the Nebraska Experiment station recently visited the ranch of Colonel Jay L. Torrey in Rock county, of forage and one evening he gave the following address, which was followed by a general discussion:

'It was with great pleasure that I accepted your kind invitation to visit your city and meet your people. I wish to express my appreciation of the kind reception you have given me and my regard for people I have met. I have spent the driving over the surrounding country and I have been struck by the great possibilities which it possesses for the production of forage. This region lying at the very head of the Elkhorn river, and furnishing the beginnings of that stream in the form of innumerable small lakes and water courses, produces a condition that, while not peculiar in this respect, is, however, not found in a great many parts of western Nebraska and certainly no place in the eastern part of the state. These long stretches of country with soil saturated with water varying in depth from a few inches to twelve or fifteen feet, give promise of raising successfully a variety of forage plants, using the more shallow rooted ones on land nearest the water and the deeper rooted ones on land in which the water is at a greater depth beneath the surface. The lower lands and especially the heavier soils now occupied by natural meadow are already producing much, but even here and certainly on the higher and lighter soil it is within the range of possibility that more forage can be produced.

To Increase Feed Supply. "There are three lines along which I conceive effort may well be directed to increase the feed supply. These are at least worthy of careful trial and should be the

"First-The use of pasture plants from

subject of systematic experimentation. They

## The Best TONIC

When you are worn out with the day's heat and business cares, there is nothing so refreshing and invigorating as

## Horsford's **Acid Phosphate**

A teaspoon in a glass of water is a delicious thirst quencher and tonic that revives and strengthens

the entire system. sine bears name "Hornfied's" on label.

"Second-The attempt to increase the There is every reason to believe that alfalfa Brome grass makes very little growth the natural hay supply by raising annual for-"Third-Systematic treatment of the native grasses that will allow them to reseed

themselves and to regain vitality. "It is not likely that any plant from foreign lands will ever entirely replace the alfalfa. The only difficulty to be feared runners, as does blue grass, and if a stand native prairie grasses. It is, however, posis that there should not be sufficient mois- is obtained in any of these pockets it will sible and indeed probable that some plant ture in the top soil to enable the young work its way outward in every direction or plants not indigenous to this region will be found that may be seeded on the prairie soil, and by growing with the native grasses | danger of this will, of course, vary with | istence. Good brome grass seed is difficult increase the feed supply. Such plants, to the height of the surface above the water be useful, must possess qualities not com- level, mon to native grasses. In looking for forage plants to fill this place it is first necessary to consider the advantages and dis- western Kansas we find that alfalfa there advantages in the native grasses as we find is not grown without irrigation on soils Nebraska. The people in that vicinity them. In the first place the existence of a fifteen to twenty feet above water, and that be sufficient in case the seed is good. wished the professor to discuss the matter large number of varieties of prairie grasses, in order to make use of the subterranean each of different structure and habits of growth, is a point of much importance in for a few seasons at least on water obaffording a variety of feeds and a succession | tained from the natural rainfall. We find

> through midsummer and fall. Value of Prairie Grasses

"Another point greatly in favor of prairie grasses is that they are here by reason of the fact that they have proven themselves capable of maintaining existence under the most unfavorable conditions that our erratic climate can produce. Unlike cultivated plants, they cannot be replanted after an unusually cold winter or hot, dry summer. So far as the ability to live is con cerned it has been a survival of the fittest. So far as feed production is concerned this cannot be said to be true. It is not always owing to the liability of the soil and the the case, nor, indeed, generally so, that the seed being blown out by the wind. On hardiest plants are the rankest growers. In sandy land growing bunch grass and on seeking for a substitute for these grasses it may be possible to secure a plant of greater | usually the case on such land, plowing is productiveness, although it may be somewhat less hardy against the extremes of cold or of drouth. The native grasses do with a disk and covering it with a harrow not, as a rule, begin growth early in the or by depositing the seed from a disk or spring. The result is that the stockman press drill on land that is already sufmust provide dry feed for two or three weeks longer than he would if the native grasses had the habits of early growth possessed by some of the cultivated grasses. In a word, the shortcomings of the prairie grasses when sumed up are on the score of productiveness rather than bardiness. Annuals Not a Suitable Grass.

