OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The following are the conclusions of the Transvani Labor commission. First, the demand for native labor for agriculture in the Transvaal is largely in excess of the present supply, and will greatly increase; secondly, the demand for native labor for the mining industry is in excess of the present supply by about 129,000 laborers, and it is estimated that the mines on the Witwatersrand alone will require within the next five years an additional supply of 196,000 laborers; thirdly, the demand for pative labor for other Transvaal industries including rallways, is greatly in excess of the present supply and will increase with the advancement of mining and agriculture; fourthly, there is no adequate supply of labor in central or southern Africa to meet these requirements. The commission furthermore expresses the opinion that the evidence of the past is overwhelmingly conclusively against the contention that white labor can successfully compete with black in the lower fields of manual industry. It estimates that at least \$0,000 natives are required for the immediate wants of agriculture, 129,364 for mining purposes and 40,000 for railways. The scarcity is attributed to the fact that the native tribes are for the most part primitive pastoral or agricultural communities, possessing exceptional facilities for the full supply of their animal wants, and with s low standard of economic needs, Until these conditions are improved, it mays, the situation is not likely to improve.

Chamber of Deputies by M. Ruau gives some interesting information concerning the progress of horticultural and agricultural pursuits in France. Notwithstanding the competition from Italy and Spain, France still holds its own as a fruit-growing country. Without including the apple crops, it is estimated that it now produces 130,000,000 francs worth of fruit per annum. In 1883 the total did not exceed 80,000,000 francs, and whereas in 1895 only 28,000,000 francs worth of table fruits were exported. this total had increased to \$6,000,000 to 1900. M. Ruau declares that the value of the products of the milk industry is now between 1,200,000,000 francs and 1,500,000,000 francs; and in order to develop it still further he advises an addition to the technical schools. The French government has owned, since 1786, a very fine breed of merino sheep, which are preserved on a special farm at Rambouillet Castle. M. Ruau, in his report, says that the fame of this flock is such that would-be purchasers come from all parts of the world. Great care has been taken to preserve the two species of sheep which have built up this reputation. The one is noted for the quantity of wool yielded by the fleece and is sought after by the great flock owners of South America, the Cape and Australia, whereas the other gives less wool, but fattens better and is consequently more suitable for French farmers. M. Ruau casually mentions the facts that wolves have been almost exterminated in France.

A report recently submitted to the French

A French journal publishes some interesting extracts from a private report on the financial condition of Russia in 1902, which was presented to the czur by the controller. The report directs attention to the progressive increase in the arrears of annual payments by the peasants for the redemption of the land distributed among them at the time of the emancipa tion of the serfs. These arrears, which amounted in 1897 to 94,000,000 rubles, reached 104,000,000 rubles in the following year, 116,-000,000 rubles in 1899, 119,000,000 rubles in the succeeding year, 120,500,000 rubles in 1901 and 121,300,000 rubles last year, points out the fact that these arrears have not been diminished by the measures taken by the government during the past ten years. The chronic increase of the arrears proves that the charges imposed upon the peasantry are beyond their means of pay-ment and constitute a crushing burden, the controller is "driven to the conclusion that the competitions and extension of time granted for these payments are not sufficient to maintain the economic existence of the rural population, and that more radical measures are necessary to relieve them of fiscal charges which they are not in a position to bear." He criticines severely the methods of M. Witte, who, he says, contented himself with giving subsidies or huge government orders to distressed manufacturers. What Russia needs, he maintains, is a domestic market.

Yuan Shi Kai, the energetic viceroy of Pechili, has been directed to reorganize the armies of the various Chinese provinces on a national basis by assimflating their arms, equipments and organization. Lest he should really accompiles something he has been given as associates on the commission which is to undertake this job Prince Ching and a Manchu official unknown to fame. A well informed diplomat at Peking has recently intimated that China's policy in the event of war between Russia and Japan would be to send all the European drilled Chinese troops into Manchuria to co-ogerate with the Japanese. The edict of reorganization above referred to would indicate that the em press dowager has some appreciation of her country's needs; there is no reason, however, to anticipate great results from a military commission constituted of one man of ability and two make-weights.

