

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows include various dates from Sept 1 to Sept 30, with a total of 603,744 for the month.

Subscribed in advance for the year ending Sept 30, 1903, \$10,000.00. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Ak-Sar-Ben X should be crowned in the new Auditorium.

The foundations of Ak-Sar-Ben's fame grow firmer every year.

Water soaked Kansas will be pleased to extend sympathy to flooded New York.

Who stole the plans and specifications for the Elkhorn bridge? Don't all speak at once.

For once the weather man managed to do himself proud for the whole of Ak-Sar-Ben week.

The college foot ball season exhibits no signs of being affected by the off-side play in Wall street.

There seems to be a lull in the lynching business, but this is a subject about which it is never wise to boast.

The impending crash at arms between Russia and Japan is liable to send up the price of lead and amokettes powder.

If Count Tolstol wants to save his reputation he should promptly put a ban on the reproduction and circulation of his latest photograph.

King Edward has put the finishing touches on his new cabinet, but it is so poorly dovetailed that it may come to pieces on the slightest provocation.

To the thousands of visitors who shared our enjoyment of carnival week in Omaha—bring to come again next year and kiss your friends as well.

Governor Mickey will have to modify the grocer, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker before he can hope for their support for re-election.

It appears that Judge Vinson has concluded not to make a donation of \$100 to his favorite local charity—at least not just at this particular time.

Senator Dietrich's return from the Arch region is awaited with great anxiety by a score of patriots who are willing to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country.

The postal suspects at Washington are being worked out. Their retirement to the west to most urgent private business will relieve the department of a disagreeable duty.

The way to repress socialism is to improve the social condition and material welfare of the toilers in the mill and factory and leave them no excuse for discontent with existing social conditions.

Michael Davitt, who has recently visited Russia, has returned a convert to Zionism, which is about as visionary and impracticable as is the movement to cut Ireland loose from the British empire.

If Russia isn't more careful in re-issuing its promise to the oriental nations, the czar will find his word in that part of the world about as discredited as that of the Turkish sultan with his neighboring monarchs.

Did any one expect Morgan and Schwab to stipulate that their share of the Shipbuilding trust stock should be sold back and sold last, after all the other people had realized on their holdings? That is not the way the average trust promoter does business.

Some speculation is being done among political prognosticators whether the popular vote in the next presidential election in the field next year will post record 50,000,000 votes, as in 1900, or 1,000,000,000 in 1920. It is certain, however, even now that they won't poll enough to get an appreciable representation in the electoral college.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The ticket put in nomination by the republicans of Douglas county in their convention yesterday varies in no particular from that decreed at the primaries held last Tuesday, whose results have been known for several days. Although it could, in our judgment, be stronger in two or three places, the ticket as a whole contains elements of popularity that will commend it to the voters and should insure republican success.

In placing W. W. Bingham at the head as the nominee for clerk of the district court, we believe the choice has rested on the man best prepared to make a winning race against the present democratic incumbent, whose strength is not to be underrated. Mr. Bingham is a representative business man who has been in public life as a member of the city council for two terms and is well and favorably known throughout the county.

For sheriff, James Allan undoubtedly possesses the qualifications to fulfill the duties of the office. He has besides the elements that go to make a good campaigner and a personal popularity that should be serviceable to him now. As we said during the preliminary campaign, he may be called on to explain parts of his record in other public positions, and it is to be hoped he will be able to give explanations satisfactory to the voters.

The selection of Robert Fink to run for treasurer could scarcely be improved on. Mr. Fink is already familiar with the duties of the office. He is a German-American who has a wide acquaintance with the voters and who stands well with all classes.

Of the nominees for county judge, re-nominated for a third term, The Bee has expressed its opinion without reserve during the preliminary campaign. It does not think the record of Judge Vinson should have been endorsed. A majority of the republicans at the primaries saw fit to take a different view and The Bee is content to leave his claims to be ratified or rejected by the voters at the polls.

The candidacy of Harry D. Reed for the newly created office of county assessor can be unqualifiedly commended. Mr. Reed is in every way perfectly equipped to inaugurate the reforms expected from the occupant of this important position. His knowledge of realty values and experience in appraising property, together with his service on the Board of Review, make him the man for the place. His integrity, moreover, which is all important, has never been questioned.

For county clerk Charles Unit has been given the opportunity to make anew the race which he lost two years ago. It will depend largely on his hustling abilities whether the office of county clerk can be recaptured for the republicans this time.

The nominee for commissioner, M. J. Kennard, is a man who stands high in business circles and who will, we are sure, fill the position acceptably to the taxpayers.

