

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.
BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.
Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday... \$5.00 per year.
Daily without Sunday... \$4.00 per year.
Evening and Sunday... \$4.00 per year.
Evening without Sunday... \$3.00 per year.
Sunday Bee only... \$2.00 per year.

REMITTANCE.
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—218 N. street.
Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.
Lincoln—38 Little Building.
Chicago—301 Hearst Building.
New York—Room 1105, 236 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis—608 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington—25 Fourteenth St., N. W.

OCTOBER CIRCULATION
54,744

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of October, 1915, was 54,744.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 11 day of November, 1915.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

November 11

Thought for the Day
Selected by Sarah M. McCheane
I count myself nothing else so happy,
As in a soul, remembering my good friends.
—Shakespeare.

Can it be that the Ancona is destined to furnish us another Lusitania case?

The rest of the "favorite sons" are also invited to come out and let us look 'em over.

An editorial in a contemporary discusses "Bankers and Holdups." No insinuations, please.

The call of the wild seems to convince the State Board of Health that this is an open season for scalps.

Seeing that the quoted price of radium has dropped from \$120,000 to \$36,000 a gram, no up-to-date household can now afford to be without it.

Tests show that mosquitoes raised in New York have a cruising radius of fifteen miles, which must render the harbor defenses practically impregnable.

It is really remarkable what unqualified approval the senator's newspaper gives every word of the senator's carefully prepared "Preparedness" address.

British Premier Asquith reasserts that the war will be fought to a finish. People less favorably situated to obtain inside information might guess as much.

Deprieving the Villa family of their jewels is a serious embarrassment. The seizure removes its chief dependence for shining in the social activities of exiles.

Railroad officials cheerily credit increased railroad tonnage to the closing of the Panama canal. There is no split in the business this time. Uncut velvet feels good.

When the talk at that meeting on the rate of return due investors in public service property struck latitude and longitude everyone knew it was heading for water.

We note that the weather man says we are nearly two and one-half inches short of normal precipitation since last March. Except for this gentle reminder we might never realize it.

The "House of David," hard by the sacred precincts of St. Joe, which is in Missouri, determined its matrimonial alliances by regular drawings, thus giving an ancient and modern favor to the claim that marriage is a lottery.

Another college professor is convinced that the time has arrived for launching a new religion. Considering the number and variety already available the salvation seeker who cannot find goods to suit is a hopeless proposition.

Great Britain won't let one of Mr. Bryan's books circulate in India. Well, that would have called for a diplomatic note if only Mr. Bryan were still holding down the secretary-of-state portfolio in the cabinet, but now it can hardly reach the magnitude of a paramount issue.



The telephone company has just completed some important extensions—a new drawn copper wire, the first used in Nebraska, has been stretched from Fremont to Columbus, and new exchanges put in at Schuyler and North Bend, connecting with Omaha.

W. S. Baldurf, for years in business at Fremont, has purchased M. Walther's restaurant on Capitol avenue.

The program of the Ladies' Musical society was contributed by Mrs. E. A. McWhorter, Mrs. Squires, Miss Anna Merkel, Miss Belle Stull, Miss Blanche Oliver and Miss May.

Emma Nevada, the songbird of the Sierras, with her husband, Dr. Palmer, stopped off a few hours on her way west.

Miss Edna Courtney, the sprightly and vivacious star of the People's theater, is no longer in Omaha. She had some little trouble over an affair of the heart, and left for Chicago, her place being taken by Miss Minnie Castle.

Rev. J. A. Smith, editor of the Chicago Standard, and wife, left for Kansas City after a pleasant visit here as the guests of Mr. J. L. Smith.

Trade Outlet for Omaha to the Northwest.
The voting of bonds for a bridge across the Missouri river at Yankton and the building of a short connecting railroad north revives the old hope of Omaha for an entry into that trade territory, a large portion of which is naturally tributary to this city. The efforts to gain access to this field have been many, dating back to the time when Omaha was little more than a village and the old Omaha Northwestern was chartered, and they have been continued intermittently since. West of the Missouri river railroad development has opened up the field to Omaha, but all traffic from east of the river has been forced to pass through Sioux City to reach Omaha, and the handicap of increased distance and indirect rail communication has virtually shut Omaha out.

