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EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES STEINWAY & SONS.

EDITORS TO FILL PULPITS

Large Number to Speak in Omaha Churches This Morning.

BIG MEETING AT THE LOCAL Y

Visitors Will Discuss "The Pulpit and the Press, and How One May Aid the Other," at the Afternoon Meeting.

"The Pulpit and Press and How One May Aid the Other" will be discussed by editors and ministers at the Young Men's Christian association Sunday afternoon. Most of the editors who will attend the convention which starts Monday morning are expected to be in the city today and will attend the churches in the morning and the meeting at the "Y" in the afternoon.

Those who will talk are: Cecil Matthews of the Riverton Review, A. B. Wood of the Gering Courier, A. L. Bixby of the Lincoln State Journal, Edgar Howard of the Columbus Telegram, Rev. A. C. Douglas of the First United Presbyterian church, Rev. A. D. Harmon of the First Christian church, Rev. J. A. Jenkins of St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church. Dr. A. B. Laird will entertain with a number of coast soloists.

Editor of Nebraska newspapers will occupy many pulpits at the preaching services of Omaha churches today. The topic upon which they are to speak is "The Press as a Factor in Raising the Standard of Morality in Nebraska." The churches and the names of the editors follow:

MORNING SERVICES.
First Methodist, Twentieth and Capitol avenue, Edgar Howard, Columbus.
First Baptist, Twentieth and Harney, W. Maincup, Lincoln.
Immanuel Baptist, Twenty-fourth and Pines, H. G. Taylor, Lincoln.
First Congregational, Nineteenth and Davenport, Clark Parkins, Aurora.
Benson Methodist, Benson, C. W. Pool, Lincoln.
Lincoln, K. M. Marvin, Beatrice.
Mary's, St. Mary's Avenue Congregational, Twenty-seventh and St. Mary's avenue, Don Van Deusen, Blair.
Hanson Park Methodist, Twenty-ninth and Woolworth, C. S. Hughes, Pender.
St. M. Warner, Lyons.
City, W. L. S. C. Kinnear, Forty-fifth and Grant, A. L. Ladd, Albion.
Love Avenue Presbyterian, Fortieth and Nicholas, W. W. H. Miller, Ord.
North Side Presbyterian, Twenty-fourth and Wirt, A. L. Bixby, Lincoln.
Westminster Presbyterian, Twenty-ninth and Mason, J. W. Elliott, West Point.
Worship Memorial, Nineteenth and Lombard, Cecil Matthews, Riverton.

First Baptist, Twentieth and Harney, A. H. Wood, Columbus.
First Presbyterian, South Omaha, A. K. Donovan, Madison.
Central United Presbyterian, Twenty-fourth and Dodge, A. B. Buecher, Grand Island, and E. E. Correll, Hebron.
Trinity Methodist, Twenty-first and Hinney, Perry, Hastings.
Central Park Congregational, Forty-second and Saratoga, A. V. Shaffer, Alma, and Mrs. H. W. Korfork, Ord.
North Side Christian, Twenty-second and Locust, O. G. Buck, Newman Grove.
Castellana Street Presbyterian, Sixteenth and Castellan, H. M. Davis, Ord, and D. A. Gell, Grand Island.
McClave Methodist, Fortieth and Farnam, J. W. Tappin, Tekamah.
First Baptist, Twentieth and Harney, C. E. Bruns, Columbus.
Diets Memorial, Tenth and Pierce, Annie Via Gates, Blair, and C. R. Kuhle, Leigh.

EVENING SERVICES.
First Presbyterian, Seventeenth and Davenport, C. E. Bruns, Columbus City.
Wilbur Hill Methodist, Forty-first and Charles, E. Whitcomb, Fremont.
Dundee Presbyterian, Fifteenth and Underwood, H. Gordon, Cross, St. Edwards.

