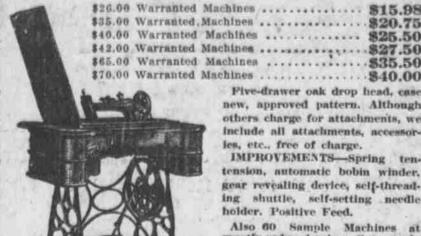
TWO WEEKS MORE

Sewing Machine Department. DO IT NOW. 25 to 40 PER CENT SAVED. NOTE PRICES.



Five-drawer oak drop head, case new, approved pattern. Although others charge for attachments, we include all attachments, accessorles, etc., free of charge,

IMPROVEMENTS-Spring tentension, automatic bobin winder, gear revealing device, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle holder. Positive Feed.

Also 60 Sample Machines at greatly reduced prices. Come early make your selection. New Club Plan, 50c weekly. \$2 brings one to your home Mail Orders filled promptly.



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CARPETS, RUGS, FEATHER RENOVATING. SANITARY CLEANING COMPANY.

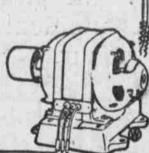
Electricity for the grocer and butcher

With electricity in the store, the proprietor is enabled to operate the coffee grinder and meat chopper and small motors, where, herefofore, this laborious service had to be performed by hand.

A fourth h. p. motor granulates one pound of coffee per minute. A one-half h. p. motor chops 200 pounds of beef per hour.

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Gandidate Guts

RE PROGRESSIVE and win. Show the people who you are. We can furnish you any size and style cut on short notice. Will be glad to furnish estimates for Large Half Tones and Poster Work

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OMAHA

MEN

career has been wrecked through neglector improper treatment at the commencement. When a man's health is concerned
he should not experiment with uncertain,
dangerous or unreliable treatment, or
jeopardize his future health and happiness by neglect. Why take such desperate
chances when you can secure the services
of the honcest skillful, experienced and
successful specialists of the State Medical
Institute, the heat in the country?
We treat mas only and cure promphly,
safely and thoroughly and at the lowest
cost BRONCHITIS, CATARRE, NEEVOUS DESIATY, BLOOD POISON, SKIN
DISPASES and all Special Diseases and their
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STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE DOCTORS FOR MEN

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Office Hours - 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. - - Sundays 10 to 1 Only. 1308 Farnam St., Between 13th and 14th Sts., Omaha, Neb. Permanently Established in Omaha, Nebraska,

FISTULA and All Bectal Diseases cured with- NO MONEY DE ROWARD B. TARRY, Bee Bidg., Omaha. TILL CURED has a very smooth and hard grain, is union for working overtime? Nit!" "-Pitta-

NEWS THE BUSY HOME BUILDERS

One of Ten Large Cities Showing Increase in Business.

Method of Creasating Boards to Prolong Life Described in Detail by Expert in Government Service.

Omaha is one of the ten out of thirty-two Itles reported by Construction News as having a heavier building record in February of this year than in February of last year. It is a significant fact, indicative of the place where the financial depression is or has been that only two of the ten cities are in the east. These two are Philadelphia and Patterson, N. J. The other eight are Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, struction of 41 per cent from last Febtantial increases in construction in the country during the month. When it is remembered that there was also a substantial increase in January over the preceding ome builders are doing.

An article appearing in this column few weeks ago regarding a preparation of recorde used by an Omaha contractor for making the shingles with which he built a louse resist the weather for two or three limes the ordinary life of a shingle, brought Restores the nap; preserves the cloth; absolutely removes a number of queries regarding the preparation. Correspondence with the office of wood preservation of the forestry service at Washington brought particulars of the process from Carl G. Crawford, chief of the

office. The treatment is as follows:

The preservative treatment of dry shingles is easily accomplished by immersing them for about one hour in a tank of creesote (dead oil of coal tar) heated to a temperature of about 213 degrees Fahrenheit. In the case of damp or green shingles, it is often necessary to prolong this period in the hot oil. If, at the ead of the hot bath, it is found that the oil has not thoroughly penetrated the wood, the heat may be shut off and the shingles allowed to remain in the cooling oil for an hour or more; or else they may be removed from the hot oil and quickly plunged into a cooler bath of the preservative, preferably at about 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