The project now under consideration gives more promise of fruition than its predecessors. In the first place, it involves no great financial outlay, for roads leading from Omaha already tap the country across the river from Yankton, and with lines already built into that city and north, a few miles of new road will connect up with a network of lines spreading over the entire territory. A clearer appreciation of the value of this opening probably would have solved the problem long ago, but let us hope that the present project will not be allowed to lag.

The Case of the Ancona.
More of the details must be known of the sinking of the Italian liner "Ancona" before any safe conclusion can be reached as to its justification or wantonness. If another passenger ship, carrying helpless women and children, as well as men, has been torpedoed and sunk without warning and without opportunity to take off the noncombatants, a serious situation will be presented, and more serious to us if lives of American citizens have been needlessly sacrificed. If, on the other hand, the boat was destroyed "according to rule," while the horror and inhumanity is no less, the possibility of international complications may be avoided.

As a "Friend of the Court."
With due permission first obtained, a brief by E. J. Hainer as a "friend of the court" has been filed in the case pending before the supreme judges to determine whether Nebraska's constitutional provision requiring a specific legislative appropriation for the expenditure of public money means what it says. As the judges doubtless want light, they can have no objection to having other "friends of the court" volunteer their ideas in answer to the propositions advanced by Mr. Hainer. In point of fact, what he asks is that the constitution be temporarily annulled, because upholding it might force the fire commission, and the food, dairy and oil commissions to wholly suspend operations in the interim between September 1 and the next session of the legislature. The fault with this argument is that the basic assumption is entirely unwarranted, for there is nothing whatever to prevent these commissions continuing to do their work and asking for a deficiency appropriation from the next legislature. While we do not advocate a special legislative session to meet the emergency, because we do not think it necessary, other states, where legislatures have bungled appropriations, have frequently re-convened their law-makers to do the work over again, rather than put their constitutions in the same class with a "scrap of paper." Illinois, for example, is said to be facing such a situation right this minute, but no "friend of the court" in that state seems to have suggested that the defective law be declared valid notwithstanding, because failure to get the money out of the treasury might threaten the continuity of the salaries of the officeholders concerned.

In his brief Mr. Hainer further insists that the collections from these state inspection fees constitute a "trust fund" to pay the expenses of the particular department of the state government, and, therefore, can be drawn on without legislative authority. But they constitute no more of a trust fund than do the collections of the state university in the form of student fees, or of the secretary of state in the form of registration fees, or of the clerk of the supreme court in the form of docketing fees and court costs. The constitution and laws of Nebraska contemplate turning into the state treasury all these collections and drawing the money out in the regular order. But if these provisions are to become dead letters every time a democratic legislature goes to sleep or falls down, they may as well be expunged altogether.

Nebraska Crop Values.
What appears to be a conservative estimate of the value of four of Nebraska's leading crops—corn, wheat, oats and hay—places the total at \$28,781,903, computed on values of 50 cents per bushel for merchantable corn, half that amount for soft corn, 75 cents for wheat, 30 cents for oats, \$7 per ton for alfalfa hay and \$6 and \$7 per ton for wild and tame hay. Prices being paid out in the state for these staples show them to be, if anything, below the average, and the total crop yield is computed on a basis which appears to be able to bear the test of analysis. A crop of such volume also means that the percentage consumed on the farm as feed for stock used in farm operation is less than in smaller crop years, though, of course, the actual amount is a fairly stable quantity year by year, and the remainder which will be converted into cash in the shape of grain or meat products must be greatly in excess of the normal. In contrast with the big cotton crop of the south last year there is a ready market at fair prices for every dollar's worth of Nebraska's product, and what this means in a business way would be difficult to compute, and its influence is more than local, for the great grain belt of which Nebraska is a prominent portion has been the steady influence on the commerce of the nation and the bright spot in days of depression. This great production of agricultural staples which all the world must have is the key to the business activity in Omaha and throughout Nebraska.

It has been shown conclusively by a pre-arranged game that New York harbor is not in a state of preparedness. Theoretically a hostile fleet shot up Sandy Hook, smashed Coney Island, sunk Governor's Island, leveled Fort Wadsworth and made a dust heap of Manhattan's skyscrapers. If any inland congressman clings to the fence this theoretical atrocity ought to shake him off and hurry an adequate appropriation.

