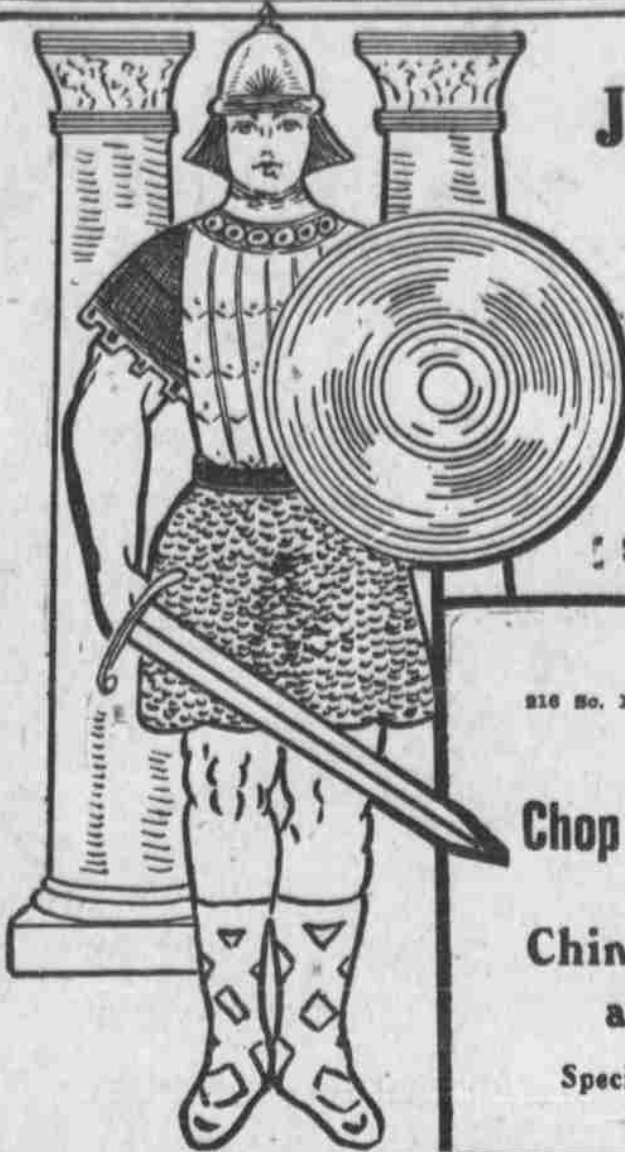


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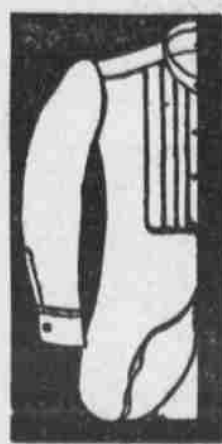
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DRAWN BY UNKNOWN RACE

Pictures of Cave Men Found in the Black Hills.

TRACES OF EARLY INHABITANTS

Discoveries of Last Summer in an Unexplored Region of Wyoming—A Little Light on Its Prehistoric Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Harlan I. Smith, archaeologist of the American Museum of Natural History, has returned from a 45-mile wagon trip of reconnaissance in northeastern Wyoming, made in the interests of the museum. Besides securing the first archaeological specimens ever brought from the region which extends from the Black Hills to the Big Horn mountains in northeastern Wyoming, he photographed among other things prehistoric quarries, ancient pictures painted on cave walls representing prehistoric cave dwellers and sculptures cut on the cliffs and sides of natural caves.

All of these were discovered by Mr. Smith's party and were unknown to the scientific world until now. The results of the trip will be published by the museum in its octavo anthropological papers, fully illustrated, and this report will throw new light on the prehistoric Americans.

The expedition was sent out to continue the work which Mr. Smith started for the museum last year, when he made a three months' trip, crossing and recrossing the southern part of Wyoming. The whole work is a contribution by the museum toward an investigation into the archaeology of a vast unexplored region, including the great plains, the barren lands and the plateau region of America, regarding which there is practically no archaeological knowledge.

