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LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!

If you wish your Tailor Made Suit admired by your many friends, as well as to be thoroughly pleased with it yourself, go to **BERGER'S** (who are authorities) and let them help you select some exclusive style and color that is becoming to you.

We have the largest line of \$25.00 Tailor Made Suits in the city.

We are selling **FURS** at greatly reduced prices.

ALTERATION HELP WANTED.
S. FREDRICK BERGER & CO.
1517 FARNAM STREET.
CLOAKS, SUITS, FURS, SKIRTS AND WAISTS.

Go Somewhere
Round Trip Rates From Omaha

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Rate. Includes St. Louis (\$18.50), Chicago (\$20.00), Salt Lake City and Ogden (\$30.50), Glenwood Springs, Colo. (\$29.50), Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo (\$17.50), Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Oct. 13 to 16, inclusive (\$18.15), Worland, Wyo., (Shoshone Reservation) (\$32.85), Sheridan, Wyo. (\$26.40), Deadwood and Lead, S. D. (\$18.75), Hot Springs, S. D. (\$16.40), Richmond, Va., Sept. 29-30, Oct. 1 (\$33.75), Kansas City, Sept. 30 to Oct. 6 (\$ 6.30), Kansas City, Oct. 5 to 13 (\$ 7.75), Kansas City, Oct. 15 to 20 (\$ 7.75), Dallas, Texas, Oct. 6-7 (\$21.20), Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10-11-12 (\$26.75), Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 14-15-16 (\$28.00), Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 15-16-17-18 (\$19.60), Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 8-9 (\$32.10)

One-Way Colonist Rates Daily.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Rate. Includes Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, etc. (\$25.00), San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc. (\$25.00), Spokane and Eastern Washington (\$22.50), Butte, Helena, Salt Lake, etc. (\$20.00)

Better call or write and let me plan your trip for you. I can give you all the latest information and free descriptive literature.

Burlington Route
J. B. REYNOLDS, C. P. A.,
1502 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

A Good Reputation Counts
People use Salubrin because it has a good reputation. As a cure for catarrh, colds, coughs, etc., it has no equal. Contains no injurious drugs. Sold at—
SCHAEFER'S CUT PRICE DRUG STORE
Cor. 16th and Chicago, OMAHA, 24th and W. 30, OMAHA; Cor. 23 Ave. and Main St. O. BLUFFS. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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There is no need for anyone to be "out of work" for a single day in Omaha. By using a
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HOW TO DETECT IMPURE FOOD

Test Which Can Be Made by the Average Housekeeper.

BEAUTIFUL LABELS LIABLE TO DECEIVE

Rules for the Discovery of Adulterants in Jams, Canned Goods or Baking Powder—Preservatives in Milk.

Tales of adulterated food have become so comprehensive that it seems as if the person with a healthy appetite has only one refuge—He can shut his eyes and say his prayers and eat and take his chances. At this stage the publication of some simple tests for detecting food adulteration comes as a beacon of promise. Appropriately enough, it is "What to Eat" which offers these tests to a trembling but hungry public.

In the first place, a pure food always bears the name of the manufacturer and his place of business. The adulterated article often bears no name or address, or else hides behind a fictitious name or a false title. For instance, "Choice Superior Creamery Butter"—without the maker's name, too! will prove in nearly every instance to be the renovated article or oleomargarine. The price of an article is another indication of its purity. Baking powder retelling at 25 cents a pound cannot be cream of tartar powder; nor can a pint of olive oil retelling for a quarter be the genuine article.

When milk is skimmed or watered it is of a thin bluish color. To cover this defect coloring is resorted to. If you are suspicious of your milk supply, let a sample of it stand in a clear glass, say twelve hours. Then carefully observe the watery and the creamy layer. If the lower layer is yellow, artificial coloring matter has been employed. Cream that is deficient in butter fat may also be detected. A little vinegar added to the heated cream or milk produces in the curd a distinct orange color if an aniline dye has been used to give the cream apparent richness. If caramel or annatto has been used the curd will have a brownish color. The curd of pure cream or milk should be nearly white.