Reception Committee.
The following have been named as local reception committee:

- C. C. Rosewater, C. T. Kountze,
- H. E. Newbranch, T. C. Byrne,
- W. H. Walden, J. E. Larson,
- Victor Rosewater, Rev. J. E. Ebersole,
- Colonel T. W. McCullough, Father Judge,
- W. R. Keith, J. H. Kluge,
- C. L. Thomas, J. S. Ord,
- Richard Jones, E. J. Jetts,
- W. E. Kurtz, J. M. Goodwin,
- Joseph Edgar, F. J. Tappert,
- Paul Simon, Ralph Kitchin,
- W. H. Buecher, J. M. Kennedy,
- T. P. Redmond, A. S. Borglund,
- E. Buckingham, J. M. Kinsley,
- Rome Miller, W. D. Gostord,
- Geo. W. Kelly, P. P. Podre,
- E. J. Moynan, De Forest Richards,
- Casper E. East, W. E. Kinsley,
- G. E. Haverstick, J. D. Weaver,
- F. J. Elliott, George Gillespie,
- I. W. Casner, C. Sherman,
- Geo. S. Johnston, Samuel Houser,
- James C. Dahlman, F. S. King,
- C. M. Wilhelm, Harry Testovin,
- C. C. Belden,

HE WROTE THE MUSIC FOR THE AK-SAR-BEN SHOW THIS YEAR.



SIGMUND LANSBERG.

ARABIAN KNIGHTS IS AK-SAR-BEN'S PLAY

(Continued from Page One)

Many Old Actors.
The other actors, who have so well acquitted themselves in the plays of the night, will again be on hand, their number including: S. P. Conover, John Brennan, Alex Reed, Vincent McDonough and Dan Butler.

The ritual of initiation has been minimized to its limit, but the stunts will be so plentiful that the candidates an idea that they have joined.

The four scenes of the musical comedy have been completed by Gus Renze, and there has been painted some splendid scenery by Henry Wolf and B. Berger. Oscar Lieben has fitted the actors out in his usual style with costumes as gorgeous as the fairy tales would demand. Lieben has also done his share in directing and staging the show. Working with him will be C. R. Docherty as stage manager.

Last Dress Rehearsal.
The last dress rehearsal has been called at the Den at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The company will go through the show with the full orchestra. Mr. Renze has announced that any actor, who fails to appear for this rehearsal will have his role taken from him and given to one of the numerous substitutes who are constantly on hand.

The Nebraska editors will start the show tomorrow night. They have planned a short talk to follow the show. It will be short, because the lure of the newly equipped banquet hall and its wholesale bill-of-fare naturally will pull the audience away from the speakers.

Several thousand men are expected at the Den to start the season right tomorrow night.

SOUTHERNER GIVES THE ADDRESS AT BRADSHAW

BRADSHAW, Neb., May 31.—(Special.)—Memorial day was appropriately observed at this place by the patriotic citizens and the dozen old soldiers still answering to the roll call.

The address was delivered by Rev. J. E. Westbrook, a southern born, reared and educated gentleman, whose two grandfathers both fought in the southern cause, but nevertheless the address was filled with the spirit of true patriotism and only touching enough upon the late unpleasantness to show the north that the average feeling of the better class of its citizens is not that of hatred and bitterness, but of good will, recognizing that it was better for the southern states that they faltered than it could have been had they succeeded.

The graves of the veterans were decorated by a company of Boy Scouts, in charge of Rev. Mr. Westbrook.

Perryman in Good Standing.
CINCINNATI, O., May 30.—The National Base Ball commission today declared Perryman E. K. Perryman of the New York National league club to be in good standing. The player stated that he did not report to his club this spring owing to his desire to complete his education.

The incident, together with the statements which had previously come to my knowledge concerning the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be the next president and then I concluded that it was my duty in opposition to his candidacy to publish the statements, which I

then believed to be the truth. I thereupon wrote and published the article which is here complained of. This publication was intended only as a blow to Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy for the position he then sought. In this publication I acted in entire good faith, believing that the facts stated were true and believing that as a publisher I owed the duty to my readers to make the statement.

Suit Brought Without Notice.
After this article was published on October 12, 1912, neither the plaintiff nor any one in his behalf notified me that he claimed the charges so made were unfounded, nor did they request me to make any correction of the same. On the contrary, this suit was commenced on October 23, 1912, and the service of the papers constituted the first intimation that the article was complained of.