For the legislative vacancy the selection of Henry C. Murphy, a rising young attorney, gives South Omaha a place on the ticket on which it would otherwise have been unrepresented.

The other names on the county ticket represent renominations in recognition of meritorious service—Coroner Brailey, Surveyor Edquist and Superintendent of Schools Bodwell. It goes without saying that re-election will follow.

The selections for minor offices, including police magistrates for Omaha and South Omaha, justices of the peace, constables and precinct officers, on the ticket are above the average.

The significant feature of the convention was the atmosphere of harmony that pervaded it. With factional differences sunk, there is no reason why Douglas county should not in November roll up one of its old-time majorities.

INCORPORATED DISHONESTY.

That was a very striking address which was delivered in Chicago on Friday by Judge Grosscup on the subject of incorporated dishonesty. Having had as much to do as perhaps any other member of the federal judiciary with corporations, Judge Grosscup's opinion as to what is necessary to the supervision and regulation of the corporations is of great interest and it may be remarked that he has very positive views on the subject.

He is not an enemy of honestly formed corporations. He believes they are here to stay and regards them as "civilization's way of making masses of men effective," a statement that is strongly impressive. He thinks that the corporation will not diminish, but reach out and perpetually enlarge. What is necessary is to provide that it shall be honest and not permitted to oppress and rob the public as the dishonestly organized corporations have done. He would put no undue restraint upon the American instinct for the acquisition of property, but he would have knowledge of the plans and operations of those who organize corporations, so that the public may be fully informed respecting the character and trustworthiness of such corporations. "Put the organization of all corporations on a basis that is fixed," said Judge Grosscup, "and above all other considerations simple and knowable, compel them to start on assets reasonably equal to their capital. Keep them subject to inspection, as banks and trust companies are now inspected, and uncertainty—not uncertainty of judgment, but uncertainty respecting the facts upon which judgment rests—will disappear." He added that in this way and this way alone can this increasing class of the property of the country be brought back into the people's ownership, that in this way alone "will the government be saved the scandal of setting its stamp upon enterprises that in many cases call immediately for their prosecution as schemes to defraud honest corporations of the best

reputation that has grown out of our present policy and the cure will have been accomplished."

That it is practicable to do this is not to be doubted. Provision has already been made for enabling the government to ascertain the character of the organization of corporations and their methods of management and business. A bureau for this purpose has been established and is now in operation. If the authority conferred upon it by congress shall be sustained by the courts—no undoubtedly the courts will be appealed to—the knowledge necessary to safeguard the public against dishonest corporations can be obtained. Under the authority of this bureau every corporation engaged in commerce among the states or with foreign countries can be inspected and if there is found to be anything fraudulent in them the facts will be made public. It is reasonably to be expected that this will put an end to incorporated dishonesty, for it is certainly safe to assume that no one will invest in a corporation that has not met the requirements of the government investigation. Judge Grosscup's view is unquestionably sound and will be approved by a very large majority of those who have given intelligent consideration to the subject.

CONSIDERING AMERICA.

It is perfectly apparent that the United States is foremost in the thought of the men who are discussing in England the question of a change in the fiscal policy of that country. On the one hand the advocates of a change point to the fact that the American tariff shuts out the products of British manufactures and that something is necessary to create a situation which will not be so wholly favorable to the trade of this country. That is the position of Mr. Chamberlain, who has freely pointed to the American policy as being inimical to British interests.

On the other hand, the champions of the existing British policy insist that no greater mistake could be made than to antagonize the trade interests of the United States by adopting a policy of discriminative tariffs such as Mr. Chamberlain proposes. Thus Mr. Ritchie, former chancellor of the exchequer, said in an address a couple of days ago that one of the principal questions to be considered was the attitude of the United States. "This country must," he declared, "to guard against giving the United States any cause for resenting which would result in its purchasing Canada." There is seen in this the solicitude which thoughtful and conservative Englishmen feel in regard to the relations between Canada and the United States, and it is not to be doubted that this feeling will become more extended and influential as the discussion of the Chamberlain policy proceeds. What men like Mr. Ritchie understand is that the most important of the British colonies, Canada, is really at the mercy of the United States commercially and they would avoid doing anything that might produce conditions adverse to the interests and the welfare of Great Britain's North American possession. It is not unreasonable to assume that this will have a considerable influence with the people of the United Kingdom.

POSTAL SERVICE REFORM.

