WORK AT OMAHA BARRACKS

War Balloon Tests as an Adjunct to the Signal Station.

VARIOUS AERIAL DEVICES TO BE TESTED

Permanent Plant for Making Compressed Hydrogen—An Airship Fleet for Observation Purposes.

The army is about to convert Omaha barracks into a signal corps post. A modern war balloon train will be installed there by General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer. Experiments with airships and dirigible balloons will be undertaken at the new post, which will be the aeronautic proving ground of the army.

A permanent plant for making and compressing hydrogen gas will be an interesting adjunct. During the last few years it has been impossible for the signal corps to do any balloon work, partly because of impossibility to obtain this gas in America. Repeated application to scores of manufacturers who formerly furnished it as a by-product have proved futile, although compressed hydrogen gas is absolutely necessary to rapid and successful aeronautical work with war balloons.

An auto-propelled vehicle will be part of the new balloon train if experiments now progressing under General Greely's direction are brought to a successful issue. While automobilism in its present state seems to be unsuited for general army transportation in the field, the recent tests by the signal corps have demonstrated the practicability and advisability of adopting self-propelled vehicles for special military purposes—not only in balloon, but telegraph trains. Recent experiments in foreign armies confirm our results.

All great nations have equipped their armies with captive balloon trains. The individual processes of manipulating these are strictly guarded as military secrets. Of course, ability to discover the movements and position of the enemy is an absolute necessity of modern war. This can be accurately accomplished by an operator in a balloon 2,500 or 3,000 feet above the earth. He can scan the country round with a good telescope and telephone at once to his army whatever he may see. The value of this observation work has been proved already in the Russo-Japanese war. Experiments during that conflict in the use of cameras in war balloons for the purpose of furnishing views of the enemy's camps and fortifications have not been so successful. At the height at which such pictures have had to be made it has proved difficult to distinguish Russians from Japanese.

The New Balloon Train.

The balloon train at Omaha barracks will consist of three wagons for the carriage of tubes of compressed hydrogen, and one wagon for the balloon and appliances. The balloon wagon will carry a large reel or drum, wound with a mile or two of cable. The balloon having been transported to any desired location in the field, it will be unpacked from the wagon, spread upon the ground and filled by connecting a stout hose fed by the iron tubes of compressed hydrogen gas. The envelope having been inflated, what is known as the "maneuvering bar" will be attached to the end of the cable wound on the reel wagon, and the necessary amount of cable will be paid out. The height of the balloon above ground will be regulated by the length of rope. The observer in the car will, from aloft, direct the manipulation of the balloon through a field telephone.

The equipment of the car will consist of an aneroid barometer, for measuring atmospheric pressure; a prismatic compass, for finding direction; a telescope, field glass, notebook and pencil, maps of the country under survey, camera and the field telephone mentioned. This 'phone is somewhat of a novelty in this country, although it is closely akin to the "buzzer" receivers used in wireless telegraphy.

While managing in one hand his powerful field glass and surveying therewith the outmost edges of the horizon, the observer in the war balloon will hold in his other hand an instrument combining in one piece of mechanism the functions of a receiver and transmitter, both telephonic and telegraphic. From a saucer-shaped mouthpiece held before his lips will extend an arm securing an ear-piece, or receiver. A reel controlled from the ground will unwind 2,000 meters of insulated wire connecting this instrument with its exact duplicate on the ground. In an emergency forbidding reliance upon the simple telephonic powers of this device it will be employed for telegraphy. The observer will then rest his finger upon an electric button in the handle of the instrument, and telegraph in the Morse dot and dash code. Each press of the button will dispatch down the connecting wire a peculiar buzzing whistle—like the death wail of a bumble bee—audible to the receiver below. Thus will the secrets of our future wars be whispered from the clouds, unless some genius invents a more compact device. It is believed that wireless telegraphy may soon be relied upon for the purpose.

Our War Balloon Fleet.

Our army already has a fleet of three war balloons. Two of these are pear-shaped, while the third is cylindrical. The latter is new; in fact, it has never been inflated in this country. It is of what is known as the "dragon" type adopted by the German army. Some time ago, while in Europe, General Greely inspected the kaiser's aerial fleet and became convinced of the superior merits of this type of balloon. He therefore purchased one from Lieutenant von Siegsfeld, a Prussian officer, the inventor. It is a cylinder, seventy-five feet long by twenty-five feet in diameter, and during flight is poised at an angle of twenty degrees to the horizontal—or about that of the average kite. In fact, the great vehicle is known also as the "kite balloon," and it possesses all of the combined virtues suggested by the name.

