#### HOLLAND AWAITS AN HEIR

lation Ready to Welcome Its Future

FUTURE OF COUNTRY AT STAKE

thould Queen Wilhelminn Give Birth to a Son the Rejoicing Will Be

Unbounded-Boyal Nursery Has Been Prepared.

THE HAGUE, March 10.-The advent of an heir apparent to the throne of Holland is a prospect which causes the heart of every patriotic Dutchman to beat higher. For Holland, of course, the question of the continuation or the extinction of the house of Orange-Nassau is of paramount importance inasmuch of the latter contingency would mean either the blotting out of the kingdom as The Netherlands as a separate entity or else a return to its seventeenth century status of a common

Since Germany inaugurated a more ambitious naval policy some few years ago these possibilities have formed the subject of grave considerations in more than one European chancellery. Twice already the hopes of the young queen have been disappointed, and her subsequent state of health gave rise to all sorts of rumors as regards her ability to ever give an heir

to the nation Dutch Succession Simple.

The Dutch succession is really a simple enough question, seeing that, contrary to the state of affairs in many other European countries, there are no pretenders or claimants to the throne. Fate indeed has not dealt kindly with the house of Orange during the last half century. King William III, the present queen's father, saw the sons of his first marriage die childless after they reached manhood, and his brother and uncle also died without leaving male heirs. With what tense expectancy the scion of William's second marriage with Princess Emma of Waldeck Pyrmont was waited those who were in Holland at the time of Wilhelmina's birth can testify. Apart from the purely Teutonic origin of the reigning house of Holland, it has several occasions received further admixture of German blood since the con-

greas of Vienna in 1814 remodelled the map of Europe and William I assumed the style of king of The Netherlands. For this nonarch married a Prussian royal princess, and his grandson, William III, went for his two consorts, first to the court of Wurtemberg and then to the principality sentative of the Orange-Nassaus, with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg in 1901 is of too recent date to need comment.

Collateral Heirs. Failing an heir, male or female-for the Calic law does not operate in Holland-the to the throne. nearest candidate in line of succession would have been Prince William of Weld, prince of Wied died in 1907, leaving an off-Prince Henry VII of Reuss, whose consort was a daughter of Princess Sophia, William III's only sister, have been con-These are, of course, purely German princes, holding commissions in the German army and navy, and their willingness to press their somewhat remote on the Dutch throne if occasion

doubtful in the extreme. Reasons of state prescribe precautio to be taken in view of the possibility of the queen dying childless. A council of state would take the reigns of government, but it is unlikely that Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the queen's consort, would have more than the courtesy title of president of that assembly.

Of Queen Wilhelmina's persanal popularity among her subjects there cannot be the slightest doubt. For the majority of the Dutch she has since her childhood presented the hope of the nation, and even those whose leanings are toward the re-establishment of the United Provinces sympathize with her over her disappointed hopes of motherhood.

All Holland and the Nursery. And so all Holland is walting eagerly

for the event which is to affect its destinies so powerfully. Everything is ready for the arrival of the expected little stranger at the unpretentious royal palace at The Hague. The nursery occupies part of the second

and spacious apartments, besides separate rooms for the attendants. The wing of the castle has been remodelled in its en-

The walls and ceilings of all the rooms have been scraped, and new woodwork, as well as new floors, heating apparatus and het and cold water have been put in under the queen's own supervision. She devised the plans from English and American models, ordering that everything oldfashioned about the nursery be abolished, and insisting that she would have none ofthe old time nursery with its unsanitary

The only old-fashioned things about the nursery are the various cradies, heirlooms in the Nassau royal family, some of them nearly as large as a state coach. The queen had them thoroughly overhauled and only their elaborate shells remain.

