

IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

FOR OCTOBER BRIDES.

Fashion says "Anything White" May Be Worn.

So much license in individual taste is allowed brides nowadays that everywhere one is greeted with the information that they may wear "anything."

"Bride textures," say the dressmakers—the ones whose opinions count for anything—"why, any white material may be worn by a young girl; and the list includes everything from the most expensive to the most inexpensive stuff."

Lyons satin, we are told, is still the prime favorite with brides who contemplate smart church weddings, and who can afford the handsome laces that rich material involves. The old-fashioned grosgrain silks come next, then soft-finished taffeta, plain and embroidered chiffon, Brussels net and point d'esprit. An all-over lace wedding gown is considered very splendid, and such costumes are usually in princess style with black lacings. They are worn over several petticoats of chiffon or net, which in turn cover a silk skirt. The bodice has also this gauzy interlining, which produces a more delicate effect than if the lace came directly against the silk.

Wedding trains are still extremely long—four yards in some swaggiest cases—and preferably all round the bottom. A light interlining of cotton batting is used to give the plain silk and satin ones a look of solidity; and with such trains a very elaborate dust ruffle of chiffon or mousseline is the only trimming. Trains in more airy textiles may be trimmed to the highest notch, an arrangement in flounces, running up at the back like an apron overskirt, being one charming method used with a point d'esprit frock.

As for the bodice, it is high and long sleeved as usual, with an unlined lace stock generally fastening the throat. If the stock is dispensed with, the neck is only cut out slightly, say an inch or two below the stock line. Any deeper décolletage is only allowed brides who have taken the interesting leap before—widow-brides, in short.

And now for two stockless wedding frocks that you may see what fashion is doing in the orange blossom direction. Both were imported by a well known faiseur for brides whose nuptial bells will ring out the last of this month and the first of next.

"October and November are great months for fashionable weddings, you know," said madame. And bringing forth the flower of the flock—Lyons satin and point d'Alençon—she called a pair of names high in the high world.

The distinguishing feature of this magnificent gown was the way in which the lace was put on. Two robe-like breadths, each woven in a piece, went down the entire front and the back of the gown, with no break at the waist line. In fact, the effect was distinctly a princess one, though a narrow satin belt showed at the two sides. The throat of the waist, which laced at the back, was cut out in the slightest square and finished with a high Medical collar of the lace finely used.

The second frock was of Brussels net and Brussels point lace, this forming a drooping bertha to the bodice. The skirt showed seam outlinings of insertion, and a lace trimmed flounce that hung with a garlanded suggestion. The bodice of this was also cut out at the neck, round this time, and sleeves of both gowns showed the drooping lower puff now so popular.

The third frock was the point d'esprit mentioned, with the festoons of the skirt running up at the back. The short apron piece which covered the front was tucked to within some seven inches of the bottom; the fall matching the flounces below. A high unlined stock finished the throat of this gown.

Some exquisite white frocks are shown by the stores with the information that they are bought for wedding purposes. In these there is more scope for fancy than is permitted in things made to order, private makers of any prestige, no matter what tional notions on wedding clothes. Silver embroideries, in the most delicate traceries, deck some of these radiant store frocks, such work showing on snowy chiffons and fragile silk gauzes. With gowns in plain nets a deep yellow lace is often used, with bias borders of satin sometimes edging the skirt. These, in one instance, hung loosely all over the Brussels net frock, the strips forming a pointed overdress on the jupe and hanging in a bertha of pendant tabs on the fluffy bodice. The lace was more brown than yellow, the blonde variety in this worn that showing off delicately with dead white.

Very good suggestions for economy can be got from the shop gowns, one of which was the sweetest thing in plain tucked net. Not a speck of lace showed on this anywhere, which omission did not in the least detract from its elegance.

With such gowns and all others of a last nature tulle veils alone should be worn. The required length for these is four yards square, two ends being always rounded, and the ready made veils coming with hemmed borders outlined with a single silk thread. The square is divided equally in the middle, so that the ends may fall evenly; it is then bunched and worn back

of a short coronet of orange blossoms, shaped like the diamond coronets of the day. The net veils edged with point applique are worn in the same way, though the shape of these, a sort of long oval, makes the fall somewhat different. Three yards and a half is the length of the net veils, which sell from \$45 up. The hemmed tulle ones are so much cheaper, the best stores charging only \$11 for them, and less for unhemmed veil lengths.