During the recent debates on the army estimates in the Bavarian chamber the social democrats took the chance to criticize most severely several features of the German army. One of the points brought out was that in parade drils the soldiers were made to carry sandbags weighing eighty pounds. The criticism was made that everything in the army was tending toward increased show, while real efficlency was suffering. Baron von Asch, the Bavarian minister of war, made the important admission that despite the numerous prosecutions and convictions no headway was being made against the cruelties committed by the non-commissioned officers. The explanation was that a majority of the company commanders refused to receive complaints from their noncommissioned officers, desiring to turn in as clean a charge sheet as possible. The result was that the non-commissioned officers were left to their own devices in the treatment of the privates.

France had almost 26,000 more deaths than births last year, a record variously interpreted by her publicists and statisti-

clans, but looking to outsiders much as if the nation was in need of an able corps of lecturers on race suicide to stump the ountry from the Pyrences to the British channel, the government backing them up by offering premiums for large families and decorations for larger ones, with public oners for those who play the limit, as it were, and surround themselves with a dozen or so of offspring in the copious manner of Germany, where nothing in particular is thought of it.

GOING OFF HALF-COCKED.

Shooting Off the Mouth Without Adequate Consideration.

Chicago Tribune,

The tendency to go off half-cocked, es ecially among certain preachers, lecturers and reformers, whose mission it is, or should be, to guide and lead mankind and to better its conditions, is one of the most characteristic features of the time, and the larger the idea that such persons have of their own ability the more frequently they go off half-cocked.

Three or four instances are sufficient for purposes of Illustration, Rev. Dr. Hills is a prominent clergyman and social critic and sociological advocate-so prominent that whenever be opens his mouth the words that issue are sent broadcast. In a recent sermon Dr. Hillis said: "In fifty years women will know more than the This is going off half-cocked. If Dr. Hillis had stopped to think he never would have made such an absurd statement. In the same connection Dr. Hillis said: "Any man that can say he made \$7,000,000 last year, be it in oil or in any-thing else, is not serving God as he should." This is going off half-cocked. If Dr. Hillis had thought before he spoke he would have reflected that the woman working in the sweat shop might say the same thing of him as she contemplates his annual salary, which is more than she can earn in her life-

Dr. Morgan Dix, in his Thanksgiving sermon, lamented "the steady decline of womanhood from its high ideals." This is going off half-cocked. Womanhood is not declining from its high ideals; on the other hand, it is elevating its ideals by thinking more, doing more and knowing more.

Mr. Clarence Darrow, in his address at the Lloyd memorial, speaking of Mr. Lloyd. said: "He had the misfortune to have graduated at a college, but he overcame this misfortune and was still a man. He had read many books, but yet he had retained his reasoning faculties and the numan sentiments which books destroy.' This is going off half-cocked. If he had stopped to think Mr. Darrow would have known that a college career is not a misfortune and that books do not impair the reasoning faculties or destroy human sentiments. He would have known that the success of Mr. Lloyd's work, which he was sulogizing, was largely due to the college and books. In any event, Mr. Lloyd would not have made Mr. Darrow's statement in Mr. Darrow's English, nor would be have laughed with the thoughtless in the audience over it.

Andrew Carnegle, at a recent dinner in New York, praised poverty and expressed his pity for the child of the millionaire Mr. Carnegie also went off half-cocked. He is not an admirer of poverty. He did not mean what he said. And so it goes all along the line. It may be due in some instances to lack of knowledge, in some to pessimism; in more cases it is due to the desire to say something "to the gallery," no matter how absurd or sensational, which will attract attention.

POINTED REFLECTIONS.

"So the doctor's making money, is he?"
"Well, I should say so. Why, he's reached that point of prosperity where fashionable women send for him to treat them for imaginary lits."—Chicago Post.