To detect the use of a preservative keep the milk in a warm place for forty-eight hours. If the sample is still sweet at the end of this time the presence of a preservative is strongly indicated. Instead of cream, milk thickened by gelatin or corn starch is often used in ice cream. To detect the corn starch add to a little of the ice cream a few drops of tincture of iodine. A deep blue color is instantly developed if corn starch or flour is present. This test will also show the presence of corn starch in milk or cream.

Butter Adulterations.
To distinguish butter adulteration the following tests are readily carried out: A small portion of the butter (size of a hazelnut) is placed in a shallow tin, heated over a low flame (alcohol lamp, etc.) to the boiling point, stirring constantly with a toothpick or some similar article. Genuine butter boils quickly and produces an abundance of foam; renovated butter sputters like grease and water when heated, and produces but little foam; oleomargarine acts very much like renovated butter, boiling with considerable noise and producing practically no foam. The characteristic odor of tallow also becomes evident when the sample in question is oleomargarine.

A very simple test to determine the purity of cream of tartar is as follows: Pour boiling water over a little of the sample and stir. Pure cream of tartar dissolves completely, while lime, chalk and flour remain in suspension. When cold, the cream of tartar precipitates again in beautiful crystalline mass. A drop of tincture of iodine added to the cooled solution shows instantly by the blue color produced, the presence of flour or starchy material. Sugar, salt, baking powder, tartaric acid, etc., should dissolve completely in cold water. Sediment or insoluble materials denote impurities or adulteration, as, for example, a cheap grade of salt mixed with starch; an inferior sugar mixed with bluing, etc.

Impurities in Extracts.
Essence or extract of lemon is a solution of 5 per cent oil of lemon in alcohol. To dissolve the above amount of oil requires practically a pure alcohol, which really is the costly ingredient in an extract of lemon. The cheaper extracts contain only a small percentage of alcohol, but a large amount of water. In this mixture the oil will not dissolve, consequently these cheap extracts contain little or no oil, but merely a flavor of lemon. To determine the character of the extract: To a wineglassful of water add a teaspoonful of the extract in question and stir. Milkiness immediately results if the extract contains the proper proportion of oil, for oil and water will not mix; if perfectly clear solution results no oil or only traces are present, thus readily identifying an inferior and cheap extract. Extract of vanilla should be an extract of vanilla bean and contains the characteristic constituents of the bean, such as vanillin, resinous matter, oil, gum and natural color. It is to all of these principles combined that a true vanilla owes its characteristic sweet, delicate, fragrant odor and taste. The majority of extracts on the market are artificial preparations of artificially prepared vanillin and coumarin dissolved in a weak alcohol and properly colored with caramel or dyes, and do not cost one-tenth the price of the genuine extract. To determine the character of the extract, in a saucer place one or two tablespoonfuls of the extract and set the dish over boiling water in a tea kettle. Allow the extract to evaporate one-half, then add cold water to make up to the original volume. By this treatment the alcohol has been driven off and we have nothing but a watery solution. In this watery solution the principles of a true vanilla are insoluble, rendering the residual liquid densely cloudy and a dirty brownish color. The artificial extract, containing none of the bean constituents, will be perfectly bright and clear. Another simple distinction is the addition of a little sugar of lead solution (note that this is poison) to the extract in question. The true vanilla extract immediately gives an abundant yellowish brown precipitation and a pale yellowish straw colored liquid. Upon an artificial extract the lead solution has little or no effect. Only a slight precipitation results and no, or but little, discoloration takes place. **Vinegar Tests.** Vinegar is derived from cider, wine and malt and, according to its source, contains more or less of the substances present in the original material. For example, cider vinegar contains certain apple constituents; the malt constituents of the grain. By evaporating a vinegar over boiling water a residue is obtained which readily imparts to the senses of smell and taste the characteristics of true cider or malt. The ordinary vinegars as found on our market, commanding only one-quarter or one-sixth the price of the former article, is a distilled product, artificially colored, and contains generally artificial flavoring. When this kind of vinegar is evaporated over boiling water the residue is very small, hard and brownish, and practically

