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"SELF-REDUCING"
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No. 318 \$3.00

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HER POISE IS DIRECTOIRE

To Be Modish the American Girl Must Change Her Ways.

SOME STUNTS SHE MUST TACKLE

Must Give Up Her Independence of Manner, Learn to Walk Again and Perhaps Take the Rolling Exercises.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The woman who is having her new frocks built on the models of long lines and hipless effects will have to go into training to acquire the proportions, poise and manner that go with the new fashions.

The new clothes are going to be hard for the average woman to wear becomingly. They certainly suggest carriage and boulevard effects and are very different from the trim street costumes generally adopted in this country.

There are some styles of dress that are essentially luxurious and foreign in character, while others are shaped in their designs by the ideas of utility, neatness and hygiene, and the average American woman has adopted the latter idea almost to a fault. One can always pick her out in a crowd in London or in Paris not only by her straight back, but also by her skirt, trimly hung and escaping the ground, unfrilled, her washable waists and her hats built on unextravagant lines, suitable for all occasions, rather than for particular ones.

The girl who is endowed with any extra flesh or with the energetic, quick manner and frank, direct gaze typical of the feminine American will have to put on a new personality if she wishes to wear the frilled neck ruche and the long lined gowns and coats that appear in the fashion illustrations this autumn.

Simply Can't Walk Fast.

In the first place, the new petticoats do not admit of rapid locomotion and it is necessary to wear them for a while before the person used to the delightful freedom of the flare skirt can even walk with grace in them. In the new plays put on the stage this fall it will be noticed that the gorgeous gowns prove a serious handicap to the wearers as they enter, walk about and, above all, sit down or rise from chairs.

Nor can the wearer lean back with any

degree of apparent comfort except on chairs and couches that have many cushions. The clinging sheath skirts are more adapted for the half reclining position that Madame Recamier made famous in her noted portrait. The woman who is used to being a gawker will always do well to have a greyhound curled at her feet rather than a French bull.

Before a woman can wear them at all to advantage she must practice walking in skirts that not only are extremely narrow, but rest up the floor, unfringed for several inches in front and at the sides, while the back trails on the ground considerably. It is no small feat to walk in such a skirt.

Rolling Helps Some.

If the would-be Directoire girl has a waist and hips of extra girth she must get rid of them, for the corset alone does not solve the problem of the new gowns. The very best manner in which to get rid of hips, waist and heavy torso generally is declared by some to be rolling over and over in the manner of a child rolling down a hill. Indeed, if rolling downhill were possible for grownups it would readily cure this form of obesity.

The rolling process, which must be done on the floor, looks difficult and unpleasant and requires some determination on the part of the roller. After the first experiment, no matter how slight, it will be found that the joints ache and there is some stiffness. Therefore it is best to do the rolling immediately on rising and before a bath on retiring.

Soon the first disagreeable symptoms pass off, the flesh begins to soften up and after a month of the rolling exercises, even once a day, the girth of the hips and waist will have decreased noticeably, while a decided limberness will exist that is the true requisite for the short waisted gown.

A large sheet is spread upon the floor and the head may be bound in a towel to protect the hair. A dark kimono bathrobe, or better yet pajamas, are the garments for rolling.

The roller lies at full length upon the sheet and rolls evenly and firmly, but not roughly over and over again, turning completely, the hands over the head or in whatever position position is most comfortable. Half a dozen turns are sufficient for the first time. After that the number may be increased.

The very stout woman will find the exercise more strenuous than the one who is merely endeavoring to get off a few inches, but she should bear in mind that the ordinary light gymnastics of the physical culturists will result in stiffness and soreness often for a week or more until the flesh and the muscles harden themselves to the process.

Then the Directoire girl learns to get into the new corsets, to accustom herself to the idea of tight rather than petticoats, to walk in a gown that is ready to trip her at every step, to sit down and to rise easily, to get into cars and cabs, climb stairs, kneel in church.

Getting the Poise.

But all this is comparatively easy in comparison with the portrait pose and the walk in a gown that is ready to trip her at every step, to sit down and to rise easily, to get into cars and cabs, climb stairs, kneel in church.

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stride is entirely out of the question. A slide is better. Her arms hang loosely, or at least curve themselves, obliterating the elbows. Lace ruffles droop over the hands, which are never held tensely.