It is the custom in Holland to use pink fains when a girl would be most welcome. blus when a boy is hoped for. So queen would prefer for the cradle. The dip- the healthy Gelderland air.

lomatic answer came that she had chosen a special shade of viell or for the nursery and would prefer the same color for the

The baby trousseau had, indeed, aiready been ordered when the queen was the first time disappointed in her expectations. The dainty little garments were made in different schools and workshops in Holland. The queen is fond of elaborate hand-made embroideries and she is a very good judge of needlework, so that it is needless to say with how much loving care the layette was ordered.

The coming event has already set many heads at work in devising plans to celebrate it. Throughout the country committees of society women and others have been formed to collect funds and make arrangements. The queen has intimated her desire that the major portion of the funds so collected should be used for philanthropic purposes and not be employed in making her presents, as was originally in-

At Holland's chief naval station of the Helder the military and civil authorities committee have decided on a great fete o which the united musical societies of the town and surrounding districts are to be invited. A philanthropic lady at The Hegue has decided to give all the poor children of The Hague and Scheveningen a treat of biscuits and sweets (caraway candies called muisjes). It is the custom in this country to give biscuits and carsway candles when a child is born, smooth candles being chosen when the newcomer is a girl and rough or,es when a boy, so that from the character of the sweets re- like dynamite and the entrance of all maceived one can know the sex of the newborn child. The recent plans at The hibited. The old pontoon bridge was good Hague, which are under consideration by enough for his ancestors, and so, continthe committees, are for the celebrating ually patched and repatched, it is quite of the event four weeks after the actual good enough for the present day Turk,

Even the Shoes.

Throughout the country of late there has been a brisk trade in orange paint, in red, white and blue ribbons, in flags and flagstaffs. In secret many peasants have painted their best wooden shoes orange, putting them aside until the festive moflagstaffs of their houses newly painted and the flags cleaned, so as to have everything in readiness. And with every house displaying the red, white and blue, with the bells ringing, the old churches playing their carillons and the crowds singing in the streets, the towns will be festive enough.

Queen Wilhelmina has signified her willis gness to accept the suggested work of the pupils of a needlework school at The of Waldeck Pyrmont, while the union of Hagne, who latend making six sets of in-Queen Wilhelmina, the last direct repre- fants' clothing, which will be presented to women who have the good fortune to become mothers on the same day as the queen, and numerous gifts have been promised to the lucky bables that will be born on the same day as the hoped for heir

At Winschoten it has been decided to employ all money collected in establishing whose mother was the only daughter if holiday settlements in three provinces, to William III's uncle, Frederck. But the which poor and weakly children can be sent to recuperate. In this way they think spring of very tender age. Since then the to associate the idea of the birth of a to get to the other side by means of a chances of the grown-up sons of the late young prince or princess with the recovery triple flight of narrow steps and a pasof health and strength by some poor chil-

Gift for the Queen.

In every town and village committees have been formed to allow all the women in the place to contribute. A central committee has been appointed for every provarose has so far been understood to be ince to arrange one gift in the name of the whole province. In this way there will be money enough to present the queen with an article of value and sufficient will be left over for charity. The province of Zeeland, for instance,

will give a white perambulator. The lace sunshade over it for summer use will be made by the famous Sluis lace makers. The Hague gives a cradle, the embroidery of which is entrusted to the same hands that embroidered the queen's coronation robes and her wedding dress. Leeuwarden gives a silver book on an antique oak stand, in which the events of baby life will be noted down-the baby's weight every week, the date of the first tooth, of the first step, of little allments, etc.

Rotterdam gives a silver mug, plate, spoon and egg cup; Amsterdam a washstand with silver ewer, basin, etc. A screen painted by Dutch artists, an antique oak chest for linen, a press for baby clothes, white lacquered furniture, a clock in Hinloper carved wood and a weighing machine are among the other gifts.

The larger towns preferred not to join the provincial committees. The East and stery of the palace, comprising six wide West Indian colonies and the Dutch people living abroad are following the same course. The Dutch colony in London hopes to collect money enough for a free bed in one of the London hospitals, to be always at the disposal of a Dutch patient.

To Announce the Event.

