

EXHIBITS

Fruits

Worth Seeing

Before leaving Omaha visitors to the National Corn Exposition are invited to visit the exhibit car of the St. Paul road at

13th and Jones Sts., Omaha.

The car will be open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. every day except Sunday during the Exposition. Admission is free.

This car contains exhibits of fruits and farm products from eastern Washington and other sections of the new country along the PACIFIC COAST EXTENSION of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Apples, peaches, plums, apricots and all small fruits grow well in Washington and bring excellent returns. Eastern Washington alone produces over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Oats, rye, barley, alfalfa and timothy hay are also produced in abundance.

Splendid opportunities are also offered in Washington for the dairyman and the poultry raiser. There is a large demand for their products.

Descriptive books free at the exhibit car or from the undersigned

F. A. NASH, General Western Agent,
1524 Farnam Street, Omaha.

REBUILDING A FAMOUS FORT

Ticonderoga of Revolutionary Memory to Be Restored and Preserved.

Old Fort Ticonderoga, famous for its historic associations of the colonial and revolutionary wars, is to rise again from the ruins into which it has been allowed to lapse during the century and a quarter since it was last occupied. The plans are to have the restoration of the famous place completed by July, when the centenary of the discovery, by Samuel de Champlain, of the lake which bears his name, is to be celebrated on the site of the ancient battle ground.

The old fort, together with the 60 acres that surround it, has been owned by the Pull family since 1818, and is now the property of Mrs. S. H. P. Fell, whose father, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, has commissioned Architect Alfred C. Bossmo to spare no expense in restoring "Fort Ticonderoga" as nearly as possible to its original appearance in accordance with plans and documents of which the French and British governments have furnished copies.

Most of the original stone of which the fort was constructed is still scattered about the place, although a considerable portion of it was carried away in the early part of the last century by farmers in the vicinity, who took it to build foundations for their houses. Generations of relic hunters also have left their imprints upon Ticonderoga.

Held in turn by the mount builders, various Indian tribes, the French, the Eng-

lish, and at last by the Americans, when the war of the revolution had been won, the memories of centuries cluster about the promontory overlooking Lake Champlain. It was the key to the Hudson valley and the gateway between this country and Canada. The fortification overlooked the lower end of Lake Champlain and the river connecting Champlain with Lake George. There was an easy portage from Lake George to the head waters of the Hudson, at the foot of which lies the present city of New York.

It was in 1693 that Champlain, with an expedition of Huron and Algonquin Indians against the Iroquois, first set eyes upon the lake named after him and on or near the present site of Ticonderoga, decisively defeated a band of Mohawks. The Indians retreated southward and allied themselves with the British, while the French proceeded to erect Fort Carillon, afterward Ticonderoga, and make it the headquarters for the occupancy and defense of that country. Carillon signifies "chime of bells," which designation came from the musical sound of the falls in the river a mile distant. Ticonderoga is an Indian appellation, which means "brawling water," also referring to the falls.

In 1757 General Montcalm had assembled 6,000 men at Fort Carillon, and it was the base of an expedition which captured Fort William Henry from the British. The following year General Abercrombie, with a force of 15,000, composed of British regulars, American colonists and Indian allies, laid siege to the fort but suffered a most disastrous defeat. Lord Howe was among the slain, and the famous Forty-second Highlanders, known as the Black Watch, lost 25 per cent of its men. The total British loss was 2,000. A year later General Amherst, with a force of 12,000 men, invested the fort while its garrison had been depleted and captured the stronghold.

Vast sums were spent in strengthening the "American Gibraltar." Limestone was quarried in the neighborhood and piers were built in the river. Amherst also constructed at this time the first fleet of British war vessels which went into action in this country. The fort remained in the peaceful possession of the British until May 10, 1775, when, by the coup of Colonel Ethan Allen, it was surprised and captured by the Americans, this event being, next to the attack of the minute men at Concord and the skirmish at Lexington, the third event of importance in the war of the American revolution.

The Americans held the fort until July, 1777, when Burgoyne with a force of British placed a battery on Mount Defiance, a higher point, then known as Sugar Loaf hill, and captured the fort. A few months later the Americans, under General Lincoln, recaptured Mount Defiance, released 100 American prisoners, and took 200 British, but failed to retake the fort, which remained in possession of the British until the end of the war, the last British garrison leaving it in 1780.

The fort and the property surrounding it was given to Columbia and Union colleges after the return of peace, and in 1808 it was leased by P. Fell as a summer home and purchased by him outright in 1818. For many years his heirs leased it to market gardeners and farmers, but the original landmarks, earthworks and shrubs have remained practically undisturbed.