The nearest department of the government to the people is the postal service. It meets them every day in their homes and while as a rule they do not and never have seriously considered what its cost is to the nation, it is still not to be doubted that the more intelligent of our people are interested in the question of expense, albeit not at all worried by the fact that every year shows a deficiency in the postal revenues.

There is no doubt as to the desirability of making the postal service self-supporting, nor is there any question that it is practicable to do this. The essential thing seems to be to introduce into the service more careful and prudent methods and recent disclosures appear to leave no doubt that this can be done. The government, it is pretty conclusively shown, has been persistently robbed for a good many years, just how much nobody knows and probably will never be ascertained. What is obviously necessary is that there shall be introduced in the department such a thorough system of reform as to eliminate all the manifestly free opportunities which have hitherto existed for the practice of wrongdoing by unscrupulous officials.

There is assurance that this will be done. The statement is made that Postmaster General Payne has already taken steps to institute certain administrative reforms which the developments of the past six months have made necessary. It is stated that he has called on the chiefs of the divisions of his department in whose ability and integrity he has confidence to submit recommendations as to needed improvements and changes. Accepting this statement as true, it is a very proper policy on the part of the postmaster general and there can be no doubt that it will result to the very great advantage of the service. There is absolutely no good reason why the Postoffice department should not be self-sustaining and the present head of the department, who is a man of recognized business ability, has an excellent opportunity to demonstrate that the United States can have a self-supporting postal service.

Colonel Bryan's trip to Europe will stimulate him from the campaign work in Nebraska this year for the first time since he became prominent in state and national politics. A campaign without a bill-end, non-platform talking match by Colonel Bryan to stir up the enthusiasm of the allied reform forces will be a novelty. The worst part of it is that it will take away the occupation of the special reporter whose leads rubber imagination always drew thousands of eager listeners to each water tank and railroad crossing and whose graphic pen described in such tearful language the old man who had driven sixty miles to look upon Bryan's benign countenance and the buxom mothers who held up new born babes to the touch of his hand. The little girls, too, who used to present bunches of flowers and to sing songs about "Bryan, Bryan, Kelo His Name," will have to go without complimentary mention. Alas! Alas! 'Twill be a soulless and campaign in Nebraska this time.

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Is the world growing better, or is it growing worse? That question has often been propounded by statesmen, churchmen and political economists, and the answers have varied according to the point of view of each questioner. That the world has made colossal strides in the accumulation of riches within the last half century is universally admitted, but whether the increase in the number of millionaires and multimillionaires has raised the moral standard of this or any other country that boasts modern civilization is not quite so clear. That the industrial revolution wrought by labor-saving machinery and the appliance of steam and electric energy in transportation has immensely improved the condition of all mankind and caused the uplifting of the toilers in the mill and factory and tillers of the soil cannot be gainsaid. At no period in the world's history have its producers, and especially its wage workers, enjoyed so many of the comforts and even of the luxuries that up to the last half of the nineteenth century were only within the reach of the wealthy.

The effect of the material progress of the world upon the morals of the masses under twentieth century conditions has been vividly wholesome. The better housing, better clothing and better living and better schooling of the common people has raised the general standard by which humanity must be measured physically and spiritually. Material property and a reduction in the hours of labor enable the modern workman and workingwoman to keep abreast with the educational advancement of the times and give them the opportunity to avail themselves of public libraries, art galleries, public lectures, concerts and church services to an extent never before within their reach. Material improvement is the basis of mental and moral improvement and they have gone hand in hand.

What is specially gratifying is that this progress is more marked among the American people than among the people of any other nation on earth. That this is due in large part to the influence of our free institutions and the prevailing democracy that obliterates class and defies caste is self-evident. The important point, however, is that mental and moral progress is being made and that it is being made faster in America than anywhere else.

The New York Independent, which is a weekly magazine with a religious tinge, advises the Gentiles of Utah and the women of the country who are opposing the admission of Senator Reed Smoot to give up their effort and devote themselves to fighting Mormonism in some more practicable and effective way. "We can see no good reason," it declares, "for refusing to give Mr. Smoot the seat to which he was elected. Mormonism is bad enough, but it is to be overthrown by the same forces by which other errors are overthrown, by education and public sentiment." It might have added that the public at large is thoroughly tired of the anti-Smoot agitation, whose stock so far appears to be 30 one-hundredths water.

It is semi-officially announced that the Omaha Woman's club proposes to take a hand in the election of members of the Board of Education this fall. This is eminently proper, but it is to be hoped that the woman's club will not allow itself to be hypnotized by glib-tongued designing schemers who seek to feather their own nests, or aim to promote their own private interests at the expense of the public school system.

