

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED OR GRAY HAIR

If Mixed with Sulphur it Darkens so Naturally Nobody can Tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, at very little cost. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful.—Adv.

Fuel Economy.

"Coal miners are now making from \$200 to \$300 a month. And don't they earn it?"

The speaker was Samuel Gompers. He resumed:

"Imagine a coal miner's life. Why, it's not a life at all. The wife of a coal miner once said to me with bitter exaggeration—but there was more than a little truth in her words:

"Dr. Harry Garfield would be interested in my fuel economy program. Every night when Pete comes home I shove him into the bathtub, clothes and all, and after he gets out I sieve the water and make briquettes out of it."

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

First Tenement in New York.

The first tenement house in New York city was built in 1833. It was a four-story building and stood in what is now Corlears park.

Garfield Tea, by purifying the blood, eradicates rheumatism, dyspepsia and many chronic ailments. Adv.

The first paper mill in New England was established by Daniel Hechman, born in Boston 230 years ago.

Weekly Health Talks

URIC ACID IN THE SYSTEM

BY LEE H. SMITH, M. D.

Uric acid is now generally recognized as the cause of more diseases than was heretofore believed. When the kidneys are out of order uric acid accumulates within the body in superabundance. The disordered kidneys do not filter the poisons out of the blood, as they ought to do, and so the poisons remain in the blood and float around until they find a place to lodge, in form of urate salts. The thing to remember is that you may have rheumatism in any part of the body—you may have pains anywhere—your back may ache and your head may be dizzy—but the trouble is not where the pain appears.

The trouble is in the kidneys, and what is the first thing to do? You must get that excess uric acid out of your system, which can be done by taking Anurie Tablets, the splendid remedy which Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has put on sale in the drug stores at a low price. Anurie Tablets (made double strength), when taken into the system as medicine, have the peculiar power of dissolving the uric acid deposited there. Drop a bit of sugar or salt into hot water, and it will disappear. In precisely the same way do these Anurie Tablets dissolve uric acid. Of course, after ridding the system of uric acid, it may return again unless you eat the right foods and live the right kind of life, but Dr. Pierce will advise you fully on proper food and correct living if you write and ask him. He makes no charge for such advice. Take Anurie Tablets today, by all means, and get that uric acid out of your system. Don't, don't, don't, put the matter off.

GERMOZONE

The Ideal Flock Treatment for Poultry, preventive as well as remedial for Roup, Colds, Canker, Swollen Neck, etc. Tablet form per package, postpaid 75c (C. O. D. if desired). Sold by most dealers in both liquid and tablet form. Book on diseases, free. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 5, Omaha, Neb. A Lee Poultry Library, 5 books FREE with package of GERMOZONE, if requested.

Bronchial Troubles

Soothe the irritation and relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively by using promptly a dependable remedy—

PISO'S

FIRST AND LAST CHURCH SHELLED

Mezieres Victim of Hun Ferocity Even Up to Signing of Armistice.

BELLS ARE CARRIED AWAY

After Suffering in 1521 Its First Attack Sacred Edifice Got Germans' Parthian Shot—Full of Historic Interest.

By M. L'ABBE A. POULIN.
(In the New York Herald.)

Mezieres, Ardennes, France.—It is a fact known to everyone that the Germans, after having desperately begged for the armistice, shelled the town of Mezieres, even up to the exact moment of the beginning of the armistice, cowardly and without any military reason whatever. They aimed especially at the monuments, which were well known to them, as they had occupied the city for four years.

Among the latter the church is especially to be mentioned. It is a fine Gothic flamboyant structure with five naves, the largest and perhaps the most beautiful of the country. This church has had, among other princely visitors, the honor of celebrating the marriage ceremony of Charles IX and Elisabeth of Austria (1570). We make bold to assert that it was "the last of the churches shelled." A fact less known, although not less interesting, is that it was also "the first of the churches to be shelled."

Begun in 1490, it was 22 years old when in 1521 the imperialists besieged Mezieres, defended by Bayard, the knight without fear or reproach. Historians relate that shells were employed for the first time during this siege. The enemy shelled the town for exactly a month, from August 31 until September 27, and one part was entirely destroyed. The monuments as well as the church were struck by the projectiles, as is proved by the archives of the epoch, kept in the depository of the department of Mezieres. Several large holes had to be mended in the roof of the church steeple as "the glass frame of the round of the steeple which had been broken during the siege."

Many Times Bombaraded. One can notice that the bombardments of this epoch, even compared to those that the history of after times was to note, were not—as certain people might believe—"games of children." The church of Mezieres was, however, to undergo more terrible ones on three different occasions.

