

# CHRONIC SORES

## EXTERNAL EVIDENCE OF INTERNAL POISON

Whenever a sore or ulcer refuses to heal, it is a sure sign of a diseased condition of the blood. The sore itself is simply an outside evidence of some internal poison, and the only way to cure it is to remove the deep underlying cause. Sores and Ulcers originate usually from a retention in the system of bodily waste matters and impurities. These should pass off through the natural avenues of waste, but because of a sluggish condition of the different members they are retained in the system to be taken up by the blood. This vital fluid soon becomes unhealthy or diseased, and the skin gives way in some weak place and a Sore or Ulcer is formed. The constant drainage of impurities through a sore causes it to fester, grow red and inflamed and eat deeper into the surrounding flesh, and often there is severe pain and some discharge. S. S. S. is the remedy for Sores and Ulcers.

# S.S.S.

## PURELY VEGETABLE

It is nature's blood purifier, made entirely of vegetable matter, known to be specific for all blood diseases and disorders. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, and removes the poison and impure matter, so that there is no longer fed with impurities, but is nourished and cleansed with a stream of healthy, rich blood. Then the place begins to heal, new flesh is formed, the inflammation subsides, and when S. S. S. has thoroughly cleansed the circulation the place heals permanently. Special book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice desired will be sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

### NINE MEN NOW IN THE BOX

Two More Jurors Secured for the Thaw Jury at Yesterday's Hearing.

### PROBABLE PLANS OF THE DEFENSE

Statement from Pittsburgh That Experts on Insanity Will Testify That Thaw Was Not Responsible for Act.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The jury to try Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White is nearly completed. When court adjourned this evening there were nine men in the jury box, one having been added during the morning session and one just before adjournment at 5 o'clock. It is expected that the taking of testimony will begin Wednesday afternoon.

Fifty talesmen were examined today and so rapidly were the remaining members of the special panel disposed of at the morning session that at noon recess orders were hurried from the court for the summoning of an additional 100, who are to report before Justice Fitzgerald tomorrow morning. This will make a total of 300 men for the jury, of whom the original panel there remained tonight only thirty-five and it is not considered that this number will be sufficient out of which to select the three jurors necessary to make the necessary twelve.

Of the fifty men examined today forty-three were examined on Hannon's certificate or on the ground that they had formed opinions which were too strong to be shaken by the testimony, or for various other reasons sufficient to incapacitate a man for service in capital cases. Five talesmen were challenged peremptorily, the leading in the exercise of this privilege with three challenges.

Identity of New Jurors.—The two men of the fifty who proved acceptable to both sides were Charles D. Newton, a retired railroad official, who is perhaps 65 years old, and Louis Haas, the New York representative of a Philadelphia wholesale grocery concern, who is about 29 years old. In accepting the latter Mr. Jerome dwelt for some time on the question of reasonable doubt, questioning the talesman searching as to his ideas of the difference between a reasonable doubt and a possible doubt. Mr. Haas seemed to incline to the idea that a conviction for murder in the first degree should be voted only when such doubt as one might feel in regard to some vital issue in his own life had been removed by the evidence. This seemed to satisfy the district attorney.

District Attorney Jerome continued today to his examinations of the talesmen on the belief that Thaw's lawyers may offer two defenses, one emotional insanity at the time of the shooting and the other "the unwritten law."

All of the defendant's family were in court today. Mrs. Harry Thaw and her companion, Miss May McKenzie, were the first to arrive. Then came Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the prisoner, accompanied by her two daughters, the countess of Yarmouth and Mrs. George Lander Carnegie also were present. The family sat closely grouped in two rows of chairs just back of the prisoner. As usual, they seldom spoke to one another. Thaw seemed delighted when he saw all of his family in court, and appeared to be in high spirits throughout the day.

Defense May Plead Insanity.—PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—Detective Bigger O'Mara, formerly superintendent of police, who was engaged by Harry K. Thaw immediately following the murder of Stanford White, will leave this city tomorrow to attend the Thaw trial. O'Mara refuses to discuss the purpose of his trip or to confirm the report that he will take with him eight witnesses of importance to the defense.

Persistent rumors are rife that Dr. C. C. Wiley and Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Western Hospital for the insane at Dixon, Pa., a suburb of this city, will leave for New York this week, where both of them will be called as expert witnesses to prove that Harry K. Thaw was not responsible for his act in shooting White.

