

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1. Paid circulation	30,400	15.	31,700
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3. Total paid circulation	28,900	17.	30,700
4. Total free circulation	30,350	18.	30,700
5. Total circulation	30,770	19.	32,410
6. Paid circulation	30,800	20.	30,820
7. Total paid circulation	30,730	21.	30,900
8. Total free circulation	31,000	22.	31,920
9. Total circulation	30,950	23.	30,050
10. Paid circulation	29,050	24.	31,130
11. Total paid circulation	30,800	25.	31,030
12. Total free circulation	30,750	26.	30,900
13. Total circulation	30,710	27.	30,770
14. Paid circulation	30,850	28.	30,970
15. Total paid circulation	31,050	29.	31,850

Total 320,520
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Subscribed by my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1905.
(Seal) M. D. Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Mayor Moores still keeps his veto pen sharpened for spurious bills and over-laps.

In the Westminster abbey hall of fame, at least, Irving will rank next to Garlick.

Omaha is going to become a naval recruiting station within a few days. Here is an opening for our horse marine.

The Dodge primary election law is still dangling in midair, and will so continue for at least two weeks longer.

The nut of the supreme court's decision in the inheritance tax case is that we need a lawyer for county judge.

The accounts of some of the New York life insurance officials would indicate that large bodies travel expensively if not slowly.

Judging from the double-shotted hyphenated, John D. Rockefeller is running for regent of the state university of Nebraska.

Republican candidates for register of deeds had better register with the county committee. Come early and avoid the rush.

But it must be admitted that a botanical garden would have been more in keeping with the original purpose of the market house.

When the lid is taken off in the probate court of Douglas county next January some very interesting disclosures may be anticipated.

The president finds his march through Georgia much more pleasant if less exciting than that made by Sherman and his men a generation ago.

That zoo might be established in the city hall were it not for objection of the glaucousness and griffins carved in the stone work of the cornice.

Only \$15,000 of trust funds are reported to be on deposit at this time in the county court. Where is the money and who is getting the interest?

That New York girl who hid a necklace so well that detectives could not find it must have taken lessons from officials of certain defunct banks.

So long as we have thousands of foot ball game are being reported people who have acquired a taste for war news may be satisfied, although the world is at peace.

Thursday's registration proves to be decidedly light. The real work of the campaign is to get the voters registered and then to get the vote out on election day.

The storm on the great lakes shows what little power man has over the forces of nature. It seems that land-locked waters are not much if any safer than the open seas.

That Pennsylvania banker who committed suicide relieved the monotony by losing his money in building railroads rather than by trying to buy railroads on margins in Wall street.

In announcing that the royal party will receive no presents on its visit, Great Britain notifies East Indians that they will be expected to endure no more than the usual famine next year.

Reports from Lincoln would indicate that the supreme court was in a very amiable frame of mind at its last session, since every law submitted to inspection was found to be constitutional.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

There seems to be an idea among certain of our manufacturers and exporters that our trade in the far east is to be seriously affected by Japanese competition. It is somewhat surprising to find the fear constantly expressed that this great country, with all its vast resources and possibilities, is really in danger of being outstripped in its Asiatic trade by the nation that has just come out of a most destructive war, from which it will take her years to recover. Such a view seems a sort of confession of the inability of the American people to successfully compete with a country not by one-tenth part so well equipped for the trade battle in the far east.

In an address a few days ago before the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, the president of that organization, Mr. Charles Adams, referred to the activity of Japanese merchants in establishing cotton mills in Japan and said it would result in Japan becoming a vigorous competitor in the contiguous Asiatic territory, especially China. He thought there was danger of Japan absorbing America's cotton industry in China. There is no doubt of the possibility of this, but it does not seem to be a matter about which there need be any immediate concern. The question that naturally presents itself is as to how long it will take Japan to place herself in a position to absorb the cotton trade of Asia now held by this country. Having just come out of a great war that has made a tremendous drain upon her financial resources, and in fact left her very nearly impoverished, Japan cannot immediately enter upon a very active career of industrial and commercial development. That she will do something in this direction with the least possible delay there can be no doubt. The Japanese understand fully their opportunities and they may be expected to take advantage of them as rapidly as possible. But there is need of capital which cannot be obtained at once and consequently Japan's industrial growth must be gradual. She will be able to push forward only as rapidly as she can obtain money to promote her industries and commerce and with her present heavy indebtedness it will not be an altogether easy matter to secure foreign loans, if Japan should desire to do so.

