

BRIEF CITY NEWS

Facility Storage & Van Co.—Doug. 1514
Have Root Print It—Now Deacon
Press.
Good Fixing Job—Will do it right
and save you money. Phone D. 1814.
Lighting Fixtures repaired and re-
fished. Burgess-Grunden Co. Douglas 651.
For \$3 Per Year—A private safe in
our vault—perfect safety for valuables.
Omaha Safe Deposit Co., 1618 Farnam St.
Tornado Special—To help those who
are repairing or rebuilding, we will
supply during April and May ready mixed
paints and varnishes at a discount of 20
per cent from regular wholesale prices.
—E. E. Bruce & Co.

Cemetery to be Enlarged—The Bohemian
Cemetery association has bought
sixteen lots adjacent to the cemetery
at Fifty-fourth and Center streets.
The property was secured from Harrison &
McIvor for \$2,000.

The State Bank of Omaha gave 1
percent on time deposits, 2 per cent on
savings accounts. The only bank in Omaha
whose depositors are protected by the
depositors' guarantee fund of the state
of Nebraska. 17th and Harney streets.

Burglars Make Small Heist—After an
entrance was gained through a rear
window of the Beaton Drug company,
Fifteenth and Farnam streets, Friday
night, burglars relieved the cash register
of an amount of money between \$5 and \$10.

Lots for a Playground—Two lots south
of Saunders school will be purchased by
the Board of Education for playground
purposes. The board will use the property
for a year under contract and will then
pay for the land, the price being
\$1,700.

Poor Milk to the County—Milk served
at the county hospital has tested below
the standard fixed by ordinance for but-
terfat tests and Health Commissioner
Connell has sworn out complaints against
the dairyman who has been furnishing
the milk.

Building for Cement Block Factory—
The erection of a \$5,000 building at 311
North Eighteenth street will be started
soon for the Ideal Cement Block company.
Cement blocks will be manufactured
there. The building will be partially
constructed of them.

Main Delays Work—Street Commis-
sioner Kugel has temporarily abandoned
work of filling the ditch excavated for
the laying of the Twenty-eighth avenue
water main. The rats play the street
in such condition that neither men nor
teams could work in it.

Shabata Sues for Divorce—Charles A.
Shabata, former assistant street commis-
sioner of Omaha, who has been bound
over to the district court by Police
Magistrate Foster on a charge of wife
abandonment, is suing Mrs. Rose Shabata
for a divorce, alleging desertion and
cruelty. They were married at Wahoo
in 1906.

Deaver to Address Bankers—Group of
the Nebraska Bankers' association will
meet at McCook, May 6. The territory
includes the South Platte country
and as far east as Geneva. D. Clem
Deaver of the Burlington's homeseeking
department is down for an address. He
will discuss industry and permanent agri-
culture in southwest Nebraska.

Wife for Beating Wife—William R.
Garvin, 1408 Chicago street, was arrested
Friday night on complaint of his wife,
Mrs. Annie Garvin, who stated in police
court that Garvin is in the habit of
beating her. Garvin, who made no
credible impression on the court stated
he wished the case postponed till Tues-
day, and Judge Foster placed his bonds
at \$100 cash or \$500 signed. No bond was
furnished.

Theater Manager Sued—The Bee Pub-
lishing company has brought suit against
C. W. Turner, manager and lessee of the
Brandels theater for money owed for
advertising in The Bee.

Pointed Paragraphs.
There is no perfect woman. Isn't it
lucky?
Love levels all things, when love is on
the level.
A man can knock and knock and still
fail to make a hit.
When a pessimist lives well in the
present he hurls at the future.
But sometimes a bore talks to us about
ourselves; that is different.
A flock of microbes may do more damage
than a flock of elephants.
Shorter engagements, if followed by
longer marriages, would help some.
Needing an audience for a job lot of
hard luck stories, misery loves company.
Kissing is love's own medicine. It
stimulates love if taken in moderation,
but it is fatal if taken in overdoses.—
Chicago News.

Stops Tobacco Habit in
One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book
Showing How Tobacco Habit Can
Be Banned in From One
to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium, located at 1020
Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published
a free book showing the deadly effect of
the tobacco habit, and how it can be
banned in from one to five days at
home.

Men who have used tobacco for more
than fifty years have tried this method
and say it is entirely successful, and in
addition to banishing the desire for to-
bacco has improved their health won-
derfully. This method banishes the de-
sire for tobacco, no matter whether it
is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff
dipping.