odorless. The residue from the elder or malt vinegar usually contains numerous air bubbles and is soft or semi-solid in consistency. Coffee is formerly adulterated extensively with chicory, but is very much less so at present date. Take a tumblerful of cold water and add the coffee grains or the ground coffee. Genuine coffee will float and impart a distinct color to the water for several minutes. Chicory, cereals and other adulterants will sink and settle to the bottom, leaving brown trails of color as they sink. Spices owe their value to constituents which, as a rule, are characteristically prominent to the odor and taste; hence the two above tests are valuable indicators of the quality of a particular spice. For example: If your cloves do not possess a strong clove odor and taste the sample has been exhausted and deprived of its valuable constituent—the clove oil. If your pepper does not possess the prominent pepper odor and taste the sample is an inferior article and probably mixed with some worthless adulteration. Borax, while not a food, is now used extensively as a household article and costs about 15 cents a pound. The cheap soda and bicarbonate of soda are sometimes mixed with the borax or entirely substituted for it. To detect adulteration add to the suspected sample, in a saucer, one or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Pure borax does not readily combine with bicarbonate of soda is present abundant effervescence or fazing immediately takes place. **Simple Test of Dyes.** The detection of aniline dyes is simple. It requires a little wool, vinegar and ammonia. Mix a portion of the sample to be tested with enough water to make a thin paste in an agate pan and put in a piece of woolen cloth a few inches square, or a little man's veiling, or some white wool. Whatever wool is used, it should have been wet thoroughly with boiling water. Boil the paste containing the wool for about ten minutes, stirring the mixture frequently with a small wooden stick. Remove the wool and wash it with hot or cold water. The wool will be brightly colored, if a dye has been used; a dull pinkish or pinkish color is imparted by the natural color of the fruit. This color may be further tested by boiling the wool in water to which a little household ammonia has been added. After boiling five minutes or more remove the wool and if aniline dye was present it is now held in solution by the water by the ammonia. The vegetable color is practically destroyed. To the ammonia solution now add enough vinegar (about a cupful) to give a distinct vinegar odor, and now add a new portion of wool. Boil again and the second portion will be dyed a brilliant color, if an aniline dye is present. The above test would apply to all food products artificially colored.

Preservatives are used in various articles of food, especially those which "spoil" or ferment, such as milk, cream, cider, grape juice, ketchup, etc. Suspicion of preservative may be inferred if the article of food is kept in a warm place for forty-eight to seventy-two hours without souring, fermenting or spoiling. A bright yellow color in canned peas, beans, etc., indicates the presence of copper or iron. A brilliant red color in ketchup, sauces, jams, jellies, fruit, canned tomatoes, usually indicates the presence of aniline dye. A bright yellow color in powdered or prepared mustard, extension, woodstock, etc., shows artificial coloring, generally aniline dye. Abnormally white canned corn and other foods indicates that bleaching agents have been used.

A peculiar sweetish taste in canned corn, peas, ketchup, grape juice, cider, jams, jellies or fruits is an indication of saccharine or coal tar sugar! A very prominent odor, readily distinguishable after a little experience, enables one to detect an artificial extract, especially strawberry, raspberry and pineapple.

GRAFT IN KANSAS CEMETERIES
Interesting Document Fashioned by an Official Ordered to Investigate.

At the last session of the Kansas legislature the secretary of the State Horticultural society was authorized to investigate the matter of cemeteries and the alleged grafts in their management. The report of this official has been made public, and it is indeed an interesting document. The opinion expressed in the report is that the larger cemeteries are "mostly grafts," and that exorbitant charges are made for interment.

It is shown that in the case of most cemeteries cheap lands are purchased, some beautifying is done, and then the land is cut up into lots that are sold at the highest prices the public will stand. It is pointed out that people usually buy cemetery lots at a time when their dead are awaiting burial, and when they will "not quibble or dicker, and the cemetery people profit by it." And that this profit is enormous is demonstrated by figures based upon the rates made by Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

The Kansas investigator refers to the law of that state, which allows each township to own and plat a cemetery, the lots to be not less than 7x4 feet, and that such

INTERESTING FACTS

For Nearly Every Man, Woman or Child.
A short time ago we published an article recommending to our readers the new discovery for the cure of Dyspepsia called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and the claim then made regarding the wonderful curative properties of the remedy have been abundantly sustained by the facts. People who were cautious about trying new remedies advertised in the newspapers and we finally induced a gentleman who has also had the same benefits. From Jacob Anthony, Portmurray, New Jersey: I have taken Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with the best results. I had dyspepsia for six years and had taken a great deal of medicine, but the Tablets seemed to take right a hold, and I feel good. I am a farmer and lime burner, and I heartily recommend to every one who has any trouble with his stomach to use these Tablets.