Locating Old Home Sites.

Wyoming is near the southern center of this region and seemed to be the nucleus from which the work might be started. Mr. Smith's task was to look over the field in order to locate sites where people lived before white men visited the state and which it would be profitable to excavate, incidentally securing as much information as possible of the animals among the general problems which present themselves for solution may be mentioned the following: When did the region first come to be inhabited? What was the natural culture of the first inhabitants? Were people living in the area before the introduction of the horse, and if so, how did the coming of this animal affect their culture? Was there more than one culture in the region either in various parts or during different periods of time? And if so, where are the boundaries of these cultures and what are the characteristics of each culture?

Mr. Smith secured the services of Dan Chalfant, an experienced cowboy, at Lusk. With a team and a wagon, on the side of which was lashed a five-gallon cask for carrying water through the desert plains, they made the trip with only one mishap—the breaking of all the spokes in one wheel.

the southern end of Rawhide Buttes, they drove northward to Hot Creek. Continuing northward, they passed through a bad land country entirely given over to sheep raising and where the sheep herders live in covered wagons, so that houses are seldom seen. If one looks at a map he will see many places marked as towns and postoffices, but they usually consist of a single house, part of which serves as a post office. On the maps many streams and rivers are indicated, but few of them were found to contain water, although there were evidences that in the spring floods had come down the ravines. The spring floods had washed out signs of wagon tracks, so that the route was frequently without the guidance of even a wheel mark across the buttes and through the canons. Sometimes on reaching a ranch it would be found that all the men were away on the roundup and the women could not give directions as to the best route to follow, for they were acquainted with the country for only a few miles from the ranch.

Route From Newcastle.

Finally Newcastle, a town in the western edge of the Black Hills, was reached. The party then turned northward, following the edge of the sparsely timbered mountains, while to the left was a grazing country. Here, about seven miles northwest of Newcastle in Oil Creek canon, a cave dwelling, breastwork and cave man picture writings were found.

Continuing the route led down Wild Horse Creek. Crossing Powder river by means of a ford the wagon was finally pulled into Sheridan. For some days after leaving the Devil's Tower, miles away to the north, the snow on the northern side of the peaks of the Big Horn mountains had been seen miles to the west. Then for a time high ridges had cut off the view until at Sheridan the party were at the very base of the mountains.

Quarry for Stone Implements.

Perhaps the most remarkable discovery made on the trip was a quarry from which the prehistoric inhabitants secured stone out of which to chip their arrow points, spear heads, knives, skin scrapers, drills and other implements. This quarry covered at least five acres on the southern end of the mountain locally known as Brownell Hill, at a point about a mile east of the junction of Hat creek and Old Woman creek, in eastern central Wyoming.

There were numerous pits in the top of the hill going down into strata carrying seams and nodules of flint-like rock. Scattered about these pits were the battered pebbles which had been used as hammers in breaking out the rock and smashing the pieces up into convenient size for chipping and flaking into implements. Some

of these hammers had a groove pecked around them to facilitate the fastening to a handle. Unfinished implements and cores from which pieces for implements had been chipped were everywhere about and nearby were circles of stones that had been used to hold down the skin covers of the tents of the quarrymen. These quarry people must have been in the country long before they saw any white people, for there were no glass beads, iron arrow points or similar objects such as Indians at once get by trade from the very first white explorers, travelers and settlers.

Specimens of the rock of the quarry, of the cores, unfinished implements and stone hammers were sent to the museum and are the first specimens collected from the quarry, or in fact from northeastern Wyoming. This quarry is remarkably large. A five-acre prehistoric quarry would be pronounced large anywhere, but when it is considered that last year in the southern part of the state several large quarries were seen, the addition of five more acres of prehistoric quarry work makes an amazing total. The extent of this work seems the more surprising because it is not known yet whether the product was carried.

The quarry is also remarkable for being further north in Wyoming than any flint rock quarries were previously known to exist.

Picturegraphs on Walls.