"If any introduced plants are to be valued for pasturage in the range country they must possess certain desirable properties Perennials are the only plants worth testing for pasturage, as the difficulty in securing a stand of grasses under customary conditions would preclude the use of an-

"The seed should be large and heavy so water that alfalfa cannot make use of the that it can be deposited with greater accuracy and can be covered with soil thus making its germination more certain. The root system should be large enabling the for alfalfa would be clear gain. plant to utilize a maximum of the moisture in the soil. As an example of this alfalfa is the most striking. On the university farm it continued to grow during the drought of 1901 when the soil under it contained considerable less water than any other field on the farm, yet growth had stopped everywhere else except with nary season the soil in these places congrama grass. The enormous root system tains sufficient moisture to successfully of the alfalfa enabled it to get moisture germinate brome grass seed and to main from the soil when other plants could not. 'In times of extreme drouth plants must be able to lie dormant without being killed. Most of the native grasses possess this quality to a marked degree, and among cultivated plants we find it noticeably in al-

Brome Grass and Alfalfa Ahead. "During the last five years I have tried nore than 400 forage plants at the experi- by disking and harrowing such soils, where ment station and of these awnless brome they are light, or where they are heavy

falfa and awnless brome grass.

Big Sale of Suspenders, worth 50c, at 15c

should give excellent results on much of first year and anyone who is not familiar

the land in this region. The soil in which with its habits will be discouraged with

the surface rises to twelve or fifteen feet however, it begins to thicken up with won-

"In seeding the alfalfa growing on river

water supply the crop must contain itself

success are no further west and have prac-

tically no more rainfall thap this section

of the country. On the other hand the sum-

tion are much higher in southwestern Ne-

braska and western Kansas than they are

here. These facts are clearly in favor of

Hints on Planting Alfalfa.

In planting alfalfa on the sandier soils

it will be desirable not to stir the ground

any more than is absolutely necessary

which there is no continuous sod, as is

undesirable. The seed should be put in in

such cases either by stirring the soil only

ficiently loose or that has been loosened

by the harrow. The prairie grasses left

standing serve as a protection to the soil

"The less sandy soil is not so difficult a

one to contend with and seed may be

planted on such land after plowing, or

simply turning the sod or perhaps in some

cases after merely disking, depending upon

"The occasional patches of once culti-

vated land that one occasionally meets with

frequently offers excellent opportunities for

the use of the alfalfa grower. Such soils

are generally sufficiently heavy so that

they do not blow, and not so far above

subterranean supply. Most of them are

now practically useless from the stand-

point of productiveness and their utilization

Brome Grass on Higher Land.

"Awnles brome grass being of greater

value as pasture grass than for hay should

be used on land not well adapted to alfalfa.

On the higher lands there are numerous

pockets containing considerable moisture,

especially in the early spring. In an ordi-

tain the young plant until it has a start

The use of awnless brome grass in such

places would give a very early grass in the

spring, producing feed from two to three

grasses are in the cured stage.

a time of year when all of the other native trial

'Awnless brome grass could be put in

the character of the soil and the density

this section in the production of alfalfa.

An invitation was extended by Prof. Lyon the water level varies from three to ten or | the prospects for a stand for the first year to the cattlemen present to give their twelve feet from the surface or even where after it is sown. At the end of that time, views and narrate their experiences, with results as follows: above water should produce a good crop of derful rapidity. It spreads by means of

J. W. Thompson said: "I have two pieces

of alfalfa seven miles south of Bassett,

from which I have good crops; the first

Cattlemen Give Their Views.

alfalfa plant to continue its growth until and spread as long as there is sufficient t was sowed on an old piece of ground the subterranean supply is reached. The moisture in the soil for it to maintain exblown some: I mulched it with manure and to obtain, and before purchasing, it is well hence succeeded notwithstanding the unto secure a sample and test it between moist favorable conditions. It was three years ago that I sowed the first piece. It has bottoms of southwestern Nebraska and ing a fairly uniform temperature, as for not winter killed at all. It was too wet instance in the kitchen. Seeding at the last fall to get a good seed crop; I secure rate of sixteen pounds to the acre should a very good seed crop the year before. I think that we can grow alfalfa here as well as they can grow it in Kansas. A good deal of our land is especially adapted "On some of the low, heavy land where to it. Almost any of our sandy land is good alfalfa land; it will not grow where the surface varies from a few inches to of growth from medium early spring moreover, that these alfalfa growing re- two or three feet above water, timothy there is alkali; the standing of water on gions where there is no longer doubt of its would doubless add something to the value the land in the months of June and July of the native grasses for hay. Soils so will kill it quicker than at any other close to water as this draw up moisture time of year. When rain falls upon the from below and only in occasional years ground just after the alfalfa has been mer temperatures and the rate of evapora- would there be a sufficient shortage to in- planted it is favorable to its germination. terfere with the growth of timothy. A I sowed my first alfalfa crop here on April stand of timothy secured by disking the 3 and the second crop late in May. corner of my alfalfa field is in the valley native meadows and harrowing in timothy seed would add considerably to the producwhere the water stands a part of the year tiveness of the meadow in good years and it is entirely under water now; upon exbe the cause of practically no loss in bad amination the other day I could see the ones. The act of disking the meadow land alfalfa under the water and that it was perfectly green. I do not believe this water "On lands that are occasionally over-

are the seeds to use. These may be put in on the hills than in the bottoms.