The voice must be sweet and low, and all slang or accented expressions are taboo. Conversation no longer must tend to athletics or politics, but to the accented feminine, flowers, music, the play, dress, the shops, pets, gossip of the mildest sort, and above all hero worship, are the themes.

In fact the Directoire girl must ape the manners of the three volume heroine and put aside her good fellowship with her heavy boots and her socks—which she may have got "dropped" Paris this spring, but were only long enough to prove them unsuitable and ungraceful.

SHORT LIVES OF BATTLESHIPS

Prospective Material for the Junk Pile of Uncle Sam's Navy.

It is barely twenty years since the celebrated White Squadron was the admiration of the country. That squadron of four ships comprised the first vessels of the new navy, and the country was immensely proud of them. While not one of the four has been lost or met with any serious mishap in its career, all of them have passed out of the active fleet, except the little dispatch boat Dolphin, which still serves the useful purpose of an official yacht. The former flagship Chicago, although still a good ship, has been relegated to training service; the cruiser Atlanta is now used as living quarters for the crews of torpedo boats in reserve at the Norfolk navy yard; the cruiser Boston has been lying in ordinary at the Bremerton navy yard for the last two years, and it has recently been decided that it would not pay to reconstruct and rehabilitate the ship.

It is not merely the White Squadron that has become antiquated, however. Quite a number of later ships have passed out of the active service or are rapidly becoming candidates for the scrap heap. The famous battleship Texas, which did such good service at Santiago, and thus redeemed herself from her previous reputation as the "hoo-doo" of the navy, owing to her many mishaps, has been relegated to peaceful receiving-ship duty at the Charleston navy yard. The San Francisco, which distinguished herself as a flagship of the American squadron during the Brazilian naval revolution of fifteen years ago, has been quietly rotting away in the Norfolk navy yard for the last ten years. The Cincinnati has long been the receiving ship at Bremerton, and Dewey's famous flagship, Olympia, is now a training ship at the naval academy. The Detroit, Marblehead and Montgomery, all of which are hardly 12 years old, are either permanently laid up or are doing subsidiary duty.

It will thus be seen that the time is now at hand when we will have to revive our own scrap heap, which has been neglected since the old wooden navy passed into history. All of this goes to show that warships, considering their enormous cost, are remarkably short-lived vessels. This is not due to any deficiency in the ships themselves, or in their structural strength, but entirely to the keen competition among the naval powers, which evolves new types of ships so rapidly that the best active services in the world are obsolete within a comparatively few years. Battleships are not now expected to serve more than ten years in the first line and five in the second, after which they are of no further value for war purposes. Thus the three battleships of our fleet—the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts, all of which saw active service in the war with Spain, and were then new, although not more than eleven or twelve years old, absolutely obsolete. Battleships certainly are costly luxuries.—New Orleans Picayune.

STRIVING TO MEND OUR WAYS

National Awakening to the Need of Forest Preservation.

ADVANCING SCIENCE OF FORESTRY

Forest Lands Under Management of States and Nation and School for Training of Tree Experts.

"In the last ten years," says the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1907, "forestry has advanced in this country from an almost unknown science to a useful, growing profession. In that time the number of technically trained foresters has increased from less than a dozen to over 400. Ten years ago there was not a single forest school in the country. Now there are several professional forest schools which rank with those of Europe, and a score more, with courses in elementary forestry, whose usefulness is steadily growing. Forest lands under management have grown from one or two tracts to many, aggregating 7,500,000 acres, scattered through thirty-nine states. The national forests have increased from 20,000,000 acres, practically unused and unprotected, to 150,000,000 acres, used, guarded and improved both in productivity and accessibility. The number of states which have state forests has increased from one to ten, and of those which employ trained foresters from none to eleven. The membership of forest associations has increased from 3,000 to 15,000. Ten years ago, except for a few of the foremost botanists, European foresters knew more about American forests than did the people of the country. In Europe they were then using preservatives to prolong the service of beech trees, and so adding from twenty to forty years to their life. Here, on the other hand, scarcely a treated tree had been laid, though there are now sixty treating plants, twenty-seven of which treat trees exclusively, and an engineer who recently returned from Europe reports that both in size and mechanical perfection the treating equipment of this country is ahead of any to be found abroad.

