

"GOODYEAR RAINCOATS—REIGN SUPREME"

BUY NO

Unmatchable Raincoat Bargains —

Tomorrow Bargain Banner Day—\$25
and \$30 Men's Cravenette Overcoats

\$13.50
on the Dollar!

Men's Raincoats
Biggest and best Raincoat stock in town. New styles in the newest patterns. Expert workmanship and perfect fitting garments. Are designed for clear weather as well as for rainy days' wear. We are now selling—

\$15 Men's Raincoats tomorrow at	\$9.00
\$20 Men's Raincoats tomorrow at	\$11.00
\$25 Men's Waterproof Overcoats at	\$15
\$30 Men's Waterproof Overcoats at	\$18.00

Women's Raincoats
Beautiful silk garments in a big variety of colors and styles. Also beautiful are our cravenettes, in many shades and makes. Come and look them over. We are now selling—

\$15 Women's Raincoats for	\$9.00
\$20 Women's Raincoats for	\$11.00
\$25 Women's Cravenettes for	\$15
\$30 Women's Cravenettes for	\$18.00

AND REMEMBER that we manufacture all the goods we sell and sell all the goods we manufacture, at wholesale prices—the retailers' profits are your savings.

GOODYEAR RAINCOAT CO.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Davenport Sts. Hotel Loyal Building

The Only Exclusive Raincoat Store in Omaha

Bourke's Clothes Shop

318 SO. 15TH ST.
NEW LOCATION

Our clothes combine these essentials—fine materials—artistic designing—high class needle craft—moderate pricing.

This is a strong combination and pleases most men, as is evidenced by our many satisfied customers.

The suits and overcoats we are showing at \$20 to \$30 have class that cleverly satisfies the discriminating buyer.

Open Evenings.

Ours is a truly daylight store after dark. The new Tungsten electric lamps we use make it possible to pick colors with perfect confidence.

We would like to sell you your clothes this season. Drop in and talk it over.

Bourke's Clothes Shop

318 SO. 15TH ST.
NEW LOCATION

NOTED RIVER MEN TO COME

Navigation Experts Will Attend Congress Here in December.

JOSEPH E. RANSELL WILL COME

Western Delegates to National Meeting at Washington Will Stop in Omaha as They Go on East.

Two river navigation experts of national reputation will be guests of the Missouri Navigation congress when it meets in Omaha December 14, 15 and 16. Joseph E. Ransell of Lake Providence, La., president of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, and John A. Fox of Washington, formerly a government engineer in charge of work of the Mississippi and now in the employ of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, have announced their intention of being at the meeting. Both are practical river men and suggestions of great value are expected from them.

Western delegates to the national congress, which will meet in Washington December 8, 9 and 10, will stop to take in the Omaha meeting on their way home. Through these men, who are especially interested in river navigation, the work of the Missouri river congress will be spread over the west in a larger degree than ever before.

The boosting for the congress will begin at once. The local officers and several from out of the city will meet Monday at 1 p. m. to outline the plans for the meeting. The governors of the western states, the commercial clubs and the mayors of cities in the Missouri valley territory have been invited to name ten delegates each to attend the convention.

Several Omaha men probably will make the trip to New Orleans to attend the Lakes-to-the-Gulf convention early in November. William Stull and Henry T. Clarke have announced their intention of going. Neither of them will be able to accept the invitation extended the Omaha delegates to take the trip by boat with the

DO ESKIMOS KNOW ENOUGH?

Experts Widely Differ on Native Knowledge of Their Own Country.

Who will decide when experts disagree on the ability of Eskimos to draw a map of their own country, or possess sufficient knowledge of compass points to avoid going astray?

Appropos the Eskimo affidavits in the polar controversy, a correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes: "When Sir John Ross on his second voyage wintered in Felix harbor, latitude 52 degrees 55 minutes, longitude 22 degrees 1 minute west, he was visited by a party of Eskimos and he describes their knowledge of charts and geography on page 254, London edition of 1833: 'As they seemed now to be unusually communicative, the chart was produced; when it appeared that they were acquainted with every place between Iglook and Repulse bay, or with their names at least, and with those of some of the inhabitants. When Ackoolie was mentioned and pointed out in the chart they immediately recognized their own position and that of the ship.'