will kill it out. From seven to eight feet

flowed and where a forage plant that will above the water is a very good location

stand being occasionally submerged in for alfalfa. In the eastern part of the

water is desired, alsike clover and red top state they have been growing better crops

E. A. Thomas said: "I sowed alfalfs meadow improvement of which I wish to about six years ago on land six miles southwest of Bassett, where it is about seventy of allowing and aiding the improvement five feet to water; it was right after a dry season and on a piece of ground that had is applicable to both meadow and pasture blown. I had the ground plowed, harrowed, land, but particularly to the latter, as it is the seed sown and then the ground harrange land that is most apt to be injured rowed again; the amount was twenty pounds I saw one of these new drinks announced rom excessive pasturing and neglect. Most to the acre. Our endeavor was to get it of the native grasses while not dependent from an inch to an inch and a half into for their existence upon being permitted to the ground; It was cut twice the first seaseed themselves each year, are weakened and the cutting left on the ground; and finally destroyed when not allowed to the next year we cut it twice for hay and eproduce at all by seeding, and this is realized about a ton to the acre at each cutting; the next year the yield was about the same; the next year we got three outtings with the result of about three tons to the acre; since then it has been pas-"As overstocking has been one of the chief tured heavily and damaged in consequence. causes of deterioration it is reasonable to I am satisfied that alfalfa will grow on the suppose that resting the land would be majority of the land in this country upon natural way to restore the stand of being properly started and taken care of."

grasses. Such is the case whenever suffi-Prof. Lyon: "The more you cut alfalfa cient grass is present to reseed the land. the better the plant." It is, however, not as economical a method Mr. Thomas: "The first season a part of as alternating pastures. That is, resting our alfalfa was not cut. I made a comparthem during different seasons of the year ison between that which was cut and that Such a system necessitates fencing the land. which was not, with the result of finding It contemplates dividing the range into a number of pastures provided with water, out that the roots of that which was out had penetrated to a greater depth than the in each of which cattle are allowed to run roots of that which was not cut. I believe for not more than two or three months at a time and are then transferred to another in discing it in the spring of the second year and each year thereafter, the discs to The succession of grasses that normally occurs in the prairie pasture is in this be set straight after the first year: in discway allowed to bring about a renewal of ing as many of the crowns should be cut through as possible."

"Other methods of treatment such as disk Prof. Lyon: "In the eastern part of the ing in early spring to loosen the soil and state we generally plant our alfalfa from an inch to an inch and a half, but in this thus promote growth of grasses as well as weeks earlier than the native grass. This to prevent evaporation of moisture, and part of the state I think you could plant it grass also continues growth much later in mowing pastures to keep down weeds to a little deeper as your soil is a little lighter the fall and would furnish green feed at promote their reproduction are worthy of than ours."

W. H. Peake said: "Two years ago ! "With the proper attention to planting made an experiment of sowing Bromus In forage crops suited to this region and to ermis and alfalfa seed together. the care of native grasses I see no reason of two pieces of adjoining land I harrowed why the amount of forage produced, on in the seed and on the other I plowed it grass and alfalfa, either of the Turkestan with considerable vegetation on top, by at least some of the land in this vicinity, in about five inches deep; the stands