Staining the shingles can also be accomplished in the same process. Any of the cemmon colors can be used. They should be purchased ground in oil, not dry. Of the reds or browns, about one-half pound is required for each gallon of creosote. For greens or blues this quantity should be lincreased. The color should be mixed with an equal quantity of belied linseed oil and then stirred thoroughly into the creosote, at a temperature of about 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

The shingles should be immersed in the office. The treatment is as follows:

at a temperature of about 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

The shingles should be immersed in the bath of hot creosote at 312 degrees Fahrenheit. If they are thoroughly seasoned, one-half hour in the hot oil will be sufficient. They should then be plunged in the cooler creosote and color and allowed to remain for about two hours. In this bath the shingles must be loose, in order to permit an even deposit of the stain. A screen or lattice-work frame will assist in keeping the shingles under the oil. As a final step, the shingles should be spread out to dry. If no sultable iron vats are available, the treating tanks may be constructed by a boiler maker, or sheet-iron worker. The hot tank need be only large enough for the immersion of a single bundle of shingles, unless it is desired to use it for the treatment of fence posts or other timbers. If the heat must be applied by direct fire underneath, the metal should be heavy enough derneath, the metal should be heavy enough

derneath, the metal should be heavy enough to withstand the flame, say three-sixteenthof-an-inch black iron, with the joints riveted and caulked. If steam coils can be used, the tank may be of fairly light galvanized iron, the joints being riveted and soldered. The tank for the cool oil can be made of light galvanized iron.

The cost of the treatment depends principally upon the local price of creosote and the quantity of shingles, which it is desired to treat. If the pubers is properly carried out, however, the cost of a creosoted low-grade shingle should not exceed the first of a high-grade shingle of the same kind, nor should the cost of creosote and stailing exceed that of thorough painting, and it is believed that the results are more desirable in every way.

NOTES ON INTERIOR FINISH

Suggestions on the Qualities of Different Woods and Their Finishing Value. In the current number of Woodcraft an

expert discusses the qualities of different woods in general use for interior finish which is of interest to home builders. He says, in part:

"One of the best woods our American forests furnish for house builder's use is he hard yellow pine and if we consider the merits especially of the curly variety it is a question whether it does not give us a very fine material for furniture. I do agree with a recent enthusiast who declares that it rivals in beauty any wood that grows, when properly hard-finished.

But we all admit that hard yellow pine is not, strictly speaking, a pretty wood; that it is coarse of grain and that it has a habit of darkening with age, not assuming that desirable antique look that oak does, but appearing rather dirty looking. And yet it is susceptible to a high polish, it is a very durable wood and many things that affect hard pine. The curly variety is Two or three coats of brown japan with turpentine and oil and rub the surface when it has become dry. The apdication of oil to the bare wood is not recommended, because it will cause the wood to darken sooner. Shellac is a good finish to apply and preserves the natural color of the wood well. With this material it will be necessary to rub down with fine pumice stone and oil.

Our beechwood was never thought of until the woods commonly used in making furniture and house fitments grew deeldedly scarce, and then it was found that it was a very valuable addition to our stock, having a fine grain, being quite durable and well adapted for the making of furniture and for decorative purposes. Moreover, it was found to be abundant and cheap. The red variety is specially handsome in appearance when finished, and where a good imitation of cherry is

icaired it comes in quite nicely, In addition to beech our American forests furnish us with other beautiful woods some well adapted to the uses of the urniture maker and many of which were not generally known until recent years Few of these, however, meet the demands of the furniture maker, though in time we doubt not that he will be found using namy woods that today he would not

Woods from California and Oregon are now in general use, not only in this country, but they are exported in large quantitles to Europe. We may mention as examples of these woods redwood, white edar, laurel and sycamore. Of these redwood is undoubtedly the most dustrable. and takes a very handsome polish. Some rewrite a composition, the youngster fiared Omaha, and favored the building of a new finishers believe that California redwood up and answered stoutly: has no superior in the world. The laurel

birth, having waving lines running closely together; it is very tough wood and strong. ash has peculiar figurings of concentric curves and takes a very fine polish. Oregon maple is another fine wood from that PRESERVATIVE FOR SHINGLES great state, beautiful of appearance and its surface being covered with small, wavy