Only the raw edged tulle veils are ever worn over the face. But since this modest fashion is now somewhat obsolete, the wedding veil of the immediate future will probably be worn only at the back of the head. The bouquet the bride carries, accepted tastes agree, should be of natural flowers, bride roses or lilies of the valley, with a border of maiden hair. Three or more loose, long-stemmed roses are also sometimes carried, but the set bouquet is always more effective.

Speaking of bouquets reminds me of the delicious brides one sees in Paris—brides of the people—who after the solemn ceremony caper about outdoors in their wed-

sleeves with a flaring cuff. A huge muff of the dyed wool will accompany this coat, and with it will be worn a flat crowned sailor of white felt, with a big gray and white bird and a panos crown scarf.

The gown displayed is one of the new skirted coats, the tail of this one hanging in three long, square panels. Black and sapphire blue sibiline was the material of the costume, which was appropriately trimmed with a fancy blue and black braid. This formed two rows widely separated on the skirt, the first one being placed some four inches from the bottom.

On the coat the braid was put on in a border, edging the tails, the double cuffs of the flaring sleeves and the embroidered revers. These turned back from a vest of white mousseline, finished at the throat with a fluffy cravat. Last, but not least, with this seemed a fetching detail—the coal belted snugly into the waist with a black satin girdle.

Such a gown will, of course, not permit the regulation coat, so a shoulder cape of black cloth has been designed for it. This when adjusted seemed a bodice in itself, a

usual wanderings. She seldom buys at the shops. At home she keeps a list containing the names and addresses of thousands of people, mostly artists and society people, who collect objects of some kind. Whenever she discovers anything of value on her rounds she selects a number of names on her list, whose owners she thinks will be interested in the find and informs them of it. The person who secures the treasure gladly pays her for the information, her charge being according to the worth of the article. Often she is asked to purchase the article for the collector, and then she charges a little more. Generally, curios bought in these shops can be obtained for far less than the ordinary dealer in such things would ask. For the second-hand dealers are mostly ignorant of their value as antiques, and rate them according to their utilitarian value only. They will invariably ask five times what they expect to get, and almost as surely will end by accepting any price that is offered.

Besides profiting from the objects of real value which she finds, this curious hunter has constant commissions from those who know of her, to pick up objects quaint and curious—brass candlesticks, odd lamps, coins, etc.—whenever she can get them for trifling cost. And these little things add largely to her income. Pawn shops are another profitable field for her. The keepers of these are judges of what they buy. She leaves her address with them, and they send her word when anything particularly

of this type of womanly integrity stands the famous Ida Lewis Wilson, the heroine of Lime Rock Lighthouse, who has saved a score of lives in the adjacent waters. This record is, of course, beyond emulation. The environment of Ida Lewis Wilson was such as to develop her heroic quality. This quality was present in her in an extraordinary degree and it is happily represented in other American women in less conspicuous arenas. The woman who has learned to swim, to have some confidence in the water, may become a life saver. We are departing from the idea that women should assiduously cultivate physical helplessness and that heroism is exclusively a manly virtue.

COOKED FRUIT IN AUTUMN.

Prunes Are Better for Some Purposes Than Plums.

For the next few weeks plums of different sorts will be at their very cheapest and if the "Home Caterer" will buy them by the box at a large market she may lay in a stock of bottled fruit at surprisingly small cost. As this fruit is at its best cooked whole, the only preparation necessary is to prick each one twice with a large needle when they are ready for the preserving kettle. This fruit is so rich in juice that a pint of water will be sufficient for a large kettleful. It is advisable to use a little water, as any superfluous juice may be put in smaller jars to use for that most de-

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AUTUMN BRIDES.

ding finery. These you see in the Bois, and at all the out-of-town places, where merry-go-rounds grind and waffles are cooked, playing like children, while the happy bridegroom carries the huge bouquet of artificial orange blossoms, set in a rim of the coronet lace. Sometimes the playful bride reaches for the never-fading symbol, and soon you see why—it has yielded up a little lace trimmed handkerchief.

The higher world consecrates the wedding handkerchief in any convenient nook, and to judge from the illustrations given at some of the fine church weddings the front of the bodice is one very convenient place. Again one sees the dainty token appear from the belt, the sleeve, or the back of the prayer book; some of which indeed are provided with a little nocker for the purpose. The altar monochor is always lace trimmed.

