

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

OMAHA WEATHER FORECAST—Saturday Fair and Cooler.

BENNETT'S

Store Closes Saturday—10 p. m.

Saturday Attractions in Dry Goods

- LADIES' BLACK CHEVIOT BEAVER COATS—45 inches long—fitted back with slot seams—new sleeve with cuff—braided trimming—value \$12.50—Saturday 7.95
LADIES' MANNISH COATS—Mixed cashmeres, in shades of gray, brown and fancy—64 inches long—semi-fitting back—good style 8.95
LADIES' SUITS—Styles twenty-gore-inch jacket, blouse and redingote—plain and fancy mixtures—\$20.00 suits at 16.50
INFANTS' CLOTHING—Mothers, we are sure you must be interested in our Infants' Wear Department. It is the most complete of any in the west.
INFANTS' COATS in Bearskin, Bedford Cord and Crushed Flannel.
INFANTS' BONNETS—in bearskin, plain and bengaline silk, rochel silk, velvet and wool.
INFANTS' DRESSES in dainty French hand made mulls, India linen nanosook and muslin.
INFANTS' PETTICOATS—Long and short, plain and embroidered, in nanosook, muslin and flannel.
LADIES' SKIRTS—Fine broadcloth, cheviot, serge and fancy mixtures—pleated panels, nine gores, button trimming—regular \$6.50 values 4.95
LADIES' NEW CIRCULAR CUT SKIRTS—Best clay worsted—black only—paneled box pleat back and front 10.50
LADIES' EXTRA SIZE SKIRTS—Waist from 30 to 36 inches—materials, clay worsted and Panamas—black only—price 5.95
Infants' Bands, Bibbs, Diapers, Mitts, Skirts, Stockings—all at moderate prices.
RIBBON SALE SATURDAY—500 pieces of fine Taffeta Ribbon with the new embroidered cloa spots and other designs—6 in. wide—regular 35c quality—sale price—per yard. 19c
SHELL HAIR ORNAMENTS 10c—Side and Back Combs in shell and amber—worth 19c—special Saturday—each 10c
SPECIAL SALE OF BELTS AT HALF PRICE—Mercedized and satin finished belts in all colors—white kid belts—worth 39c—each 15c
LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR 25c—Jersey ribbed Shirts and Drawers—French seams, shaped garments, fleece lined, regular 39c value—sale price Saturday—per garment. 25c
FANCY NECKWEAR AT SPECIAL PRICE—Allover Lace Stocks, Silk Embroidered Stocks, Silk Stocks, Fancy Lace and Bead trimmings, Fancy Embroidered Turnovers—all the stylish patterns desirable—worth to 75c—sale price Saturday—each. 25c
20c NECK RUCHINGS 15c—Light blue, pink, cream and black fine Chiffon Ruchings—regular 25c quality—sale price Saturday—per yard 15c
KID GLOVE SALE—The Camille Kid Glove—glace finish—in full assortment of desirable shades—worth \$1.00 a pair—sale price—pair 69c
\$1.50 VEILS 75c—Plain and fancy mesh chentille dotted Ready-to-Wear Veils and fine Chiffon Veils with or without dots—worth \$1.50—special—each 75c
COMFORTS AND BLANKETS—Full sized Comfort—covered with floral silkline and plain lining—filled with white cotton—special Saturday 98c
Large sized Comfort—both sides alike—covered with silk-line and filled with white cotton—worth \$1.29—Saturday 1.15
Large 10-4 Blankets—heavy fleece—Saturday only—a pair 49c
Twenty pairs gray Union Blankets—extra heavy and large size—special—per pair 2.25
Two hundred pieces of beautiful Comfort Calico—worth seven and one-half cents per yard 5c



A Superb Revel 'mong "Sinclair" Millinery. Late Fall and Early Winter Models in Headwear. Muffs and Boas in Fur, Coque Feathers and Ostrich. Everything Shown Bears the Hall Mark of Exclusiveness. Matchless Values in High Class Street Hats. Original Creations from the Great Paris Artists. Exclusive Designs by "Sinclair." Nearly everything shown is of the natty blocked shape, creating so great a furore in fashion circles. Some in two-tones, others solid colors. Simply but smartly trimmed. Exceptional values at 3.98, 4.98, 6.49, 8.49. Less Ultra Styles for Practical Wear, up from 1.29, 1.79, 2.29. A Superb Plethora of Trimmed Hats—Beautiful Ostrich Trimmed Hats—Toques and Larger Shapes—up from 4.98, 7.98. Feather Turbans with Snappy Trimming—4.29, 6.49 up.