> light. It is of a light yellow color. The finishing of hard woods is quite simple in practice, the secret of success being found in skill and patient labor. The processes employed in this work have been so often described that it would be superfluous to repeat them here were it not that we are constantly meeting with those

ines that show up still better by artificial

not long in the work. There are three prime stages in the work as it comes from the woodworker were held during the week and both were must be made clean and smooth. Some maple, for instance, need liquid filling or the dealers this year. A parliamentary surfacing. Those having an open grain, tangle, with six to ten on the floor de-Kansas City, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and like ash or ouk, for example, require paste Ferre Haute. Losses are not confined to filling. Some woods need staining to bring he eastern cities. There were large de- out their natural beauty better-mahogany lay on the table the report of the commitcreases in Detroit, St. Paul and Los An- and cherry, for instance. Oaks run all the tee on court house bonds were before the gelos. Of the totals for the thirty-two way from light natural yellow to stained house at once. cities there is a decrease in cost of con- dark effects, even to black. Oak may be stained, then be paste filled with a filler mate the color of the staining.

Art Radiator Decorations. Granville, the English poet, tells of a January, an idea is given of what Omaha natural appreciation in all humankind

> Beauty to no complexion is confined; is of all colors, and by none defined. It is the universal habit of all to enjoy ombinations of colors which blend with one another, and this is especially true in the home circle where "matching up" the decorations, furnishings and draperies is much enjoyed. Many will be interested to know that this pursuit of art effects can now very easily be applied to radiators with slight expense. Formerly people got into a rut of using a simple gold or silver bronze, of may be a plain black or somber hue of paint. But today our friends in the steam heating business are making a great change in radiators by applying rich hued enamels which make the iron comfortgivers "a joy forever." These enamels can be so applied that the radiators closely correspond to the wood-work, wall decorations or the general color scheme of the draperies; or, like the dash of color in the artist's painting, a radiator can be made to present a pleasing color-contrast restful

to the eye. Radiators can be so treated with enamels either in single colors, or pleasing combinations of a background color with tints on the ornamental raised figures and thus made very attractive. These enamels (which cost a few cents more per radiator than bronze) are made in about sixteen standard tints, which afford numberless combinations. By mixing one color with mother or shading with white almost any fashionable or destrable shade can be secured. One gallon will cover about 250 square feet of surface, and one to three gallons will cover the requirements of the

Four Short Stories

Old "Josh Whiteomb."

"It does beat me how the newspapers know more about what you are going to do than you do yourself," said Denman Thompson to an interviewer the other day, "Just because this is my twenty-third season in 'The Old Homestead' they have it that it's my farewell tour. No such thing. I don't believe in 'em. As long as the rheumatism don't get me I'm good for twenty-three more seasons. You see it sticks with me, all right, though," and Mr. Thompson held up a knotted finger, ruefully, "but after all, I shouldn't grumble about it much, for it's my rheumatism that's responsible for Uncle Josh,

"You see it was in 1875 that I was just retting over a bad attack and was so crippled that I couldn't get around good. Of course there weren't many parts I could play in that condition, and, as I had to earn my living, the idea came to me of creating an old New England farmer that could play and have some excuse for cobbling around on a cane.

"There are no new-fangled 'problems' in The Old Homestead.' It's just a simple, homey old play. That's why it's lived all theater-goers flock to see it to be refreshed the theaters at all never miss a chance to see it. It teaches a good moral lesson and appeals to man's better nature, but at the same time it is humorous, human and not whose daddy took him to see it when he was a little lad takes his son's son today a bigger business this season than ever."

Proof Positive.

An Irishman was in trouble about a gun tunately for him, adopted the unkind sugwould stain and spoil other woods will not ing his trial he was visited by a friend officials. Henry T. Clarke wanted a new who urged him to steadfastly adhere to jail without thinking about the court house, handsome, tentatively speaking; it is too the statement that he had owned the gun but could not get a second to any kind of coarse of grain to be rated high in this for years. The friend, furthermore, cited a motion. C. H. Harrison tacked an lapan bring out the grain nicely; thin the about a hen, had preserved both the hen exchange on record as opposed to the and his character by swearing he had pos- \$1,000,000 bond issue, but his amendmen sessed the bird since it was a chicken, was voted down. The committee which The wisdom of this advice was not lost trial with the settled screnity of, if not fully prepared report laid on the table On the day appointed, when conclusive eviwas asked formally, whether he had anything to say for himself. Pat, throwing a glance of shriveling contempt at the prosecutor, turned to the judge, and said: "The man's a perjured villain, yer 'onour. That gun's bin in moy possession, yer 'onour, iver since it was a pistol."-Dublin Free-

An All Round Man.