In the meantime it is to be presumed that American manufacturers will cultivate to the utmost the opportunity to secure trade in the Asiatic countries and especially in China. There is an obstacle in the latter country due to our explosion policy, but this is not insurmountable. It is not as serious now as a few months ago and may soon disappear altogether. Japanese competition in the far east is certain to be reckoned with, but it is not likely to become very formidable in the near future.

PLAYING KING CANUTE.

The direct primary is just as unavoidable as railroad rate regulation. Resistance to these reforms on the part of railway corporations will prove unavailing against the irresistible force of public sentiment and corporation politicians and organs may as well submit gracefully. The primary election law enacted by the recent legislature for Douglas county exclusively is, doubtless, defective in many particulars and may be pronounced unconstitutional by the courts. The resolutions of the republican state convention, declaring in favor of direct primaries may have been a sop thrown to the reform element of the party, but it has struck a responsive chord in the rank and file of the party that instinctively regards it as the forerunner of emancipation from corporate domination.

It was naturally to have been expected that corporation spokesmen would seek to create prejudice against it, and it is not surprising that they should seek to discourage the movement in its favor. Our amiable contemporary, the Lincoln Star, for example, which voices the sentiment of corporate leadership, has labored hard ever since the direct primary resolutions were adopted by the republican state convention to stem the tide of primary election reform by specious arguments and absurd objections. Its latest absurdity is embodied in the following quotation from the Columbus Telegram, and its endorsement of the proposition that the next legislature shall enact a law that will compel every voter to attend the primary:

Down in Omaha we have seen a sample of the primary plan. The last legislature passed a law requiring primary elections in Douglas county. Well, they held such an election this fall, and it was participated in by only a small per cent of the voters. The leaders got together a few days before the primary and agreed upon a set of candidates. The party workers rallied at the call of the leaders and carried out their program. Not one in ten of the voters of Douglas county took a hand in the primary contest, and the party manipulators had easier sailing than they usually have under the old convention plan of nominating candidates. The Telegram favors a primary election law, but only with the understanding that the law shall compel every citizen to take part in the primary. We appeal to the advocates of the primary law to study this side of the question. We need a primary election law in this state. While we are getting such a law let us get a good one.

Manifestly, the conclusions reached by the Columbus Telegram were based on the slim democratic vote polled at the primaries last month, but that can be accounted for very readily by the fact that the democrats nominated only a few candidates and the contest was narrowed down to two places. At the same primary the republicans polled 7,500 votes, or nearly 50 per cent of the entire vote in the county. That was the largest number of votes ever polled at any primary in Douglas county.

The suggestion of a compulsory primary election law is scarcely worth discussing. Before we can have a compulsory primary law we must have

a compulsory general election law. Such a law, however, would be opposed by corporation politicians and newspapers just as vigorously as they are opposing direct primary election reform in every state in the union.

DEPARTMENTAL REFORMS.

A few months ago President Roosevelt appointed a commission charged with the duty of investigating the business methods in the various departments and bureaus of the government. The object of this was to ascertain what reforms could be introduced, what could be done in the way of dispensing with or modifying certain red tape methods long in vogue and which were believed to be an obstruction to business, and what was desirable in order to simplify and facilitate business.