The Prohibition Program

Washington Correspondence Boston Transcript.
WHETHER prohibition prohibits or not, there is a very good chance that the proposed national amendment advocated by the prohibitionists will be brought to a vote in congress this year. Leading democratic politicians are said to favor a vote on grounds of political expediency, the idea being to eliminate the liquor question from the national campaign of 1916 and thus to avoid possible embarrassment on this score. No other man than the new majority leader of the house, Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, it is said, will introduce the old Hobson amendment. In case Mr. Kitchin finds it inadvisable at the last moment to perform this task for the "drys," they will probably fall back upon Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee. Both Webb and Kitchin are strong prohibitionists and both are administration men.

It is asserted that the whisky interests will not oppose the resolution as stubbornly as they did last year, but will save their powder for the fight in the states against the ratification of the amendment. The liquor interests believe they can postpone the final adoption of the prohibition amendment for so many years that it will become a forgotten issue. Every since the defeat of the Hobson amendment last year the officials of the Anti-Saloon League of America have been busy lining up votes to put the measure through the house at the coming session. Now at last they believe they have the votes. From sources close to the league it was learned recently that it will concentrate its efforts in the Sixty-fourth congress upon two projects. One is the Hobson amendment, and the other is a measure to make the District of Columbia prohibition territory. The league believes it will be able to put both measures through. Its officers feel that the real fight lies in the house, where the margin is close. In the senate they claim to have more than two-thirds majority.

It will require some maneuvering to get the District of Columbia prohibition measure before congress. The first move will be to get it favorably reported by the district committee, but that committee is evenly divided on the wet and dry question and last year the wets managed to prevent the committee from reporting such a measure. It is possible, however, to tack the district measure either on the district appropriation bill or on any other general supply measure which goes through congress. Furthermore, failure to get favorable action in the house will not prevent the prohibitionists from taking it up in the senate and thereby getting it back in the house in the form of a senate amendment that can be taken from the committee and disposed of by the whole house.

The prohibition leaders assert that the national prohibition amendment will go through the house and senate easily. They say that many of the hold-overs who voted wet last year have heard from their districts and are now repentant and ready to vote "dry" at the first opportunity. Also, they say that a canvass of the new members, mostly republicans, shows an overwhelming sentiment among them in favor of submitting the question to the states in order to get it out of congress once and for all. These leaders have been paying close attention to the activities of the opposition and have concluded that the liquor interests have about reached the point where they do not want any further discussion of the liquor question in congress. Anti-Saloon league officials think that if the amendment is once put through congress it will be ratified by three-fourths of the states within a few years. The liquor interests take an opposite view.

It is pointed out that once an amendment is actually submitted to the states, it is always before them until adopted. Thus, it is never formally rejected in the sense that more than one-quarter of the states reject it at one time, because the action of the legislature can be reversed on subsequent occasions. Through the process of elimination, the "drys" believe they can soon concentrate the liquor fight in a few states. It is already conceded that the prohibitionists will be able to get their measure reported by the judiciary committee, and the liquor interests also concede that most of the democratic house leaders are in favor of national prohibition.

Twice Told Tales

Hot Weather Price.
Charley Murray, who manages sporting events at Buffalo, has a positive gift for expression in telegrams. He keeps in touch with his friends by wire—with his enemies, too, sometimes.
During the midsummer hot spell he organized a boxing carnival. Being anxious to secure for one of his ring attractions Ted Lewis, the English fighter, he sent the following message to Jimmy Johnston, manager of the Britisher:
"Hope the heat has not affected you. Will give two-fifty for Lewis next Tuesday night."
Johnston answered: "Feeling fine. Want one thousand for Lewis."
To which Murray promptly wired back:
"I see the heat has affected you."—Saturday Evening Post.