"And yet American forestry has only slowly passed the experimental stage and is not yet ready for scientific action. Immediate and vigorous, must be taken if the inevitable famine of wood supplies is to be lessened. We are now using as much wood in a single year as grows in three, with only twenty years' supply of virgin growth in sight. Only the application of forest knowledge with wisdom, method and energy, in the next ten years, can prevent the starving of national industries for lack of wood."

Timber a Profitable Crop.

"The growing of timber as a farm crop has gained a permanent place in American agriculture. Each time a thrifty farmer sees a neighbor cutting a supply of fence posts and obtaining, out of the same stock, enough firewood to pay for the work, or selling on the stump a quantity of saw timber, the product of a far-sighted investment of fifteen cents, he is the opinion of experienced men that the trees pay for the ground they occupy in protection to the farmstead, the orchard or adjoining fields. With the shelter of a windbreak less feed is required to winter stock, danger to an orchard from late frosts is reduced, and the comfort of the home, as well as its beauty, is greatly increased. Indeed, some owners have estimated the value of good groves at \$1,000 an acre, on the ground that the value of their property is increased to

that extent by the trees. Where the forest has been given attention the returns have yielded a net profit of \$4, \$6 and \$10 per acre. In every state a share of the farm can be devoted to growing timber with a profit in some cases nearly or quite equal to that obtained from agricultural crops. In addition protection, the convenience of having farm repair materials at hand and increase of farm values are secured.

"That forest planting is increasing is evident from the increased demand for planting material. One nurseryman last spring shipped 400,000 back pine seedlings to Nebraska alone. One order for 10,000 was for planting in the vicinity of the Brunner plantation in Holt county, an example of successful forest planting which has been of high educational value. The government nursery at Halsey has also been most helpful in determining the adaptability of conifers for planting on sandy soils in Nebraska and adjacent states.

"The State university of Illinois, at Urbana, has an interesting experimental plantation, and the State Normal school at DeKalb has more recently established one.

Fruits of Forest Work.

"Nebraska has begun to reap the fruits of early forest work, and the last year has manifested that many of the apparent failures of former years were in reality important lessons in the selection of proper species and methods of planting under peculiar conditions. The number of students in the different courses of forestry in the University of Nebraska shows a healthy growth. In addition to the regular courses a special course is given for public school teachers and during the year a course for advanced students and courses of lectures on silvics and state forest policy have been inaugurated. The permanent equipment of the department of forestry has been enlarged and now includes among other additions a forest herbarium, a large collection of wood specimens and a portable sawmill for practical demonstrations upon the timber grown by provident farmers of that vicinity.

"In Iowa the professor of forestry at the State college carries on experiments and state work. Among the problems now under consideration are the improvement of planted groves and natural woodlots, the determination of what are the most valuable species for general woodlot planting, the best methods of planting and handling the woodlot and the development of simple methods of preservative treatment which can be carried out economically by the farmer.

"Since the establishment of the Fort Hays experiment station, in west central Kansas, a series of experiments have been begun, in the very center of the plains region, of growing young trees according to various cultural methods on upland and bottomland on a scale large enough to lend authoritativeness to the results. The State forestry stations near Ogallah and Dodge City are directing their chief efforts to the distribution of young trees in the western-most counties.

"As a result of co-operative forest studies in the Ozark region of southern Missouri and Western Arkansas, between the state of Missouri and lumber companies on the one hand and the forest service on the other, one large lumber company which controls in the aggregate 4,000,000 feet of standing timber has begun the application of forest management to its holdings.

The article, from which the above are excerpts, gives a brief summary of recent achievement in forestry in the United States, a list of forest laws passed in 1907 and a directory of state forest laws, forest associations and forest schools. It has been printed separately and can be had free upon application to the forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

End of Mankind.

"Now, boys," queried the teacher of the juvenile class, "can any of you tell me the final end of all mankind?"

"Yes, ma'am, I can," promptly answered the boy at the foot. "The letter 'd.'"

