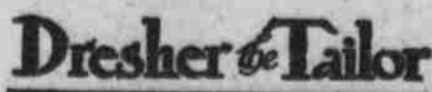


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ST. LOUIS, 1904 PARIS, 1905 PORTLAND, 1905

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Don't Pay One Cent Until You Are Cured of Piles, Fistula, Rectal Diseases.

Piles of any character... Call on Me or Write to Day

CATHARTIC OF THE BLADDER... SANITARY M.D. CAPSULES... RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

FUTURE OF TROPING HORSE

Values Sustained in Face of the Strict Sumptuary Laws. IN DEMAND AFTER RACING DAYS

Possible Track Winnings, Foreign Demand and Utility Combined Factors to Keep Up Price.

"Age does not wither nor custom—just now pernicious turf and betting legislation—states the demand for the light harness horse," remarked a follower of thoroughbred racing at a recent venue of trotters and pacers.

"Well, both trotters and pacers are horses of utility, you know," said the reinsman. "It is only as roadsters and for delivery wagons, etc., but there is also a demand for 'backyard' trotters for girls and in heavy harness. Now your thoroughbred, except occasionally as a saddle horse or hunter, is of not much use except to race and occasionally to put a crinkle in a book-maker's roll."

"Utility be hanged!" cried the turfman. "Men don't pay \$5,500 for a 2-year-old to make him a roadster or delivery horse. The colt's stake engagements of this year amount to \$67,000, besides what the Champion steeple and steeple stakes will figure out. Only one bet can be risked on him if only on the odd. That colt has been bought as a racing proposition pure and simple, and you can't tell me anything else."

Good Youngsters Worth Money. "These youngsters are worth all they brought if they never win a stake, and most of 'em won't," retorted the reinsman. "For many are called for entry fees in such events but few are chosen for draw back. There are colts and fillies over ten years old to its aged days it has also a distinct racing value at little or big meetings, according to the class the colt or filly develops as a performer."

Until the shrinking up under the chill blasts of anti-betting legislation this was true about New York of thoroughbreds, except that a racing colt as good as this \$3,500 trotting colt with \$57,000 in stake engagements would have then sold for \$20,000 or more.

"The wide demand for the light harness horse is due to the existence of some sixty distinct circuits of meetings throughout the United States and Canada. The Great Western Circuit has the dignity of a better attendance than the Grand Circuit, besides the chance to get a bet down at every track, and the small tracks afford good sport, too. There is a propensity among turfmen to hold too much racing in a limited area; that is, in one neighborhood. While successful, such stings of racing meetings inflate the value of horses and race courses, but to non-horsemen such sport, with the betting and always to the front, becomes a nuisance. Hence, the reaction and summary shut-downs, as about Chicago, in New Jersey and recently in New York state. Too much prosperity makes these limited and successive race meetings overripe; the fruit is too juicy and tender and drops at the first frost. Trotting has its own troubles with legislators in many parts of the country, yet it is so widespread that somewhere a flourishing meeting is always under way."

Telling Experiences. The two had now joined a group of breeders and track stable backers at a quiet table near the far rails of the miniature track. There was a United States senator, slouch hatted and bearded, a man in a military uniform, a man in a suit and bowler hat, a man in a suit and top hat, a man in a suit and bowler hat, a man in a suit and bowler hat.

"Fudge!" rejoined the amateur chauffeur. "Ever since you let that Carpet colt go for \$15,000 which was \$20,000 in 1907 and the world's record for a 2-year-old—of 2:06 1/4. General Watts, you have been a pessimist. Chatter up! There may be other world beaters in the home paddock."

"A cheering thought, indeed," joined in the gray-haired baker. "To dwell in anticipation over the records our young colts and fillies should make on their looks and breeding, although dream pictures adds to the pleasure of raising horses. Your remark hits me, too, for it was I who bred Carpet, 2:18, to Axworthy and unluckily sent the mare to auction before she had foaled General Watts. The breeders, through sentiment and to keep up the value of the light harness horse."

The senator drifted off toward the auctioneer's stand and the motorist had the fastest and most stalwart light harness horse in the world. It is a fact that in this country, I have on my Kentucky farm, a mare sent from Russia to be bred to my best stallion and then shipped back. We all know that for some years at least \$150,000 worth of light harness horses have been sold to British or continental buyers annually for racing and the stud. This is another factor to maintain values here."

Real Activity in Market. "There is no question about the activity of the market," added the reinsman. "Besides all the special sales in Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Louisville and Boston in the spring, summer and fall, during the present winter the two sections of light harness horses at Madison Square garden brought in \$469,725 for 1,146 head."