This commission has been actively engaged in the work assigned to it since its appointment and it is stated that the work is now reaching a point where it is likely to take some definite form before a great while, either in the way of actual plans for changes in methods or else of suggestions and recommendations regarding the steps that had better be taken. The Washington correspondent of an eastern paper remarks that the commission has been somewhat under fire ever since its inception and that various newspapers identified with local interests have from time to time given it a rap as opportunity offered. But this correspondent says that so far as can be judged by unprejudiced witnesses the methods pursued by the commission in its investigations have been more careful, scientific and accurate than those which have been followed out by any investigating body appointed by the government for a good while. "It seems to be clear, although the information gathered by the commission has not been published, that it has succeeded in getting many results of very great interest and value, while there can be no doubt that in a number of different respects conditions in the departments have already stiffened up as a result of the commission's work."

This sufficiently justifies the wisdom of instituting the investigation. Even in advance of its report and recommendations there has taken place reform and improvement in departmental and bureau methods. The simple fact is that the president, from personal observation and information, had become convinced that the business methods in the executive departments of the government could be improved, that there was too much "red tape" and circumspection, that a great deal of time was being wasted in one way and another, and that a general reform in methods was needed. In order to arrive at the facts the commission was appointed and there appears to be every reason to expect that the result will be not only a decided improvement in the efficiency of the public service, but a material reduction in expenses. This movement for departmental reforms is conclusive evidence of the earnest purpose of the administration to elevate the public service to the highest standard of efficiency.

A trolley line from Omaha to Fort Crook and Bellevue has been a long felt want and if the line were supplemented by a macadamized roadway, as has been the trolley line between Omaha and Florence, suburban travel would be materially improved. Inasmuch, however, as neither the city of Omaha nor the counties of Douglas and Sarpy are in condition to finance the much needed road, the effort to have the improvement made by Uncle Sam should be renewed in the next congress. We have the word of Quartermaster General Humphrey that the War department will cheerfully set apart a sufficient sum to execute the work, providing a clause is inserted in the army bill that will authorize it to be done.

One of the fusion candidates for regent confesses to having committed the heinous offense of joining John D. Rockefeller in raising a fund of \$100,000 to be donated to the university. But the valiant popocratic organ has not yet called upon him to withdraw from the ticket.

Now that the supreme court has decided the anti-cigarette law is not in conflict with the constitution, Nebraska cigarette smokers will take the whole responsibility for the consequences which the suction of the opiated weed may have upon their constitutions.

The experience of Edward Cunliffe should be blazoned to the world for the benefit of young men eager to get money without earning it. He succeeded in spending less than 1 per cent of his booty before he was caught.

Judge Vinsonbauer has been reversed by the supreme court in his decision on the inheritance tax law, which was very much on a par with a famous decision once given by Judge Altstadt overruling the supreme court.

Sir Edward Grey says a liberal success in Great Britain will bring about no change in the foreign policy of the nation. This will be good news in Japan, no matter how much it may displease Germany.

Effective Restraints.

Detroit Free Press.

In these days of high prices the man to whom Mr. Edison's warning against over-eating is applicable must be the possessor of a comfortable income.

Outdistanced.

Washington Post.

Mr. Harriman may break the record from San Francisco to Washington, but he cannot hope to get as much advertising out of the feat as "Scotty, the Death Valley Monte Cristo," did.

All Are Not Lost.

Chicago Tribune.

The impression that Oregon's entire delegation in congress has been led for complicity in land frauds is incorrect and does the state great injustice. There is one congressman still at large.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The relations between Germany and Great Britain, which have for some time been somewhat strained, and which have recently been further embittered by the disclosures in connection with the Moroccan incident, will not be improved by the circumstance that the kaiser has decided to send a special mission, partly political, partly commercial in character, to Teheran, the Persian capital.