"Oh, yes, she's awfully clever."
"But she never had any early tages."
"No, but she's so clever that she makes
a lack of early advantages seem highly
creditable."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Curate—So the thief overlocked your vest in the vestry?
The Rector—Yes, but stole by stole and every surplus surplice.
"Pshaw! It's a wonder the knave left the nave."—Brooklyn Life.

"What kind of a show have you?" the manager was asked.
"Well," he replied, guardedly, "that depends on whether I am talking to the public or revising the salary list."—Chicago Post.

"He is a man of very broad ideas and immense intellectual grasp."
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "he is one of these people who can figure up into the millions, but who can't appreciate the importance of getting a dollar mark in front of the figures."—Washington Star.

MARRIAGE.

Moira O'Neill. I met an' ould calllach I knowed right well on the brow o' Carnashee; "The tep o' the mornin'!" I says to her, "God save ye!" she says to me; "An' och! if it's you, Tell me true, When are ye goin' to marry?"
"I'm here," says I, "to be married tomor-row.

Wi' the man to find an' the money to bor-

"As sure as ye're young an' fair." says she,
"one day ye'll be ugly an' ould.
If ye haven't a husband, who'll care," says
she, "to call ye in out o' the could?
Left ter yerself,
Laid on the shelf—
Now is yer time to marry,
Irusha! don't tell me ye'll be married tomorrow.

Wi' the man to find an' the money to bor

"I may be dead ere I'm ould," says I, "for nobody knows their day.

I never was feared o' the could," says I, "but I'm feared to give up my way., Good or bad, Sorry or glad, "Tis mine no more when I marry. Se here stand I, to be married tomorrow, Wi the man to find an' the money to borrow."

The poor ould callach went down the hill shakin' her linger at me.
"Tis on top o' the world ye think yerself still, an' that's what it is," says she. But thon was the day
Dan McIlray
Had me promise to marry.
So here stand I, to be married tomorrow—
The man he is found, but the money's to borrow. ould caillach went down the hill

EAST COMES WEST FOR CASH

Startling Reversal in Conditions of the General Country.

FARMERS' PROSPERITY AN ASSURED FACT

Slump in Wall Street Has No Eche in the Agricultural Section, Where Business is Not Hot Air.

In one of the largest weekly papers of general circulation among the farmers of the west there is now appearing an advertisement. prominently displayed, which reads:

FIVE TO TWELVE PER CENT DIVI-DENDS

Many people are satisfied to place their money in the bank where it pays a ridiculously low rate of interest. It is very kind to help other people to make money, but would you not rather have a little cream yourself? If so, we will send you our list of eastern manufacturing companies paying 5 to 12 per cent. Blank & Son, Boston, Mass.

This advertisement is directed to the farmers of the western states. It is an appeal from the east to the west for ald in the present financial stringency. farmers have fat bank accounts and they are asked to loan some of their surplus funds to help out eastern industries. Westeren bankers say that they are daily flooded with requests to - discount eastern commercial paper, and considerable western money is flowing east in reponse to these requests.

This is not the first time the east has asked for western money, but conditions are somewhat different now from what they were before. When the financial stringency of a decade ago came upon the nation the east held a mortgage on the west. The east wanted its money, but the west could not pay. Crop failure followed crop fallure, and the east foreclosed its mortgage. Some of the securities would not bring more than a fraction of their face value, and general hard times ensued throughout the country.

Today conditions are entirely different, and this difference will save the country from a repetition of the financial difficulties of a decade ago. Now the west is out of debt. No one has a mortgage on it. The banks are overflowing with deposits and the fields are rich with munificent crops. The east is not coming to it for funds as a creditor this time, but as a borrower, and the west has the

Big Crops Our Financial Salvation. The big crops of the west are the financial salvation of the country today. They will keep the country from "going broke" as it did a decade ago. Big crops cure that panicky feeling. They will tide over the stringency until our finances assume a normal condition, and rest prosperity will then be more prevalent than ever. This may be the optimist's ylew, but a little consideration of present conditions and a comparison of them with those of ten years ago will demonstrate that it is a logical conclusion.