Petroglyphs, or picture writing cut in the rocks made by other than white hands were seen and photographed on the sandstone cliffs and in the cave dwelling on the western side of Oil Creek. This place is on the western edge of the Black Hills some six miles west of Newcastle.

Some of these writings represent men, the cave men who lived there, and are identical in general outline, character and approximate size with both petroglyphs and picturegraphs found in the cave dwelling in Muddy canon as well as the rock carvings found last year near Hammond in the southern part of the state. This goes to show that the people who made them, if not the same, were at least influenced by each other.

One of the petroglyphs represents an skilike animal and others ceremonial shields with markings which possibly may be interpreted when the photographs are submitted to those who are students of the old Siouan designs and religious ceremonial decorations.

There is a large circle of stones with

cross lines of stones like spokes of a wheel in the Big Horn mountains. At the ends of the spokes are the points of little stone sweat houses and the whole place is held in superstitious awe by the Crow Indians. It is called a medicine wheel and has been seen by but few people.

Both the cave dwellings in Oil Creek canon and Muddy canon were barricaded in front with piles of rocks forming a breastwork.

In the western part of the area the cowboys and sheep men had seen dishes cut out of soapstone of a rare type not represented in any of the eastern museums. The dishes are larger toward the top than at the bottom, but the opening is slightly smaller in some cases than the body. Ancient dishes made of true pottery are unknown in the whole northeastern part of Wyoming, the Black Hills and the Big Horn mountains. Such pottery has only been found in a few places, less than a dozen, in the whole state, and that these places were all in the southern part toward the cliff dwelling and Pueblo area of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

In various parts of the area examined there are lines marked by rocks and piles of rocks. These heaps are sometimes as high as a man's head, but often very small, sometimes consisting of a single stone, again of two or three, but often by a pile the size of a bushel basket. The piles are frequently about eight feet apart, sometimes more, and the lines so formed sometimes extend for miles across the country.

They are usually on hill or ridge tops and often cross large flats. Some terminate at cut banks or bluffs. There is much discussion as to what these are. Some say they mark trails, others that they show which way from the desert trail water could be found.

Boundaries of Heating Grounds.

A few believe them to be boundaries between the heating grounds of different tribes, but the explanation that seems most satisfactory is that they are either lines used to direct the people in stampeding antelopes and buffaloes over a bluff or into an enclosure, or that they are scarecrows along which these animals could be stampeded, they being afraid to cross them. On being run over the bluff or into the enclosure, in confusion they could be more readily killed if not already dead or injured by the fall.

Mr. Smith called attention to the lack of knowledge of the archaeology or prehistory of the region and the surrounding country as far north as the Arctic circle in the Boas anniversary volume published in 1907. The museum authorities are particularly pleased that they were able to begin the work of investigation in the region. The task of solving all the problems will take many years even if other educational institutions co-operate in exploring the area.

sufficient to prove that man did not occupy the region until after the introduction of the horse gave him a beast which would facilitate his movements out into the buffalo plains and until after the settlements in the east had begun to crowd the Indians westward, nevertheless this negative evidence suggests quite strongly that at least a portion of the Great Plains must have been uninhabited until after the horse was known to the Indians.

"There are certainly no deep deposits of village refuse nor a great amount of antiquities to be found in the region, such as are easily discovered in places that are known to have been inhabited for a period antedating the coming of the horse, as, for instance, Ohio and the state of Washington. To be sure the results of quarrying are very extensive—a great deal of stone has been moved—but those who know the real Indian are aware that this work could have been done in a comparatively short period of time.

MOTORS PUT TO GOOD USES

Machines of the Monk Order Hooked Up to Do Good in Many Instances.

The average urban resident looks upon the automobile merely as a convenience, more rapid in motion than the horse and less likely to sly at strange objects. Such an assumption is far from an adequate conception of the vehicle.

In Connecticut the owner of a newspaper sends his paper to press by automobile. He backs the machine up near his press, attaches the power and the news is chugged out away beyond speed limit.