Watch the Windows! Visit This Magnificent Department. Watch the Windows!

THREE THOUSAND Beautiful Carnations

To arrive Saturday morning about 9:30 o'clock—Assorted Colors—Sweet and Delicious As long as the supply lasts One Cent Each

BENNETT'S BIG GROCERY

- Another Saturday list of money savers.
Fifty green trading stamps with 3 lbs. finest Java and Mocha Coffee 1.00
Forty green trading stamps with 2 lbs. finest Java and Mocha Coffee 68c
Fifty green trading stamps with 5 lbs. splendid Japan Rice 35c
Thirty green trading stamps with pint bottle delicious Grape Juice 25c
Fifty green trading stamps with 5-pound can Bennett's Cash Brand Flour 1.00
Gillett's Washing Crystal, three packages 5c
Forty green trading stamps with sack Pride of Bennett's Flour 1.40
Twenty pounds Granulated Sugar 1.00
Twenty green trading stamps with pound-can Batavia fancy Salmon 20c
Ten green trading stamps with 2-lb. can Burnham's Clam Chowder 20c
Ten green trading stamps with bottle Bennett's Capon Fish Oiling Extract 18c
Ten green trading stamps with three packages Jellycon, assorted flavors 15c
Ten green trading stamps with two large cans Red Cross Cream 20c
Twenty green trading stamps with gallon Duffy's Pure Cider 45c
BUTTER! BUTTER! Bennett's Capitol Creamery—the best ever—pound brick (full weight) 23c Fresh Country Butter, 18c per pound
Ten green trading stamps with pound New York full Cream Cheese 20c
Ten green trading stamps with pound finest domestic Swiss Cheese 22c
Ten green trading stamps with quart medium sour Pickles 10c
Ten green trading stamps with quart Sweet Pickles 15c
Ten green trading stamps with quart Small Sweet Pickles 20c
Ten green trading stamps with quart Small Sweet Pickles 20c

Cigars! Cigars! A German French Briar Pipe, straight or bent, horn, celluloid or rubber 25c And Thirty Green Trading Stamps Margaret May, a long listed perfect shape, 8 for 25c 6 for 18c Copper Boy stogies, wrapper 1.50 in foil 1.00 in thirty Green Trading Stamps Patterson's Seal Cut Plug, union made, 8c tin And Five Green Trading Stamps A Clear Havana De Cigar, each 7c A Full Line of Union Made Goods.

FOOT BALL GOODS Regular 95c Foot Balls, Saturday 69c Regular 75c Foot Ball Pants, Saturday 59c Shin Guards, well padded, Saturday, pair 25c Head Gears, up from 50c Sporting Goods—Main Floor.

BENNETT'S CANDY SECTION Five hundred pounds fresh made, vanilla flavored, Chocolate Creams, per pound 12c HALLLOWEEN NOVELTIES Pumpkin Candy Boxes, each 15c-25c Lantern Pumpkins, each 15c-30c Novelties for party favors, each 15c-25c Ten Green Trading Stamps with large fancy box vanilla Flavored Marshmallows 15c

Bennett's Great Meat Section

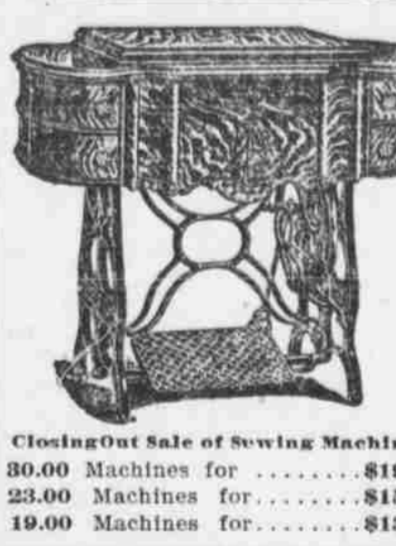
- PART OF OUR BIG LIST FOR SATURDAY.
LEAF LARD. Strictly fresh No. 1 Leaf Lard, 1 1/2 pounds for \$1
Pork Shoulder 7c Roast 25c Spare Ribs, 4 lbs. for 25c Good Steer Rib Roast, rolled, all bones out, 10c No. 1 Rib Boiling Beef, 10 lbs. for 25c Veal Shoulder Roast, 4 lbs. for 25c Veal Stew, 6 lbs. for 25c Mutton Shoulder Roast, 4 lbs. for 25c Mutton Stew, 6 lbs. for 25c
HAMS! HAMS! Large shipment Morrell's Ottumwa, Iowa, choice regular Hams, extra selected—average weight, 10 lbs., at 13c And thirty green trading stamps with each ham.
Morton-Gregson Co., Nebraska City, choice Otoe brand hams at 12c And thirty green trading stamps with each ham.