A few months ago the statement was made in these pages that the payment of western mortgages had caused a flood of uninvested capital in the east; that this had brought on speculation, and when the flow of money from the west ceased the east would find itself short. This statement was criticised by some financial authorities, but present conditions have proved its When crops began to improve in the latter '90s the west began to pay off its judgments and mortgages. Little by little at first, and then in greater quantities, the money was sent east. By 1900 millions of dollars had been poured into the west had practically paid both the principal and interest of its debts and was accumulating a bank account of its own. Of course there were, and still are, some western mortrages held by eastern investors, but the great bulk had been paid off by 1901. All these millions upon millions were not called for again by the west; even the customary capital "to move the crops" has not been asked for-the west had money or its own. This flood of money in the east had to seek new channels of investment and much of it went into promoting new industries, but it was cheap, and much more went into wild speculation and stock gambling. The east was suddenly and unexpectedly "flush." It did not realize where all its money came from, nor that the supply would some time cease in a measure, and it went in for overspeculation in a great degree. In the meantime, the west concluded its debt-paying and the supply of money from that source stopped. A few months ago slight flurries in specula tion centers began to be felt. Money was not so plentiful as it had been. Interest rates began to advance. Too much wealth had gone into permanent investments from which it could not be withdrawn and the Wall street speculators found themselves

confronting with a serious financial strin Wall Street Loosing Its Grip. It has been said that Wall street has lost its grip on the business of the nation to such an extent that a crash in "the street" would not be known outside of its immediate circles were it not for the newspapers. but this is true only in a comparative sense. It is a fact that Wall street does not dominate the business of the country to the ex tent that it once did, and it is even true that a financial crash there is not felt in the prosperous west through adverse business conditions. But trouble in Wall street shakes the confidence of capitalists and has a tendency to drive ready money to industries to secure the capital on which to carry forward their business. The great fall in Wall street securities has caused the hilarious optimism of a few months ago to give place to a feeling of pessimism, and this in turn has prevented eastern industries from obtaining the funds they need. That is why the east is asking the west to loan it money.

Ten years ago the conditions that exist today in Wall street and through the east generally would have produced a panic and hard times throughout the nation. At that time they would have tightened business conditions, mortgage foreclosures would have followed, and as the crops were light and the farming classes had little money, trade would have been excessively duit Now there are comparatively no farm nortgages and a slump in the stock market does not revive them. Wall street's troubles do not affect the wheat and cornfields railroad tonnage keeps up, and no railroad receiverships will follow the financial stringency. The only trouble is that confidence is shaken. Confidence is a very necessary article in the business and a very good thing up to a certain point. But when men begin to capitalize confidence it brings trouble. Too many speculators have been turning confidence-other people's confidence-into capital, and now that some-

dence of the business world their capital is Storinished with it. But the hard times of a decade ago cannot come again now because the west is in shape, not only to care for Itself, but also to pull the east through its difficulties There may be some local financial disasters, but there will not be the widespread hardships that prevailed during the middle '90s Western banks are overflowing with deposits. For instance, on June 9 the deposits in the Hansas banks were approximately

thing has happened to diminish the confi-



Rebraska Clothing Co. CLOTHES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes

make the most desirable Christmas presents for men. Here you'll find hundreds of garments to make selection from-exclusive in effect -made like clothing, with fit and shape and snap and style, upon a foundation of quality. Here are four leaders of exceptional qualities:

Men's Smoking Jackets at 4.75

Made of good quality all wool double-faced coating cloth, with collar and cuffs, trimmed in tasty style, all piped with silk cord, great variety of colors and combinations, sizes 34 to 44—men will appreciate the saving the wife makes on these jackets—at—

4.75

Fancy Suspenders for Christ-

mas Presents.

Beautiful silk suspenders, in rich,

fancy designs-also solid black, black

or white satin, suitable for embroi-

dery work, trimmed with gilt and ster-

45c to \$2.50 Per Pair.