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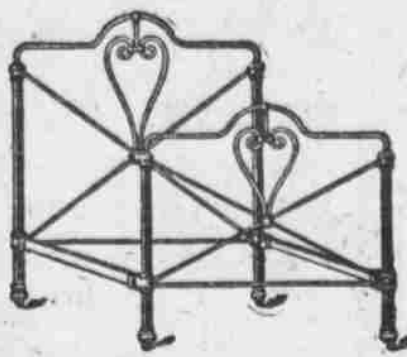
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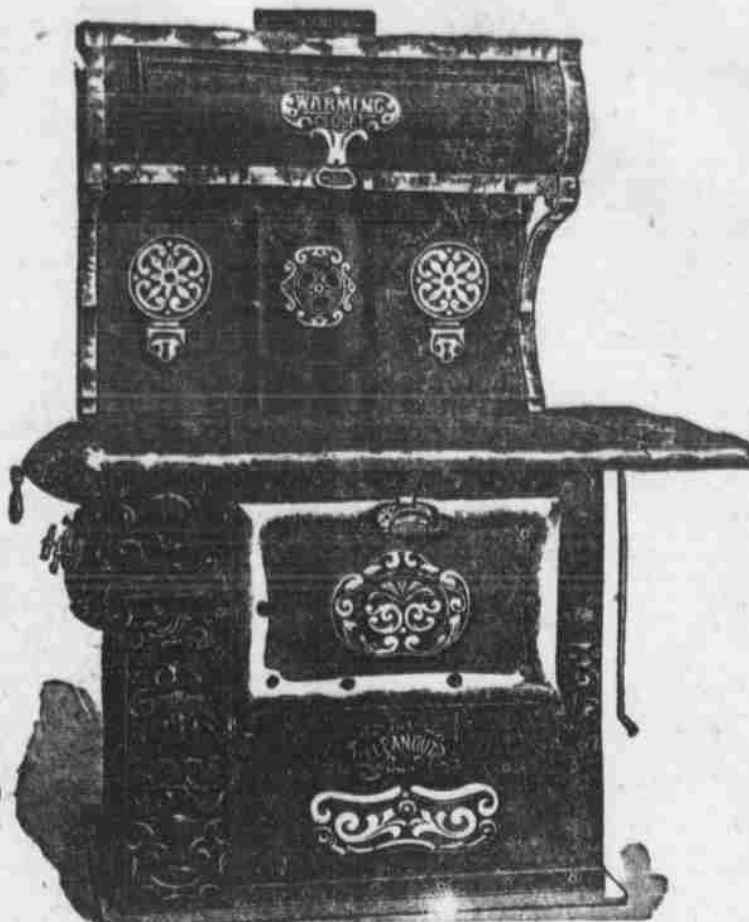


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FORTUNE STARTED BY A FIRE

Morgan Millions Had Their Beginning in Fire Sale Bargains.

The foundation of the great wealth of J. P. Morgan was laid by the great fire which swept New York City in 1835. At that time Mr. Morgan's father was a youth of 15 years and a dry goods clerk in Hartford and his grandfather was a modest innkeeper. He was the proprietor of the City hotel in Hartford. When the flames swept New York in 1835 one of the fire insurance companies of Hartford was known to be a heavy loser. It had not then become so great a financial institution that it could face such a loss without misgivings. Many stockholders became alarmed and offered shares at a great sacrifice.

As usual, such topics were discussed in the hotel corridors, and Mr. Morgan was offered much stock nearly as a gift. John Warburton, who was then one of the wealthiest men in the country, advised him to take all he could get at these prices and advanced money to him. The innkeeper began buying and soon had bought a majority of the stock at prices ranging from 2 1/2 to 10 cents on the dollar. Six leading men of Hartford then signed a note for \$100,000, discounted it at the Hartford bank and placed the

proceeds at the disposal of the insurance company.

The company met all of its losses and wrote a large amount of new business. The result was a great boom for the company and Mr. Morgan found himself worth \$100,000 when the tangies were straightened out.

Mr. Morgan's first thought was for his son, who was working as a dry goods clerk. He decided that his son, Junius S. Morgan, should become a merchant. An interest was bought for him in a large mercantile house in Boston. The firm prospered and in a few years young Morgan sold his interest for \$500,000. He continued in the mercantile business for several years longer, however, and increased his fortune to the extent of \$400,000. Junius S. Morgan then determined to go to London, where he became a partner of George Peabody, the American banker.

There he adhered to the same strict integrity which had made him successful in his native country, and he began to train his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, in the same way. J. P. Morgan worked for years in the foreign exchange department of his father's banking house, until he was recognized as one of the leading foreign experts in the world. He then returned to the United States. Today J. Pierpont Morgan is believed to be worth more than \$100,000,000.—New York Post.

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