The faster the wind blows the higher it mounts the air, but the gas in its envelope keeps it aloft in a calm. It is divided internally by a diaphragm separating its gas envelope, forward, from an air envelope, aft. The latter is always kept stiff by the external air pushing into it. It presses the movable diaphragm up against the gas envelope, as the latter has a tendency to grow flabby through decreasing pressure of the upper air heights. The new balloon has a tail or rudder, which curls up over its back after the fashion of the squirrel's caudal appendage. It is covered by an envelope of cloth doubled, treated with rubber and dyed bright yellow, which coloring best insures protection against the chemical rays of the sun.

Round Balloons in Disfavor.

The army will probably discontinue its use of the pear-shaped and cylindrical types of war balloons. In a high wind it is well-nigh impossible to elevate them above the danger-level. Dipping down over an enemy's territory as the result of a sudden squall they would probably be punctured by a gun or even captured. Moreover, the envelopes of these old-fashioned one-compartment balloons loosen so, as they mount into altitudes of decreasing atmospheric pressure, that their sides often cave in and offer to the wind a sail surface.

The new war balloon has a capacity of 22,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. Given its full contents it will carry one observer to a height of 1,090 yards, two observers, 436 yards.

Its usual crew will be two men—one an experienced aeronaut, controlling the valve ropes, anchor and sand bags; the other, the observer, manipulating the equipment described. For very high observation, reconnoissance or signal work over mountains, hills, forests, other obstructions or large open spaces it will be necessary to lessen the car's weight to a minimum and reduce the complement to one passenger, combining the functions of aeronaut and observer.

Emergencies demanding a hasty change of the field of action and forbidding the usual delay of emptying the gas receptacle before the balloon is moved will further prove the great superiority of the new airship over the old type. Serious difficulties present themselves during attempts to haul inflated pear-shaped balloons from place to place, whereas, on account of its elongated, cylindrical form and shallow diameter, the new craft may be strapped snugly to the platform of the balloon wagon, thus presenting little resistance to the wind during a forced march or hurried retreat. Or, when held flat against the ground, fully inflated, it can be much better hidden from the enemy's guns than its bulky and round predecessors with their much more conspicuous target surface.

The hydrogen will be compressed into the hundreds of iron tubes, each about eight feet long and three inches in diameter, at a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. For full inflation the new balloon will require the contents of 160 such tubes.

May Throw Explosives.

It will be remembered that during the peace conference at The Hague Captain Mahan, our delegate, opposed the prohibitions relating to the dropping of explosives from balloons. Our delegation regarded this act of war as no more inhumane than blowing up an enemy from below by means of submarine torpedoes. We also refused to refrain from using shells which on exploding diffused asphyxiating gases. If General Greely has in mind any balloon experiments along these lines he is withholding their details as a part of his many war secrets. It is estimated that fifty pounds of dynamite dropped from a war balloon would wipe from the face of the ocean even the largest battleship within 300 feet of the explosion.

The larger of our cylindrical war balloons is forty feet in diameter and has a capacity of 14,000 cubic feet of gas. It will carry four men. The smaller holds 13,000 cubic feet and carries three men, with all necessary signal apparatus. The envelopes are of gold-beaters' skins, a membrane taken from the entrails of the bullock and subjected to various stages of curing. One animal furnishes a piece about fifteen by twenty-four inches in dimensions. If you are an apt mathematician you can figure out how many dead bullocks are represented in these two balloons.

Commands View of 100 Miles.

In future wars involving our forces each of our balloons will serve as the far-seeing eye of the commander of our land forces. When flying only 400 yards above the earth it will command a view of the horizon fifty miles away—hence everything within a diameter of 100 miles on a clear day and over level country.

The prototype of our new war balloon was lately flown from a German man-of-war with great success. The value of this experiment was the demonstration, beyond a doubt, that such a craft is useful for observation purposes to the navy as well as to the army. Among the many naval uses to which war balloons have lately been put in Europe is for lifting large bodies of soldiers across rivers not spanned by bridges. The balloons are held above midstream while the soldiers swing themselves across on many ropes suspended from the car.

The French have demonstrated that the safety of a war balloon depends upon its color as well as its height, during an assault from a hostile battery. At a height of about two miles the French balloons, in a practice drill, could be hit only twice out of 100 shots by a 120-millimeter gun, steadily aimed. Pale blue balloons could be least readily seen against the sky. But Prussian experiments indicate that yellow balloons, like that added to our aerial fleet, are the most durable.