The mission has been confided to Dr. von Rosen, an able man who has an extensive knowledge of the orient, and who lately figured at Paris in the negotiations over the Moroccan incident, and whose instructions will be to do all he can to promote the commercial interests of Germany in southern Persia and to cultivate the political friendship of the shah in the hope of obtaining concessions favorable to the extension of German trade in southern Persia. It is not so long since the trade of southern Persia was exclusively in British hands, but within the last few years the German competition has been extremely active and successful and the proportion of business done by German merchants is steadily and rapidly increasing.

In France the standing concern over the decline in population has taken the form of a committee to ascertain its causes. M. Yves Guyot has made one report to the Economic subcommittee, in which he has given things to say of the policy of protection in rendering the conditions of life harder. The figures which he amassed and analyzes convince him that "not 5 per cent" of the French people reap any advantage from the protective tariff, while all the rest pay tribute under it. M. Guyot is especially keen in pointing out the "unseen" taxes which the protection system levies. On bread and meat alone he estimates this tax in France to be as much as \$40,000,000 a year. Similarly with most of the other necessities of life. In a country whose fiscal policy compels the people to pay a heavy toll on their daily bread it is not strange that there should be reluctance to increase the number of mouths to be fed.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Express, writing under date of September 25, says that a sensation has been caused in German aristocratic circles by Count Francis Erbach marrying a washerwoman who lived in a village near the family estates of Erbach. The count, who came of age in December last, is the eldest son and heir to the Erbach family, which is one of the oldest in Europe, and his bride is a girl of remarkable beauty. Finding inheritance advantageous placed in the way of his marriage, he took his bride to London, where the ceremony was performed a few days ago. His romantic attachment has cost him much. By the house laws of the Erbach family every male member has to receive the consent of the head of the house before he can marry. This Count Francis failed to do, and at a meeting of the adult male members of the house this morning it was decided to depose him from his position as heir to the estates and to cut him off with an allowance of £200 a year.

Germany still holds the high position in forest science which began with Hartig and Cotta. The German forest schools, of which there are seven of the higher grades, are still among the very best, and the study of forestry, both in the schools and in the forest experiment stations, is eagerly pursued, says the National Geographic Magazine. The forests in Prussia, Saxony and other German states are admirably managed and yield important returns. The total value of the German forests, public and private, is said to be \$1,500,000,000.

Forestry in France has long been associated with the names of famous men. Henry of Navarre and his friend and minister, Bulli; Palissy, the great potter, who called the neglect of the forest prevalent in his time "the greatest mistake, but a calamity and a curse for France." Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV; the botanist DuRoi; the Marquis de Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, are among the men to whom France owes the rise and progress of its present excellent forest policy. Their peculiar services were to lay the foundation, both in law and in public opinion, upon which modern forestry in France now rests. The forests of the French government are admirably managed. They cover only about 2,750,000 acres, but they yield a net return each year of more than \$200,000,000. Besides handling their natural forests with great intelligence and success, the French foresters have done much for the general progress of forestry.

Everybody knows with what skillful and energetic perseverance Kaiser Wilhelm II has succeeded in awakening German sentiment for the navy. This general enthusiasm is shared by German women. Mindful of the famous saying of the emperor, "Our future is on water," they have decided, under the benign direction of Frau von C. Müller of Hanover, upon the creation of a maritime union of German women, destined, like the already existing "mauseline league," which counts more than 600,000 adherents, to make the most active propaganda in favor of mercantile and military preparedness with the aid of the latter. To give an idea of the gigantic nature of this work, it may be stated that the solid masonry is constructed in forty-five feet of water at low tide, is seventy feet thick at the base, and about 100 feet high. In eighteen months the harbor will be completely protected from the sea, and will afford fleets lying in it complete immunity from torpedo attack, being, with the exception of Portland, the only harbor in the United Kingdom which offers these advantages. It is understood that a scheme for constructing a dock for submarines will appear in the forthcoming Parliamentary estimates, and that floating dry docks will be stationed at Dover, although it is proposed that these should, if necessary, be towed in war time to any base the fleet may be actually working from.