"One of them, Tulluahu, then took the pencil and drew the line by which they came, afterwards making spots on it, and counting their fingers to show that they had spent only nine times on the journey. Tulluahu then drew a line of coast round which we could sail in the autumn; this being in a westerly direction, and including several capes, bays and rivers; while, off it, were drawn several islands, in one of which he placed a lake; during which demonstration he further pointed out where salmon and other fish abounded. After this his draught of the coast took a northerly direction, considerably beyond our present position and not less to the westward of it; while his estimate of the distance was two days; adding that here also there were rivers running into the sea.

The first man then resumed the pencil and drew several large lakes in that part of the country where we were now fixed; further noting places where we should find native, and drawing a route by which

he could go overland to the salt water in nine days.

"They, however, told us that one of their party was a much better geographer than themselves, and promised that we should see him, January 12, 1838. The promised hydrographer Ikmalik came to us this morning, accompanied by Tiagashu, and they were taken into the cabin.

Some paper containing a sketch of the land already known between Repulse bay and Prince Regent's inlet was now laid before them, with the names of the different places marked; these were at once recognized; and Ikmalik then taking the pencil proceeded to prolong the sketch from Akullee, following very nearly for a very considerable space the line already traced by Tulluahu. After this, he prolonged it still further westward, instead of turning to the north as the latter had done; then continuing it to the northwest, in a direction more favorable to our views. He did not, however, insert the islands; nor could we discover how many days it was estimated from the end of his chart to Akullee, near Repulse bay; but he drew Wager bay and its river very correctly, making also several other rivers. He further gave us to understand that our ship could sail that way till the autumn; and with this information we were obliged, for the present, to be content."

The chart of the Gulf of Boothia, drawn by the natives, is reproduced in a full-page engraving from the "original in the possession of Captain Ross," together with a sketch drawn by Captain Ross of the two Eskimos drawing the chart in the presence of three English officers.

Dr. Thomas S. Dedrick, who accompanied one of the Peary expeditions, relates this instance of Eskimo intelligence:

"On page 148 in Mr. Peary's book 'Near the Pole,' he states, however, that, upon returning from the north, he knew by his long observations that he had been driven eastward and came down upon the northwest coast of Greenland. Upon reaching land he saw a fresh sledge trail of three dogs with irregular steps. He sent his Eskimos eastward on the trail to find out what it meant. The next day they returned with Clarke and his three Eskimos. He says: 'They, like us, had been driven eastward and had come down upon the Greenland coast and Clarke's Eskimos (three), like mine (six), possessed with a crazy idea that they had drifted westward and were coming down the 'back side of Grand Land,' as they expressed it, had insisted on turning east and were going directly away from the ship.'

"They were going to destruction, and the boat further east, where the exhausted and could have lived not many days. They would have gone to destruction had they been strong and had an abundance of food, and so would Mr. Peary if he had depended on his sense of direction instead of his instruments. Now, if Mr. Peary's Eskimos and Mr. Clarke's Eskimos after a journey of 200 miles out on the sea had at that time been asked by any rival of Mr. Peary to draw a map showing where Mr. Peary had been, they would have drawn a line from the eighty-seventh parallel down to the northwest coast of Grant Land instead of to the northwest coast of Greenland—about 400 miles difference between these two points.

PATHOS GILDS LONG HOPE

Sure Enough Waybackers Found by Tourist in Northern Scotland.

According to Harry Lauder there are people in Scotland besides whom the man who still votes for Andrew Jackson is a little child. Imagine folk of the present year and generation being still loyal to the long-departed Stuarts, and still hoping to see them on the British throne—and yet Harry ran across some of them only last summer.

The comedian says that he spent a couple of weeks exploring the old glens and hills of northern Scotland, and penetrated into regions where tourists were never seen before. At last, cooped in a little dell called Glen Larchie, he found a little knot of Highlanders, who paid their taxes with reluctance, growled and glowered at the name of the king, and asked Harry if he had any news from the "king across the water." Mr. Lauder, who, like all Scots, knows well that "the king across the water" is the Highland term for a Stuart, explained that there was no news doing in the line of restoration, but the people of Glen Larchie wouldn't have it so.

"Mon, mon," said one old patriarch of the glen, "ye are prejudiced. It canna be lang noon before the king shall come to his ain, and a' true Highlanders shall sing down wi' the Bannemach. And then, mon, they who has been loyal and true shall come to gild reward, and they who has been traitors a' these years shall ken the vengeance o' Culloden!" And the old gentleman tapped the scabbard of a long-rusted broadsword with such emphasis that Harry was glad to escape and make his way hurriedly out of Glen Larchie, where the folk still love a Stuart king—New York Telegraph.