Whether General Greely will seek to acquire a dirigible balloon or so-called airship for his fleet depends upon the success of future experiments by such men as Lebaudy and Santos-Dumont. The French army has claimed for several years to have solved the problem of steering and propelling war balloons, but the world has not been allowed to judge of the success of these experiments.—Washington Star.

A CASE OF IT

MANY MORE LIKE IT IN OMAHA.

The following case is but one of many similar occuring daily in Omaha. It is an easy mater to verify its correctness. Surely you cannot ask for better proof than such conclusive evidence.

Mr. J. Flick of 1608 Cass street, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy I ever used for kidney complaint. A friend of mine recommended them to me and I procured them at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store. I was troubled for several years with sharp pains when stooping and the irregular action of the kidney secretions, especially at night caused me much misery. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me complete satisfaction. They are so mild you hardly know you are taking them, yet they cure. I have advised friends to use them and in all cases good results were obtained."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

DR. McGREW
SPECIALIST.
Treats all forms of
DISEASES OF MEN
28 Years' Experience
18 Years in Omaha
A Medical Expert whose remarkable success has never been excelled.

Nearly 30,000 Cases Cured.
Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood Poison, Stricture, Gleet, Nervous Debility, Loss of Strength and Vitality.
His Home Treatment
has permanently cured thousands of cases of chronic Nervous, Rectal, Kidney and Bladder and Skin Diseases at small cost. Save time and money by describing your case and write for FREE BOOK and terms of treatment. Medicine sent in plain package.
Charges Low Consultation Free
Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Call or write. Dee 106 Office 323 S. 14th St., Omaha, Neb.

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Cures Nerve Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Locomotor Ataxia, Rheumatism, Consumption and General Debility. Our COASTLIN GOAT LYMPH TABLOIDS are the only reliable preparation of Goat Lymph Treatment in tablet form. At a bottle, postpaid. Write COASTLIN Co., Box 1, Omaha, Neb. For sale by druggists, or send 10 cents for sample.
Sold by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

OPENS UP LARGE QUESTION

Cooper-Quarles Bill Has Wider Scope Than at First Supposed.

RAILROAD RATES COMPLICATED PROBLEMS

Plan of Senator Newlands for a Commission to Investigate Subject is Gaining Favor in Congress.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Attention of senators and members of the house is being forcefully drawn to the fact that the scope of the Cooper-Quarles bill, conferring on the Interstate Commerce commission the power to make railroad rates under certain conditions and restrictions, is very much greater than its advocates have represented and probably much greater than they, themselves, believed. In the hearing given E. P. Bacon, chairman of the organization of shippers pushing this bill, by the house committee on interstate commerce on Friday, Mr. Bacon admitted that to change any rate complained of, all related rates, in justice to the railroads and shippers, must also be proportionately altered and Representative Mann showed that under such authority, which the commission once believed itself to possess, it had undertaken to change at one time, the rate on every article shipped to every point east of the Mississippi river and south of the Ohio and the Potomac, being 2,000 rates in all. Thus, on one complaint, the commission undertook to establish the rate to one-fourth of the country, which would necessarily affect thousands of other rates connected with and partially dependent on the rates so established.

The difficulty of conferring on the commission authority over any rates and at the same time to avoid granting the "general authority to fix railroad rates," which President Roosevelt thinks unwise, is rapidly leading to the belief that if congress is to deal with the subject at all it must be on broad lines and in such a manner that the legislation enacted will sever all points in question. Because of the growth of this feeling the resolutions introduced by Senator Newlands are being given considerable attention, especially among the members of the senate committee on interstate commerce, of which he is a member. While no one expects that Senator Newlands' resolution will be adopted in full, there are certain propositions advanced by him that will probably be incorporated in any bill or resolution reported from the senate committee. The bigness of this question is appealing to congress and the belief is prevalent that it is an impossibility for congress to deal with such an enormous subject in the short time remaining of this session.

Newlands Idea Gains Favor.