The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has issued a pamphlet by Prof. Lewis M. Haupt on the problem of controlling the floods of the Mississippi river. If Mr. Haupt has the plans and specifications for controlling the floods of the Mississippi he might also find a congenial field nearer home in preparing plans for controlling the floods that periodically inundate New York and New Jersey.

several nights—would not that upset his preferential scheme? It seems as if it might.

Where a Doubt Sticks.

Washington Star. Some of the plain and unassuming American statesmen contemplate English affairs with much doubt as to whether a man who decorates himself with a monocle can ever be expected to do much toward solving tariff problems.

Senator Morgan's Discovery.

New York Tribune. Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama is the most sagacious of political optimists. He says now that there are at least 25 democrats in the country with qualifications for the presidency superior to those possessed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Morgan's discovery is calculated to make the work of the next democratic national convention extremely difficult.

Another American Invasion.

Baltimore American. England is now depending on the United States for her fruit supply, which will, doubtless, provoke a fresh outburst of indignation over the American invasion. European critics are unable to sharpen their points sufficiently to see that the "invasion" consists of our having so many things which Europe wants that the people there come to us after it, and that the real invasion is that of demand for satisfying supply.

Occupations of People.

Lester's Weekly. A German statistician has been investigating the subject of the occupations of the people in the principal countries of the world with results which throw some light on existing industrial conditions. It appears from these investigations that the United States leads all other civilized countries in the percentage of its people who are engaged in commerce, while Hungary has much the largest proportion employed in agriculture, and Scotland ranks highest in the proportion of those engaged in manufacturing and other industries, with England and Wales a close second in this respect. The status of women in the various countries is illustrated by the fact that the percentage of women employed stands lowest in the United States, being only 14.3 per cent. In Germany the percentage of females employed to the total self-supporting population is 25, while in England it runs up to 27. In most of the other civilized countries the female population, on account of the unfavorable economic conditions, has to contribute in still larger degree to the support of the families. In Italy the percentage is 16 and in Austria 17.

Contrabands of Common Sense.

Saturday Evening Post. Does travel brood a man? Not necessarily. It is usually, it has been said that a man gets in his travels depends wholly upon what he takes with him. And before a man can be certain of benefiting by going up and down the earth and to and fro therein, he must have a special education—not a college education, but one in human nature.

Foreign travel thus far has ruined thousands of Americans. They have gone abroad with an imperfect knowledge of their own country, of its history, of the genius of its institutions. Nor have they known much that was important about the people among whom they traveled. And so they have returned violently prejudiced one way or the other, and therefore more ignorant than when they started. For prejudice is ignorance that glories in its ignorance.

It might be a good idea to issue passports only to those Americans who can show an intelligent board of examiners that they are fit to go abroad; also, to readmit only those returning Americans who can show that they have acquired and are trying to smuggle into the country in their brains no contraband mental goods.

GOING AFIELD APOOT.

Omaha and Times of October Days a Promoter of Health. Springfield Republican. In these bright October days, when the perfection of June is rivaled, and even surpassed, the foot naturally goes afield, led by myriad drawings of the heart and lungs, looking upon the world "at rest," which was given a place on the list of David Nation, recently deceased. David was the husband of Carrie Hatchet Nation. Four hundred gallons of rare wine and several tons of pleasan stuff were served to the London honorables at the Boston banquet. It was a wonderful banquet and downpour of joy which left an impression lasting beyond the morning of the day after.

The testimony given in the United States shipbuilding case reveals not only high finance in all its crookedness, but also shows that the captains of industry are

REGULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Record-Herald: Bishop Potter of New York, in addition to having recently married a lady with a large fortune, has been furnished with an assistant. It is a pleasure to see luck strike a good man like that. Chicago Chronicle: With commendable discretion Brother Dowie has postponed his New York campaign. Brother Dowie has undoubtedly heard that New York is pretty nearly "broke" owing to the recent proceedings in Wall street.

Boston Advertiser: It is hard to say at this date where the free press movement began, but it has left its impress throughout the country. In the city of Boston, for instance, it is only the extremely old Episcopal churches, whose history is a part of the history of Boston, which retain the rented pew and in these few exceptions nearly as many free seats are provided in the galleries as there are rented seats. The general idea of the times is that the preaching of the gospel should be absolutely without restriction to all who may listen. This doctrine in church attendance, so that churches are at that position where they are glad to get congregations at all, has been one of the main factors in the change. But the change has come even in very prosperous churches.