From Mrs. M. K. West, Preston, Minn.: I have received surprisingly good effects from using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I gave one-half of my last box to a friend who also suffered from indigestion, and she had the same good results. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a certain cure for all forms of indigestion. They are not claimed to be a cure-all, but are prepared for stomach troubles only, and physicians and druggists everywhere recommend them to persons suffering from nervous Dyspepsia, sour or flat stomach, heartburn, bloating or wind on stomach and similar disorders.

Nebraska Clothing Co.
FARNAM

Advance Sale of Tailor-Made Suits

Tomorrow the curtain rises upon the brilliant autumn pageant and continuing all week we institute the first of a series of sales at special prices of swagger new fall suits.



The "Nebraska Special" Women's Suits at \$15.00. We have made a special effort to show the best lines of tailor made suits in Omaha at this price. The styles include the latest "Prince Chap," e-ton blouse, three-quarter and hip length fitted coats, in chevrons and the newest colorings, in novelty mixtures, checks and plaids, all with the new plaited skirts—no better suits sold anywhere for less than \$20.00. The Nebraska Special 15.00

The "Nebraska Special" Women's Suits at \$25.00. Realizing the great demand for cleverly tailored suits at this price, we determined, as always, to maintain our acknowledged supremacy by offering something above the usual. These exquisite suits are in the new fitted blouse, military, and the short medium or long fitted or half fitted models; in fancy mixtures, novelty worsteds and the finest broadcloths, in all shades. The skirts are in the new cluster side plaited effects and gored circular Models handsome man-tailored effects. It will pay you to see these most unusual values before purchasing your suit. The Nebraska Special Price 25.00

Women's Smart Autumn Coats

Women's New Fall Coats at \$10.00. These coats are all wonderful values, bought to sell as leaders at this price. Come in fine shadow plaids, novelty mixtures and black kerseys—all made in long loose effects—costing at any \$15.00. Sale price 10.00
Women's 50-Inch Long Coats at \$14.75. In beautiful new mixtures, kerseys and broadcloths, color and style, with initial velvet bands, some body lined, others satin lined all through. Special value at 14.75.
Women's New Broadcloth Coats at \$22.50. Made of the finest quality of light weight broadcloth, in all shades, braided in boiero effects, trimmed collar and cuffs, lined throughout with extra quality black satin. Our price 22.50



Ladies' Fall and Winter Shoes
Our line of \$3.00 shoes for ladies are the best values shown in Omaha. We have made a special effort to give the best wearing shoe, combined with style and comfort. The shoes are constructed on foot-form lasts, and retain their shape and wear made in all different leathers, in lace, blucher and button styles, military, Cuban and medium heels—Shoes that others sell at \$4 and \$5.00. \$1.80, OUR SPECIAL PRICE 1.80

a lot must sell for \$1. "If we take an acre of ground," says the report, "containing 4,500 square feet, and allow one-half of it for roads and paths, we have left 2,250 square feet; divide this into lots containing ninety-eight square feet, and we have 22 lots, which, at \$1 each, bring \$22." But none of the larger cemeteries sells lots so cheaply. One such lot, 7x4 feet, will hold six adult graves, and in Brooklyn each such lot brings \$50, or \$125.00 for half an acre. The Topeka cemetery, according to the report, charges \$100 for a good lot 10x20 feet. A half acre will make 109 such lots, which brings the income from half an acre of land to \$10,900.

DODGING WATERSPOUT AT SEA
A Thrilling Hour for Passengers and Officers of an Ocean Liner.

The maritime game of hare and hounds, when played by a big steamship and a waterspout, is quite exciting, as every one of the 1,000 passengers of the Italian liner Lombardia, which docked in New York September 2, is willing to testify. Indeed, they attribute the escape of the Lombardia from destruction by the pursuing waterspout, which showed up in its wake on Tuesday, to the skillful work of Captain Oregno, who ordered every passenger below deck on the bridge directed a series of well-calculated manœuvres which kept the vessel out of harm's way.