"To return to our mutton," broke in the thoroughbred follower. "How will the country folk stand the gift this coming season? I think at \$2000 a head divided among them from the special tax paid by the running meetings in this state the fairs themselves will have to pay 5 per cent tax on all race meetings held by them. With meetings at but few fairs in light and poorly attended Grand Circuit meetings, it is not a slump due to light harness horse values."

"The out market, if I may use such a term, will save the situation," explained the reinsman. "Readville and Providence are lost to the Grand Circuit, but if necessary by reason and Poughkeepsie will be kept going by popular subscription. Charter Oak, by cleverly adding horse show and fair attractions to its Grand Circuit card, will always thrive at Hartford. Regarding the other places of the Grand Circuit meetings, Detroit, Cleveland and Columbus are faithful in the snobbling year, as well as in the years when speculation is on the

floor, tide. Elkwood Park, Long Branch, the newcomer this season, will have to run off its fixtures without open betting. Like all new ventures, the projected Grand Circuit meeting is an experiment."

"The legislation regarding thoroughbred racing also would benefit light harness sport in New York state," spoke the oil magnate for the only time. "Texas has passed such a law in specifying race meetings to be limited to fifteen days annually under the auspices of any one association and to thirty days within any one county, with only pari-mutuel betting. This is the tolerant and modern stand to take and far more wise than a policy of extinction to racing and all forms of betting."

"But big bottomers regard the pari-mutuel as too trivial, only kindergarten betting," commented the turfman. "Can Make 'The Nod' Go. "Then they may waver on the nod, as they do now," the oil magnate continued, "or else establish private betting stands in England. But sumptuary legislation that bestows joy on a fanatical minority should not deprive the majority of favorite recreation or jeopardize the horse breeding interests of any state."

"Continuity, after all, has kindled the fire of animosity against racing in this state," began the reinsman. "If the meeting were on the plan of the Texas law the scenes would shift often, and no one neighborhood would be bored to surfeit with racing. Each meeting would then be a holiday looked forward to with pleasure by the home people, and before the sport would pall, or any fault-finder be able to wave the red flag, the meeting would be over and all hands off to the next stop of the runners."

"That is one of the holds of light harness racing. As with a moving picture show, there is entertainment in the quick coming and going. Now for two or three weeks before the trotters and pacers arrive for a brief meeting in Detroit, Terre Haute, Cleveland, Hartford, Columbia, Lexington, or where you will, the men begin to 'talk horse' and the women and girls to prepare new clothes, just as New York women make ready for the opening of the opera. There is plenty doing in society and sport throughout the meeting. It is a novelty and appreciated, but ninety days of it would be a nuisance, and from what has been said perhaps you can dig out why the light harness horse does not depreciate in value."

YALE ROWING POLICY CHANGED

Easter Week Training is Solved by Pennsylvania Game. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—Nothing has changed Yale's rowing policy more in recent years than the arrangement of a race with the University of Pennsylvania, and the change may be permanent. In case the race is made an annual affair the question of Yale's Easter week training will be solved and a fine preliminary contest to the Harvard regatta will be assured.

There are Yale men who think that the program outlined under the present arrangement is ideal. Yale has had nothing but high winds and rough water at home in her annual Easter regatta, and the coaches and directors have realized consistently that the little to be gained from a stay here to train during that week.

This year the fortnight's vacation gave a chance for a change, and the crew will not only get a two-mile race with the Quakers, but will have a ten-day training spell on the Schuylkill, where the weather is fortnight ahead of that in New Haven, as far as the earliness of the season is concerned.

A thorough canvass of the university has been made to get out every promising candidate. For the first time in many years more than 100 were registered. There are not accommodations for this number, even on the rowing machines in the gymnasium, and not more than sixty of the varsity can be taken to the harbor. The reduction of candidates has been already begun.

Captain Howe of Yale crew says: "The greatest athletic need that Yale has today is new and adequate equipment in this department of athletics. I am not looking at the question solely in the light of producing a better crew, although there is no doubt that, unless something is done, Yale is going to be more and more handicapped in competition with other institutions with better equipment. I do, however, want to let the alumni know what a good effect a house large enough to accommodate as many men as care to take the training would have on the physical development of men at Yale."

AMERICANS RACE IN CANADA

Season Opens in May and Continues Into June. MONTREAL, Ont., Feb. 20.—The Canadian racing season of 1909, which will be inaugurated at Toronto on Saturday, May 22, and which will then pass to the Montreal course at Rivoli, on the 26th, will commence on Saturday, June 5, promptly at the most attractive in the history of the sport in the Dominion.