FORAGE PLANTS FOR RANGE other semi-arid countries sown on prairie or of the ordinary varieties seem to me to poking and harrowing in seed after it has should not be increased from 50 to 100 per seemed to be equally good; this was done that the earlier purchasers be most promising for western Nebraska. W. L. Dale asked Prof. Lyon at what must take it gradually; for this the effect

time he thought alfalfa should be sown in this part of the state. Prof. Lyon replied: "I should say in the early part of April. the drinker and so save him from serious Unless you have some pretty hard freezes it will not be affected to its detriment. We made our first sowing at the experiment station last year March 7; we got three cuttings last year from it. We sowed piece sowed I did not give a fair trial, as brome grass with success at the same time. Ten years ago we thought that alfalfa ought which had been plowed and which had been | not to be sown until the first of May, but since then have concluded that it can be sown to advantage on the first of April. I think that more alfalfa is lost by drying

out than by freezing." Mr. Thomas asked if he did not think we were likelier to have severe winds in April than in May and whether we ought not in the vertical face were marked the names consequence to sow the alfalfa in May of the syrups the fountain contained on rather than in April. Prof. Lyon replied that he believed the ground could be successfully seeded to alfalfa by discing the prairie sod and harrowing it in, and in consequence the danger from blowing would

be largely avoided. In reply to the inquiry as to how many pounds should be sown to the acre, Prof. Lyon replied twenty pounds, and added that last year inquiry had been made from about 1,000 alfalfa growers in different parts of the state and the replies showed that those who had sown twenty pounds to the acre had gotten the best results; the replies also disclosed the fact that those who had sown it before the 15th of April had gotten better results than those who had sown it after that date.

TRYING A NEW SODA Experience of a Venturesome Young

Man at the Opening of

the Season.

"About now," said Mr. Nozzleby, "is the time when the dispensers of soda water are thinking up new drinks for summer and trying them on an unsuspecting public to see .whether they are likely to take or not. yesterday on a paper pasted on a soda water signboard in front of a drug store

and asked for one. " 'Are you in good health?' the man be hind the sods counter asked. "'Why, sure."

" 'Made your will?' said the soda man.

" 'Yep. "The sods man reached down under the ounter and brought out a hatchet-not to omahawk me with, but to chop off a chunk of ice. He explained to me casually that pound of cure. In the rush and whirl of they hadn't got out all their ice tools yet. chopped off and put the glass under a syrup alert mind, there is no room for the little spout down at one end of the fountain and drew a little syrup into it. Then he shifted the glass along the fountain with halts at irregular intervals, until finally he had drawn into it a little each of four kinds of syrups. Then he squirted into the glass s dash of something from a bottle, put a shaker on the glass and shook the compound vigorously; put the glass under a soda spout and filled it up with fire, and finally stuck a straw in it and set it before

me on the counter; saying gravely: "To be taken with a straw." "I suspected that the reason for this was

\$1.00 tomorrow only, in basement, at ....

could not absorb much of it at once, but

consequences if such a step should prove necessary. But I drank it, or most of it, and felt no evil effects from it. " 'What do you think?' said the soda dispenser more cheerfully,

could be observed in time to make it

possible to take the bulk of it sway from

'I have seen worse,' I said; and so I had-once.

"Once I knew a soda man who made a drink he called 'Mystery.' He had a soda fountain that had set in the front of it a circular attachment of the shape and dimensions of small grindsone course, handsomely silver-plated like all the rest of the fountain fittings. Around daught. Spinning the silver grindstone around to bring the 'lemon' mark, for instance, over the syrup spout, you made connection with the lemon syrup tank and could draw lemon through the spout, and so on. But if you lifted the attachment up a little you could draw through the fire spout into the glass a dash of every one of the syrups at once. The drink made with this compound for a foundation the soda man called 'Mystery.' I took a 'Mystery

once. "I said nothing of that experience to this dispenser, but rose and pushed back my glass on the counter. 'You'll mention it to your friends?' said

the soda man. " 'If I live,' I said. At which he put the temahawk back under the counter and DRINK I passed out into the cold world, and, being etill alive, I am new mentioning it." New York Sun.

OVERWORRY NOT OVERWORK

One of the Ressons Why College Girls and Social Butterflies Need Athletic Stimulus,

College girls sometimes break down, writes Alice K. Fallows in the Century. So do society butterflies, and wage workers, and hundreds of other girls who have not the wisdom or experience to establish a just relation between their physical incomes and outgoes. But it is overworry much oftener than overwork that sends the college girl or her non-collegiate sister into nervous prostration. Just here is the saying grace of athletics, that sugar-coated ounce of prevention that prevents the bitter some exercise that uses every muscle and "He broke up the chunk of ice he had requires each instant the judgment of an blue demon of worry that eats into the foundations of health; the perplexing problem is forgotten; the player gains her poise and takes up the next task with a

freshened brain. The physical benefits of judicious athletios are almost axiomatic. But they are not all. In the education of girls the incidental lessons of college contests are not to be despised-the value of patient work for an uncertain end, the sweetness of effort for the class, the grateful weariness

of victory, and the pleasure of a just re-