William V. McManus, the new president of the Letter Carriers' association of New would do will the \$1,000.000. Commissi York, had been discussing the ideal letter carrier.

With a laugh he gnded: "Yes, the ideal letter carrier needs to be gifted, as the man a Cincinnati suburbanite advertised for last month

"The advertisement ran: 'Wanted-A man able to teach Spanish, to look after a bull." "-New York Sun.

Unionism's Spread. John Mitchell, the miners' famous leader, was talking to a Pittsburg reporter about

the spread of unionism "Why," said Mr. Mitchell, smiling, "I

"What, and get put out of the scholars'

OMAHA HAS GOOD RECORD is a very desirable wood. The graining of TIMELY REAL ESTATE TALK

eing well adapted for veneering. Oregon New Court House Bond Proposition Gets a Hearing.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE ASSENTS

Pinnity Decides to Leave Matter in Hands of County Board, with Admonition Adequate Building, if Any, Be Built.

Most of the real estate dealers have had change of heart on the court house proposition, after hearing it discussed by the district judges and members of the Board work, filling, staining and varnishing. The of County Commissioners. Two meetings well attended. The Friday meeting was woods, those having a close grain, like the most exciting which has been held by manding recognition at once, three substitutes, the original motion and a motion to

A letter was received from ex-Senator J. ruary. Omaha shows one of the most sub- having a suitable pigment in it to approxi- H. Millard, president of the Omaha National bank. Mr. Millard said in his commun cation to the exchange that it would be a mistake to vote the \$1,000,000 bonds for a new court house and would be just as great a mistake to spend any more money for repairs.

This letter met a prompt response from Judge Sears when he was invited to address the exchange, "I will tell you why you need a court house," he said. "Because Senator Millard would not think of running his bank in a building with as many, faults, serious and expensive incon veniences as there are in the court house. He would not tolerate it for a minute, but he wants you to have the county's business inducted in such a place.

"Now, the jail proposition is the pressing one. The court house proposition naturally follows. I favor a new court house with new jail because I have seen young boys becoming morally depraved by being confined in the Douglas county jail. When you put a young boy in that jail with old offenders, vagrants and criminals you commit a greater offense against a boy than he has committed against the state of Nebraska." Here the other judges said, 'You're right." "You men don't know what it means to confine young men with those criminals. I am not going to tell you, but the judges know and they are telling you that it is inhuman to do it. Every grand jury we have had has condemned the jail and I will take any sixteen men from this exchange, give them the same charge I have given juries and they will bring in a similar verdict."

"It is absolutely an inhuman thing to put a man in that jail," declared Judge Estelle, when asked to address the exchange. "Humanity demands that something be done, as you have almost three times as many men in the jall as it was built to accommodate. You have but two bath tubs in the building and the sewerage system was constructed to carry off the waste from a jail with not more than fifty inmates.

"Without any criticism of the sheriff or his jailer, I want to tell you what I know about the contaminating influence of the jail. If you send a boy or young man there he will come out in thirty days a fit subject for a morphine or cocaine fiend It is making degenerates every day and it is inhuman to keep a man in it.

"At the Nebraska penitentiary, which is a humanitarian prison, there has not been a man in the hospital for four years until Omaha sent one of its prisoners there to die because there was no place in Douglas county to keep him.

"Then it is hard to get a jury because of the discomforts at the court house. We frequently have men tell us after they have served that they have contracted rheumatism or other disease by occupying the rooms we furnish them. Sometimes they object to serving and get a letter from a physician saying that they are physically incapable of enduring the foul air and damp of those jury rooms."

Judge Estelle said that if the real estate dealers of the city did not understand the necessity for a court house, the judges these years and why not only blase old would see that a few of the stubborn ones were drawn on juries and they would unbut why people who ordinarily don't go to derstand the need for a court house at the end of thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

Judge Sutton and Commissioner Ure both spoke along the same lines, and Sheriff too preachy. That's why the grandfather, Brailey told of the extra expense to which the county has been put for guards when bad men were confined in the jail, and of and enjoys it all over again. Why, at the his bull pen, in which seventy-five men Academy of Music, where in 1888 we ran are confined, many of them sleeping next for three years continuously, we have done to the ceiling where no air can possibly be admitted.