Already there are indications of the influx of the American turf contingent. John W. Schorr, the millikaner breeder of Memphis, has written to the local management asking the stabling be reserved for ten horses, among them several 2-year-olds, bred by himself. Thomas Clyde of Maryland, Thomas C. McDowell of Kentucky, J. W. Colt of New York, Dion Kerr and Gwynne R. Thompson of Virginia, Patrick Dunne, P. T. Chinn, James Boden, Richard Carman, Amos Turney, P. M. Civill, Woods Garth, James Griffin, and many other American turfmen have announced their intention of racing at Blue Bonnets, while there will be undoubtedly several new stables from across the border attracted by the liberal stakes and purses offered by the Canadian circuit. Many of the best horses taking part in the winter meetings in California will be brought to Canada. Among those who will be a draft from the stable of S. C. Hildreth.

The Canadian contingent will be strong and will include Joseph E. Sengram of Waterloo, John Dymott of Barrie, Mr. Hendrie of Hamilton, Adam Beck of London, John Madigan of Simcoe, J. Flynn of Prescott and other Ontario owners, W. J. Shaughnessy, James Carruthers, Dr. McCachran, Colin Campbell, Hugh Allan, Charles Peniston, S. Nesbit, Allan Boswell, and others of Montreal and Quebec, and Bartlett McLennan, the owner of several timber toppers.

TO ROW FOR SIX THOUSAND

Arns and Barry to Meet in England in June. LONDON, Feb. 20.—R. J. Arns of New Zealand, who won the professional sculling championship of the world in New Zealand last month, has cabled an offer to Ernest Barry, the champion of England, to meet him for the championship of the world in Australia, for \$5,000 a side, with \$1,000 allowed for expenses. Barry declined to visit Australia, but he has cabled to Ernest, challenging him to row a match for the championship of the world over the Putney to Mortlake course, for \$2,000 a side, with an allowance of \$500 for expenses, the race to take place early in July.

AMERICAN BOXERS ABROAD

Many Famous Ones Have Fought in Foreign Lands.

HAVE ALWAYS SHOWED UP WELL

John C. Heenan First to Fight in England, in the Battle with Sayers—Sullivan-Mitchell Affair in France.

American fighters and ring champions have won honors in almost every civilized part of the world—in England, France, Australia, South Africa and the West Indies. Some of the fistic battles between American authors and those of other nations, principally those of the English variety, have been contested in China, Japan, East India, Spain, Italy, Germany and other countries.

The first American champion of the prize ring to cross the Atlantic to compete for the world's heavyweight title was John Carmel Heenan, who was born in West Troy, N. Y., on May 1, 1821, as Irish parents. He probably was the handsomest man that ever pulled off a shirt inside the ropes. It was his fine appearance and excellent manners that led Heenan to become the husband of Adah Isaacs Menken, the most noted actress of that period.

Mrs. Heenan possessed some literary talent and wrote numerous poems extolling her spouse as a gladiator. But they quarrelled after a while and finally separated forever. Heenan afterward married Sara Stevens, another actress, in England, while Mrs. Heenan No. 1 supported the young tragedian, Edwin Booth. Afterward she went abroad and became a favorite of Charles Dickens and Alexander Dumas, sr.

Heenan Created a Sensation. It was Heenan's international notoriety which brought about the battle with Tom Sayers, the champion of England. This match created great excitement on both sides of the Atlantic. There was more money wagered on the result than has any other event in the history of pugilism.

Sayers, a hot favorite among all classes in Great Britain, but whose name arrived in London he found himself the lion of the hour, although he tried hard to remain unknown and in the background. He went immediately to his training quarters at Salisbury and refused to see strangers, though some of the nobility called just to get a peep at the American champion.

The battle between Heenan and Sayers took place at Farnborough, England, on April 17, 1860, before the "swelliest" crowd ever seen at a ring-side. The stakes were only \$1,000 a side, but the amount bet around the ropes must have been all of \$300,000, the Americans grabbing all the money in sight with the odds on Sayers, who was a hot favorite.

It was a rather tedious fight of forty-four rounds, lasting too long to suit the Britishers, who saw the American champion walloping Sayers to certain defeat. Sayers, however, deserved credit for his clever generalship in prolonging the mill for two hours and twenty minutes, although he was not match for the American. In almost every round Heenan either floored him or wrestled him to the turf because of superior bulk and strength.