Cotton Production Less. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22.—The report of J. A. Taylor, president of the National Ginners' association, indicates that there has been a decline in cotton production. The crop of cotton, which is nearly 1,000,000 bales less than was given in that period last year.

Youse Guys Good to Me, I'll Stay Here

Saying Thus, Sam Massey Settles Down for Winter in Jail, but is Ruthlessly Disturbed.

Thirty days in the county jail gave Sam Massey the habit. He was discharged Friday morning, but in a few minutes after his effusive farewell, returned. "I'm not going away," said Sam; "youse guys has been good to me and I'm going to stay all winter."

A jailer gently but firmly led the man away and told him to fade into the distance. Three times the discharged prisoner appeared, but at last the jailer was rid of him by a threat to put him to work.

WHEN THEY WERE TWENTY-ONE

What Some Well Known Men of Today Were Doing at that Time.

Joseph G. Cannon was busily engaged in studying law in his twenty-first year, and for several years thereafter. Following an education in the common schools and in law, he was admitted to the Illinois bar.

Long before his twenty-first year, John D. Rockefeller was well established in business, and had given evidence of his genius for organization. He went to Cleveland when 15 years old and obtained his first position. Two years later he was engaged in an oil commission house. At 21 he was partner in the commission house of Clarke & Rockefeller, where he had been established for more than two years.

James J. Hill was educated with the idea of becoming a physician. His father's death compelled him to enter business, when he obtained a position in a country store at the age of 18. Later he moved to St. Paul, and in his twenty-first year was engaged as shipping clerk in that city, with the Mississippi Packet company.

First as a school teacher, then a printer, Hudson Maxim, fought his way against unusual odds. By the time he had reached his twenty-first year he had become a printer and publisher of subscription books, and in selling these he traveled about the country. His spare moments at this period were spent in experimenting with high explosives.

A few months before reaching his majority, Theodore Perry Shonts was graduated from Monmouth college, Illinois. His first position was in a bank in Iowa, and his twenty-first birthday found him a clerk poring over the ledgers of the bank. Shortly afterward he was selected to standardize and systematize the methods of bookkeeping.

From his first job at \$1 a day, William E. Corey advanced rapidly in the great Carnegie steel works at Pittsburg. His twenty-first year was spent in perfecting of the famous Carnegie reinforced armor plate. Shortly afterward he was appointed superintendent of the plate mills.

Charles M. Schwab started to earn his living as a farm hand. Next he became the driver of a coach, and later a clerk in a grocery store. At 19 he became a civil engineer, and a year later he was engaged as a young Schwab was working hard in the field with an engineer corps. Five years later he was appointed chief assistant of the division engineer and under his direction the famous plant at Homestead was built.

Leaving school when but 5 years old, Robert Collier was forced to work in an English factory. Later his great physical strength determined his occupation, and he became a blacksmith. At the age of 21 he was working at this occupation, spending his leisure hours in study. Five years later he emigrated to America and entered the ministry.

Born on a farm in a remote part of Illinois, John Finley started at an early age to work his way through school. At 21 he had entered Knox college at Galesburg. He supported himself at this time by working as a compositor in a local printing office. In the last year of his college course he became principal of his high school.

An orphan at the age of 5, Thomas F. Ryan was cared for by his grandmother, and at an early age sought employment. His first position was with a dry goods commission house in Baltimore. He had saved enough money by his 19th year to come to New York. He entered business directly and became a member of the Stock exchange in his 24th year.

L. E. Lorie began his career in his 19th year as chairman with a corps of civil engineers. In his 21st year he became transit man with the engineer corps in the United States army. Shortly afterward he chanced to be in the vicinity of Johnston at the time of the great flood and was put in charge of reconstructing the railroad. He has ever since been known as the "man who made good at Johnston."

TURNING ON LIGHT IN JAPAN

What a Hollander by Birth, an American by Education, Did for the Empire.

The most remarkable and most rapid development in the Christianity and in the civilization of Japan, according to President Scherer of Newberry college, who for five years was a professor in the college at Saga, was due to Guido Verbeck, born in Holland in 1836, educated in America, who became a clergyman filled with missionary ardor. In 1864 Commodore Perry opened Japan to the world. Verbeck went there five years later. Christianity could not be preached. He carried on a subtle propaganda. In 1864, Murata, a Japanese nobleman, found a New Testament floating in the bay at Nagasaki. He could not read it, but found one who translated some of it into Japanese. He was profoundly impressed with the teaching of the book. This he could read. He became a Christian, the only Japanese Christian in more than two centuries.