ART VALUES

EXTRAORDINARY 100 Beautiful Heads by C. Allen Gilbert in Mission Frames, something new and decidedly artistic—a \$1.50 value—Saturday for 89c Come early and get a good selection. Sold exclusively by us. Excellent Pyrography Sales 6c Glove and Kerchief Boxes 29c 30c Frames, oval and squares 19c 1/2 Japanese Nut 79c Bowls 85c 1/2 Christy Panels 67c 1/2 Jandierie Stands 67c New Quilt & Bag with paint brushes, etc. and instruction book 5.00 Bennett's Ostrich 1.69 New Pyrography Catalogue just out. Sent for one.

A Crockery Riot FOR SATURDAY

Wedding Presents in Profusion. Beautiful New China, Electrolites, Gas Forbids, etc. DEPARTMENT STORE PRICES ON EVERY PIECE. GLAD TO HAVE YOU SEE OUR LINE. A FEW SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY. Pretty little individual cut glass Celery of Salt Dish, Saturday, each 10c Handsomely Cut Glass Berry or Fruit Bowl, large size, regular \$3.48 value, Saturday, each 3.48 SEE THAT JAPANESE CHINA WINDOW—MANY NEW PIECES SHOWN. DECORATIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. A beautiful Cream Jug, regular \$1.00 kind, for, each 29c The Toothpick Holder, neat and pretty, each for 19c



Closing Out Sale of Sewing Machines 30.00 Machines for \$19.75 23.00 Machines for \$15.75 19.00 Machines for \$13.75

FURNITURE SECTION

Carload new Iron Beds from \$1.50, \$1.75 and up. Springs from \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.75 and up. Mattresses, \$2.00 and up. Best Felt Mattresses, \$9.75 and \$12.75. CARPETS 4-4 Oil Cloth Squares, regular 45c grade, each, 29c at 1.20 8-4 Oil Cloth Squares, regular \$1.55 grade, each 1.20 The very best half wool Ingrain Carpet regular 55c grade, yd. 45c 9-12 Axminster Rugs, worth \$25 each, at 19.98

CLOTHING SECTION

A MONEY SAVING OPPORTUNITY

BUY NOW THIS SALE OUR AD PRICE CUT. "LION BRAND" SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$20 Suits and Overcoats 9.95 \$30 Suits and Overcoats 14.98 ALL THE LATE STYLES AND GOODS.

- Fleeced Lined Underwear, worth 50c...39c and Twenty Green Trading Stamps. Wool Underwear, worth \$1 and 1.25...75c GLOVES—Heavy or Dress...\$3 to 50c Buy our \$1 Kid or Mocha for Glove Satisfaction MERCERIZED AND WOOL...50c SCOTCH GLOVES...39c UNION SUITS, a suit...\$1.00 to \$5.00 Cotton, Wool and Silk. TATE \$3.50 value...\$3.00 STETSON \$5 value...\$4.50 STETSON \$4 value...\$3.00 BENNETT'S \$3 value...\$2.50 BENNETT'S \$2.50 value...\$2.00