After the county officials had put in their boost and plea for a new court house found in his possession. The law, unfor- and jail some of the real estate dealers who had investigated the matter were gestion that he had stolen it. While await- ready and willing to support the county how he, himself, when in similar difficulty amendment on the resolution putting the brought in a report, written by D. C. Paton Pat, and he henceforth regarded his terson in a sarcastic tone, saw the careconscious innocence, sanguine anticipation. on motion of George M. Nattinger. Attempts were made to adjourn the meeting dence against him had been tendered, he without taking any action, but half a dozen dealers opposed such a move:

"We have asked these county officials to talk to us," said C. C. Wallace, "and we are not a lot of cowards, afraid to take action on this proposition.

This kept the dealers working a few min ites longer, during which time John W. Robbins opposed the \$1,000,000 bond issue because, he said, the commissioners did not have any definite plan as to what they Ure assured him that the officials had tentative plans. Robbins wanted approved plans and Ure remipded him that the com missioners had no right to make such as all-round, as many-sided, as divinely plans until the \$1,000,000 bonds were voted. Then Henry B. Payne offered a resolu-

tion leaving the whole matter with the county board, but instructing it to make plans, if it planned a court house, which water color painting, and the violin, and would accommodate both county and city governments when they are combined, and with the fact in view that South Omaha will some day soon be consolidated with Omaha.

to the real estate dealers was that by John hear that in a Pittsburg school the other L. Kennedy, who spoke for himself as well day, when the teacher told a little boy as for J. L. Brandles & Sons. who, he said. as it possesses superior wearing qualities that he must stay in after school and were probably the largest taxpayers in

court house. When you have anything to sell advertise it in The Bee Want Ad Columns.

The A B C and X Y Z of

A SERIES OF TEN TALKS ON ADVERTISING written by Seymour Eaton of Philadelphia for the readers of THE OMARA BEE

The man who succeeds must fill his job so full that he hulges out a little at the top; where people can see him. The successful store must do the same thing only in a different way.

The goods must be on hand; the price must be right; the service must be commendable; the trading must be square; the kind of square that has four equal sides and four right angles.

Every successful store has its trademark whether the merchant knows it or not. Its advertising and its service have created a public sentiment in its favor which neither reverses nor fire nor time can obliterate. Nine times out of ten this trade-mark is the store's biggest asset.

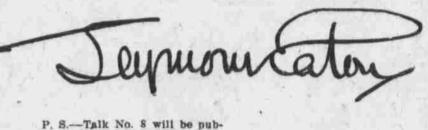
Much of the ordinary store advertising is a hand-tomouth sort of business; an effort to make tomorrow's sales equal to todays' or yesterday's; and this is just as true of the department store as of the smaller shop. The advertisement appears in the morning and the merchant figures out the net result results in the evening. It is true that the bargain advertisement of today is of little, if any, use next week. It is forgotten in twenty-four hours; but if the store makes a feature of genuine bargains, then each bargain sale helps to advertise the bargain department. The advertising ought to be done in such a way as to permanently advertise the department as well as to emphasize the bargains of the day.

Don't go at it as though you were advertising an auction sale. As I said at the outset your store is the seed in the soil; the advertising is the rain and the sunshine. Inexperienced advertisers dig up the seed every evening to see if it is growing; or pull up the young plant by the roots because it didn't bear fruit or flowers the first week.

It is safe to say that not more than one-third of the people are looking for bargains; the other two-thirds are looking for quality and style. The very fact that the goods are offered at bargain prices leaves the impression that there is something wrong with the quality or that the style is a season behind. Good advertising should enable a merchant to sell \$20 coats at \$25 instead of \$25 coats for \$12.50; in other words it should create confidence rather than doubt. As in stocks and bonds, the securities quoted above par are always more desirable in the thought of the investing public than are those quoted at a discount.

Advertising is a tremendous force which in action contradicts all mechanical laws. The circumference and speed and working power increase, while the motor remains the same.

Make your advertising continuous. This is the first great secret of success. Copy and medium and circulation are all subordinate to keeping everlastingly at it.



lished in The Bee on March 18

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NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use. over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESORIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from astisfied customers stailing that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fisher on the tread. The regular price of these tires is 8,50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.50 per pair. All orders shipped same day stier is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per ceft (thereby making the price 8d.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at O'JE expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as afe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and tria, at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our high the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT of approval a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, B 259, CHICAGO, ILL.