What remains of the old west barracks or officers' quarters is to be restored and occupied as a museum, while some of the other buildings within the fort inclosures proper will be fitted for residential purposes. The museum is to be supplied from relics in the possession of the Fell family and the Ticonderoga Historical society and will be open to visitors on certain days.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The Woman at the Wire.

One afternoon a young woman stepped up to the telephone counter in a local department store and in a trembling voice asked for a supply of blanks. She wrote a message on one blank, which she immediately tore in halves; then a second message was written out, that was treated

in the same way; finally a third was finished, and this one she handed to the operator with a feverish request that it be "rushed." When the message had gone on the wire and the sender had departed, the operator read the other two for her own amusement. The first ran: "All at end. Have no wish to see you again." "Do not write or try to see me any more," was the tenor of the second message. The third was to this effect: "Come at once. Take next train is possible. Answer."—Everybody's Magazine.

LUSCIOUS TURK PASSED UP

What Might Happen Should Dieting Faddist Surround the Festive Board.

It was the family Christmas dinner. People had come from all over to attend. The host—a genial, hearty looking soul—flourished the huge carving knife over the glistening turkey.

"Cousin Jane," he asked, "what part of the turkey do you prefer?" Cousin Jane smiled a superior smile. "None, thank you. I am a vegetarian. Haven't eaten a bit of meat for one year, and look at me."

"Um," said the host, passing on to Uncle Jake. "Uncle Jake, what part?" "I'm on the buttermilk diet," replied Uncle Jake. "Greatest thing you ever saw. No impurities in the system. Don't bother about me. I don't even have to drink buttermilk any more. I just swallow every day a tablet containing two billion lactic acid bacteria, and make it myself inside."

The host passed on to the next. "Well, Cousin Adelaide," he said, "what can I help you to?" Cousin Adelaide moved away slightly and scornfully from Uncle Jake.

"If you please, one ounce of turkey, I'm a Fletcherite. Half an ounce would be my usual portion, but this is Christmas, and I'm going to be real reckless. Oh, if you only knew how it makes me feel."

"The host turned to brother Sam. "Well, Sam, what can I do for you?" "No protest today, thank you, I eat nothing but vegetables that grow underground. Roots—if you have a few of them they will be all I want—possible a little bran. You see the primitive man lived on roots. Our civilization trouble today is that we do not get back to a state of nature."

"Pass him the celery," said the host. "I guess that is the best we can do. Bertha, what can I do for you?" Cousin Bertha, a wan little thing, smiled brightly.

"Nothing, thank you. I'm living on hot water. But I had my glass at eleven."—Brooklyn Life.

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading drug

BILLS TO FIT YOUR INCOME

Physicians' Services Rated on "What the Traffic Will Bear."

CURES COME HIGH FOR WEALTHY

Better Dodge the Surgeon if You're Scheduled at a Million—Charity Practice Must Be Offset.

"How much do I owe you, doctor?" "Really, my dear sir, I haven't had time to investigate your income and look up your rating in Bradstreet's."

"Thunder! What a income got to do with your bill for services? When I buy a thing I want to pay the market price, which is ultimately based on the cost of production. You evidently want to reverse the economic law and charge all the traffic will bear, like the big monopolies. Why, man, that's unnatural; it's like those original shopkeepers."

"Gently, my friend. You don't understand the ethics of the medical profession. We physicians are not to be classed with manufacturers or traders. Do they ever give anything away? A large part of our practice is charity. Our prices justifiably range from nothing up to several thousand dollars. Our services are humanitarian, like those of the clergy; they are often priceless, and cannot be balanced on a scale of dollars and cents."

"That sounds sort of reasonable, doc. I feel like apologizing. Only it must be hard for you professionals to figure out the details of a bill, making it match with the patient's necktie and his diamonds, and all that. Maybe, the patient's wearing a 'phony' stone, or he's dressed 'way beyond his means, or he's a rich man dressed cheap. You must be Sherlock Holmes to know the right price to charge when you haven't time to investigate and want cash on the spot."

"It is an art," admitted the physician. "In the words of an eminent surgeon in the North American Review by Dr. A. C. Heffenger, 'The fixing of a fee correctly is a talent which is either born in a man or only learned after long experience. The physician should endeavor to ascertain the patient's circumstances. He can thus be in a position, knowing as he does the gravity of the operation or its triviality, to say what the operation is worth to the patient. The physician is necessarily the better judge of the two.'"

"The possession of great wealth carries with it heavy obligations, it is stated, and these obligations are rightfully cashed by the practitioner. Some wealthy men don't have the instinct of distribution, like college builders and library givers, and these need encouragement. Legal fees are no more inelastic than the medical fees; they depend on the amount of money involved in a lawsuit or the wealth of the client and the jeopardy of his position."