As the book is being distributed free
anyone wanting a copy should send their
name and address at once.—Advertisement.

NO PAIN OR NO PAY
We Extract Your Teeth Pain-
less or You Don't Pay Us.

Bayley
The Dentist

SPECIAL
PRICES FOR MAY
\$25 Gold Crowns.....
Bridge Teeth..... \$3.50
White Crowns.....
Silver Fillings..... \$1.00

35 Years in Omaha.
50 Years Guarantee
Easy Payment Plan.
Open Evenings Till 9 O'clock.

Bayley The Dentist
New office 704-10 City National
Bank—Sixty Scrapers,
16th and Harney,
Dr. Sandwick, Associate.

SHOW ROOM AT THE CAPITOL

Where President Wilson Feels the
Pulse of Congress.

SCENE OF NOTABLE GATHERINGS

A Look Into President's Room.
Hitherto Rarely Occupied, but
Now a Magnet for
Leaders.

Nothing that President Wilson has done
since he came into office, or since he
was elected chief magistrate, has caused so
much discussion on his plan to 'drop in'
upon congress in its home on Capitol
hill more frequently than has been the
custom of our previous presidents. The
new occupant of the White House has,
both in his private capacity and in his
official role, done a number of things
that have provoked comment since he
swept the reins of government, but this
scheme to spend more time in the
capitol in order to keep in touch with
our lawmakers has overshadowed every-
thing else.

Such evidence of individuality as per-
sisting in wearing a suit that instead of
the traditional silk tie, receiving visitors
when clad in a sack or business suit,
dedging crowds at a fashionable church
by patronizing a small one, cutting out
the frills and the playing of the "Star
Spangled Banner" when he goes to the
theater, dining in the sleep each
night, and getting to work like a real
business man at 8:30 o'clock in the
morning, have caused more or less of a
flutter in Washington, but none of the
innovations has been a patch on the
capitol scheme, for causing the devotees
of conventionality to sit up and take
notice.

Feeling Pulse of Congress.
If President Wilson carries out the re-
puted plan of placing his finger daily on
the congressional pulse during the spe-
cial session of congress, we may expect
to see suddenly shifted into the limelight
of publicity one of the least known, but
most ornate rooms in the United States cap-
itol. This is the apartment known as the
"President's room," and it has been up to
this time probably the least used of all
the rooms in the huge structure. Indeed,
in a sense, the room may be said to have
been known only to guides and the tour-
ists that they daily pilot through the
masses of the marble pile. The mere fact
that the president's name is borne by
this room has long made it a magnet for
the average sightseer, and the guides
have learned by long experience to in-
clude it in the itinerary of every person-
ally conducted tour of the building.

But the men who work in the capitol
day in, day out, have seldom gone near
this "show place," and some of them
might actually be puzzled for the mo-
ment to direct you to it, if your inquiry
caught them unawares. This room for
the president hasn't even needed atten-
tion from the painters and decorators as
have most of the other rooms. Perhaps
it is because it has been so little used;
but aside from an occasional "touching
up" here and there very little has been
done for the maintenance of this room
since the civil war. As for actual use by
the president, that has been so rare as
to almost rob the room of the right to
the use of the name. If a chief executive
were to come to the capitol on the occa-
sion of any great ceremonial he might be
expected to tarry in the president's room
until time for him to enter the legislative
hall, but such a visit is of rare occur-
rence.

Occupancy Rare.
Similarly, on the last day or the final
night of a session of congress the presi-
dent may go to the capitol in order to
sign (and thereby make laws) the bills
that have come from the legislative hopper,
but this involves occupancy of the room
for only a few hours each year. In ex-
planation of the president's action in
transferring his activities from the White
House to the capitol during the closing
hours of a session it may be pointed out
that a bill passed by congress within ten
days of the time of adjournment falls
to become a law unless the president signs
it before the session closes. It is said
at the capitol that, with the exception of
Grover Cleveland, every president since
the time of Andrew Johnson has repaired
to the capitol to thus facilitate the dis-
position of the legislative business in the
final hours.

Just who was the originator of the idea
of a room for the president in the na-
tional capitol seems to be shrouded in
mystery. History, in so far as can be as-
certained, is silent on this subject. But
no day is long enough to waste any of
it in the historic edifice. Indeed, the
president's room, which is located in the
senate wing of the capitol, at the west
end of the private lobby which is directly
north of the senate chamber proper, is
generally considered the most beautifully
decorated room in the building. The whole
ornamentation of the room is the work
of Brumidi, the Italian artist, who did so
much of the more pretentious decorative
work in the capitol, and who was at his
best in the embellishment of the presi-
dent's room.