Up to its meeting with the waterspout the steamship's passage across the Atlantic from the Mediterranean had been as calm and uneventful as the most timid passenger could wish. On Tuesday the 105 cabin passengers and the 90 steerage passengers finished their luncheons without an inkling that there was danger ahead. The skies were still clear, the sun still bright, and the sea still smooth. Nearly everybody was on deck, the ship's second officer was on the bridge, and the members of the crew who were not actively on duty were taking things easy.

Before 2 o'clock, without the slightest warning, a change came. The gentle breeze which had been blowing rose almost to hurricane, although the sun was shining as brightly as ever and there was not the hint of a cloud in the sky. Although there were none of the usual earmarks of a storm ahead, the second officer was a bit puzzled by the contradictory conditions presented and sent for Captain Oregno, who bears the title of cavalier, earned by his achievements at sea. The captain immediately recognized the fact that something out of the ordinary was about to happen. The wind grew stronger and stronger and the waves rose high. One after another of the passengers succumbed to sea sickness, and the decks were half deserted, when those who were braving things out saw a vast, black column of water spout up, apparently from the surface of the ocean, about half a mile ahead and a little off the port bow, and then connect with the sky. After whirling about for a moment or so, as if to get its bearings, it headed straight for the Lombardia, coming at frightful speed. The passengers who were still on deck were thrown into a panic. Captain Oregno ordered everybody below, shouting his commands from the bridge and sending members of the crew to see that they were obeyed. The first officer had joined the captain and the second officer was still at his post. Then ensued a series of manœuvres al-

most without precedent. This way and that, obedient to the will of the captain, the Lombardia dodged. Sometimes it was full speed ahead. Again the vessel slowed down, and still again it was full speed astern. Ever the waterspout menaced, threatening now from one side and now from another. It was of unusual size and was guided by no law of progress, but moved in unexpected directions, keeping the steamship's commander guessing.

LAUNDRY WORK FOR RAILROAD
One Company Inaugurates the Business of Washing Its Own Linen.

In a few days the Illinois Central railroad will put in operation at Fourteenth street, Chicago, a modern laundry, in which will be washed all the linen used on the 475 miles of this system. Up to this time only part of the linen has been done in Chicago. The rest has been washed at terminals and considerable has been sent to private laundries. When the new plant is opened washing for the entire system, from Chicago to New Orleans, St. Louis, Omaha and St. Paul, will be done in Chicago, one of the few railroads in the country to be so equipped. The new laundry will cost, with machinery, about \$500. Nearly everything will be done by machinery and these will be "manned" by twenty-five girls.

Some idea of the work that will be put up to the new laundry may be had by the following figures, showing the number of pieces of linen soiled and washed on the Illinois Central system every month: Napkins 50,000, Table cloths 20,000, Aprons 20,000, Jackets 6,000, Towels 50,000, Cooks' caps, table felts, sheet slips and miscellaneous 2,000. This covers the laundry for thirty-two standard dining, cafe, buffet and cafe-library cars, eleven officers' working cars, one pay car and five eating stations—Chicago, Champaign, Decatur, Louisville and Memphis.

It is a rule on this railroad to keep everything clean, and as an illustration of this rule on the run of a single dining car between Chicago and New Orleans there are soiled 600 napkins, 220 table cloths and 100 small doilies, to say nothing of waiters' and cooks' caps, aprons and coats.

The expense of maintaining first-class linen in dining cars and at eating stations is immense. When a hole appears in a table cloth or napkin it is never patched, but is thrown away. This means that the Illinois Central Railroad company buys \$8,000 worth of new linen every year.

Announcing the Opening of
Courtney & Co.
Omaha's Modern Downtown Grocery
In their new building
N. E. Cor. 17th and Douglas Sts.
Monday, Oct. 1st
Come Prepared to See the Finest
Grocery, Meat Market and Bakery
in the Entire United States
Omaha's Retail Center for Pure Foods and Table Delicacies
Entrance on 17th and Douglas Sts., or through tunnel from First Floor Brandeis' New Building
Courtney & Co.