Next in importance to the wedding dress are the "go-away" clothes, the smart traveling gown and equally smart coat. A dashing model in each garment was displayed by a dressmaker who supplies the fashionable world, including some well known names among her clientele. The coat seemed especially novel, and made the young woman who tried it on a veritable goddess. In material a soft Scotch wool in gray and black check, it was lined throughout and trimmed with what seemed silver fox fur.

"But it's only dyed Canada fox," said madame; which, of course, means an enormous difference in price, which was cut long enough to train, was a sort of empire shape, a wide stitched band suggesting the short waist of such garments. The front was in three distinct panels heavily stitched at the seams; it double-breasted with two huge black and silver buttons. The high collar and short revers were lined with the fur, which also trimmed the snug coat

back and front piece attached to a ribbon belt covering the figure entirely. Three short capes covered the shoulders, the last one lying over the gown sleeves like a cap. Odd as all this sounds, it was really delightful, the unique little garments suggesting the pelicans worn by our grandmothers.

Brides of modest fortune will find a petticoat in p. s. silk, with lace trimmings a charming foundation for a bedroom negligee. Accompanied by a suitable matinee, nothing could be more elegant than these pretty shirts, which may be bought ready made in the very best styles. A pair blue one at \$14 boasted a deep circular flounce, barred to the top with saffron yellow lace. This a clever girl bought with the intention of topping it with a belted matinee of mull. In "for the belt," she said, "I shall use Pompadour ribbon with long saffron ends—pale blue and yellow flowers."

Proppos of this hint, Pompadour ribbons exquisitely trim new bridal lingerie. So don't forget them when you go for your trousseau. MARY DEAN.

ODD OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.

Buying Curios and Antiques is the Unusual Profession of One.

One often hears expert judges of antique and curious long for sufficient money with which to open a little shop dealing in treasures of this sort. This, or a position as judge or traveling buyer for some established firm dealing in things of the kind, seemed to present to their minds the only way in which they might turn their knowledge to a practical account. Therefore it was extremely interesting to learn, quite recently that a woman in New York City had found a way—somehow it is almost always a woman who finds a way—to realize a comfortable income with just such a talent, and without either money or a position to aid her therein. When I inquired further the perfect simplicity of her plan impressed me anew with the truth of the ancient axiom that what we all need in this world is not more opportunities, but the ability to make use of those we have. In every great city there are thousands of people who collect antiques of some sort or other—coins, prints, furniture, candlesticks, china and so on without end. And in every large city also there are many little second hand shops into which every now and then veritable treasures of every kind are found their way. The most fruitful of these shops are not known to the curio collector generally. They are hidden up dark alleys and in the dark basements beneath tenement buildings, and scattered up and down all over the east and west sides, wherever humble homes and poverty hold sway. It takes quite a little courage to venture into some of them. Their stock-in-trade is not catalogued and neatly arranged upon shelves as in the well known shops of the kind, but lies in dusty heaps upon the floor, or piled against the walls in complete confusion. One must search among masses of worthless stuff to find the chance treasure. Yet treasures there often are. Into shops such as these emigrants carry the heirlooms they have brought across the sea, and families who have moved from the country or from other states to make their homes in the metropolis, when times are hard here dispose of old prints and china, clocks and ornaments of all descriptions, which have been in their households for generations. Pursure of solid mahogany finds its way to these uninviting retreats when families decide to furnish their flats in modern fashion. Shops such as these are the New York woman's field of labor. Every morning, dressed in a short-skirted suit of gray which will not show the dust she starts out on her constant rounds in quest of treasure. There is scarcely one in the city which she has not discovered by this time in her con-

valuable as an antique falls into their hands. Some women who find themselves unexpectedly obliged to support themselves, and yet entirely untrained in any kind of work of the sort undertaken by the New York women, may be able to follow the example of a clever Boston woman who was placed in just such a predicament a few months ago, and who, nevertheless, is now making an income which, while by no means princely, is sufficient for her needs. Her work is one which entails almost no mental strain or worry. It is simply supplying business firms with stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc.