SCALE AND MEASURE TESTS

Machinery Employed by the Government to Insure Accuracy. EQUIPMENT OF BUREAU OF STANDARDS. Quarter of a Million Dollars Invested in a Plant Where Experts Operate—Importance of the Duties Performed. Short weights and scant measures were once in common use, and many of the complaints by purchasers that they never secured their full money's worth was just. Trades people were not at fault, however; they doubtless found the same trouble in their dealings with the wholesalers, who in turn may have questioned their sources of supply. It was not that people in business were dishonest, but that the whole scheme of measurements was disordered. No uniformity existed; no local standards for comparison were available and every maker of scales, gallon measures, bushel baskets or yardsticks relied on the accepted terms of the market as his guides. Slight errors in reproduction scattered the faulty service until the complications seemed unending. The manufacturers first appreciated the difficulties. With them it was a lack of accurate standards, accurately computed and established. European scientists had fixed standards which were available for comparison, and the more enterprising of our large manufacturers made practical use of the opportunity for securing accurate patterns. But the delays and expenses incident to sending instruments and patterns overseas were, however, considerable and annoying, and many manufacturers failed to go to the bother. In response to the economic demand for an improvement of these conditions in our commercial field, the office of weights and measures in Washington was some years ago equipped to do a part of the work required in the verification of length, mass and volume, but it was still necessary to send electrical standards, thermometers and many other pieces of apparatus to Europe when results of highest accuracy were desired. This necessity was damaging to the self-esteem of our scientists and manufacturers of technical apparatus, and congress was urged to make provision for giving the standards established. Accordingly, four years ago the National Bureau of Standards was established. Its field of activity has steadily widened until the variety of services now performed by it is a source of surprising interest. The relative purity of the sugar in one's coffee, the weights on a scale at one's

neighboring coal yard, the measures of feet in the front yard, the reckonings of the register of electricity meter, and the angle of the thermometer which the physician slips under one's tongue, all have their accuracy determined at this comparatively new bureau. What the standards should be is not fixed here; these were decreed long ago by European scientists who, with a genuine appreciation of things practical, reduced the heterogeneous units of that continent to a trustworthy scale. The metric system was the result, and, although many countries have peculiar forms and names for different fixed quantities, all are computed by metric measurements when accuracy is to be determined. When the metric system was legalized in the United States in 1866 the metre was declared equivalent to 39.37 inches and the kilogram to 2.204 pounds. Seventeen countries united in 1875 in forming the international bureau of standards, and in 1883 copies of its originals were sent to this country. These are now at the bureau here, and the accuracy is maintained by returning the copies from time to time for correction. Weights and scales are made by the thousand in large factories, and although ever so many are compared with the standards at the national bureau, their working models may, manufacturer spurred by competition, wish to claim the most accurate scales in the market. He sends the model, or his scale bars, and the weights, representing various amounts, to the national bureau, where careful comparisons are made. He is advised of any correction needed and, of course, profits by the information. The process is the same with the manufacturers of delicate balances used by chemists, and the long steel tapes employed by surveyors. Such accuracy has been attained in the manufacture of these that tests at the bureau of standards show a variation often of scarcely 1/100th of an inch in 100 feet. Testing Food Articles. The testing of sugar and other articles of food is usually done for the information of the government, but any manufacturer or wholesaler whose claims warranted serious consideration, would be accommodated for a small fee. The government collects its duties on sugar approximately \$50,000,000 a year, all the rates being determined by the relative percentage of purity. Often the importer claims different results from tests by his chemist than were found by the chemist at the customhouse, and it is necessary to determine which is right. Accordingly duplicate samples are taken in every instance, one analyzed at the port and the other at the Bureau of Standards. Clinical thermometers require much attention. The manufacturer appreciating the importance of extreme accuracy in these instruments asks for a frequent test and endeavors to put them on the market correctly graduated. After the thermometers have aged, however, variations between the actual indications of the mercury and the scale beside it frequently arise, and the in-

struments must be returned to the bureau for correction. Thousands of these are received each year for this verification. Large hospitals send many annually and bureau officials hope this interest will increase throughout the country. Thermometers used for scientific purposes, as well as those commonly used in registering the rise and fall of every-day temperature, are also verified at the bureau. Testing the accuracy of gas, electricity and water meters is a line of the bureau's work that is being developed rapidly. Much of this has been done for Washington concerns, but calls for this service are coming more frequently from other parts of the country as the information that this is done here spreads. Electric lighting and power companies, doing business in such general, well-known terms as ohms, amperes, volts and watts, have the public at their mercy, and it is in dealing with these that even more suspicion is aroused among the unfamiliar than with the proverbially maligned gasman. Measures of Electricity. Electric companies commonly sell the current by the kilowatt, which is equivalent to 1,000 watt-hours. The watt is a unit of the units, or standards, adopted arbitrarily to designate a portion of electricity, but as the commodity is measured as a current, the element of time must be taken into consideration, too, and the watt-hour indicates the time included in the passing of a watt of electricity, and does not mean an hour of time is consumed. In fact, it requires from eighteen to twenty hours for a kilowatt, or 1,000-watt-hours, of electricity to pass through the ordinary incandescent lamp. The cost of this is usually about 30 cents, so that the customer who makes note of the number of hours his lights burn can figure approximately whether his meter is correct. Most states now require accuracy of meters for measuring both gas and electricity, and the coming of the inspector at an unexpected time tends to keep companies attentive to the quality of their service. Other practical work of the bureau of standards appears in the testing of cement, steel, and other building materials to determine if they are up to the requirements of specifications. This is most important where large contracts are concerned, and it is often to the advantage of the manufacturer or builder to have the verdict of the examiners here. The building materials used in the new offices for the senator and house of representatives all pass the scrutiny of the bureau, which determines their availability under the specifications. The vast amount of steel manufactured into beams, girders and rails is all expected to conform to certain standards established as the best for the purposes the product is intended. Their maintenance is highly important in safeguarding life and property. The bureau's fine equipment is now valued at approximately \$250,000, and not excepting the excellent laboratories of our great