As soon as the doctors go to the palace Malleveld, a large open space at the enthe palace to the Malleveld. As soon as peaked hood and overcoat, such as is the royal baby is born they will communi- worn by every third man one meets. cate the news from one to another with

Then the cannon will boom forth the happy news of the queen's deliverance. Telephones and telegraph will convey the news to every part of the country and the

As soon as the queen has regained her in them. Each of the sliver coins which ribbons and pink lining for the cradle cur. strength the royal family will go to the queen's country residence of the Loo, where she spent the greater part of her The Hague women inquired what color the happy childhood, under the old trees in

ALONG THE GOLDEN HORN

Constantinople, Too, Has Its Bridge Crush.

DAILY JAM BECOMES NUISANCE

Patchwork Structure on Which Many Races Meet-Beggars, Peddlers, Priests, Porters, Officials in the Crowd.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.-Every year or two the European inhabitants of Constantinople are aroused to a certain amount of enthusiasm by the prospect of having a new bridge to take the place of the patchwork structure that now serves as the main connection between Stamboul and Pera-the Turkish and the European quarters of the city. At the request of the Ottoman government various engineering firms throughout Europe have frequently made proposals, and laid down plans for this undertaking; but with the Turk's customary reply that he would look into the matter the government has carefully docketed and pigeonholed each plan without

giving it any further attention. Under the old regime an American once offered to build a suspension bridge from the heights of Stamboul to those of Pera in exchange for concessions to lay electric tramways throughout the city. But Abdul Hamid wanted no such improvements. Dynamos sounded to him suspiciously chinery into the country was strictly promany thousands of whom, with their clothes hanging together in mysterious manner, resemble externally the ancient

Since the constitution the question of a new bridge has again arisen, and a firm

of engineers recently offered to rebuild ment. Careful housewives have had the it for \$200,000. While this proposal was "under consideration" by the Turkish government an English steamer in leaving its ancharage last month had the effrontery to carry away a portion of the Stamboul end of the bridge. And for this little exhibition of its prowess its owners had to pay \$20,000, which amount naturally comes in very handy for some long needed repairs.

attempt was made to construct a temporary passageway, the Turk contenting himself with exclaiming "Kismet dir" (it is fate)! But when the thousands of business men, hamals (porters), horsemen, pack drivers, beggars and carriages that daily use the bridge were forced to cross the Golden Horn either in calques or make a long detour round the Azab Kapou bridge further up the stream, which meant a loss to the government of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a day, the Turk awoke to the fact that

something must be done. And though today carriages are still unable to get across, pedestrians are able sage connecting with the shore. At the head of these steps you are frequently obliged to wait from ten to fifteen minutes while a flock of sheep, bewildered and dazed, is induced to ascend, or while four hamais, getting their long poles entagled, leisurely proceed to solve the difficulty of lifting their heavy burden to the bridge. About a week after the departure of the English steamer a huge umbrella twenty feet in diameter was set up near the forme entrance to the bridge, an here some half a dozen workmen began repairing operaevery week-Friday for the Moslems, Saturday for the Jews and Sunday for the

their work is very slow. Crossing the Bridge.

When in its customary everday working order it is a source of wonder to many euple how the London bridge of Constanthoule (as the old pontoon bridge is often called) manages to keep together its uneven planks of ancient timber and how it supports the constant stream of heavy hundred thousand fares are taken daily of the soldiers and police, the maimed, the lame, the halt and the blind, and all sick persons, to whom the bridge is free. An American girl recently visiting Constantinople for the first time was amazed at having her metalik (1 cent) returned politely by the collector, who, pointing to the crutch with which she was walking, indicated by his gesticulations that 'wooden leg" exempted her from the toll.