The work of developing the British port of Dover into a first-rate naval base and fortress, to rank with Gibraltar or Singapore, is proceeding apace. The great southern breakwater of the Admiralty harbor, 1,400 yards long, begun less than a year ago, is to be completed in eighteen months. To give an idea of the gigantic nature of this work, it may be stated that the solid masonry is constructed in forty-five feet of water at low tide, is seventy feet thick at the base, and about 100 feet high. In eighteen months the harbor will be completely protected from the sea, and will afford fleets lying in it complete immunity from torpedo attack, being, with the exception of Portland, the only harbor in the United Kingdom which offers these advantages. It is understood that a scheme for constructing a dock for submarines will appear in the forthcoming Parliamentary estimates, and that floating dry docks will be stationed at Dover, although it is proposed that these should, if necessary, be towed in war time to any base the fleet may be actually working from.

In the construction of the Anabala-Batwerth railway, in Cape Colony, unusual difficulties had to be surmounted, and the result is, from an engineering point of view, one of the most remarkable railways in existence. After passing through the Kell hills the line winds round another hill, and then, at a lower level, goes under its own track. This portion of the railway is known as the "spiral." At another point the line travels along the bank of the Mangulu river for two miles, and then doubles back for a mile and a half, so that, after covering three and a half miles, the train is really only half a mile to the good. This section is called the "zigzag," and, with the spiral, is unique in South Africa. All along the Kell heights the route is through cuttings or on embankments. Some idea of its extraordinary character may be formed from the statement that in eighteen miles the line falls, or rises, to the extent of 1,800 feet.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

PURE—WHOLESOME—RELIABLE

The Most Healthful
The Most Efficient
The Most Economical
OF ALL THE BAKING POWDERS.

Made from strictly pure cream of tartar.
Absolutely free from alum and phosphatic acid.

Avoid Alum Baking Powders

Dr. Mallet, Professor of Chemistry, University of Virginia, says that in a dozen different tests he found aluminum present in bread baked with alum baking powders and recoverable therefrom. Dr. Mallet thus certifies to the danger to health in the use of alum baking powders.

There is no higher authority in the whole country.

Can you afford to use alum baking powders even though they do cost you only ten cents a pound, a cent an ounce, or twenty-five cents a pound?

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The author of a political novel is a candidate for mayor of Toledo. Thus he will gain another novel experience. Just to show that Oregon hasn't a monopoly, a South Carolina candidate has sent to prison a former congressman convicted of land grabbing. Senator Raynor of Maryland has cut loose from the state democratic machine and issued a bold defiance to Senator Gorman to do his worst.

Tammany commands President Roosevelt. The fact is interesting as evidence that Tammany occasionally diverts its mind from the pie counter.

Senator Joseph Benton Foraker's criticism in Washington says that his presidential boom for 1908 is already swelled to the proportions of a good-sized Georgia "water-melon."

Senator Foraker and Congressman Grosvenor have recalled their promise to mix up in the Philadelphia row. They found themselves on political quicksand and hastily retreated.

Zebulon B. Brockway, the eminent prison administrator and reformer, is now 73 years old, but he has just been nominated by both democrats and republicans for mayor of Elmira, N. Y.

John Temple Graves of Georgia, in announcing himself a candidate to succeed United States Senator Bacon, says: "I love the people and have faith in them, because I am one of them." Ozone!

Although the campaign is barely a week old, Tammany has ceased to regard as a joke the candidacy of the Yellow Kid for mayor of New York. Betting odds on McClellan have tumbled from 5 to 1 to 3 to 1.

Philadelphia, New York and San Francisco are the only cities with local campaigns hot enough to make the voters sit up and listen. The pie counter in each is sufficiently appetizing to create a bargain-day rush.

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine and his extreme prohibition following have secured control of the republican party machinery in that state and there is prospect of such an active cold-water campaign as Maine has not seen in many days. F. M. Simpson, chairman of the republican state committee, has resigned and it is an open secret that his withdrawal is caused by the fact that the ultra prohibitionists are in the saddle and mean to choose the course.