The question is therefore presented whether it shall go over until the next session of congress, whether an extra session shall be called or whether the whole matter shall be referred to a commission to investigate during the recess and report next December. Senator Newlands proposes such a commission and the idea is gaining headway. Although commissions are not much in favor at the present, the impression is growing that at a regular session it would be too great a hardship to expect the members of the two committees to attend the numerous hearings and devote the necessary time to the intelligent consideration of a subject of such magnitude, in addition to their other congressional duties. The president might call an extra session for the purpose, but there would be much complaint from the other senators and members if kept here for months pending the deliberations of the two committees. Therefore, it is not unlikely that congress will shift the burden of taking testimony and of digesting and analyzing it to a commission, as suggested by Mr. Newlands. In this case the personnel of such a commission would be selected with great care, and he suggests five members of the senate, five of the next house, with four others not members of congress, one experienced in railroad traffic management, one an expert in transportation, the third an expert in transportation law and the fourth to represent the Department of Justice.

The presence of outsiders on this commission does not appeal to some members of the committee, as it is thought that to make the commission effective and that its recommendations should carry weight with congress, it should be composed exclusively of senators and representatives, as was the case with the shipping commission. Yet it is recognized that the presence of such civilians, as suggested by Senator Newlands, would be of great value, if they acted merely in an advisory capacity. Some think that five members from each house is too limited a number and it is proposed the membership should be extended to include the members of the house and senate committees under whose jurisdiction this subject will be, thus obviating the necessity of having further hearings before the two committees. This may be done either by the creation of a joint commission or by resolutions authorizing the two committees to sit during the recess. Although after March 4 there will be no house, the difficulty could be overcome by a resolution authorizing Speaker Cannon to appoint a commission on the part of the house to consist of seventeen members-elect, which would be the next committee on interstate commerce.

Scheme for Rifle Ranges.

Washington is probably more interested in making appropriations for civilian rifle practice than any other city in the country, owing to the fact that there is reason to believe that the first model range to be constructed under the provisions of the bill will be located in the District of Columbia or nearby. A rifle range conveys the idea primarily of a large tract of land, with extensive rifle butts and with either the hills or sea as a background to provide for stray bullets. To locate such a range in the District of Columbia would probably be an impossibility, because of the large outlay which would be required for the acquiring of a suitable tract of land, to say nothing of the alarm which might be felt because of the possibility of stray bullets. It is not believed, however, that it will be necessary in order to construct such a model range for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to build a range on the order of those at Creedmoor, Fort Riley and Seagirt, N. J., as considerable success has been attained with what are known as "safety rifle ranges." These are much in vogue in Europe and one has recently been constructed at the Presidio in California, and the results obtained are said to be very satisfactory. In brief, the safest rifle range consists of an oblong space several hundred yards in length, enclosed with heavy brick or stone walls. One end is reserved for the marksmen and the other for the targets. Between the two are a number of partitions constructed of iron with openings so arranged that the markeman sees nothing before him except the target. Should his gun be so aimed that the bullet will not strike a target, it must be caught by one of the intersecting iron partitions, so there is no chance whatever for a bullet to leave the gallery between the marksman and target. Behind the target is a heavy backstop, which prevents the bullets from passing out into the open country. By means of rests and tables the marksman can shoot either in a kneeling or prone position or standing.

Of course, reduced charges are used and practice can be had, for all ordinary purposes, the same as at 500, 600 and 1,000 yards, on 200 or 300-yard "safety ranges." In Europe these ranges are built in towns and villages and no reports of accidents resulting therefrom have been received. One of the objects in constructing such a range in or near Washington would be that the members of congress might have an opportunity of inspecting the same at any time and to see how rifle practice is conducted.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

St. Peter's at Rome is in the form of a cross, 636 feet long and 450 feet wide. Its height is only two feet less than its width.

The first Japanese ever brought back under the extradition treaty was sentenced at Honolulu on December 5 to imprisonment for perjury.

One policeman in New York City has turned over to the department 328 pistols which he took from men who had no right to carry them.

Cats are taxed in Dresden and other German towns. When the tax was first imposed thousands of the animals were destroyed by owners desirous to avoid payment.

It is reported from Tokio that the Russian prisoners of war of Jewish and Polish origin now held in Japan have expressed to the officers in charge of them their desire to become naturalized Japanese after the war.

Herbert L. Hapgood of Athol, Mass., has the largest private collection of almanacs in the United States. Many of them were printed in the eighteenth century, and the oldest one is dated 1685.

At a cost of 25 cents Japanese doctors can dress the wounds of 500 men. They use a finely powdered charcoal obtained by the slow combustion of straw in closed furnaces. Sachets filled with it are applied to the wounds, and its antiseptic and absorbent qualities generally effect a rapid cure.