universities, is the best in this country. Another building is nearing completion in which will be installed apparatus for making liquid air and liquid and solid hydrogen, which was on exhibition at St. Louis last year. The apparatus was built in London on the general plan of that now in the Royal Institute, but with considerable improvements. It was used to illustrate lectures and bought by our government at the close of the fair. No other plant like it can be found in this country, and no other so large outside of London. In perfecting the work of verification and investigation at the bureau it is found constantly necessary to improve the instruments in use; discoveries open new fields for research and demand new apparatus, as the liquid air and hydrogen plant illustrates. Liquid hydrogen is colder than liquid air, by 108 degrees Fahrenheit. Air will condense and freeze on the outside of a goblet of it. The temperature of solid hydrogen is about 29 degrees Fahrenheit above the absolute zero, which should be remembered, is 460 degrees below the zero of our Fahrenheit thermometers.—Boston Transcript. SWEDES FLOCK TO THE WEST Large Numbers Colonize in Nebraska and Raise Sugar Beets by Irrigation. Large numbers of Swedish people have been locating in western Nebraska along the main line of the Union Pacific railroad in the Platte valley. These lands are largely under irrigation and farmers there have been wonderfully successful the last few years in raising sugar beets. It is said Swedish people seem to do better raising sugar beets than almost any other class of people in the country. "That the Swedes believe in irrigation and also in beet raising is shown by the way in which they have been buying lands in the Platte valley during the last year," said William Livingstone, a beet man from the west. A few days ago one agency alone took twenty-five Swedes from eastern Nebraska and western Iowa in a special car to North Platte and a large number of them bought lands in the Swedish colony at Hershby, Neb. The Swedish people are among the best people for intensive farming, and there is no doubt an irrigated country needs intensive farming. Irrigated land at Greeley and Fort Collins, Colo., where they are raising sugar beets, sells at from \$90 to \$250 per acre and rent as high as \$18 to \$15 per annum. The best irrigated land in western Nebraska will soon bring as much, the climate and soil being very similar. The fact that the Swedish people have discovered this is a pretty good evidence of the fertility of the soil and of the opportunities there for home seekers.

NO FIGHT TO OUST ZIMMAN

Connell Says Council President is Good and May Hold Seat. PRESENCE AT MEETING SAVING GRACE. Had He Not Shown Up at Adjourned Session Connell Says Fight Would Be Made on Him. According to Attorney W. J. Connell there is little chance that the threatened proceedings to oust H. B. Zimman as president of the city council will be undertaken. "The fact that Zimman attended the adjourned meeting Wednesday morning was all that saved him," said Connell. "When he came in the strongest grounds for attempting to declare the presidency vacant because the incumbent failed, neglected and refused to perform his duties were destroyed. I had prepared a resolution reciting the reasons and arranging for the choice of a new president, which would have been introduced and he not come in or had he succeeded in leaving during the meeting without permission from the council. "As a matter of fact the gas contract ordinance is properly passed and is good and valid. I do not fear the success of any suits attempting to invalidate it. It is not material to the lighting contract when the mayor goes south for the benefit of his health. The deal is closed. Right to Call Police. "As to the right of the council majority to invoke the aid of the police in compelling members to remain so as not to break a quorum and prevent the transaction of business, it is sanctioned by the rules of the body, by law and by precedent. The same methods were used in the first congress by Tom Reed to prevent the democrats from tying up congress and preventing action on the tariff bill and other business. I was a member of that congress and supported Reed by word and vote. I believe, then, as I do now, that no new moves, or at least visible moves, were made in the gas fracas Friday. Simply Matter of Routine. General Manager Mohler and the party of Union Pacific officials which went to Salt Lake City last week to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Pacific, returned Friday morning. Mr. Mohler said the officials simply went over the standards, revising the maintenance and way plans, matters purely routine. He said the officers simply met at this time to become more conversant with