Constantino Brumidi had a most roman-
tic career. His father was a Greek and
his mother an Italian, and he learned in
Rome the now almost forgotten art of
fresco. He was a captain of the Papal
Guards at the time of the revolution and
remained there for more than a year,
only being released, at the intervention
of the pope, on condition that he im-
mediately leave Italy. This explains his
migration to America. His first three
years in the new world were spent in
Mexico, but at the end of that time he
took up his residence in Washington and
entered upon a life work, the crowning
achievement of which was the decoration
of the president's room.

Notable Paintings.
Conspicuous among the paintings in
the president's room are splendid medallion
portraits of President George Washing-
ton and the prominent members of
his cabinet—Thomas Jefferson, secretary
of state; Henry Knox, secretary of war;
Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the
treasury; Edmund Randolph, attorney
general, and Samuel Osgood, postmaster
general. It will not be surprising if
President Wilson arranges, when occupy-
ing this room, to face the portrait of
Jefferson, for his admiration for the
founder of the democratic party is well
known, and is the more readily under-
standable when it is borne in mind that
Wilson's birthplace in Virginia is distant
only a few miles from the home and
tomb of Jefferson at Monticello, and Wil-
son, as a young man, attended the Uni-
versity which was founded by Jefferson
and which was his special pride.

In the four corners of the president's
room are frescoes of four famous men,
each of whom has been chosen as rep-
resentative of a force in civilization—
Christopher Columbus typifies discovery,
Americus Vesputius signifies exploration,

WILL ADDRESS GRADUATES OF
PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY.



MODERATOR MARK A. MATHEWS.

Benjamin Franklin suggests history, and
William Brewster, elder of Plymouth col-
ony, is representative of religion. Carry-
ing the same idea farther, four groups
in fresco beautify the ceiling—the
north religion, to the east executive au-
thority, to the south liberty and to the
west legislation. The intricate mosaic
of the floor is quite as ornate in its way
as is the decoration of walls and ceiling,
and there is a massive chandelier that
completes the effect.

One thought that is bound to suggest
itself upon an inspection of the presi-
dent's room is that things are likely to
be somewhat crowded if the president
should desire to receive there a consid-
erable number of legislators at any one
time. There is a huge, full-length mirror
on one side of the president's room, which
conveys an effect of spaciousness, but in
reality the apartment is of comparatively
modest size—when compared, for instance,
to that adjoining "show space" the fa-
mous "Marble room"—built entirely of
Italian and Tennessee marble—and which
is used by the senators as a private re-
ception room.

Scene of Large Gatherings.
But for all that the president's room is
rather limited in size, it has been the
scene of some rather large gatherings.
A notable occasion in point was Friday,
December 18, 1874, when King Kalakaua
of Hawaii and his suite gathered in the
president's room and were greeted by
many senators and representatives. Per-
haps the most historic event that ever
happened in the president's room as its
setting occurred one evening in March, 1865,
when President Lincoln, while seated in
the president's room, received from Gen-
eral Grant that memorable message stat-
ing that General Lee had made the pre-
liminary overtures for peace. Here Lin-
coln consulted with the secretaries of
state and war, and here, about midnight,
he wrote with his own hand a reply
which was signed by Stanton and for-
warded to General Grant.

It is likely that if President Wilson
elects to spend any considerable time at
the capitol the president's room will be
refurnished. At present and for years
past the furnishings have been only such
as one might expect in a show parlor—
a massive center table, a few heavily up-
holstered chairs, a bust of the late presi-
dent McKinley, for which congress is
said to have paid \$2,500, and a handsome
"grandfather's clock" of mahogany,
which was purchased in 1887.

It is expected that if the president's
room is refurnished it will be made into
a comfortable, "livable" room like the
vice president's room, which is located
at the opposite end of the Marble room—
the Marble room serving as a sort of
connecting link, as it were, for the presi-
dential and vice presidential rooms. The
vice president's room has a tall clock
such as that in the presidential room,
but it is also provided with a com-
modious desk, rugs, chairs, bookcases,
and last, but by no means least, a fa-
mous painting of Washington by Rem-
brandt Peale, the talented son of a
famous father.—Washington Star.

Counterfeit Dollars
Buy trouble, but a genuine quarter buys
Dr. King's New Life Pills; for constipa-
tion, malaria, headache and jaundice. For
sale by Beaton Drug Co.—Advertisement.