Men's Shoes Worth

\$3 and 3.50 for \$2.50

This is without question the best

shoe in America for the money-

built on a genuine Goodyear welt,

made of Corona patent colt, velour,

box and cadet calf, also vici kid-

with good, heavy soles and extension

edges, on all the popular lasts, also

plain toe velour calf lace and con-

gress shoes-positively sold by

every shoe store in Omaha for

three dollars and three-fifty—our price...... 2.50

ling buckles-prices from

Plen's Smoking Jackets at 6.75

6.75

Men'sSmoking Jackets at 7.90

Made of heavy double-faced Mackinaw cloth, beautiful combinations of tan, gray, brown, red and black — beautiful trim-mings on collar and cuffs. Cut in sacks or Tuxedo style—sizes 34 to 44—these coats are made up in an unusually handsome man-ner and the values are great—at—

at 10.50

Made of an extra fine quality alackinaw fiannei in beautiful light and dark combinations, with collar and cuffs trimmed to match material, some very handsome effects, refined and handsome materials were chosen, much more dignified than you have been accustomed to in the past—

7.90

For Boys

Men's Smoking Jackets

Made of the best quality English melton, new touches in the finish and tailoring mark these house coats are decidedly the prettiest coats shown in Omaha—no matter it others ask you \$15.00 and \$15.00, these coats can't be duplicated at anywhere near our price—at

10.50

Men's Bath Robes are on display here in a great variety of choice at

1.90, 2.90, 3.50, 4.90 and 6.50

Oxfords and Full Dress Protectors.

We are showing a gorgeous line of mufflers and full dress protectors, in black Barthea, gros grain and peau de soie silk, quilted with white satinalso showing the new shapes in silk squares and scarfs, in solid black, white and fancy colors.

\$1.00, \$1.50 an d \$2.00

Guaranteed Shoes

Our "indestructible" shoes for boys are the most successful shoe on the manket, made of veal calf, with heavy soles quilted with wire, lined with the best of drill lining, all sewed and stitched with silk, four rows of stitching on vamps, also English back stay, made of the popular Derby last-just the proper last for boys with growing

Sizes 21 to 51 1.65

Christmas Neckwear Worth 75c and \$1, at 45c

A handsome line of new, light and dark colored silks, made expressly for the holiday showing-made in all the newest shapes and from fine imported

Specially Priced at 45c

Slippers for Men and Women

Men's Slippers-If you want to make a man a useful present, buy him a pair of our slippers. We have twenty-five different styles to select from, the price range from 45c to \$2.00.

Ladies' Slippers-We are showing a great assortment of ladies' warm house slippers, opera and Juliet styles with fur trimming, a good value for

Jersey Leggins, over knee length will protect you from the cold-Ladies' 60c, Misses' 45c, Children's 35c.

\$91,000,000, or a trifle more than \$60 for every man, woman and child in the state, During the summer several millions were withdrawn to repair the damage caused by the great floods of the first of June and to handle the great wheat crop of the state, yet during the four months, from June 9 to October 9, on which date the banks again reported, the deposits increased to over \$98,000,000.

Bank Deposits Increasing.

And other western states are in almost as good financial condition as Kansas, although they have not the big wheat crop Kansas has. Nearly all have corn, however, and corn is really king in the west. Even Kansas, with the greatest wheat crop ever produced by a single state, worth \$60,000,000, has a corn crop of still greater value standing in the fields as yet untouched, and Iows, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska all have still more. Only the returns from the wheat and other small grain crops have yet commenced to reach the banks. The corn still stands in the fields, a vast reserve that will in the next twelve months add millions more to the bank accounts of the farmers. The returns from the wheat crop, too, are only partially realized. I recently made a personal investigation of conditions in the Kansas wheat country, and found little more than 50 per cent of the grain threshed, and less than 40 per cent marketed in the western counties, which produced the bulk of this year's crop. Yet with these great resources just coming in, the bank deposits in most western farming communities are greater than ever before, and are daily increasing. In Kansas, too, the reserve is above 40 per cent, or, in other words, the banks of Kansas had \$40,000,000 of their deposits on hand on October 9. That is why the west is prepared to loan money to the east.