"After the commencement of this suit there was nothing for me to do but to prepare to defend it, and I did so to the best of my ability. From that time I proceeded to investigate the actual facts which could be shown by witnesses who would testify under oath. As I have said, up to the time of the publication my information had been through persons who claimed to have knowledge of statements which had been made and I went forward to verify those statements and determine the witnesses by whom they could be proven.

"Additional information came to me from various sections of the country, as this case had been given wide publicity. Both my attorneys and myself went forward with the investigation of all this with great thoroughness, and in numerous places in various parts of the country we found reputable witnesses who were willing to swear that from observation during certain of the addresses and public appearances of Mr. Roosevelt they believed he was intoxicated when they saw him.

"We have been unable, however, to locate or produce witnesses who will swear that they have actually seen Mr. Roosevelt drink to excess. Upon this phase of the case, when the statements attributed to such persons had been sifted, it was found in each instance that the witness did not himself know that Mr. Roosevelt had drunk to excess, or that if he had made such claim he was not willing to so testify.

"It is fair to the plaintiff to state that I have been unable to find in any case where the country's witnesses who are willing to state that he has personally seen Mr. Roosevelt drink to excess.

"I have taken the testimony in the form of depositions of more than forty reputable witnesses who have expressed the opinion that on those occasions as to which they testify he was intoxicated. I believe all these witnesses were honest in making their statements. I have relied upon those testimonies they have given the lesser opportunities they have had to observe the plaintiff and his habits.

"I have been profoundly impressed during the progress of this trial by the nature and extent of the evidence produced by the plaintiff to the effect that he did not, in fact, use liquor to excess on any occasion. I am unwilling to believe that these eminent men would purposely misstate the facts, or that under the circumstances related by them and their intimate acquaintance with the plaintiff for so many years they could be mistaken as to his habits.

All Charges Retracted.
I have, therefore, been forced to believe that those who have given depositions or made the statement that in their opinion on the occasions to which they refer Mr. Roosevelt was intoxicated had insufficient means and opportunity of correctly observing him and were misled by insufficient means and opportunity of correctly observing him.

"Up to the time of the trial I had believed that I published were entirely warranted. But in the face of unqualified testimony of so many distinguished men who have been in position for years to know the truth, I am forced to the conclusion that I was mistaken. I am unwilling to continue to assert that Mr. Roosevelt actually and in fact drank to excess. As a publisher of a newspaper I have never knowingly done injustice to any man and neither I nor my attorneys are willing now to make or continue the assertion of an unjust charge against the plaintiff in this case. We have voluntarily and in good faith retracted expressly or impliedly to assert that Mr. Roosevelt drank to excess or actually became intoxicated as set forth in the article would do him an injustice.

"Since, in publishing the article I acted honestly and in good faith I propose at this time and throughout the remainder of the case to occupy a like position. My position throughout the introduction of my defense is and will be that in the publication I acted in good faith and without malice."

Statement by Roosevelt.
Colonel Roosevelt's statement to the court was as follows:

"For honor, in view of the statement of the defendant, I ask that the court instruct the jury that I desire only nominal damages. I did not go into this case for money. I did not go into it for any vindictive purpose. I went into it and, as the court said, I made my reputation an issue, because I wished once for all during my lifetime, thoroughly and comprehensively, to deal with these slanders so that never again will it be possible for any man in good faith to repeat them. I have achieved my purpose and I am content."

Nominal damages means six cents under the laws of Michigan and no costs. Colonel Roosevelt will leave here tonight.

Charge of Judge.
Judge Finlann's charge to the jury follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury: The position which the plaintiff has now taken enables the court to dispose of this case finally at this time.

"This action, which is for libel, followed upon the publication by the defendant of the statement that the plaintiff was frequently drunk."

"Libel is a malicious publication expressed in printing or writing or by signs and pictures tending to blacken the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one who is alive and expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule."