In San Francisco the motor fire patrol is able to get to and extinguish a fire while the speediest fire horse is still panting on his way. Automobiles are used to haul snow, beer, drygoods, bank boxes and to cure consumption by rapid motion through the air. No longer need the mining prospector wander wearily through arid wastes in the west. He may seek his nuggets by means of a motor car. No longer need a presidential candidate risk bursting the rail of an observation car with his eloquence. He may speak from an automobile. No longer need the flower grower urge his horse through wintry dawns in the effort to get his blossoms early to the market. He may arise later, get to the train earlier in his automobile, and maintain, meanwhile, the aspect of a gentleman of leisure out of an observation car with his eloquence.

Picnic parties vote the automobile a vast improvement over a farm wagon carpeted with straw. Stowing away dishes is no longer a task fraught with danger to china. The automobile camper has in it every necessary for an al fresco luncheon, strapped and clamped into an economy of space scarcely conceivable to the mind of an average housewife. Motor cars have all manner of little hidden cupboard contrivances in which things may be stowed.

With tent and living necessities tucked onto and under its mechanism, one may move on to new places and pleasures every day—to fishing, boating, hunting and climbing, with wide, free country contributing ever new sources of enjoyment and offering ever new attractions to the wanderer afield. The luxurious traveler enjoys life in a touring car, which may be converted into bed chamber, boudoir, library, living room and dining room at will. Electric dome light, speaking tube, stationary clock, elaborate toilet articles and mirror, decide one into believing the motor car a miniature hotel on wheels.—New York Tribune.

TESTS OF THE NOISELESS RIFLE

Promise Greater Revolution in Modern Warfare Than Did Smokeless Powder.

With airships, aeroplanes and dirigible balloons war, indeed, must become terrible, but the climax is reached when one considers the latest phase of firearms as developed in Hiram Maxim, jr.'s noiseless rifle, which, indeed, must make war impossible. Equipped with this new device, attached to an engine of destruction, the United States army would be practically invulnerable, and no foe need be feared so long as the device remained an American secret.

ahead of any other army in the world in efficiency, man to man. For the first time in years this government has a chance to take a big step in advance of the rest of the world in arming its soldiers, and it is desired to take full advantage of it.

"There is no doubt that it will bring about a greater revolution in warfare than did smokeless powder. It will add an element of terror that is almost impossible to describe. Smokeless powder robbed the soldier of the sense of sight in the discharge of firearms, and now the noiseless gun would render his hearing of no value. Mentally, he would have a feeling of helplessness that would tend to make cowards of the bravest."

It is believed in army circles that the Maxim invention can be applied as readily to artillery as to small arms. Should this be the case, it will result in both the army and the navy being equipped with the device. The expense would not be great, while the results, if the United States should engage in war, would be beyond measure.

The inventor of this device is the son of Sir Hiram Maxim, who gave to the world the machine gun. He was in Hartford, Conn. The device is the result of long study of the problem of muffling the rapid explosion incident to the operations of an automobile. The report due to the sudden release of gases at the muzzle of a rifle when the discharge occurs is prevented through the action of a valve which allows the gas to escape gradually, and with an almost silent hissing sound.

The appearance of the weapon is not altered, except for a small crosspiece in the barrel a short distance from the muzzle. Just as the bullet emerges the escape of the gases is shut off. This result is gained through a plug valve, sliding across the bore of the barrel immediately after the bullet passes. The valve is operated by the pressure of the gas, and there is no intricate mechanism.

Tests are being made at the government armory in Springfield, Mass., and according to reports the discharge of a gun without the noiseless device could be heard 5,000 yards. With the device it could be heard only 1,500 yards, the invention thus eliminating 75 per cent of the noise. All that could be heard at the latter distance was the click of the hammer on the shell—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Had Another Name for It.

J. F. Johnston, the new United States senator from Alabama, is an ardent agriculturist. One day, after retiring from the governorship and returning to his home, in Birmingham, he donned his overalls and went to work in the garden.