It is the industrial world that is calling for money from the west. St. Louis, itself over. This makes it difficult for legitimate a western community, has needed funds for carrying on the preparations for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, but the greatest demands have come from eastern indus trials. A prominent western banker told me recently that a big eastern manufacturing concern had just sent him a draft that was not due for ninety days for \$2,000 on a western merchant and asked him to cash it. The merchant was rated at \$30,000 and the paper was as good as gold, yet it was offered to the banker to discount at his own figures. The manufacturing company explained that money was hard to get in the east, but the company had to have it to carry on the extremely prosper business it is doing. Another banker said that offers of this kind from the east short time ago one of the largest packing many millions, attempted to float \$300,000 worth of commercial paper. This company usually made its loans in New York, but on this occasion New York did not want to take the paper. Chicago was not shape to handle it and it remained for Kansas City to buy it with the Kansas money. These are instances of how the

An Encouraging Feature.

east is borrowing from the west.

The encouraging feature about this demand for money is that it is not needed to cover business losses, but to conduct increased business operations. When the farming class has money it creates business in all other lines. When crops are good the railroads are kept busy hauling the farm products to market, the farmers purchase the output of the factories, the railroads haul these products back to the of a student than was the farmer of a farmers, and the round of business activity is good. It is to carry on this business activity that industrial enterprises must

have funds.

The financial troubles in the east are not quently he is far more likely to get results.

nextly so had as some people imagine. They are really only on the surface. The farms are the real foundation of the national wealth of America. On the prosperity of the farms-and the mines in a minor degree-is builded the prosperity of the factory, the railroad and the tradesman. The speculator is only on the surface, and it is really only the speculator who is disastrously affected by the present financial situation. The cheap money produced by the payment of great numbers of western mortgages from 1897 to 1901 produced an abnormal condition in speculative circles, and now speculation is just getting back to Chicago Post.

normal conditions again. The water i being squeezed out of the stock and the "undigested securities" are being thrown off. Capital is very easily frightened and is disposed to be extremely cautious. Legitimate business enterprises in general are not seriously injured-except that they need money on which to do business-and as soon as confidence is restored conditions will be better than before, for the wild specula tion and the inflation of securities of the past two or three years will by that time have been abated. If the west were compelled to supply all

the requests made upon it for funds it would perhaps run short, but this will not be necessary. The main thing is to supply sufficient money to tide over the stringency and bring about a restoration of confidence. and this the west can probably do, unless some unforeseen emergencies arise. At the same time western bankers are ex-ceedingly careful in their loans. Hard times are not so far behind them that they have forgotten caution. There is the possibility of a crop failure ever before them, and though they are now in good shape to go through such a failure with no serious embarrasaments, it might cause trouble should they send too large a portion of their funds east. Therefore no western mgney will come east for mere speculative purposes, but only for those lines of business that are certain to yield fair returns.

. West is Out of Debt.

Seven years have brought about a remarkable change in the western farmer. Eight years ago he was mortgage ridden and so deeply in debt that he sometimes almost despaired of ever getting out. Today he owns many broad acres of rich fields free of incumbrance. In many instances there is a plane in the parlor and a rubber-tired buggy in the barn. His mail is delivered daily at his door, and a telephone connects him with the rest of the world. His children go to college, and there are books and magazines in his home. And in addition to all this he has a fat bank account and is now lending money are now of daily occurrence with him. A to his former creditors. He has in reality been responsible for the prosperity of the houses of the country, a corporation worth | whole country, for when, the farmer has no crops to exchange for the produce of the factory the factory must stop and the railroad must sidetrack its rolling stock for want of traffic.