In a Bit of a Hurry.
A very small boy was taken to a dental establishment to have some of his first teeth pulled. For a second or so, during which time four teeth disappeared, everything was fairly serene, and then came howls of objections.
"Hope the heat has not affected you," cried the young patient, suddenly recollecting something. "I want them to stay in."
"That's all right," consolingly responded the dentist. "They will grow in again."
"Will they?" quickly rejoined the boy, with a brightening face. "Do you think they will grow in time for dinner?"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Reason for It.
Two Irishmen were digging a hole for drainage. One was over six feet in height, and the other not much over five feet.
The foreman came along presently to see how the work was progressing, and noticed that one of them was doing more work than the other. So he called down to the big fellow below in the trench:
"Look here, Pat, how is it that little Mickey Duggan, who is only about half as big as you, is doing twice as much work?"
Glancing down at the diminutive Mickey, Pat replied:
"And why shouldn't he? Ain't he near to it?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

People and Events

One day's haul of speed maniacs in New York City recently totaled eighty-seven. The courts soaked the speeders so heavily that two whole days passed without a speeding arrest. The moral is plain—soak 'em.

The Westinghouse plant at East Pittsburgh, financially strangled a few years back, has closed up enough money out of munitions to equal 50 per cent of its capital, or a profit of \$30,000,000. The plant is still working to capacity.

J. Bradley Fuller, a busted banker of Winslow, Ill., in two short months scored a speed record in his slide from the mahogany counter to a laborer's job. Founding sand and things in cement block moulds at \$2.5 a day provides muscular exercise hitherto overshadowed by the exercise of wits.



Wootter Has a Plan.
SILVER CREEK, Neb., Nov. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: When after the civil war Andrew Johnson was at war with congress over his plan of reconstructing the seceding states, "my policy," he called it, old Zachariah Chandler, United States senator from Michigan, said President Johnson had no business to have a policy—that the reconstruction of the southern states was a matter that belonged to congress and not to the president.

In a similar way President Wilson has no business to have a policy as to "preparedness." If he thought the country was not in a proper state of defense he might, if he saw fit, properly call the attention of congress to the situation and recommend that the country be put in a state of defense, but he has no right to go before the country and before congress with a detailed plan, and much less has he a right to attempt to make such a plan an "administration" measure and force it through congress, as we have a right to believe he intends to try to do. Such work is revolutionary. It is the business of the president to execute the laws, not to make them. If this matter of preparedness were to be left to the free action of congress, as it should be, how does President Wilson know that some congressman, or senator, if it were thought best to do anything at all, might not propose a better plan of national defense than his own?

I think I have a better plan myself, and to make a brief presentation of it is the purpose of this communication.

What I propose is that the United States should enter into a defensive naval alliance with England.

I suggest as to the main feature of such an alliance, that it should provide:

- 1. That the combined naval forces of the two powers should be used to prevent an attack upon either, or any of their colonies or dependencies.
2. That no attack from the sea upon any country of the western hemisphere should be permitted.
3. That after the conclusion of peace in Europe, England should not add to the strength of its navy, and that the United States should not add to the strength of its navy after it had been brought up to a point something like approaching that of England, as might be agreed.
4. That no other nation should be permitted to materially increase its naval strength, standing notice being given that any new war vessel, or others in its place, would be destroyed on sight.
5. That France, Italy, Japan and other nations, as might be agreed, should be permitted to become parties to the alliance if they wished, sharing its benefits and responsibilities on equal terms.

With such an alliance in existence the parties to it would be absolutely secure against attack from the sea. We should not only be spared the enormous expense of putting ourselves in a state of defense against the whole earth, but would not need even the regular army that we now have. An army of 25,000 men for guard and escort duty and dress parade would be enough; and no national guards or organized militia would be required, except as each state might determine for itself with a view to preserving order within its own borders. England and all its colonies, with the exception of India and Egypt, being safe from attack from the sea, could disarm its armies (after this war is over) and devote all its energies to the arts of peace, as it would be only too glad to do, and recuperating from the effects of this terrible war.

It will be urged that such an alliance is against the traditional policy of this country. Admitted. But it does not follow that because Washington's advice against permanent alliances has been good up to this day, it is to be good always. Conditions have changed beyond even the wildest flights of the imagination, and we should pursue such a course as sound judgment dictates as to what is best under these changed conditions.

It will be said that such an alliance would be bitterly opposed by both Irish-Americans and German-Americans. By some, yes, but I think not necessarily by the great majority of them, who, I believe, are at heart really good and true Americans.