Early in his career in the islands Verbeck met Murata, and they worked together quietly and effectively. Verbeck was a man of remarkable acquirements and great intelligence. He was a born diplomat. His talents were recognized by the brown statesmen with whom he came in contact. He was informed in history, politics, economics. He became an intimate adviser of the government. He bore no title and never sought to be in the limelight. Verbeck inspired the Japanese with a keen desire to know by personal contact at first hand what was going on in the great world from

which they had so long secluded themselves. He prompted the Japanese embassy to America and to Europe. That was in 1872. This was the real beginning of the wonderful development of Japan. One special result of Verbeck's influence was the brushing away of all edicts against the propagation of Christianity.

He was the encourager, the promoter of the revolution in knowledge, the eagerness that seized the nation to acquaint itself with political, military and naval sciences, with surgery and medicine as they were known in Europe and America. He translated many books which gave to the Japanese light on these matters of the civilized world. Yet the name of Verbeck, even in Japan, is known to comparatively few. Though a Hollander by birth, he was an American by education and this country may well claim the credit for showing Japan the road to the great place it occupies today among the nations of the earth. First through Commodore Perry, who opened its sealed gates to commerce, and next through Verbeck, who opened the eyes of its understanding to the advantages of Christianity and civilization.—Indianapolis News.

MRS. J. M. PATRICK IS DEAD

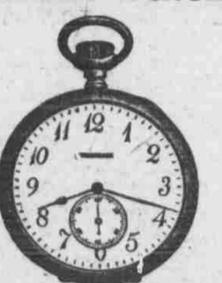
Mother of Sary County's Former State Senator Rounds Out Long Life.

Mrs. J. M. Patrick, a pioneer of Sary county and mother of ex-State Senator W. R. Patrick of Sary county, died at midnight Thursday at the home of her son, Senator Patrick, Wabun Lodge, on the Fort Crook boulevard. She was 79 years of age and had been a resident of Sary county for thirty-two years.

The funeral services will be held at Bellevue Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Burial will be in the Bellevue cemetery.

Quick Action for Your Money—You get that by using The Bee advertising columns.

Waltham Watches



Mail Order Houses

A mail order house in Chicago or some other city may be able to sell you anything from a paper of pins to a house and lot, simply by referring you to their catalogues, but they can't sell you a good watch that way. Watches are very delicate machines that may be put out of order in a dozen ways after leaving the factory. A jeweler knows how to put the watch into shape, and he won't sell one without doing it. Mail order houses do not want to bother with that, and, as a matter of fact, they cannot if they would. Waltham Watches are the best in the world, but whether you buy a Waltham or some other kind, go to a jeweler, tell him what you want, and he will sell you a watch in good running order. Do not make the mistake of trying to buy by mail from any catalogue; you won't know what you are getting if you do.

Waltham Watch Company
Waltham, Mass.

N. B.—When buying a watch always ask your jeweler for a Waltham adjusted to temperature and position.

Quite a Revelation

The new front lace corset is making a decided hit—giving grace to the form, style to the figure and solid comfort to the wearer. They are certainly a revelation in corsetry. Madame Bell is in charge of the demonstration. She will take pleasure in giving you a fitting—you will get pleasure in being fitted. La Cainelli is the name of the corset—worth remembering.

Bag Day—Saturday at 10 in the morning. Latest shapes, real seal, long grain, patent leather, German silver framed—some fancy calf skin—worth up to six dollars—pick at \$3.95 each.

And there's another lot—beauties, too—worth \$3.00; yours Saturday at \$1.95.

The New Section for Children and Misses is attracting the mothers. Saturday some new style coats for children—\$6.50 and \$7.50, made from Kersey and fancy weaves; man tailored, also.

3 to 12 year olders will find a great bargain—colors navy, red and brown—\$5.00 Saturday; a splendid coat for the money.

Some very dainty bonnets being shown, ribbon trimmed, \$2.00, and some at \$1.50—exceedingly cute and pretty.

Boys' Knicker Dresses—2, 3 and 4 sizes—pique and madras fabrics, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Girls' Junior Dresses—2-piece coat suits, in broadcloth, fancy mixtures—browns, blues, reds—13, 15 and 17 years; specially priced at \$15.00 a suit.

Saturday, commencing at ten, at Glove counter—little tots fitted with gloves "just like papa" or "just like mama." They are worth \$1.00 and \$1.25; priced at 79c, and guaranteed.

Look at the Special Millinery offering in window, near door---the best lot of head gear for a \$5 bill shown this season. The showing in the Millinery section, 2d floor, is the best display ever made by us.

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.