These collectors, four of whom stand at either end of the bridge, are as well padded as the Paris cocker. The white a battery of artillery is to be put up in the cotton nightshirt which each man dons on a fine day makes him easily disinguishtrance of the Hague Wood. Men with able from the crowd, but on a wet day flags will be stationed along the route from both fez and shirt are highen by a large

> In little wooden sheds at the right and givers, who under the old regime had a curious system of making money by punching holes in it, which accounts for the fact that practically all the small coins in circulation today have holes passed through their hands they punched, and the pieces thus obtained were carefully and painstakingly collected until a small fortune was accumulated. At the same time the total amount of daily

tolls, which would have been sufficient to keep up a first class navy, went without question into the pockets of the old

ministers. Plagues of the Passage.

stand and chat with a friend while resting their load and one of the stands placed here for their benefit, it is covered with loathsome looking beggars of all ages. the bridge. But they were unsuccessful. For one short week only were pedestrians allowed to pass unmolested, then every beggar was back in his place and the popular and legitimate business of begging goes on as before. It is said keeping your eyes and ears open to avoid that one man makes it his business to collect from all over the empire such nonstrosities as are to be found and to bring them to the capital; and all the deformed beggars acknowledg him as their chief. Many poor women injure their infants in the sure knowledge that they can then earn a good living later in this country where labor is too plenti-

Side by side upon the footway are round faced, wide eyed babies, hardly able to walk, but having been taught by their mothers, they repeat over and over again mechanically a verse from the Coran intended to move passersby to pity. There are too blind boys, boys without legs, youths with shrivelled arms and men the kind that saves gas, and is positive-

ly odorless.

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\$13.50 Brussels Rug, 9x11-Monday special \$9.00 \$15.00 Brussels Rug, 9x12—Monday special \$11.65 \$18.00 Brussels Rug, 9x12—Monday special \$13.50 \$16.00 Brussels Rug, 9x12—Monday special \$13.50 \$10.00 Brussels Rug, 8-3x12—Monday special \$12.75 \$20.00 Brussels Rug, 9x12, seamless-Monday \$18.00 Brussels Rug, 8-3x10 seamless—Monday \$15.00 Brussels Rug. 7-6x9 seamless—Monday \$22.50 Wilton Velvet Rug, 9x12 ..... \$15.65 \$25.00 Wilton Velvet Rug, 9x12 seamless—Monday special ...... \$44.50 Wilton Rug, 9x12-Monday special. . \$30.00 \$75.00 German Saxony, 9-10x13-1-Monday .....\$50.00 \$65.00 German Saxony, 8-8x11-6-Monday \$32.50 Body Brussels, 9x12—Monday, spe. \$23.00 \$30.00 Body Brussels, 8-3x10-6-Monday special .....\$20.00 Sale of Printed and Inlaid

\$28.00 Wilton Velvet Rug. 10-6x10-Monday . \$18.67 special .... \$33.00 Wilton Velvet Rug, 10-6x11-9 Monda \$16.00 \$22.00 .... \$10.67 AXMINSTER RUGS. \$37.50 Axminster Rug, 10-6x12-Monday \$25.00 \$35.00 Axminster Rug, 10-6x12—Monday .....\$24.00 special ..... BRUSSELS RUGS. .....\$16.00 \$25.00 Brussels Rug, 10-6x11-3-Monday special ......

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65c Printed Linoleums, per square yard .......25¢ 70c Printed Linoleums, per square yard ......35¢ 75c Printed Linoleums, per square yard .......45c 80c Printed Linoleums, 12-ft. wide, per sq. yard ......49c

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The kind that the colors go through to the back and do not wear off. 90c Inlaid Linoleum, per square yard......65¢ \$1.25 Inlaid Linoleum, per square yard ...... 89¢ \$1.35 Inlaid Linoleum, per square yard ..... 98¢ \$1.50 Inlaid Linoleum, per square yard......\$1.15 Remnants, per square yard ..... 50¢ and 25¢

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Every kind of curtain, nothing that the spring season calls for is omitted from this, largest of all drapery stockseither for door or window. The variety in styles is almost endless. Plenty of pretty patterns whether you are outfitting a new home or replenishing. The expense need be trifling and nothing adds more to the beauty and attractiveness of your home than pretty curtains and draperies.