Pointed Paragraphs.
Politics is a good game, but a mighty
poor business.
Many a successful man makes a noise
like a big wind.
No day is long enough to waste any of
it nursing a scrouch.
Some splinters are so mild that they
would jump at a proposal.
It's better to deliver the goods than
to be caught with them in your.
A drunken man will tell you every-
thing he knows—but what's the use?
And some men talk to themselves be-
cause they like an appreciative audience.
In accord with the general fitness of
things, a man who stole a watch wound
up in jail.
The world admires any man who at-
tends to his own business—no matter
how humble it may be.
The old fashioned mother and her slip-
per have qualified many a man for the
presidential chair—even if he didn't
land.—Chicago News.

LURE OF THE FEDERAL JOB

Glamor of Uncle Sam's Payroll Not
Up to Expectations.

FEW WIN HIGH POSITIONS

Small Chance of Ultimate Success
Does Not Deter Ardent Hunt-
ers—Salaries Paid Are
Meager.

Just why the lure of federal office
should be so enticing to tens of thou-
sands of American citizens it is difficult
to understand. The average federal
office carries with it a very moderate
salary, with far less hope of advance-
ment than falls to the lot of the office
boy or clerk in a private concern. Its
main attraction is the fact that in most
cases the incumbent is protected by the
civil service system, which guarantees
him practically a life job, unless he does
something particularly flagrant.
But as a career for a young man, or a
young woman, employment by the fed-
eral government does not hold forth very
rosy prospects. It may carry with it a
living, and that is about all. In his poli-
cy of discouraging office-seekers, Presi-
dent Wilson is, in fact, doing a kindness
to thousands of persons who have made
a federal job the goal of their ambition.

The federal jobs that are really worth
anything from a financial standpoint are
few. There are only ten cabinet officers,
a comparatively few foreign ambassadors
and ministers, and no very large number
of bureau chiefs and other officials of
lesser importance and smaller salaries.
The remaining places are very moder-
ately paid. The federal government does
not begin to reward its servants with
anything like the liberality that many
states and cities practice with regard to
their employees. The average civil service
clerk in New York City, for instance,
would not look at a federal job. Often he
gets twice as much money as the man
who is performing similar duty for Uncle
Sam.

Few Shining Examples.
It is worth enough to point out a few
shining examples of modest government
employees who have risen to high place,
but the instances are so few that they
merely emphasize the general rule, which
is that a man who gives the best years
of his life to Uncle Sam on a small sal-
ary, and who is protected by civil service,
is anchored for life without much hope
of profitable promotion.

The civil service system works both
ways. It seems only just that an effi-
cient employee should retain his place,
regardless of changes in administration.
That is the effect of the present system.
On the other hand, however, the young
citizen who passes an examination and
finally obtains a federal job, may as well
make up his mind to get along on a
small salary for the remainder of his
life. The government will not let him
work and pay him enough to give him
a fairly good living, but it guarantees
him nothing beyond that. After he has
held a modest clerkship for ten years
or so, he usually finds himself unfitted
for anything else. It would be sheer
cruelty then to throw him out.

The effect on the average citizen of
such a government place, after he has
occupied it for a period of years, is to
sap both his courage and his ambition.
Government work is done very differ-
ently from private work. The office-
holder soon comes to realize this. When
he gets along in the thirties or forties,
he begins to wonder what would happen
to him if he should lose his job and be
compelled to seek private employment.
The very thought makes him shudder.
He has lost confidence in himself. He
has probably acquired a wife and fam-
ily for whose maintenance he is respon-
sible, and he seldom has the courage to
break loose from the deadly routine of
officialdom and take the chance of bet-
tering himself elsewhere. He realizes that
he has unfitted himself for anything
else. He simply prays that the civil
service system may remain intact and
that Uncle Sam, who made the most of
his youthful days, will continue him
in employ for the rest of his life.

Training Units for Other Work.
When the government trains a man to
become an efficient in government work it
does not give him the sort of experience
that, in nine cases out of ten will be of
any use to him in any other sort of
employment. The only thing that pre-
vents thousands of middle-aged men from
being thrown helpless on their own re-
sources, after the government has ex-
ercised the best that is in them, is the civil
service system, which is so roundly
censured by the outsiders who want to get
their jobs. The moment the outsiders be-
come insiders, however, their point of
view changes. They begin to admire the
civil service system.