President Wilson's scheme of preparedness would be certain to be a failure for present purposes, and would even invite the attack of peace-loving nations, for from. For if any European power is to attack us it would be immediately after this war, and in all reason, before we could possibly put ourselves in a state of defense; and the same would be true of Japan. Either a European power or Japan desiring to make war on us could hardly be expected to be so polite and considerate of our interests as to wait until we were fully armed.

For more than 100 years, with a boundary line between them of more than 5,000 miles, the United States and England have lived at peace, neither having fort or battleship, a soldier or gun to use against the other; neither has anything to fear from the other; both love liberty and hate military power, and in such an alliance each has everything to gain and nothing to lose. Such an alliance would be invincible; it would mean the absolute and permanent peace of half the civilized world, and would take the world more than half way on the road to the longed for goal of universal peace.

CHARLES WOOTTER.
Jobs for the Jobless.
BURKE, S. D., Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I understand you have some unemployed men in Omaha who are looking for work. We need about twenty men in this vicinity who are good corn huskers. We are paying 6 cents per bushel, and a good husker can make from \$3 to \$5 per day. Our corn is somewhat soft from the early freeze. I myself need four men. They can find plenty of work until the holidays. GEORGE F. SILBER.

EDITORIAL SIFTINGS.

Washington Star: As trench conquests are now measured by the yard, some of those valiant onslaughts partake of all the fury of a bargain counter rush.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: One gets a new idea of the horrors of war by observing the spirit with which a public service company goes at the task of digging a trench in a downtown street.

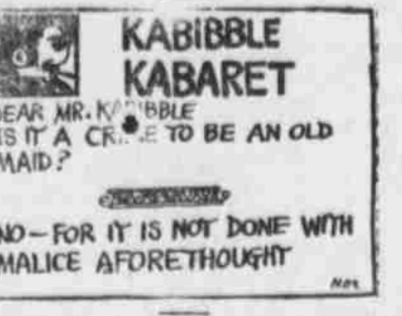
Springfield Republican: A new long-named society which we shall hope success to is the society of promoting mutual friendly relations between Russia and America. It has just held its first public meeting in Petrograd and it was "in every way a success." The more societies of the sort in whatever nation the better. We want mutual friendly relations with all the world.

GRINS AND GROANS.

Penelope—Did the play have a happy ending?
Perivall—How should I know?
Penelope—You saw it, didn't you?
Perivall—Yes, but the hero and the heroine married each other—Judge.

Hinks—Shaffer, do you know that woman across the street?
Chaffer—She certainly looks familiar. Let me see. It's my wife's new dress, my daughter's hat and my mother-in-law's parasol—sure! It's our cook!—Macon News.

"I didn't want Miss Smith to be influenced by name or position in her election of me." Here's a notice of the Jags, which says they took up their residence in the suburbs. How could they take up a residence?
"Really. They've got one of these portable houses."—Baltimore American.



DEAR MR. KABIBBLE IS IT A CRIME TO BE AN OLD MAID?
NO—FOR IT IS NOT DONE WITH MALICE AFORETHOUGHT

"How ridiculous some of our forms of speech are! Here's a notice of the Jags, which says they took up their residence in the suburbs. How could they take up a residence?
"Really. They've got one of these portable houses."—Baltimore American.

"The idea of calling that man in the cage a paying teller," exclaimed young Mrs. DeWitt, "and then to tell me how much my husband had in the bank and to please give it to me, and do you know he would neither tell me nor pay me."—Boston Transcript.

"How about your new stenographer? Is she quite all right?"
"Yes, sir. She can powder her face, arrange her bracelets and fix her hair quicker than any stenographer I ever had. And do it accurately, too."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE LALLYGAG.

T. J. Daft in Judge.
The lallygag strolls down the lane That leads to Fallureville. He thinks he's coming back again. But he never, never will. He turns aside to view the scenes That tempt his artist's eye. He looks and plucks the affodils, And prates of bye-and-bye. Tomorrow, next year, some sweet day, He's going to achieve Tremendous triumphs of some sort, If we can him believe.

But why should I the lallygag Deride by word or line? For futile as his record is It's very much like mine. I'm always going to achieve That which will make me great, And win undying name and fame. When it is just too late. So I'll not chide the lallygag Because he wastes his days. He cannot help his fate; he's born; Those are his natural ways.