Thomas Bailey of Hillsboro, Ind., 81 years old on Christmas, is the oldest mail carrier in the Hoosier state. He makes six trips daily between the railroad station and the postoffice, the round trip being just a mile. Mr. Bailey began carrying the mail in 1869, and has attended to his duties continuously ever since with the exception of three months. His salary is $180 a year.

A log jam on the banks of the Manitowish river, Wisconsin, was broken in a peculiar manner. A brown bear was noticed by old man Buck prowling around the skids, and later was observed crawling over the piled up timber. Gradually bruin worked his way down to the key log and attacked it frantically. Instantly the mass of logs broke. The bear was crushed to pieces. Later it was learned that the key log was filled with honey.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

King Edward has given to the monks of the Great St. Bernard monastery a piano to replace the one given by his mother half a century ago.

The whole fabric of the building of St. Peter's church at San Pedro (Los Angeles) has been moved bodily to a new location in the center of the town, and is in good condition.

The increase in communicants of the American Episcopal church during the last year is reported 35,381, making the total number 796,567. The greatest growth has been in the missionary districts.

Inasmuch as Bishop McCabe's name has sometimes appeared on the circulars of mining companies as a reference, he wishes to assure his friends in Ohio and Indiana that where this is done it is done without his authority in every case.

Bishop Maillieu, who has passed his 76th birthday, is one of the hardest workers among churchmen. Aside from his duties as bishop, he is writing a book, "Moses, the Man of God," and is at work on a long article on Dante's "Divine Comedy."

The Bible societies of America, England and Scotland are working in union in Japan and they have published the scriptures in cheap editions so that now the New Testament can be bought for 2½ cents and a single gospel at half a cent.

An English medical missionary in Shen Se, China, says that he was asked by a native to cure a blind beggar. It was a simple case of cataract and an operation restored sight. Then the missionary received another call from the same man, who calmly told him that as he had destroyed the only means by which the blind man could get a living—begging—it was his duty to make it up to him by taking him into his employ and providing for him for life.

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THE TONIC YOU LIKE

The Most Palatable Malt Extract on the Market
Supplies Nourishment to Nerves and Blood

Greatest STRENGTH BUILDER Known To Medical Science.

Clears the complexion, purifies and enriches the blood.

For the well to keep well, for the convalescent to get well—quick.

Builds firm, healthy, solid flesh.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

All Druggists, 15c a Bottle.
10

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JANUARY CLEARING SALE

This is the most successful sale we have ever conducted, not from the point of profit, but from its selling feature. Goods in every department never have moved with such rapidity, **and we know the reason why**. Never have we made such sweeping reductions, nor have we been able to give such bargains. No department has escaped the pruning knife. This week we are making some startling prices in **Library Tables, Ladies' Desks, Parlor Furniture, Bed Room Furniture and Office Furniture**. Remember it is not profit we expect, it is room we want and we mean **YOU** to be the gainer.

Startling Facts in our Carpet Dept.

$1.00 for 54c

Over 1,000 yards of linoleum, 12 feet wide—wide enough to cover most rooms without a seam. Why wait till spring and pay $1.00 per yard for linoleum you can buy now for..... 54c

75c for 45c

Only fifty pieces of linoleum—6 feet wide—never sold for less than 75c per yard, not remnants, but odd rolls and fine designs. These go while they last, at..... 45c

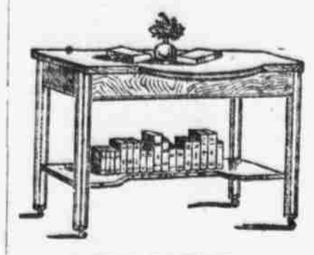
There is Yet Time

$35.00 for $18.75

There is yet time to get a bargain in a 9x12 Wilton Velvet or Axminster rug. Some of these have sold for $35.00, and none less than $25.00—all go at..... 18.75

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR ORIENTAL RUG SALE.

Library Tables



$42.00 for $28.00.
Solid mahogany oval table, Colonial design, large shelf underneath, worth $42.00—January Sale..... 28.00

$50.00 for $38.00.
Solid mahogany Colonial library table, very pretty design, one drawer shelf at bottom, worth $50.00—January Sale..... 38.00

$30.75 for $22.50.
Mahogany library table with very handsome carved legs, one drawer, good size, worth $30.75—January Sale..... 22.50

$47.50 for $39.00.
Solid mahogany parlor table, French design, beautiful Rococo carving, worth $47.50—January Sale..... 39.00

$42.00 for $26.50.
Solid mahogany parlor table, very finely carved and highly finished, worth $42.00—January Sale..... 26.50

$17.00 for $11.00.
Mahogany parlor table, bent legs, shaped top, under shelf, worth $17.00—January Sale..... 11.00

Drapery Dept.