American fees are not worse than English. A city specialist charges from \$5 to \$20 for an office visit and asks about \$50 for half a day's trip out of town. A day or two spent away from the office is worth between \$200 and \$1,000. There was a railroad owner who hired an obstetrical specialist to remain with his daughter during a critical period which lasted for two months. The service was successfully performed and it was well worth a fee of \$7,000 at the rate of \$100 a day and a bonus of \$1,000.

"That's a beautiful theory; I'll sure read that article," said the patient, hastily scribbling a check of sufficient proportions to avert an inquiry at his bank. "Still, you can always argue on the other side, and I know some men who'd rather judge for themselves what an operation was worth, to save their lives or otherwise. A man who isn't particular about living wouldn't like to pay a fancy price. An operation may seem elegant to the operator, like a painting does to the painter, but that doesn't take account of the customer."

Standard Charge Impossible.

No standard price for medical services is possible, according to the argument of Dr. Heffenger. The fee evolves with the evolution of the pocketbook. It is claimed that one-third of New York City practices is charity, and much of that illegitimate. Those short-sighted persons who object to a sliding scale do not realize the nature of professional services. There was a mother who objected to a metropolitan surgeon's charge of \$1,000 for removing her son's appendix, and wanted to pay only \$400, but the surgeon had witnesses to prove that the filial appendix was worth the price, and he received the full amount. The mother, perhaps with characteristic feminine lack of logic, failed to see the connection between a fat baby's account and plethoric appendix, and the removal of one should naturally result in the reduction of the other. From another point of view, this appendix had been distended with Rialto lobsters and other costly food, instead of corned beef and cabbage, and it was worth something to restore the young man to an exalted digestive career.

Examples of Big Fees.

An ordinary man with a fractured finger going to an ordinary surgeon might pay a trifling fee, but when a rich polo player had his broken finger attended by an eminent New York surgeon it cost him \$1,000. The finger was worth that in polo playing for that particular polo player. Again, there was a person of means who had an appendix removed from the left side and paid \$15,000 for the job. He was perhaps thankful that the appendix was not on some other side. Laparotomy, which is a more unpleasant operation than it sounds, was executed on the wife of a wealthy Bostonian, and the grateful husband guessed about right when he sent a check for \$10,000 to the surgeon.

Some bills are necessarily rendered to the estates of the deceased person. In one such case \$25.00 was netted by a physician for a week's final services. A week still better paid was that of a family physician "who attended a patient in a yacht from New York to a port in one of our southern states." The patient died from tuberculosis as they arrived in port and the doctor earned \$60,000. Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon, received \$75,000 for going to Chicago and treating Lolita Armour.

The average yearly income of the 200,000 medical practitioners in the United States is said to be \$2,000. If the exceptionally big fees were excluded from the calculation, the average remuneration would probably amount to that of the low-paid clergy.

There is sometimes complaint of collusion between family physicians and specialists, the former referring cases to the latter in consideration of a share of the big fee. Dr. Robert T. Morris thinks that the division of the fee between expert and assistants is justifiable if the patient is frankly informed of the fact. All who assist in a case, before and after operation, should "share in receiving dignified compensation for their services."—New York Tribune.

Most Food Is Poison

to the dyspeptic. Electric Bitters cure dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints and biliousness. Price 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

See Want Ads. Are Business Boosters.



Just Tell the Sales Person to Charge It.



Big Sale in Millinery Department

Tomorrow we intend to sacrifice all our hats which we still have on hand. Many new numbers never shown before, go on sale Saturday. Values up to \$12.50, at the sacrificed price of

\$2.75

Free Christmas Trees

We will give away absolutely free of cost to you a beautifully Trimmed Christmas Tree with each and every Cash or Credit Sale of Ten Dollars [\$10.00] or over in our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department.

By purchasing these trees and trimmings in such large quantities we are enabled to give you A TRIMMED CHRISTMAS TREE that would ordinarily cost you \$3.50. An exact duplicate of the trimmed trees we give away will be on display in our Clothing Window.

Our values are equal to any offered in the city, and the TRIMMED CHRISTMAS TREE IS A CLEAR GAIN TO YOU OVER AND ABOVE THE SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED FOR SATURDAY'S SELLING.

Big Special Sale of Sincerity Suits and Overcoats

Made up in the latest style and guaranteed wear. Special values for Saturday's selling, at \$10.00

A Trimmed Christmas Tree Free with each Sale of \$10.00 or over

Here's A List of the Premiums:

2 pounds of candy
1 pound mixed nuts
1 dozen of oranges
1 package of figs
1 large paper girl
1 drawing slate
1 set of blocks

1 set of games
1 large glass marble
4 candy ornaments
3 other ornaments
1 fancy toy
1 novelty
1 toy acrobat

All of the above articles and a tree go free with all \$10.00 or over purchases in OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT ONLY. We will deliver the trees free of charge whenever and wherever instructed.