THE CALL OF THE WEST.

Hunt Copeland in New York Times.
The haze on the far horizon, The tint of an autumn sky, The infinite ocean of wheat fields With the wild geese flying high, The laughter of the busy binders, The laugh, the song, the jest, All of earth's wild freedom— This is the call of the west.

The crisp frost air of the winter, The sun in a tropic sky, The snows that tramp by the river, The curlier call "Tee Hee!" The northern lights in the heavens, The healthiest land and the best, The nearest to life that's nowhere Except in the land of the west.

"Is a land of hope and promise, Where a man is known by his worth, To the Russ, the Iceland or the Saxon, No matter the land of his birth. To each and to all there's a welcome In this land of liberty and peace, Oppression and tyranny elsewhere, But not in the land of the west.

"Is a land that is free from tradition, Where a man meets a friend as a man, Where people are up and are doing— And we should pursue such a course as sound judgment dictates as to what is best under these changed conditions.

"My country, the land of the west, A far, far away o'er the ocean, A sweetheart, a sister, a wife, Is longing and waiting and wishing To obtain a renewal of life. In this land where for all there is plenty, That they may enjoy with the rest, The fulfillment of a dream and of promise: This is the call of the west.

Keeps Kidneys Active With a Glass of Salts

Must flush your Kidneys occasionally if you eat meat regularly.

Noted authority tells what causes Backache and Bladder weakness.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which clogs the kidney pores so they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood, then you get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which all regular meat eaters should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.—Advertisement.

Make Your Hair Curly and Wavy Over Night!

To curl the hair without at the same time burning the life out of it, nothing equals plain liquid salmeter. A little be applied to the hair with a clean tooth brush before retiring. The wavy effect imaginable will be in evidence in the morning. It will also be found an excellent dressing for the hair. This simple method is not to be compared with curling by means of a hot iron because, instead of injuring the hair, it is really beneficial. A few ounces of the liquid, which may be procured at any drug store, will last for months. One can take the hair in any style desired and the effect will be one of perfect naturalness. The best way is to divide the hair into strands and insert each of them from root to tip. The hair will be beautifully glossy, yet without the least greasiness or stickiness.—Advertisement.

BACKACHE KILLS!

Don't make the fatal mistake of neglecting what may seem to be a "simple little backache." There isn't any such thing. It may be the first warning that your kidneys are not working properly, and throwing off the poisons as they should. If this is the case, go after the cause of that backache and do it quickly, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease. GOLD MEDAL Hiaram Oil Capsules will give almost immediate relief from kidney and bladder troubles, which may be the unsuspected cause of general ill health. GOLD MEDAL Hiaram Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form to take, after are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief, or your money will be refunded. Get them at any drug store, but be sure to insist on the GOLD MEDAL brand, and take no other. Prices, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.—Advertisement.

The Joy of Motherhood.

There need be no apprehension of distress to the complete joy of expectation, for many women who know, advise the use of Mother's Friend, an external remedy of particular value designed to soothe the muscles and relieve the pressure reacting on many nerves so that the strain upon the cords, tendons and ligaments is not accompanied by severe pain, sometimes causing nausea, morning sickness and other local distresses. Mother's Friend has been used successfully for two generations and can be had of any druggist.

No Change of Cars to the "Twin-Cities"
Through equipment is now run in both day and night trains via the Chicago Great Western to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Day train, leaving Omaha 7:29 a. m., Council Bluffs 7:50 a. m., has buffet club car (serving all meals) and coaches, arriving St. Paul 7:40 p. m., Minneapolis 8:15 p. m.
Night train leaving Omaha 8:30 p. m., Council Bluffs 8:50 p. m., has sleeping cars, buffet club car, chair cars and coaches, arriving in St. Paul 7:30 a. m., Minneapolis 8:05 a. m.—ahead of other trains—giving full business day and making appointments and connections doubly sure. YOUR TELEPHONE IS HANDY.
P. F. BONORDEN, C. P. & T. A., 1522 Farnam St., Omaha. Phone Doug. 260.
Chicago Great Western (Emphasize the "Great")