Completed with difficulty in 1623, that is to say, a hundred and twenty-seven years after the laying of the foundation stone, it was soon to have lived the golden age of its life. To say nothing of the fire which broke out in its steeple (1682), neither of the acts of vandalism of the revolutionists, let us speak only of the bombardments which it suffered.

The Prussians shelled it in 1815. An inscription on the wall reminds the reader that it was nearly ruined. It lost its beautiful stained-glass windows of the sixteenth century and the exterior pinnacles were seriously damaged.

aged. Several shells penetrated into the interior, causing a great deal of damage.

Hardly had the damage of 1815 been repaired when a new cloud arose on the horizon and threatened Mezieres in 1870. New invasion, new fears and new ruins for our town on the frontier.

The 31st of December, 1870, and 1st of January, 1871—German Christmas box—the enemy again shelled Mezieres. The church was principally aimed at and was once more the victim of the shells, which spoiled the steeple, burst the vaults, broke the sculptures and stained-glass windows.

During nearly forty-seven years these ruins had been repaired. The church of Mezieres had passed the greater part of this great war without damage, but in 1917 and 1918 the Germans took away the five beautiful bells, the most beautiful and the loudest in the country, and what is worse broke the organ in order to get down the bells. But the church itself remained unharmed. It would have been too much luck for our church, the destiny of which seemed united to all our national woes. On November 10, less than twenty-four hours before the armistice, the fury of the retreating enemy poured out in the vile bombardment of Mezieres, which lasted twenty hours. Among other buildings the Church of Our Lady was struck. All the stained-glass windows were either totally or partly broken, and what is more important, the flamboyant naves of many windows were broken. The church was struck by many bombs, some of which hit the lantern of the steeple, the tower of the signalman. Some struck the top, some the

vault, some the interior of the counterforts.

Thanks to the armistice, which came just in time to prevent the enemy from destroying Mezieres totally, the damage, though considerable, is not beyond repair. But it is certain, too, that this bombardment is another proof of the insincerity and the savagery of our enemies, and—a fact worth noticing—that our church, the first church to be shelled in history, was also the last.

BRITISH TARS TO DIVIDE MILLIONS

London.—When W. W. Jacobs wrote "Many Cargoes" he had no notion his idea was to be plagiarized, and plagiarized by a great naval war at that. But wars—like women—have strange ways. And not the least strange of them is the working of the department of the British marshal of the admiralty and prize court.

In time of history it was the duty of this high-ranking dignitary to arrange for and attend the execution of prisoners sentenced to death for murder on the high seas. And it is on record that the marshal of the olden time attended the execution of Admiral Byng—a British commander, who was shot on his own quarterdeck, as a penalty for losing a battle. Times have changed. The modern marshal is only a milk and water edition of his sterner prototype. He is the watchman, stevedore, caretaker and guardian angel in chief of all German shipping that has fallen into allied hands during the war, and incidentally, of the British naval prize fund, of which thousands of British jack tars and their officers are now awaiting their share.

The "Many Cargoes" to be divided vary from a priceless emerald to a tin kettle. The gross proceeds of the sale

Put Total War Cost at 450 Billions

London.—The direct cost of the war is estimated at \$200,000,000,000 in a special article in the Daily Telegraph. The author estimates the indirect cost of diminished trade and financial disturbance at \$250,000,000,000.

"Vast sums," he says, "have been used for sheer destruction, and vast public debts have been incurred for which there is no corresponding property. Throughout two-thirds of the world the work of useful production has been suspended during four years and its place has been taken for the slaughter of human lives and annihilation of accumulated wealth.

"But there is a moral aspect to be taken into account. We may at least hope that we have put an end forever to the danger of Prussian militarism. If out of the ruins of the last four years there arises a new, brighter and happier world, then the billions that have been spent will not all have been spent in vain."

of ships' goods, the marshal told a New York Sun reporter, amounted to \$70,000,000, but this included goods seized under the blockade, which must be held pending the conclusion of peace. It was not possible to say what the amount of the prize fund would be. There was plenty of work for the prize court.

250 Ships Seized During War. "The president (Lord Phillimore) has sat every day since he was appointed, and there would appear to be quite another year's work before the court," said the marshal. "Including vessels seized in port upon the outbreak of war, which numbered over 100, about 250 ships have gone into my custody in the United Kingdom. "Hundreds of thousands of tons of goods of all descriptions—copper, aluminum, metals, wool, cotton, lard, oils and fats, coffee, cocoa, dried fruits, wheat, barley, hides, leather, tobacco, nitrates, zinc concentrates, diamonds, pearls, human hair, false teeth and many other things—all are among the prize captures."

Alluding to the quantities of bonds and securities captured, he said the interception of these securities proved a powerful lever in British hands, causing serious interruption of German trade and damaging to German credit.