"In all actions for defamation malice is an essential element. But in such actions the word 'malice' is understood as having two significations. One is its ordinary meaning of ill will against a person and the other is its legal significance, which is a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse. These distinctions have been denominated malice in fact and malice in law. Malice in fact, or actual malice, implies a desire to injure. Malice in law is not necessarily injurious with an honest purpose, but if false and defamatory statements are made concerning another without sufficient cause or excuse, they are legally malicious, and whenever the natural ten-

Demonstration Sale Demands Comparison

Turn on the light of comparison, the stronger the better for the New Nebraska and for you. You'll quickly prove the point we make that this new organization leads in value giving. Demonstration sale will demonstrate this great truth for you Monday. The most remarkable clothing values ever offered in Omaha or elsewhere in the height of the season. Don't miss it.

Men, young men, grasp the full meaning of this proposition; this is no ordinary sale. Think of buying STRICTLY HAND TAILORED all wool, high class suits from best Rochester, N. Y. wholesale tailors, at actually 20 per cent less than wholesale prices. Our better buying ability is your good luck. Choose as follows:

- \$975** The sale price for suits made to sell at \$15 and \$18
 - \$1375** The sale price for suits made to sell at \$20 and \$25
 - \$1775** The sale price for suits made to sell at \$30 and \$35
- An unlimited range of newest styles to choose from. All sizes for men and young men from 32 to 50 chest measure.

Nebraska Clothing Co.

CORRECT APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN



denry of the publication is to impair the plaintiff's reputation and the publication is not privileged, malice is implied from the defamatory nature of the publication and its falsity.

Malice Assumed.
"Any untrue written or printed publication the natural result of which is to bring ridicule or contempt upon a person is libelous, and the publication of words of that character is considered the voluntary act of the defendant and, unless privileged, is presumed by law to have proceeded from malicious motives. When, however, a publication is privileged the existence of malice is not presumed and in such cases the burden is on the plaintiff to establish both the falsity of the charge and malice in its publication.

"The natural result of the publication of the charge we are considering was to bring ridicule, contempt and disgrace upon the plaintiff, and if untrue it was plainly libelous, and malice is conclusively presumed from its publication unless we may say it was privileged."

"The plaintiff was formerly president of the United States. At the time of the publication he was a candidate for office for president of the United States and the defendant by his plea claimed that the plaintiff being such candidate and he, the defendant, being the publisher of a newspaper, he was privileged to comment upon the official acts, character and conduct of the plaintiff; that the publication was made in good faith and with an honest purpose to enlighten the public upon the character and fitness of the plaintiff for the position he sought and that therefore the publication was privileged."

"The character of the evidence introduced during the forenoon was unvarying—Colonel Roosevelt has always been very abstemious.

"The witnesses who testified personally were Joseph E. Bayless of Sault Ste. Marie, who testified to having read the alleged libelous article; Emlyn Roosevelt, a first cousin of the plaintiff, Frank Tyree and James Sloan, secret service men, and William P. Shaufele, a railroad man, who handled one of the Roosevelt itineraries in Ohio. Depositions of Albert Shaw, the editor; George B. Cortelyou, former private secretary to President Roosevelt and later in his cabinet; Lawrence H. Graham, a newspaper man, and George H. Roosevelt, whose father is a cousin of the plaintiff, were read by Attorney Van Benchenoten.

"Mr. Roosevelt was preceded on the stand by Joseph E. Bayless of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., who identified the alleged libelous article in the Ishpeming Iron Ore as one he had read. This affirmation was practically all that was required of him, as it was introduced to show that the allegation of drunkenness against Colonel Roosevelt had general circulation. Emlyn Roosevelt said he was 16 years old and said that his father and the father of the plaintiff were brothers and had been closely associated in business.

"To the surprise of everybody the examination was very brief. It was also announced that an afternoon session of court would be held.

"What has been your association with your cousin?" asked Attorney Pound for the plaintiff.

"Very intimate. Have been with him for two weeks at a time. When we were boys we lived near each other. Later I was with him on hunting trips. I was with him when he was sworn in as president and also was present with him at Buffalo on the death of President McKinley. I made trips with him in the Mayflower, the government boat placed at his service. I have been in a position to know every detail of his public and his private life."

"What has been your observation through your senses of smell and sight as to whether he was a drinking man?"
"My observation was that he is not a drinker."

"Has he ever been under the influence of liquor?"
"Never was, so far as I observed."
"What has been his habit in reference to profanity?"
"He doesn't use it."
The witness was excused without cross-examination.