Boston Transcript: Religious thought has changed greatly since Jonathan Edwards preached the gospel of salvation, and in these days New England's distinguished divines would probably have few followers; nevertheless, the severe Calvinistic teaching of Edwards had its part in the liberalizing of popular religious belief. If not the man for the present day, he was undoubtedly the man for his own day. His was the voice of his contemporaries, his theology an embodiment of the instant and persistent belief of the Pilgrim and the Puritan. Neither the church nor the people of New England could have been what they are today but for men who looked upon religion as a nuisance and upon God as a ruler to be placated instead of a father to trust and to love. If the early ministers had not lifted the people as high as their own thought-level the people could not easily have been raised to a higher plane by preachers of later date.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Premier Balfour's new cabinet is long and short on experience. Fortunately Sunday comes at the right time to ease the aches of the nights before. Boston hospitality did not go to the extent of treating the London visitors to a harbor tea party. Charles P. Ross has been discovered again. Now if Pat Crowe will identify himself there will be abundant cause for rejoicing. A Chicago detective tried on the charge of incompetency demonstrated by a doctor's certificate that he had captured the measles.

The knights of the king were beautiful to behold, but his days were more enthusiastic. Then it was the wind blew through his whiskers. A bride of 70 years and a bride of 15 were the extremes in age named in the applications for marriage licenses in Chicago one recent day. Critics of the divine muse agree that the copyright line on Kipling's last batch of poetry was superfluous. The name alone saved the stuff from the waste basket. Dave Miller of English, Ia., was wise enough to carry "a big stick" to the Chicago celebration. He tried it on the heads of several natives and made a first class impression. Besides the big stick saved his wallet.

Doubtless the donor did not intend to, but he put a powerful lot of pathos into a wreath bearing the words "At Rest," which was given a place on the list of David Nation, recently deceased. David was the husband of Carrie Hatchet Nation. Four hundred gallons of rare wine and several tons of pleasan stuff were served to the London honorables at the Boston banquet. It was a wonderful banquet and downpour of joy which left an impression lasting beyond the morning of the day after.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Waggon—Where are your wife's shoes? Nasty! You mean where is she, don't you? Waggon—No, I mean it just as I said it. Everybody says you wife is too many for you.—Baltimore American.

He's the kind of a man you court danger, I understand. "Well, you tell her so. Why, he doesn't hesitate to open a flirtation with any young widow he meets."—Chicago Post.

Henpeck—Of course I don't always do what my wife says to me. Henpeck—What? Henpeck—No, you see, if she's in a sarcastic mood when she orders me to do anything, I know she wants me to do just the opposite.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Beasle—What! Don't you ever take up any collections for the heathen at your church? Kitty—No, we never have any heathen at our church.—Chicago Tribune.

He—Life is simply one grand chase. If you are not among the pursuers you must be one of the pursued. She—Will you run with the hounds or fly with the quack?—Philadelphia Journal.

Miss Ann Teek—And what do you think? He hadn't been alone with me five minutes before he offered to kiss me. Miss Peppery—Yes, that's one thing about Jack Goodhart. He's just a tempter and end charitable as he can be.—Philadelphia Press.

"You seem inclined to think well of this titled stranger who desires to marry your daughter." "Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "I must say this much for him. He consulted me on the subject of the marriage, which is more than my daughter is likely to do."—Washington Star.

"I suppose a fellow ought to have a good deal of money saved up before he thinks of marrying." "Nonsense! I didn't have a cent when I got married." "That so? Installment plan?" "Yes, and we've only been married and keeping house for a year and I've got the engagement ring all paid for now."—Philadelphia Press.

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

Washington Star. My Uncle Jim once jined the choir. He had a powerful voice. The ministers, though, did not admire his singing, not because he started out with lots of vim, but, somehow, pretty soon they all gave up when he'd sing. "Wasn't out o' tune." It wa'n't no use to whisper "Hush!" He couldn't hear a word. His music came with one grand rush: "with glasses with unfining sea; The organ would sound faint 'im; The first soprano'd swoon; They all gave up when he'd sing. Was singin' out o' tune."

I love the man who does his best. What'er he undertakes; Whose spirit with unfining sea; But good intentions of us see; Like wrenks around us strewn; He surely please Cain when he singin' out o' tune.

A HARD HEADACHE.

is often the result of straining the eyes. The only way to prevent the headache is to remove the cause. Have the eyes fitted with glasses and work with ease to your eyes. The examination of the eyes is free of charge.

HUTESON OPTICAL CO., 213 South 16th Street, Paxton Block.

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