All places of business send to the post-office for a supply of these necessities at least once a week. Often it is inconvenient for them to do so, especially when no boy is employed to run errands of the kind, and the time of a clerk must be taken. In working up her trade, the Boston woman went from office to office in the business section of the city, offering to bring any specified number of stamps, etc., regularly each week for the consideration of a small percentage on the amount bought. She solved the number of orders at once, especially from small firms—architects, lawyers, etc.—where many men were not employed. Many larger firms were also willing to patronize her merely to relieve themselves of the bother of sending out their boys with the necessary money each week. Some firms could give only a general idea of what they would need, but having ascertained what that patronage she may expect, she lays in a generous surplus of stock each week, knowing that nothing will be wasted in the end.

Each Monday morning she purchases her supplies for the entire week, and every day she takes a different route, so that all her time is fully occupied. At the offices she is paid in cash at once for what she leaves, plus the small percentage which she charges for her trouble. In each case her profit is inconsiderable, but as she often receives a large number of orders in one building, and as she works in only one neighborhood on each trip, little time is lost in going from place to place, and she manages to reach a great many customers in a day.

WOMANLY COURAGE.

Testimonial to One Who Saved a Life at Atlantic City.

That there is trouble, grief, cowardice and wickedness in the world the newspaper of any day abundantly attests. But the modern newspaper faithfully reflects all human traits and experiences, and therefore it is not surprising that it should be prompted by the impulses that have made history luminous with praiseworthy deeds can find ample justification for their optimism in current events. We need not go far afield to discover inspiring examples of self-sacrificing heroism for use that comes to notice. The Philadelphia Ledger. They are frequently in evidence, and it must be remembered, as Robert Louis Stevenson says in "The English Admirals," that many a brave action must be expected to be performed without witness for use that comes to notice. We speak now of the courage of women. Last Sunday, in Bethany church, Philadelphia, Miss Louise Stifel, a member of the congregation, was presented with a purse filled with gold in substantial recognition of the timely courage exhibited by her in rescuing a boy from drowning at Atlantic City on August 1st. The address of presentation was made by Mr. John Wansmaker, and the interesting incident was witnessed by a large audience. Fearlessness of this kind is usually associated with the stronger sex, yet numerous instances are on record in which American women have exhibited undaunted bravery in the rescue of imperiled persons. At the head

licious sauce, a fruit-ome, which will transform a plain bread pudding (if nicely browned and served hot) into the most delicious dish. Be sure to ask the fruit dealer for prunes, not plums. They are a deep purple-like red in color and look almost like the usual egg plum. They are quite an other story, however, as they are richer sweeter and require much less sugar than the plums. They are sent to market in great quantities and are wholesome and delicious, eaten uncooked. While this fruit is cheap, the canny housewife sees to it that several boxes find their way to her larder. When stewing for canning, a cup of sugar is ample for four boxes of prunes, but the sweetness may be varied to taste.

For sweet pickles these prunes are desirable. A gallon jar with a cover saves expense and trouble in keeping this delicacy, and also its rival, pickled peaches, of which the Home Caterer may lay in a generous stock. As this fruit is also abundant this season, baskets of hard fruit unfit to eat may be picked up at small cost, and it is well to remember that while an unripe pear is flavorless when cooked, a peach differs entirely in this respect.

Damsons are cheap, too, and made into cheese to spread on bread slices or to give a delicious and inexpensive preserve. These plums are tart and do not lose their flavor, if, after they are simmered until tender, three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one of fruit is added and then cooked until the sugar is well blended through. When cold this will jelly and should be packed away in small cups with paraffine on top.

Peaches about the size of plums or prunes make a delicious combination, and this is a nice way to use small fruit that would be unsatisfactory cooked alone. Don't fail to treat the family to quinces cooked with quartered apples. They need longer cooking and should be simmered until tender before adding double the quantity of apples, and when all are tender sugar to taste, and a cupful to three pints of fruit. A little granulated gelatine added to the syrup at the last will give it a delicious consistency; this to be thrown over the fruit, which has been taken out whole and laid in a tempered glass dish. Both in appearance and flavor this is a delicious dish. A little mashed quince added to the damson jam gives a nice variety.

The market should be closely watched for cheap oranges and pineapples. The former at their cheapest will yield a marmalade equal to the best imported article at much less cost, and as it may be kept in covered stone jars (not too large) repairs for the trouble when made in large quantities. In England, where this marmalade is much cheaper than here, good housewives make large kettlefuls year after year, and it certainly ought to pay in this country, particularly as it is used so largely at breakfast.