Amusing Incident. "An amusing incident," said the marshal, "happened in the earliest days of the war, when upon a large enemy vessel, brought in by the navy, some alligators were found. The offer of customs at the outpost in advising me of the seizure appeared to a very nervous of their presence, some he thought were dead, because their eyes were shut, and some were so much alive.

"The zoological society not being anxious to have them they were sold to a buyer who subsequently toured the provinces, exhibiting them as prize alligators.

"Eighteen months later the owner appeared in the prize proceedings and obtained a release of the proceeds of sale only. He appeared astonished to find that they had been sold. I don't know," said the marshal, "how he expected me to feed and look after the animals for eighteen months. I heard that he expressed himself very forcibly to the innocent purchaser."

Good Roads Between Annapolis and Baltimore—Job for Many Men to Build and Maintain Road Like This.

York, skilled 1,400, unskilled 7,000; Oregon, skilled 270, unskilled 2,430; Rhode Island, skilled 50, unskilled 450; South Carolina, unskilled, 1,500; Virginia, skilled 900, unskilled 5,100; Washington, skilled and unskilled, 2,000; West Virginia, skilled 700, unskilled 9,300; Wisconsin, skilled 600, unskilled 7,500.

EXPENSE OF CONCRETE ROAD

Average Cost for Surface Only Estimated at About \$12,300 Per Mile—Filling Cracks.

(By A. W. DEAN, Chief Engineer Mass. Highway Commission.)

The average cost of a concrete surface, 15 feet wide, not including grading, drainage, culvert work, etc., but including the concrete surface only, is about \$12,300 per mile, according to contract prices under which concrete roads have been constructed by this commission. Of course, the cost of grading, drainage, culverts, etc., will vary greatly.

So far as the concrete surface becoming more or less cracked and full of holes after three or four years is concerned, I would state it is true that it cracks to a certain extent, but if properly built, with expansion joints, no holes will appear, and very few cracks, and the cost of filling the cracks with bitumen is very slight.

GOOD GARDEN IS BIG ASSET

Useful for Fresh Vegetables and Surplus May Be Stored for Use During Winter.

A good garden is very useful for fresh vegetables. Where there is a surplus the vegetables may be stored and saved for future use. In this way you may have nice vegetables, easily and quickly served in winter. The result will be better and cheaper living from the farm.



ROAD BUILDING

ROAD BUILDERS ARE NEEDED

Opportunities for Returned Soldiers—Both Skilled and Unskilled Labor Required.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In response to requests for information, the bureau of public roads of the United States department of agriculture has collected from the highway departments of the various states figures indicating the profitable number of returned soldiers and sailors that can be used during 1919 in road construction and repair work. Of the 38 states replying only 29 gave definite figures. They report they can use 11,637 soldiers and sailors as skilled laborers, and 91,904 as unskilled. Under the head of skilled labor the state highway departments were asked to report on the requirements for masons, carpenters, quarry bosses, concrete finishers, road foremen, roller men and superintendents. Unskilled laborers were not separated into classes.

The states that have thus far given definite figures, with the estimated number of men that may be used, are: Alabama, skilled 60, unskilled 1,000; Arizona, skilled 48, unskilled 100; Colorado, unskilled 1,250; Connecticut, skilled and unskilled, 4,000; Delaware, skilled 100; unskilled 1,000; Florida, skilled 685; unskilled 4,315; Georgia, skilled and unskilled, 4,000; Idaho, unskilled, 200; Illinois, skilled 2,500, unskilled 4,800; Kentucky, skilled 826; unskilled 3,500; Louisiana, skilled 110, unskilled 1,000; Maine, skilled 100; unskilled 1,000; Massachusetts, skilled, 150; unskilled, 2,000; Michigan, skilled 200; unskilled 2,500; Minnesota, skilled 1,200, unskilled 4,800; Mississippi, skilled and unskilled, 2,000; Montana, skilled 104, unskilled 644; Nebraska, skilled 267, unskilled 2,250; Nevada, skilled 35, unskilled 265; New Hampshire, skilled 332, unskilled 1,000; New



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MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.



Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Antagonisms.

"A public office is a public trust." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But a lot of my old-fashioned constituents persist in saying 'Down with the trusts!'"

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR COLD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more yawning, sniffling, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night. Your cold or catarrh disappears.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream-Balm from your druggist now. Apply a "tittle of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh.—Adv.

No Doubt of It. "Did Jones get any damages in that assault case?" "Did he? You ought to have seen his face."

Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The green box has white top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK For Hogs and Poultry

Sold direct from factory to consumer. If you want to get the best results for the least money write or call on

Consolidated Products Co.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Bungalow Aprons \$1.45

Percale and Gingham in stripes, plaids and assorted colors. Size from 34 to 48. \$1.45 postpaid. References, Omaha Chamber of Commerce and Union State Bank.