> If seven years of good crops have brought to the country the widespread prosperity of recent years, what will not a few years more of the same kind bring? Is not the nation simply assuming normal business conditions now that the west has discharged its obligations to the east, and the east has got over its period of wild speculation caused by being unexpectedly "flush?" Will not the balance of trade from now on probably be in favor of the farms as long as they yield good returns? There is, of course, the possibility of a crop fallure for one or more years, but this possibility is much more remote than formerly. The farmer of today is more

decade or two ago. He is studying his

or-miss sort of way he once did.

business. He does not go at it in the hit-

than formerly. And if he continues to plaining recently of the dark and gloomy weather, saying that he could hardly see have good crops, is there any plausible to write a letter in the room at his hotel. reason for expecting a financial panie?-Clarence H. Matson in the Saturday Evening Post.

Why She Hesitated.

The girl to whom the old bachelor had finally proposed looked worried. "I am trying to make up my mind," she its surroundings.-Portland Oregonian.

"And is it so hard?" asked her friend "Very hard. You see, he has lots of money, but no bad habits." "Do you want him to have bad habits?" "Well, they shorten life, you know."-

In Oregon's Metropolia.

If bears become too numerous on the out-skirts of town, the dogs will be brought over to attend to them.

A stranger visiting the city was com-

ago, perhaps searching for missing friends, and alighted in a pool of water at Seventh and Washington. It paddled about quite at home, and, although probably never in a city before, did not seem surprised at

One lone living duck came in a day or two

Boils, Sores and Felons Find prompt, sure cure in Bucklen's Arnica Salve, also eczema, salt rheum, burns, bruises and piles, or no pay. 25c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

Husband is Suspected Hurderer.

Sunderland's "Soot Killer"

For twenty-five cents you can, with our Soot Killer, destroy the soot in your range, soft coal heater, base burner, laundry stove, and in your stovepipe besides. It is labeled "Moffett's Soot Killer," and we have it at our office, put up in cans—two sizes—

25c Size for Stoves 50c Size for Furnaces

Clear, simple directions on each can. A small outlay will clean the soot out of your heating apparatus. If you cannot call, please phone or send a postal.

Ohio (Paragon) Coal—Genuine

At last we have been able to secure a nice lot of Paragon-Ohio-Coal. Paragon is an old-time standby, having been sold by us for 15 years, and we think it is the best soft coal ever sold in Omaha. Clean, clear, beautiful coal. Hot, quick, steady,

Automatic Coal Screens

Here is where our customers secure a positive and special benefit, for automatically acreened coal is worth from 50c to \$1.00 per ton more than poorly screened or unscreened coal.

The name "Sunderland" stands for the latest and best improve-

ments and facilities. Our new yards are a model of orderliness and convenience. The big Auto-Screens cost a lot of money, but they keep our old customers satisfied and bring new trade. Nobody likes dirty

The Big Yellow Wagons

And handsome, fine, power it horses constitute our delivery serv-Quly careful drivers are entrusted with such horses. For reaching bins not accessible with the ordinary coal wagon we have some special fifth-wheel, short-turn wagons. Perhaps we can in this way save you the cost of carrying in coal. Deal with Sunderland and KNOW you are getting the best value and best service.

Some of Our Coal Prices

In addition to having almost every kind of coal handled in

Omaha, we offer these specially: Eclipse Nut. \$5.00; Eclipse Lump, \$5.25; Walnut Block, \$5.75; Cherokee Nut. \$5.25; Cherokee Lump, \$5.75; Trenton Nut. \$6.25; Trenton Lump, \$6.50; Economy Washed Nut (a bargain), \$6.25; Economy Lump, \$6.50; Ohio, \$8.25; Ozark, \$8.00; Hard Coal, Hard Wood, Kindling, Charcoal, Coke Soot Killer.



Sunderland Brothers Co.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Streets. Phones 252, 799, 158.

I Want a Man Who can talk straight business to farmers, feeders and merchants and get results. A reliable man with snap can find a steady

job with a reputable established business.

Write fully. S. F. S. Bee, Omaha.