Pineapples may be shredded or preserved in bits. The tough parts should be jellied and added to the syrup, if any is left over. It makes most delicious jelly with gelatine. It is too sweet to give satisfaction if jellied with sugar.

Don't forget how rich and well flavored is a dish of pears baked with the skins on. See that they are clean and allow the time to remain. Pack, steam up, in a dish and sweeten with sugar or molasses, with a little water added. Cover with a plate and bake slowly until tender. The oven for baked beans just suits these.

Fris of Fashion.

Long chains of jet and crystal beads are much in favor. More antique is being revived for dress and minority. Old Houdon is being revived for bridal veils and wedding dress garniture. Velvets with a long pile resembling plush are among the season's novelties. Considerable vogue is predicted for seal-

skin this winter, both for long coats and blouses. One of the new designs is an applique of edelweiss in white and delicate green upon white mousseline-de-croie. Imitation astrachan is utilized for some smart hats, the material consisting of a mixture of lamb's wool and black cheviot. Fine gold combs and tiny gold buttons, likewise fancy braids showing a glint of gold, are much used for trimmings.

Liberty satin, a soft Argentine silk with a pretty odd weave, sheta silk velvet, velveteens, corduroy, cloth and fine French flannels are the fashionable shirt waist materials.

Dressmakers are using pretty girdies and beads formed of the dress fabric extensile, these belts have the advantage of not being the waist seam longer than when one of mather, rayon or other contrasting material of color is used.

Covert coatings are much used for small coats and jackets, and these fabrics are being ever desired, for these materials French manufacturers have added with excellent effect a soft fleecy surface to this texture.

Tucks are quite as much in evidence as ever, but as far as heard from, the hand and silk braids are rather filling their place. Yet the waist seam longer than when one of mather, rayon or other contrasting material of color is used.

Small scale floral clusters are worn as a coiffure decoration in the evening, arranged in a trailing wreath around the full roll of hair, which in dress hats is given a head and fastened with a black velvet bow. Alsatian bows of black tulle are another decoration very becoming to some women.

For and About Women. Miss Duchemin of Boston has in her possession some more than 200 letters which were given to her grandmother by the daughter of a maid of honor to Queen Anne.

Miss Jane Scherzer of Franklin, O., has just passed the doctors' examination at the University of Berlin, and is now giving with a dissertation on a medieval poem. She is the third American woman to pass this examination.

At the recent final examinations at the Paris conservatoire the girls got nearly all the prizes. In the violin department they got four out of six, in the vocal department three out of four, and in the opera class they received three first and two second prizes, while the opposite sex got none at all. Similar results were obtained in the dramatic department.

Miss Mary Brooks, a clever and ingenious business woman, has just made a fortune of \$100,000 by selling medicine. Miss Brooks, who is young, pretty, demure and attractive, is engaged by the Los Angeles Medical Society to test physicians suspected of practicing without a license. She has, in this way, tried almost every drug, system or mode of treatment known to modern medicine, and she is still in blooming health and ready to go on with her arduous work.

Harriet Kermis Rives, the authoress, recently assumed editorial charge of the daily paper of Atlantic City for one issue, the "Atlantic City Herald," which she had edited at Atlantic City hospital. Some remarkable stories are told of her labors. She contracted a severe cold, which she had to report a ball, a musician of international reputation to the police court, and a political boss to write an article denouncing the corrupt methods of modern elections.

The New York Ladies' club, her non-existent, was the most exclusive in the metropolis, says a writer in "Ainslee's." His initiation fee was but \$20 and the annual dues amounted to \$20. It costs \$25 to join the club, and something like \$100 to pay the dues and for the various breakfasts and dinners. You can become a patroness of a fashionable woman's club in New York, dining and writing rooms, dressing rooms and attendant maids, sleeping rooms, where for you may put away your hats, lockers, where a change of clothes may be kept, telephone, telegraph and messenger service. Turkish and Egyptian bath, with a trained nurse—all these are obtainable with annual dues of but \$15.

Superstition Overthrown.

Because of the postponement of the original coronation proceedings many superstitious persons claimed that the king would never be crowned. However, he recovered from his illness, and superintention was again overthrown. The king of medicines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was so crowned over fifty years ago, because it was recognized as the best medicine to cure loss of appetite, indigestion, nausea, dyspepsia, or liver and kidney troubles. Today it occupies the same position. Be sure to try it.

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