N. W. NAKEN

Rialto Theatre Bldg., Omaha, Neb. P. S. If not satisfactory we will refund your money.

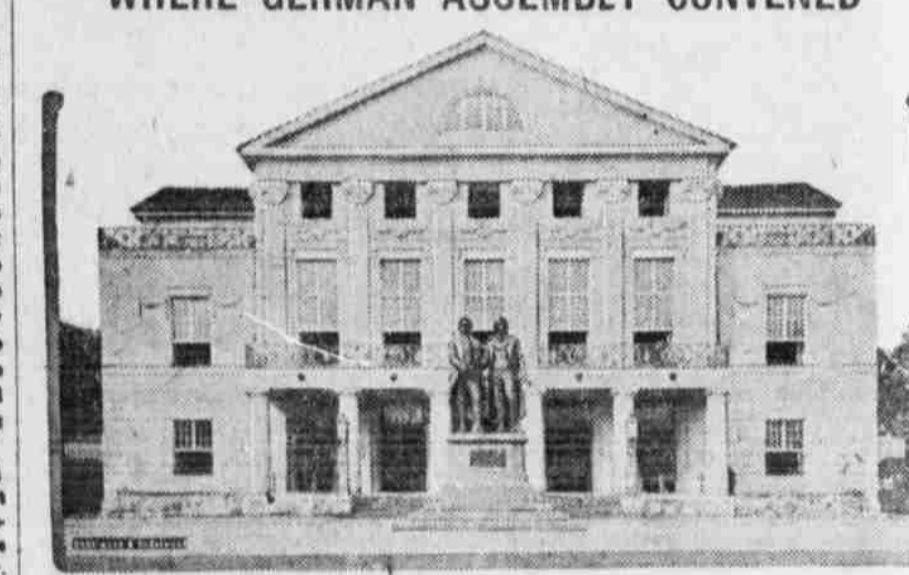
Wanted Representative EXCLUSIVE AGENCY given to reliable men or women for the sale of an article of which 10,000 are needed in your county to comply with the law. It protects the owner, satisfies the law and pleases the neighbor. Sold only through agents under a guarantee of 90 days' free trial. Write at once. FRED BRUNS, General Manager 4533 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Make \$10 Every Day

Selling Rawleigh's Products, with rig in country. Few good territories now open. Give age, occupation, references. W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Dept. W1N, Freeport, Ill.

IN OMAHA
Henshaw Hotel
EUROPEAN PLAN
T. J. O'Brien Co., Prop.
\$1.50 WITHOUT BATH
\$1.00 UP WITH BATH
15th and Farnam Sts., Omaha

WHERE GERMAN ASSEMBLY CONVENED



This is the Royal theater in Weimar, where the German national assembly is in session to try to settle the future government of the country.

Sailor "Human Pendulum," Rescues Girls From Fire

New York.—Five girls and eight men were trapped in a burning loft at No. 377 Fourth avenue. One man was killed and four persons were injured. There were no fire escapes. Two girls were rescued by a sailor who clung to a telephone wire with one hand and made a pendulum of himself to swing the girls into the arms of a fireman.

Feeds Family Gratis.

Springfield, Ill.—W. C. Dean had a questionable idea when he thought he could take his family for meals without payment at the lunch restaurant here where he was manager. That's why the owners are withholding \$15 in back pay to Dean and the latter has instituted court proceedings to obtain it.

HUNS SAFER AT HOME

Coblentz.—When a Chicago Tribune correspondent entered one of the headquarters offices the captain was just completing what appeared to have been an interesting lecture to a German civilian.

"Just take my tip," he said, "and stay right here in Germany where you belong. They are laying for you fellows back in the States, and you are a whole lot safer right here."

"What's the matter with the bird?" asked the correspondent, and the captain explained.

"He's another of those damned boches that we call 'American citizens for convenience.' We have had about a dozen wanting passports to the United States. They were born in Germany, went to the United States and took out citizenship papers, and then, according to their stories, either just happened to be over here when the war started or were forced to return and

join the German army. Some fought all four years.

"Now they know that hard times are ahead of Germany and want to go back to America, where it is comparatively soft picking. I suppose they will even send American money over to pay the indemnity.

"There are others who merely took their first papers and quit right there without a thought of becoming citizens. It was merely convenient for them to be able to say they had applied for citizenship. They also say they love the United States better than Germany, but don't you believe it. You don't hear of any refusing to turn their machine guns on American troops."

A number of German women also have been told things would not be pleasant for them in America.

The girl who can hold her tongue never lacks for a man to hold her hand.