Dr. Wiley when seen today would not discuss the matter.

South Omaha Wins at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Hastings high school went down to defeat tonight in a basketball game with the five from the South Omaha High school.

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Fine aroma, easily handled, (in this shape) gives a long, cool, delicious smoke.

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### BEVERIDGE TALKS IN SENATE

Indiana Man Speaks Four Hours in Support of Child Labor Bill.

### POWER OF CONGRESS IS QUESTIONED

His Statement That It Has Absolute Right to Control Interstate Commerce Provokes Many Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Beveridge occupied the attention of the senate during the day with a continuation of his argument in behalf of the child labor bill. He had only reached the legal and constitutional phases of the question after speaking for more than four hours, and arrangements were made whereby he will conclude tomorrow.

In taking the position that congress could exercise any restraint it saw fit on interstate commerce, Mr. Beveridge met a fusillade of questions by his colleagues and his progress in argument was slow, he maintained that the question of policy always would restrain any hurling regulations.

The senate adopted a resolution directing the Interstate Commerce commission to report as to the position in its employ held by C. S. Hanks, who recently stated before the Boston Chamber of Commerce that railroad rates could be reduced 15 per cent without impairing dividends. The resolutions also asked for facts which this statement was based. Both houses today adopted a joint resolution continuing the joint postal commission until its affairs can be wound up.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Army Officers in Montana Authorized to Sell Feed to Save Stock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Twenty bills relating to the district of Columbia were passed today in the house, this being "District day."

A joint resolution was passed granting permission to the secretary of war to sell during the next three months to citizens of Montana at actual cost to the United States of hay, straw and grain for domestic uses from the stock provided for the use of the garrison at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Representative Dixon, senator-elect from Montana, explained that there were 29,000 head of cattle in the vicinity of Assiniboine threatened with starvation by reason of the blizzard now raging and in dire need of hay, straw and grain.

Representative Murphy of Missouri introduced a bill today prohibiting railways from requiring employes to work more than eight hours in twenty-four, excepting in emergencies, when the time may be extended to twelve hours.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Hepburn introduced a bill today to prevent the sale of adulterated or misbranded seed.

### STANDARD OIL MONOPOLY

(Continued from First Page.)

The Galena company is rarely called upon to pay anything under the guaranty, and the price of oil in the company are extravagantly high. Oil of the same grade could be bought in the open market for about one-half the Galena company's prices.

### Plan of Assimilation.

The report severely arraigns the Standard's methods of competition, saying: "The Standard has repeatedly, after becoming the owner of a petroleum company, continued to operate it under the old name, carrying the identity of the old company to the public, and thus has been able to purchase or to kill off competitors by such companies reducing prices. The operation of such a policy is a direct and deliberate method of destroying competition. The standard habitually reduces the price of oil in a particular locality, while maintaining its prices at other places. When competition was destroyed it advanced or restored former prices. The Standard has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same wells. It has paid employes of independent oil companies for information, as to the business of those companies, and has secured the location of their oil wells, and the location of their competitors. It has followed every barrel of independent oil to destination, its agents are stationed at every oil well, and at every sacrifice, it has tampered with the oil inspectors in different states. The laws of several states, which concern the sale of oil are singularly defective, and this has been turned to profit by the Standard. The commission on this subject has been competitive methods of the Standard oil company is obtained from evidence taken under oath in this investigation. The Standard was given permission to explain or rebut facts. This evidence, if true, demonstrates the competitive methods of the company in the past have been unfair and disruptive. Its methods have been the destruction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued without much reference to decency or conscience, and it is significant that the larger independent refiners sell the greater part of their product in foreign countries. On independent testified that 75 per cent of his product went abroad and said that he could compete with the Standard in Germany, where its methods as followed in this country, would not be tolerated, but that he could not compete with it here.

### Remedies Suggested.

On the question of remedies the report says: "More than anything else the pipe line has contributed to the Standard oil monopoly, and its supremacy must continue until its rivals enjoy the same transportation facilities. The amended act, therefore, commerce makes the existing pipe lines common carriers subject to that act, and the power to prescribe just and reasonable rates, regulations and practices, after complaint and hearing, is conferred upon the commission. But the pipe line tariffs filed with the commission are alleged to be of no actual value, since the independent operators. The commission can only act upon these schedules after complaint has been made challenging such rates, and such regulations or practices. Some complaints are now pending. How far the amended act will prove of value in the case of such injustice as now exists in respect to the transportation of oil is stated below. Since in the past petroleum rates have not always been established to promote, but often to check traffic, and the tariff

### Piles

Cured Quickly and Painlessly—No Risk, No Danger.