Always Sober, Says Loeb.
William Loeb, Jr., collector of customs of the port of New York, testified he first met Colonel Roosevelt when the latter became governor of New York. During the seven and one-half years of the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Loeb said he was associated with the president first as an assistant secretary to him and later as his secretary. Mr. Loeb said he saw Colonel Roosevelt as president every day including holidays. "I was in touch with him all his working hours, from 9 a. m. till midnight," said the witness.

"To what extent did he indulge in intoxicants?"
"He was as temperate as any man I ever saw."

"What can you say as to his drinking when on his trips?"
"Occasionally he took a little white wine, on advice of Dr. Rixey."

"Did you ever perceive the odor of liquor on his breath?"
"Never."
Asked about state dinners at the White House, Mr. Loeb said: "I attended those dinners because they were under my charge. Colonel Roosevelt usually drank a little champagne."

"How many glasses did he drink?"
"One or two glasses."
In the summer, Mr. Loeb explained, the president carried on the government business at Oyster Bay, where, he said, the colonel's habits of sobriety were adhered to.

"On your trips about the country with him was he immoderate in the use of intoxicants?"
"He was extremely moderate. On very exhausting days he sometimes took a little liquor in milk."

"In the last fifteen years would it have been possible for Mr. Roosevelt to have gotten drunk not only once, but frequently?"
"It would have been impossible."

The witness, cross-examined by Attorney Andrews, said he was kept busy at the White House and had twenty stenographers in his charge. He was excused after a brief examination.

There was no diminution of interest in the case and Judge Finlann's court room was filled when the case was resumed. The afternoon session was determined on in an effort to complete, if possible, the plaintiff's evidence. The examination was more brief and speedy than heretofore.

Frank Tyree, United States marshal of the southern district of West Virginia, who was in the secret service during the Roosevelt administration and who was detailed to accompany the president on various trips, next testified.

"What was your duty?"
"I was detailed to look after the president, to protect him against cranks and to take precautions for his personal safety."

"How close in touch were you with him?"
"Very close; I went with him to banquets, churches, theaters and trains. At Oyster Bay there were eight of us on this duty."

"What was the truth as to his sobriety while you were with him?"
"He always was perfectly sober."
"You never saw him under the influence of liquor?"
"Certainly not," said Tyree, sharply.

"At his meals what kind of liquor did you see him consume?"
"None at all. I never saw him drink whisky at all. At banquets I have seen him take white wine with water in it—a wine highball I'd call it."

Coming to a visit to Milwaukee in 1908, when he was a guest of the Deutscher club, Tyree told how the colonel was pressed to take a glass of beer.

"I don't drink beer," the president said. "But this is the drink that made our city famous." It was argued, and as a concession Tyree said the president took one swallow.

Attorney Andrews on cross-examination, brought out a result showing the vigilance exercised by the secret service men.

Wilson's Guard on Stand.
The next witness was James Sloane, a secret service man. Sloane said he was now employed at the White House to look after the personal safety of President Wilson, just as he had been assigned to Colonel Roosevelt. At banquets, Sloane said, he always knew in advance what was to be served for drinking. At Oyster Bay in the summer he said he remained out doors at the dining room window when the president was at dinner.

"From your intimate observations of what Mr. Roosevelt ate and drank, would you say as to his sobriety—was he sober or drunk?"
"Always sober."

Witness said because of the near-sightedness of the president he often took his arm in walking.

"Was there any intemperance that caused you to take his arm and assist him?"
"There was not."

Sloane said he accompanied the president to Mr. Cannon's seventieth birthday anniversary banquet, and on that occasion the colonel drank nothing other than one glass of wine.

Sloane was given only a brief cross-examination.

Two Depositions Read.
Attorney Van Benchenoten for the plaintiff next read the deposition of Albert Shaw, editor of the American Review of Reviews at New York.

Mr. Shaw became acquainted with Colonel Roosevelt when the latter was a police commissioner of New York. Witness told of meeting with the plaintiff throughout his career. His observation was that Colonel Roosevelt was a man of exceedingly temperate habits.