British Fair Play Exemplified. In the thirty-seventh round the referee left his post, so that he was not on hand to rule over or decide on the seven rounds that followed. In the forty-fourth round the mob cried: "Draw! Draw!" and then, looking at the ropes, the ropes. Sayers was dragged out and finally carried away by his friends. Heenan, in the excitement, called to his opponent to come back and fight it out. But, as he saw no chance for fair play, Heenan jumped nimbly over the remaining ropes and ran about 600 yards to the railroad nearby.

After this fiasco Heenan used every means possible to arrange another match with Sayers, but the "robbery" was so complete that the referee, who was carried away by his friends, Heenan, in the excitement, called to his opponent to come back and fight it out. But, as he saw no chance for fair play, Heenan jumped nimbly over the remaining ropes and ran about 600 yards to the railroad nearby.

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at his back. Frank P. Blavin had the same Smith whipped to a standstill at Bruges, Belgium, in 1889, when Jim Carney Jack Baldock, Dick Burge and others of the London and Birmingham gang broke into the ring and beat Blavin with clubs and knuckle dusters, incidentally robbing him certain success. Squire Abingdon was expelled from the Pelican club of London for complicity in this disgraceful affair, while the best sportsmen in England declared Blavin the champion.

Sullivan Caught King Edward. John L. Sullivan, who had recovered his health meanwhile, sailed for England in October, 1887, with the intention of meeting "the best man on the other side of the big pond. He got a great reception in London and was invited by King Edward VII, who was then the prince of Wales, to give a private boxing exhibition before him with the late Jack Ashton. The bout was a very select affair.

"I'm very happy to meet you!" said Edward when he was introduced to Sullivan. "How are you prince?" replied John L. as he shook his host by the hand. Sullivan's slambang style pleased Edward immensely, and the latter said: "He's the quickest big man I ever saw box. What a wonderful physique!"

Sir Charles Berensford, who was in charge of the little private bout, called Sullivan aside after the exhibition and thanked him on behalf of the prince. He also offered to pay Sullivan and Ashton for their services. But John refused any money consideration whatever.

"If the prince wishes to make a present I shall accept it with pleasure," said the big Boston slugger. A few days later Sullivan received a rather flashy gold headed cane with the prince's compliments. Sullivan looked it over carefully, reading the inscription on the handle and then suddenly turned to Ashton, saying: "Jack, take this out to a hock shop and see how much you can get on it."

"Why, you're not going to soak it so soon, John, are you?" asked Ashton in astonishment. "No," replied Sullivan. "But I want to know the value of the stick." So Ashton went out with it only to return with the information that all he could realize on the cane was \$3. Sullivan's eyes flashed fire.

"Is that all?" he roared in anger. "Here, take it back to his royal no and tell him he may need it himself!" But Ashton and others laughed John out of it, so that he brought the cane back to America to illustrate to his friends "the cheapness of his nob," as he expressed it.

About this time, when Sullivan was showing in the leading cities in England, Charley Mitchell kept challenging him to fight with bare knuckles for the championship of the world. After a tiresome controversy the match was finally made for \$1,000 a side, Harry Phillips acting for Sullivan and Pony Moore for Mitchell.

Had "Pony" Sweating Blood. It took three hours of wrangling before the men signed articles of agreement. During these proceedings Sullivan and Mitchell came near having a "rough house" then and there, but friends kept them apart. The fight took place on Baron Rothschild's estate at Chantilly, France, on March 19, 1888. Sullivan wanted a sixteen-foot ring, but Mitchell insisted on a twenty-four-foot arena, so he could do a little sprinting. The referee was B. J. Angie, the veteran, who has presided at the National Sporting club of London for so many years.

One of the most anxious spectators was Pony Moore, Mitchell's father-in-law, who stood in Charley's corner. When Sullivan let go his famous right in the second round and knocked Mitchell down, Moore exclaimed: "There goes my boy!"

"When Sullivan scored another knock down soon after, Moore yelled: "There goes my blooming house and all my brass!"

In fact for the first five rounds it was all Sullivan, and the Britons thought their champion was done for. It was in the fifth round that Sullivan made a desperate swing with his right, which caught Mitchell on the back of the head, but disabled John's big fist. Mitchell claimed first blood in the eighth round and got it. After this rain came to fall upon the pugilists and Sullivan had several chills. He kept running after Charley, who was no nimble on his feet but he generally managed to keep out of harm's way.

The mob of English thugs and rowdies hooted and taunted Sullivan until they made his life miserable. From the constant foot-work by both pugilists the turf in the ring became soft and sloppy with mud, and Sullivan was soon leg weary. The rain-soaked crowd began to be uneasy and finally the notorious Jack Baldock took the center of the ring and cried out: "Shake hands and call it a draw!"

As nobody made a strong protest referee Angie declared the battle a draw in the thirty-ninth round.