### A Free Trial Package to Convince Sent by Mail to All Who Write

Common sense is just as necessary (even more so) in medicine as in business or in the affairs of every-day life. People are apt to know more than they used to. Not so long ago it was the fashion to make all sorts of claims for a medicine and wind up by asking the reader to go to a drug store and buy a bottle. People won't stand for that kind of thing now. They want proof—tangible proof. They want to try the remedy first, and if they find it to be what is claimed, they will be glad enough to go and buy it.



### CONVINCING ARGUMENT

That is why we say to every person suffering from piles or any form of rectal disease, send us your name and we will gladly send you a free trial package. For we know what the result will be. After using the trial you will hurry to your nearest druggist and get a box of Pyramid Pile Cure, now admitted by thousands to be one of the most wonderful remedies and cures for piles ever known.

Please excuse my delay in writing to you sooner in regard to what your Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I consider it one of the finest medicines in the world for piles. I suffered under misery for four months, when my wife begged me to send her a box. When it was half gone I knew it was better, and it didn't take my begging to get me to send for the second box. I think I am about well now, but if I feel any symptoms of a return I will order at once. I order it from the Pyramid Drug Co. to be sure of the cure. Tell all about this fine remedy for piles, and please let me know if there is anything in this letter you want to use, do so. I received your letter a few days ago. Yours for a remedy like Pyramid Pile Cure.

Honey Grove, Tex., R. R. 4, Box 28.

"P. S.—I used only two boxes and don't think I need any more. Piles of seven months' standing."

To get a free trial package send today to the Pyramid Drug Co., 64 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Michigan. It will come by return mail and the result will both delight and astonish you.

are more or less persecuted with discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil company, having been built up during the last years in that view, it may be that this discrimination will be eliminated by the process of competition against a specific rate or practice. Judging by the past, discrimination against independent producers more frequently than those now existing can be routed out by that method. As to the Standard Oil company, the company's approach to the monopoly of the Standard oil in that of oil. Under this conditions it is necessary to take action to prevent the establishment of wrongs and the prevention of others that the government shall fix in the interest of the public. This method has been adopted by the legislature of one state. It probably will be found necessary to disassociate in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities, the function of transportation from that of production and distribution. What other remedies are necessary to be prescribed can be better determined in the near future by the experience in administering the present law.

### PARDON FOR ARMY DESERTERS

Eighty-Four Men Released from Fort Leavenworth Prison by Order of Secretary Taft.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 28.—Eighty-four inmates of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, most of them men who had been punished for deserting from the army, were pardoned today on an order from the secretary of war.

This is the largest number of men ever freed from any military prison at any one time. The men had been sentenced to serve from one year up to the prison, and all had done one year. They were recommended for clemency by Lieutenant Colonel Young, commandant of the prison, because of good behavior.

There was not enough citizens' clothing in the prison for them, and several men remained in prison tonight and will remain for a few days until it can be supplied. The government has made no appropriation for giving the men transportation to their homes, as is done in the United States penitentiary, and they have been turned adrift without a cent in their pockets. The majority came to Leavenworth during the day and begged for food and shelter for the night. Some of them managed to get as far as Kansas City with money borrowed from soldiers at Fort Leavenworth.

The chiefs of police in Leavenworth, Atchison, Kansas City and St. Joseph were notified by Colonel Young to prevent them picking the men up as deserters from the army.

### Woman Barred to Death.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—Albert Houck found the body of his wife lying on a table of her room burned to a crisp when he returned home late last night. The police department and coroner are making a rigid investigation of the death, but so far have failed to reach a definite conclusion. The first theory of accidental death was abandoned when it was discovered that nothing was on the table when the woman was found. When the woman's husband arrived home the doors were all locked, all the lights in the house were out and he was compelled to climb through a cellar window.

### EDUCATES IN GRAIN GRADING

J. D. Shanahan, Government Expert, Demonstrates the Moisture Test.

### SAYS FEDERAL INSPECTION WILL COME

Department of Agriculture to Establish Laboratories, Probably One at Omaha, if the Money Can Be Secured.