It is a favorite device for the young
office-seekers to point to the careers of
George B. Cortelyou and William Loeb,
both of whom began as stenographers in
the government service. There are a few
other shining lights whose names are used
in the same manner. But the Loeb and
the Cortelyou can almost be counted
upon the ten fingers. They happen to be
men of exceptional ability. The average

citizen is a man of merely average abil-
ity. And the man of average ability,
unless he is a very fortunate person, will
never earn as much in the government
service as he would if he devoted his
energies to advancement in private em-
ployment.

As a career, employment by the United
States government does not offer the at-
tractions to the young citizen that em-
ployment by many foreign governments
holds forth. There is no regular system
of advancement here. Every clerk tries
to wield some sort of political pull to
get ahead, because he knows very well
that in most cases the mere successful
performance of his duties will not land
him anywhere at all. The worst feature
of the average government job is the
way in which it kills a man's ambition
and gets the notion into his head that
that is all he can do for a living.

Successes Few, Failures Many.
There are some clerks who start at
\$50 a year and manage to work their
way up until they become private secre-
taries, but for every one who succeeds
in this there are perhaps a thousand who
get no advancement at all. Most of the
clerks start at \$30 a year. If they
work up to \$100 they think they are
doing well. The highest salaried clerks
outside of the chief clerk of government
departments do not get more than \$1,500
a year. A stenographer may work up to
\$1,200 a year, but that is about all.

These salaries are not bad, perhaps,
considering the work that is required and
the comparatively easy hours; but it has
to be borne in mind that in most cases
they represent the ultimate, while at the
same time the officeholder who is steadily
fitting himself for government work
is just as steadily unfitting himself to
get out and hustle in the business world.

Nevertheless, the federal job has a
strange fascination. It is the height of
many a man's ambition, yet such places
are worth anywhere from \$60 to \$500 a year.
There is no regular system of promotion
whereas a fourth-class postmaster may
work up into the third and second classes
and finally reach a first class place. He
usually becomes content merely to hold
the little job that he has. Of course, the
average postmaster is in a different posi-
tion from the average government clerk.
He does not have to leave his home town,
and if he has any business of his own he
does not need to sacrifice it. But most
of the clerks have to give up everything
else and come to Washington, where the
cost of living is high—not very far be-
hind New York City, in most respects,
and ahead of it in others.

Yet there are men here who consider
themselves fortunate to get places as
doorkeepers and elevator men. They are
men, in many cases, of education and
refinement. They come from good fam-
ilies. Often they have been educated in
some profession. But they get the in-
curable disease of desiring federal office.
They started out with large hopes and
great ambitions. After a while they
were willing to take anything they could
get. Most of them are now thankful for
what they have. If they had stayed home
and used their energies and abilities in
other lines, a lot of these people who are
now getting \$1,000 a year from Uncle
Sam would be making \$4,000 or \$5,000 on
their own account. Hope and ambition
have vanished for most of them. All they
know is something about the machinery
of the federal government and a little
about politics. What they know about
business methods in a private concern
they could tell in a sentence or two.—
Brooklyn Eagle's Washington Letter.

GETTYSBURG REUNION PLANS

Celebration of Fiftieth Anniversary
of Famous Battle on His-
toric Field.

An official statement of details con-
cerning the celebration of the fiftieth
anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg,
July 1, 2, 3 and 4, at the scene, Gettys-
burg, Pa., has been issued by Colonel J.
M. Schoonmaker, chairman, and Lieuten-
ant Colonel Lewis E. Bellier, secretary
of the Pennsylvania state commission, in
charge of the reunion.
Arrangements for the reception of the
veterans have been made at Gettysburg.
An immense camp has been provided,
where accommodations may be obtained
by the various state representatives for
the number of veterans expected to at-
tend. The camp will be under the direct
charge of the secretary of war and such
officers as he may detail.
President Woodrow Wilson will speak
the morning of July 4, National day. He
will lay the corner stone of a peace me-
morial at noon.
The exercises, except the parade and
fireworks, will be held in a large tent
on one side of the camp grounds. July 1
will be known as Veterans' day, with
exercises under the joint direction of the
Pennsylvania and the commanders in
chief of the Grand Army of the Republic
and the United Confederate veterans.
Military day will be held July 2 under
the direction of the chief of staff of the
army. Special detachments of regulars
will participate.
July 3 will be Civia day, the governor

of Pennsylvania presiding. It will be
participated in by the other governors
present.
The chief justice of the United States
will preside National day, July 4. There
will be fireworks at night.