Fancy tree ornaments
1 box candles
1 lot candle holders
Some holly

Handsome Furs for Xmas Presents

In fancy neck pieces and muffs. Come in minks, natural and blended squirrels, foxes and coney; all are new and very stylish. Prices range from \$35.00 on down to

\$2.95

Great Sale of Ladies' Coats

Consisting of a new and large assortment of handsome coats, all garments are made in the very latest style.

and many are worth up to \$20.00. All go on sale tomorrow, cash or credit, at the low price of \$9.75

Special Sale of Skirts

Panama skirts, black and brown, trimmed with satin bands and buttons, \$10.00 values, for \$3.95

Volle Skirts, in black only, either flare or pleated effect, \$18.75 values, for \$4.95

Plain Figures

THE PEOPLES STORE

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
16th & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA.
(The Peoples Furniture and Carpet Co., Bldg. 1087.)

Special Sale of Toy Trunks

Tomorrow we place on sale 250 children's toy trunks. They are substantially made and are positively the greatest toy that you can give to a child. Cannot be duplicated elsewhere; for less than \$5.25 or \$1.50. See them in our window. Sale Saturday at—

59 Cents

Christmas Shopping

In other parts of this paper will be found advertisements of the different retail merchants of the city, urging shoppers to do their Christmas shopping early.

We also would urge the public to take time by the forelock and shop in comfort by shopping early.

In a short while, when there is but little time left before Christmas, everybody will hurry down town and return on the cars loaded down with packages and bundles; and although we will make every effort to provide adequate facilities to carry the crowds, we know there is bound to be severe congestion. Therefore, take advantage of this splendid weather, the unbroken stocks of merchandise at the stores and the opportunity to travel in safety and comfort before the rush commences.

OMAHA & COUNCIL BLUFFS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

BIG COAL VEIN UNDEVELOPED

Extends from Douglas, Wyo., Northward to the Canadian Border.

According to a report recently submitted to the secretary of the interior, the largest coal field in the United States is that which extends from Casper and Douglas, Wyo., northward to the Canadian boundary. All of western North Dakota and eastern Montana and that part of Wyoming lying between the Belle Fourche and the Big Horns is an unbroken field of low-grade bituminous coal and lignite.

As the federal statutes providing for the sale of coal land by the general land office specify only the minimum charge per acre, the townships included in this great coal field were withdrawn from entry three years ago and the secretary of the interior instructed the geological survey to classify

and value the land. This work was begun in northern Wyoming last year, when a party under J. A. Taft examined the area between Sheridan and Clearmont, and another party, under E. W. Shaw, studied the Casper-Douglas end of the field. The work was continued this year by H. S. Gale, who connected with Mr. Taft's work on the south, classifying the area about Buffalo and Trailing, and by R. W. Stone, who carried Mr. Taft's work eastward from Clearmont to Roset.

Mr. Stone, who has just returned to Washington, has made the following statement of the scope of the season's work: "All of the coal in this field lies nearly flat and in what are commonly known as 'blanket seams'; that is, if coal outcrops on one side of a hill it probably extends through and will be found on the other side of the hill at about the same level, so that the geologist who can read the natural

signs can trace a coal bed for miles, even though no coal is seen on the surface. "Many ranchers appear to think that so long as there is no coal in sight the land cannot be classed as coal land. This view is obviously erroneous, for even a twenty-foot coal bed may be completely hidden by a grassy slope, and yet by a little digging may become a paying mine. Therefore, such an operation as shoveling down the top of a bank to expose a coal bed at its base neither deceives the geologist nor makes noncoal land out of coal land. The fact that there is no coal at the surface in a whole township does not necessarily imply that it is noncoal land; there may be a workable coal bed just below the surface, a fact to be determined by examining the geology of the surrounding area or by drilling."—Washington Herald.

See Want Ads. Are Business Boosters.

A COMPLETE FOOD Baker's Cocoa

50 Highest Awards in Europe and America



A medical writer says: Baker's pure cocoa acts as a gentle stimulant, invigorating and correcting the action of the digestive organs, furnishing the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Gives and builds the hair. It is the best hair dressing. It keeps the hair from falling out. It keeps the hair from becoming thin. It keeps the hair from becoming gray. It keeps the hair from becoming bald. It keeps the hair from becoming dry. It keeps the hair from becoming itchy. It keeps the hair from becoming sore. It keeps the hair from becoming inflamed. It keeps the hair from becoming infected. It keeps the hair from becoming diseased. It keeps the hair from becoming dead. It keeps the hair from becoming alive. It keeps the hair from becoming everything.