J. D. Shanahan, a grain expert employed by the Department of Agriculture, was at the Omaha Grain exchange Monday afternoon demonstrating the moisture test for the grading of grain. The department is convinced that the grading of grain principally by the determination of the moisture content is the only method which will insure a standardization of grades in the various markets. It is sending Mr. Shanahan out on a mission of education, and he is demonstrating at the principal grain markets and at state experimental stations.

He tested samples from eight or ten cars of grain at the exchange yesterday. The method is to boil the corn in oil, under a heat of 190 degrees centigrade, and measure the percentage of water that comes from it. "It is the only scientific way of grading corn," said Mr. Shanahan. "Inspectors commonly grade their grain by feeling it to determine the moisture content, though, of course, other things enter into consideration. No man can tell how much water corn holds by feeling it. According to the dampness of the air and the temperature of his fingers, he may grade corn No. 3 one day which he pronounced No. 4 the day before. In making experiments in the Chicago market a short time ago I tested some corn which had been graded No. 4 and found it to be better corn than some which had been graded No. 2.

"The department will endeavor to get an appropriation to establish laboratories at all the large markets for just such work as I am doing. At present the law limits them to the seaboard, and we have but two, one at Baltimore and one at New Orleans. If the appropriation is secured one of these laboratories probably will be established at Omaha. The department would be primarily for the experimental purposes of the government, but I anticipate that as the grain markets became educated to our methods they would ask us to do their grading for them.

"Though it is not a part of my mission to preach the gospel of federal inspection of grain, I have no doubt a federal inspection law will be passed within two or three years. It is the best way to do away with the difference in grading of grains at various markets. I have found by my tests that some markets grade grain lower than others."

Mr. Shanahan says a test by his method will tell the grain dealer whether his corn is dry enough to go into southern climates with safety. This matter is of great importance to Omaha dealers, as the movement of grain from Omaha to the gulf ports is becoming greater each year.

### SOLDIERS ARE ON TRIAL

Lieutenant and Private Accused of Murder Face Civil Court at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—A murder trial the outcome of which will establish an important precedent in legal and military circles was called here today in the criminal branch of court. Lieutenant Ralph W. Drury and Private John Dowd of the Ninth United States Infantry were placed on trial charged with the murder of William Crowley, 18 years old, who, on September 10, 1906, was killed near the United States arsenal by Private Dowd, acting under instructions from Lieutenant Drury.

Crowley and a number of other boys are said to have been caught at the arsenal grounds, were pursued by soldiers and Crowley was shot after he had gotten a considerable distance outside the arsenal limits.

The question at issue is: Has a United States soldier the authority to kill a man outside of government property who is suspected of a crime within government property?

Ever since the killing of Crowley the case has been discussed by legal and military experts all over the country.

Many maintain that as the alleged crime of Crowley's was committed within government property the soldiers were justified in pursuing the man as they did.

Before he died, however, Crowley made a statement in which he denied he was inside the arsenal, but claimed instead that he was sitting on a doorstep, became frightened at the sight of the rushing soldiers and ran. He said he heard a command to halt, that he did halt, but was instantly shot.

For days following the shooting the civil and military authorities had frequent clashes. The police officials and coroner insisted that as the shooting occurred outside the government property the prisoner belonged to them. Lieutenant Drury took a different view of the matter, however, and the civil authorities dared not force their demands by entering the arsenal. The case was finally taken to the United States supreme court, where it was decided to turn the men over to the civil authorities and end the question for all time. Lieutenant Drury and Private Dowd surrendered and were later released in the sum of \$5,000 bail.

The prisoners are being defended by the government, and United States Attorney Dunkle is their counsel.

The commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Harry Gooding in the case. When court opened a large representation of civil and military attorneys were in attendance.

### ALLIS-CHALMERS CONVICTED

Chicago Manufacturers Fined \$4,000 for Violating the Contract Labor Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Allis-Chalmers company, manufacturers of mining machinery, was fined \$4,000 today by Judge Landis in the United States district court following the return by a jury of a verdict finding the company guilty of importing four iron moulders from Manchester, Eng., in violation of the alien contract labor law. Counsel for the company will appeal the case to the United States circuit court of appeals.

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