Trust Busters in a Trust.
New York Times.

Andrew Lee, former populist governor of South Dakota; R. P. Pettigrew, former United States senator, and associates are organizing a million-dollar telephone company. They were all former trust busters and former republican apollidors, and are now organizing an independent telephone trust. The way to smash a monopoly is to compete with it and not submit to it or ask somebody to make speeches about it or prosecute it. If you want a monopoly smashed smash it yourself.

Shaw's Clever Boast.
Springfield Republican.

It is pretty generally considered that Secretary Shaw served the interests of the ship subsidees very cleverly and effectively when he addressed the American Bankers' association on the subject and secured the adoption of a favorable resolution from a body which properly had no more to do with this issue than with that of the tariff on hides. The question is now being asked at Washington whether a ship subsidy act may not be put through at the coming session of congress.

Anticipations Unrealized.
New York Tribune.

Tokio turned the cold shoulder to Baron Koppurs when he got back from Portsmouth. As the baron expected to be welcomed with stones and other flying missiles he was probably gratefully surprised at the comparative cordiality of his reception.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Mrs. Knicker—Was it a fashionable wedding?
Mrs. Bocker—Yes, indeed; the bride was attended by a divorcee of honor.—New York Sun.

"Do you think the new janitor has a vocabulary that is sufficiently warm?"
"Well, I should say he had. He used to run a school for talking parrots."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I hope," said the drummer, "that you were thoroughly satisfied with my report for the last month."
"Well," replied the head of the firm, "there was one feature of it that really exceeded our expectations."
"Yes. What was that?"
"The expense account."—Philadelphia Press.

"He's a pretty fast young man, isn't he?"
"Well, I should say! Why, he exceeds the speed limit without the aid of an automobile."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"As to the Panama canal," observed the exchange editor, "I've an ocean—"
"I see," interrupted the literary editor. "Water you talking about?" queried the poetry editor.

But they told him, in terribil language, to keep out of this mess—it wasn't his cut in. Then the sun went behind a cloud and the wind moaned drearily.—Chicago Tribune.

"I want to do great things!" exclaimed the ambitious young man to the old financier. "How, sir, would you advise me to go at it?"
"To begin with," drawled the elderly mil-

lionaire, calmly, "I would advise you first to accomplish something small."—Detroit Free Press.

Titled—If I thought you said you wouldn't charge me anything for the little legal question I asked you.

Lawyer—I didn't. I charged you for the answer.—Cleveland Leader.

The Teacher—Why is procrastination called the thief of time?
The Duncie—Because it takes a person so long to say it.—Men and Women.

HER COURSE UNCERTAIN.
New York Times.

"Tis money makes the mare go—
They say:
But then equities do not show
Sometimes the best trends straight ahead
To where fancy's brilliant light is shed.

"Tis money makes the mare go—
No doubt:
Her steps a halting gait would show,
Without
And oftentimes cash stirs the pluck
And leads the animal to luck.

"Tis money makes the mare go—
Tis true:
She may ride swift to joy, I know.
But then, again, the nag may stray
And carry me some other way.

"Tis money makes the mare go—
She has been known to balk and throw
Some men.
One can rely on such that she will trot
To any safe or given spot.

Browning, King & Co

ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING.

Boys' Clothing

OUR Showing of Fall and Winter Clothing for Boys' and Children's wear is now at its best. We are anxious that parents should see our attractive display.

It is not the common place kind but sparkling new creations—for the most part exclusive with us. We have studied boys' clothes—concluded that boys are "bound to be boys," and that they must have a certain amount of sturdiness, along with the style, in the make of their garments.

We Never Deal in Trash

It is nothing short of wasting money to buy poor, cheap clothes for a boy.

Don't wait until our assortment of Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Hats and Furnishings have all been picked over.

Make the choice now and get the satisfaction desired.

Fifteenth and Douglas Sts.

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