The deposition was sprinkled with objections, but Mr. Andrews waived most of these as Mr. Van Benchenoten came to them. Mr. Shaw described Colonel Roosevelt as a man of great vitality, of great industry and a sound scheme of life. Mr. Shaw had observed Colonel Roosevelt drinking tea when strong drinks were being served to others present.

The next deposition was that of George B. Cortelyou, who was secretary of commerce and labor in the Roosevelt administration and after secretary of the treasury. When McKinley was assassinated, Mr. Cortelyou became secretary to President Roosevelt. At all times, he said, he was in close touch with the president, except on some campaign trips. He swore that the colonel was a man of abstemious habits.



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Serve it at the supper table. It will lend zest to the meal. Has a peculiarly appetizing tang and is refreshing and nourishing.



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Large and small bottles.

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BRIEF CITY NEWS

Electric Fans—Burgess-Granden Co., Fidelity Storage & Van Co.—Doug. 1616. Kays Foot Print—Now Benson Press.

Dr. Kinsler—Brandeis Theater Bldg., Neece and Throat. Phone Douglas 1884. When you take your vacation leave your silverware, etc., in Omaha Safe Deposit Co.'s burglar proof vault. 1618 Farnam St. \$1.00 per month for a good sized package.

Old Man Is Sought—Ed Swanson, aged 69 years, and slightly demented, who has been missing from Ashland since May 28, and is supposed to be in Omaha, is being sought by the police.

Chambers Discharged—W. E. Chambers, charged with conducting a public dance hall at Twenty-fifth and Farnam streets, was discharged in police court Saturday morning.

Thieves' Toss Saloon—The saloon of Charles Story, 1401 North Twenty-fourth street, was entered by thieves and \$15 taken from the cash register. A market basket filled with pints and half pints of whiskey was also stolen.

The State Bank of Omaha pays 4 per cent on time deposits, 3 per cent on saving accounts. The only bank in Omaha whose depositors are protected by the depositors' guarantee fund of the state of Nebraska. 17th and Harney streets.

Flag for Navy Club—The Gettysburg and Garfield circles of the Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic presented the Omaha Navy club with a beautiful silk flag 45 feet in dimensions after the launching of the miniature battleship by the club at Miller park lake Friday afternoon.

Enroute to Germany—Otto E. Well and wife of North Platte and John Ohlson, wife and daughter of Leup City, are in Omaha, enroute to Germany to spend the summer. They sail from New York on the Imperator, June 23. In the meantime they will spend three weeks visiting friends here and in the east.

To Improve Plattsmouth Postoffice—Custodian Cadet Taylor of the federal building has received plans and specifications for a double row of sheet piling to be driven around the postoffice building at Plattsmouth, and for the sodding of the lawn and other improvements there. Bids on the work will be opened June 13 at the office of the supervising architect at Washington, D. C.

Auto Hits Buggy—Robert Rightbower, 399 Douglas block, who, with a friend, was driving east on the Center street road near Forty-first street in a light buggy, was badly bruised when an automobile going at a high rate of speed crashed into the rear of the conveyance demolishing it, and throwing the occupants to the road. The machine did not stop after the accident. Rightbower's companion was uninjured save for a slight bruise on the arm.

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It is just as important that men should know of progressive methods in advance of motherhood. The suffering, pain and distress incident to child-bearing can be easily avoided by having at hand a bottle of Mother's Friend.

This is a wonderful, penetrating, external application that relieves all tension upon the muscles and enables them to expand without the painful strains upon the ligaments. Thus there is avoided all those nervous spells; the tendency to nausea or vomiting sickness is counteracted, and a bright, sunny, happy disposition is preserved that reflects wonderfully upon the character and temperament of the little one soon to open its eyes in bewilderment at the joy of his arrival. You can obtain a bottle of "Mother's Friend" at any drug store at \$1.00, and it will be the best dollar's worth you ever obtained. It preserves the mother's health, enables her to make a quick and complete recovery, and thus with renewed strength she will eagerly devote herself to the care and attention which mean so much to the welfare of the child. Write to the Bradford Regulator Co., 129 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their valuable and instructive book of guidance for expectant mothers. Get a bottle of Mother's Friend today.