As Sullivan and Mitchell left the ring and were on the road to Paris they were both arrested by gendarmes, who held them up with their revolvers. They were admitted to jail, but they skipped across the English channel, each forfeiting \$1,000 bonds. Several years ago, when Sullivan was supposed to be going blind, Mitchell went over to Boston and handed him a \$50 bill. They are the best of friends in their old age.

Carroll Cut Dava a Wonder. It was along about 1883 that a sea captain came to this city from Barbados to hunt up an American fighter who might be able to lower the colors of a colored heavyweight who had been beating all comers on that island. This dusky wonder called himself Prof. Graves, and he was really a scientific scrapper. The sea captain finally induced Brooklyn Jimmy Carroll to undertake the job.

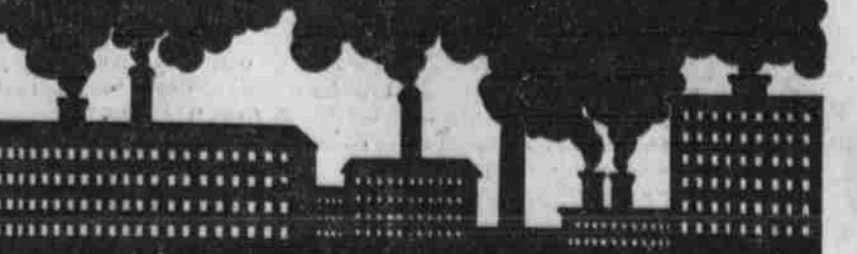
At that time Carroll weighed only 150 pounds in fighting trim and when the Barbados sports looked him over they said he was too small for the stugging professor. The match was made, however, and every man of note on the island was at the ring-side. Graves was a 2 to 1 favorite in the betting.

It was a hurricane battle from start to finish and the way Carroll hammered the professor fairly stunned the natives. Carroll cut his opponent's ribs, for it was a fight with bare knuckles, and Jim used his fists like a meat ax. In the tenth round Carroll sent Graves to a deep sleep. The clever Kid McCoy took a dash across the Atlantic in 1886 and met Ted White, then the middleweight champion of England, before the National Sporting club in a ten-round mill. The decision went against McCoy, although he won by a knockout. This so disgusted the Kid that he went to South Africa, where he knocked out the middleweight champion of Australia, Bill Doherty, in 1886. McCoy landed in London again in 1884, where he was made, however, and every man of note on the island was at the ring-side. Graves was a 2 to 1 favorite in the betting.

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Rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood, which gradually gets into the circulation because of indigestion, constipation, weak kidney action, and other irregularities of the system which are sometimes considered of no importance. This uric acid causes an inflamed and irritated condition of the blood, and the circulation instead of nourishing the different portions of the body, continually deposits into the nerves, muscles, tissues and joints, the irritating, pain-producing acid with which it is filled. Rheumatism can only be cured by a thorough cleansing of the blood, and this is just what S. S. S. does. It goes down into the circulation, and by neutralizing the uric acid and driving it from the blood, effectually and surely removes the cause. S. S. S. strengthens and invigorates the blood so that instead of a weak, sour stream, causing pain and agony throughout the system, it becomes an invigorating, nourishing fluid, furnishing health and vigor to every part of the body and relieving the suffering caused by this disease. S. S. S. being a purely vegetable blood purifier, is the surest and safest cure for Rheumatism in any of its forms. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

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he took the goods?" asked Fitzpatrick, who was puzzled. "Oh, he's so small, only a bit of a lad! I fear he is not half big enough for Burge!" declared Flemming.

"Don't worry about his size," said Fitzpatrick with a grin. "I think Burge will find him big enough in the ring!"

When they weighed in Burge scaled at 158 and Lavigne at 154. The Englishman was a hot favorite at 2 to 1. They fought for the world's title, a purse of \$2,000 and \$2,500 a side. In the first round Lavigne dashed in and landed heavy blows. He tried the same tactics in the second round, but Burge dodged and the Kid went headlong into a ring post, injuring himself severely.

But this did not stop Lavigne's aggressiveness for he drove Burge all over the ring, never letting up in his attack for a moment. The American's wonderful fighting made the English swell through up their hands in astonishment. In the seventeenth round Burge was knocked out by a right-hand punch on the jaw.

George Dixon, before he was the featherweight champion, went to England in 1890 and fought Nunc Wallace before the old Pelican club for a purse of \$2,000. Dixon won in eighteen rounds and earned the title of featherweight champion of England.

Philadelphia calling Kid O'Brien visited England in 1892, calling himself the American champion. He got matches with a num-

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