Our Drapery Department has not escaped the man with the big knife. You will find it worth your while to take a look through our stock if you are in need of anything in portieres, or Oriental draperies, couch covering, lace curtains or light silks and grenadines for over-drapery.

You know when we make a cut in price it is genuine, and you can rely on our word to give you a bargain. Herewith we quote a few prices for this week.

55c for 38c

Oriental stripes, 50 inches wide, suitable for draperies, dens and cosy corners—worth 55c—January sale..... 38c

$1.50 for 75c

Jute and cotton tapestries for draperies or furniture coverings—worth up to $1.50—January sale..... 75c

90c for 65c

Ottoman cords, reversible, all colors, just the thing for inexpensive draperies—worth 90c—January sale..... 65c

$1.00 for 75c

Mercerized Armure, self colors, worth $1—January sale..... 75c

$2.25 for $1.75

Twenty-five pieces of silk gobelin tapestries, latest colorings and designs—worth $2.25—January sale..... 1.75

$1.25 for 75c

French Grenadine for over-drapery, 50 inches wide—worth $1.25—January sale..... 75c

DOCTORS FOR MEN

The difference between success and failure in business life is due in nine out of every ten cases to lack of physical manhood. Your growth, your health, your strength, your ability, your intellectual or business capacity; your skill as a workman in the usual business pursuits of life, your popularity with other human beings, of either sex, is all shaken and your future career blighted if your sexual power is depleted. You can't be half a man sexually and a whole man otherwise. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Upon possessing the essential elements of manhood depends chiefly the happiness of marital life, your success in the commercial world and the perpetuity of our race. The loss of sexual power will be found a sure and certain condition in almost every case of business failure and poor success in life, hence the value to a man of regaining his health, intellectual power and vigorous manhood cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It is a power and privilege that should endure with man as long as life itself, and whenever it is impaired or suspended through ignorance, excesses, indiscretions or dissipations, nature will assert itself and every other bodily and mental function wilt. If you have violated nature's law you must pay the penalty unless you are again restored to what nature intended you—a strong, robust, healthy man—physically, mentally and sexually.

WE CURE QUICKLY, SAFELY AND THOROUGHLY.

Stricture, Varicocele, Emissions, Nervo-Sexual Debility, Impotency, Blood Poison (Syphilis), Rectal, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases

and all diseases and weaknesses of men due to inheritance, evil habits, excess, self-abuse or the results of specific or private diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE If you cannot call, write for symptom blank. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1 only.

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FOR SALE AT KUHN'S DRUG STORE. 15TH AND DOUGLAS.

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For some time, it has been very difficult to secure large offices, in a good building, in Omaha. The north and east sides of the sixth floor of

The Bee Building

Are being rearranged. By making application, at once, we will divide the space into offices of any size, to suit your requirements. These offices are particularly desirable, on account of having splendid light and will be finished in hardwood throughout. Make your applications at once.

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RENTAL AGENTS,
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Drunkenness Cured to Stay Cured by
WHITE RIBBON REMEDY.

No taste. No odor. Any woman can give it in glass of water, tea, coffee or food without patient's knowledge. White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for all alcoholic drinks, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy. It has made many thousands of permanent cures, and in addition restores the victim to normal health, steadying the nerves, increasing the will power and determination to resist temptation.

Mrs. Anna Moore.

Mrs. Anna Moore, Press Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Los Angeles, Cal., states: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. I cheerfully recommend and endorse White Ribbon Remedy, and advise any woman to give it to any relative suffering from drunkenness."

Write Dr. W. R. Brown, 218 Tremont St., Boston, for trial package and letter of advice free in plain sealed envelope. All letters confidential and destroyed as soon as answered.

White Ribbon Remedy sold by druggists everywhere, also sent my mail in plain package, price $1.00. Sold and recommended by special agent in Omaha—Schaeffer Drug Store, 16th and Chicago Sts.

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As good in the fall as it is in the summer

OMAHA'S FAVORITE all the year round
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Delivered to you in Bottles

For Menstrual Suppression from any cause, most powerful known specific. PEN-TAN-GOT sold in Omaha by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Mail orders filled. Trade supplied. $5 a box; 3 boxes $10.