the affairs of the road, as it was far more satisfactory than writing. ANGELS TO BE WHISKERLESS Peace Restored Between Sculptor Borglum and the Clergy of Belmont Chapel. The storm of ecclesiastical criticism which has raged for nearly a week about the devoted head of J. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor of angels in the Belmont Memorial Chapel at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, is subsiding. Only the echoes of the conflict between the artist's loyalty to his artistic ideals and the dominion's adherence to their interpretation of Biblical text descriptions of angels are to be heard by the public. Negotiations are being carried on in secret. It was authoritatively stated yesterday, however, that only two of Mr. Borglum's angels have been referred back to him for masculinizing revision. They are the heroic figures of the Angel of the Annunciation and the Angel of Resurrection. The artist sought, say those of his critics who are not adherents to the clerical ideal, regarding distinctly male angels, to eliminate the characteristic of sex altogether from his models. In this effect he made the faces of great sweetness and innocence of expression—but these faces, with the long robes flowing down to the feet, made the angels seem feminine to the clerical men who saw them. From some source or other came a horrid rumor that Mr. Borglum intended to put whiskers on the faces of the angels, so that there could be no question hereafter as to their sex. The report was taken seriously in some quarters. Mr. Borglum was not inclined to discuss angels yesterday; he declined to discuss the Angel of the Annunciation and the Angel of Resurrection, but he thought it extremely unlikely that an angel sought to be portrayed with whiskers; that angels were rather postulated idealizations than material beings and that the whole church was rather skeptical as to their material existence—wherefore he thought that overmuch discussion of them was not only inconclusive, but that it tended toward unbecoming levity and waste of time. As though there had not been trouble enough in the Protestant Episcopal communion over the matter, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who has spent much time in the study of other beings less lovely than angels, said yesterday: "With many broad and important ques-

tions in religion and humanity to be discussed, it is beneath the attention of the clergy and press to waste their time over the sex of the angels. The Rev. Dr. Peters took occasion to deny the other night that he had ever said to Sculptor Borglum that "if any woman had been around posing as the Angel Gabriel she was an impostor." Dr. Peters, however, clings to the belief that Gabriel was a male angel—and that the models, now subject to revision, were a bit "too mobile" in their pose. And Mr. Borglum, having silently watched the clerical art critics make themselves up from their first spasms of frenzy against unapproved to two models, has already settled down to work and is waiting for the next epidemic of ecclesiastical correction.—New York Sun. WITTE LOVED THE LITTLE LASS Jolly Days of the Big Russian Envoy and a Four-Year-Old on Shipboard. News has just reached Brooklyn that M. Witte, the Russian peace envoy, whose triumph at Portsmouth did much to restore the czar's prestige, lost his heart on the trip across the Atlantic to a very fair little daughter of Brooklyn. M. Witte sailed some weeks ago on the Kaiser Wilhelm III. Among his fellow passengers were Carl Bawo of 214 Eighth avenue, the youngest of this family was Miss Anetta Bawo, a pretty brown-eyed girl of four summers, and it was with Miss Anetta that the big Russian diplomat fell in love. He began to pay attention to the wee Brooklynite immediately after the ship left the Narrows, and one of the sights that amused the passengers was the big bearded representative of the czar and the tiny maiden from Brooklyn romping up and down the deck. The delights of the smoking room had no charm for M. Witte while Miss Anetta was out of her berth. Mr. Bawo, who is a wealthy brick-brain importer and manufacturer, and is combining with a business trip through Europe the business of inspecting his factories in Germany, stopped at Bremen and there M. Witte parted with his little American sweetheart. His parting gift was a very pretty jeweled bonnet box, which the little lady will regard as quite a treasure when she grows up. Meanwhile she is quite inconceivable over the loss of her big playmate.—New York World. Disfigured. If disfigured by pimples, sores, sores, BUCKLER'S ARCADE will heal you up without a scar—25c guaranteed. For sale by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.