The reunion had its inception in the
Pennsylvania general assembly through
an act approved May 23, 1897, which
created a commission to make the ar-
rangements to co-operate with the na-
tional congress and the states for the
observance of the anniversary. The Pen-
sylvania commission is composed of
Colonel Schoonmaker, chairman; William
D. Dixon, E. Bruce Ricketts, Alexander
McIntosh, Irvin K. Campbell, W. J.
Patterson, William E. Miller, George F.
Haer and John P. Green. The office is
in room 509 Capitol building, Harrisburg,
Pa.

Pennsylvania will act as host and to-
gether with the federal government, will
provide for 40,000 honorably discharged
members of the Union and Confederate
armies. The state and nation each is
paying \$100,000 for the support of the
camp.
The camp is on 200 acres southwest of
town and partly on the scene of the first
day's battle. It consists of 5,000 tents
regularly holding twelve men each, but
planned to hold only eight of the vet-
erans, each veteran being supplied with
a separate cot, blanket and mess kit, the
latter to become his own after the re-
union.

Meals will be served at tables adjoin-
ing the kitchen at the end of each com-
pany street. Baggage, which shall con-
sist only of hand luggage, must be taken
care of by the veterans themselves, and
to aid in prompt delivery of mail or tele-
grams addresses should give with which
state delegation the visitor is quartered.

The camp will be ready for the recep-
tion of veterans Sunday, June 23. The
first meal will be served that evening.
The camp will close the following Sun-
day, July 6, the last meal to be break-
fast. No one, under any circumstances
is to be allowed in the camp before or
after these dates. Complete quarter-
master, commissary, hospital and other
camp departments, have been arranged.
Colonel Schoonmaker's statement urges
that the camp has been provided for the
entertainment of veterans of the Civil
war only, and if any veteran wishes to
take relatives, arrangements for their re-
ception should be made outside the camp,
before the trip to Gettysburg. No ar-
rangement for women quarters in the
camp will be made.

Exact and authentic credentials from
every veteran will be required for en-
trance. Several states are making ar-
rangements for free transportation of
veterans, and the Trunk Line Passenger
association, in whose territory Gettys-
burg is, has granted a one and three-
fifths round trip excursion rate.

Measures to be Taken to Limit.
Joe Evers probably will be placed in the
New York State League by McGraw, and
Pitner Smith also turned over to some
minor team. Excepting these two all of
the Giants will be retained for the pre-
sent at least. Including the two mentioned
there are now twenty-five on the payroll.

Two Generations
Now Using It

Nation's Most Popular Lax-
ative Keeping Millions of
American Families in
Good Health.



ELIE LEWIS

There must be genuine merit to anar-
cistic that has stood the test of two gen-
erations of users.
In the field of medicine none has had
greater success, nor retained that success
to a greater degree, than Dr. Caldwell's
Syrup Pepsin, which is now being used
by two generations of people. Its use in
families is constantly becoming more gen-
eral. The reason, primarily, is that it
has merit. It is what it represents itself
to be, a laxative-remedy; it does not make
exaggerated claims nor use coarse lan-
guage to set forth its virtues.

It is a medicine, but so mild and gentle
a medicine that thousands of mothers
give it to tiny infants, and yet, in a
slightly larger dose, it is equally effective
for grown-ups. It is for any disorder of
the stomach, liver or bowels, for consti-
pation no matter how chronic, for dyspep-
sia no matter how severe, for biliousness,
sour stomach, gas on the stomach, head-
aches, drowsiness after eating, and simi-
lar complaints arising from a clogged-up
condition of the bowels. It is pleasant
to the taste and does not grip. It can
be used with safety and good results by
anyone at any age or in any condition of
health, and that person's health will im-
prove. Every druggist sells it and the
price is only fifty cents and one dollar
a bottle.

Thousands of families throughout the
country are never without it in the house,
among them Mrs. Clara Lewis, Beck's
Store, Ky., who gave it to her baby,
Elie, while testing, and says: "It is
the best medicine in the world for the
stomach and bowels." She writes that
she keeps it in the house for every mem-
ber of the family, takes it herself and
that her mother recovered her health and
gained in flesh by using Dr. Caldwell's
Syrup Pepsin.
If no member of your family has ever
used Syrup Pepsin and you would like
to make a personal trial of it before buy-
ing it is the regular way of a druggist
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W. B. Caldwell, 47 Washington St., Mon-
treal, Ill., and a free sample bottle will
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