Novelty Net Lace Curtains in Arabian, cream and white, suitable for library, dining room and bed room, price, per pair, \$5.00, \$4.75, \$3.95, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.25, \$3.00 and \$2.75.



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Brussels Lace Curtains an endless variety of new designs, some special attractions, dainty effects in real Saxony Brussels; many styles made and exclusively controlled by us for the OMAHA TRADE. Prices, per pair, \$25.00, \$22.00, \$17.50, \$16.00, \$15.00, \$12.00, \$9.00, \$7.50, \$6.75, \$5.00, \$4.75, \$4.00 and \$3,25.

Battenberg Lace Curtains, in white and Arabian, range in price from \$42.50 to \$5.00.

Cluny Lace Curtains, both white and Arabian, prices range, per pair, from \$11.75 to \$2.15. Cable Net and Scotch Brusses

Net Curtains, Ivory, Arabian and white, prices range, per pair, from Cretonne Bed Room Curtains, fringe edge, all colors, per pair,

from \$2.25 to \$1.55. Snow Flake Curtains, silk striped, in various designs and colors, prices range, per pair, from \$8.25 to \$1.75.

Curtain Net, by the yard, Arabian, two-tone, white and colored, prices range, per yard, from \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 95c, 75c, 60c, 45c to 25c.



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with none, gypsy women, lepers and sore tions. But perhaps owing to intense cold and incessant falls of of snow or to the eyed infants, all exhibiting their deformfact that there are three days of rest in lities and diseases as a showman exhibits his goods.

Some rock themselves to and fro shrick-Greeks and Armenians-the progress of ing hideously; others chant verses from the Coran, and the plous Moslem, being enjoined by Allah to give aims, gives daily in the full belief that by so doing a sin is explated with each gift. The bridge indeed the beggars' paradise.

Beggar with a Business Eye.

Both here and outside mosque gates they have been known to grow rich and prosperous, and a week or so ago a the poet and intensely picturesque as seen traffic which abates only at nightfall, for a visitor to Constantinople was amazed by twilight, the Golden Horn with its thouon hunting up one of these beggars to sands of sea craft is nothing but a home from carriages, and pedestrians, exclusive whom she had given a sovereign in mis- of refuge for useless truck which the Turk take for a metallik to find him living in is too lazy and too indolent to dispose of. apparent luxury. He politely handed her Here along the water's edge, in rows five, slow-going lighters creep lazily up and back the sovereign, at the same time ten and even twenty deep, between the suggesting he would take the metallik she had intended to give him.

There is little room on for pedestrains. The road teems with a heterogeneous mass-donkeys, mules. buffaloes, horses, carriages and human beings in every variety of costume jostle one another all day long. There are officers of all degrees-smart looking men in light gray capes with red collars, and others in dark blue or gray uniformsbut none is too proud to be seen with a bundle of fish or a couple of newspaper packages tied up in a red cotton handker-

chief. There are white turbaned Turkish mollahs, softas and hojas (priests and religdifferent signals for a prince or a princess. left of the bridge entrance sit the change lous students) in close proximate to jew ish rabbis; the Merleri and Rup to dancing and howling dervishes) in khaki colored headgear from fourteen to eighteen inches in height mingle with black skirted Greek and Armenian pricets in chimney pot hats-many of the Armeniana, venerable patriarchs with beards reaching to their walsts, look from behind like women with their uncut hair fastened for convenience into a knot at the nape of the neck and long black vells flowing from their hats.

Jumble of Tongues.

Every variety of dialect is heard as you push your way past Turkish women, Armenian hamals, Levantine sailors, merchants It is practically impossible to walk of European nationality, soldiers from every upon the narrow footway, for when it part of the empire and pligrims from Mecca is not occupied by hamais, who frequently in bright green turbans. Here are proud looking Arabs; over there are wild looking Tartars and Circassians with belts full of knives and other weapons, and in the distance, making a broad passage for him self, One of the young 'Turks' first attempts is a rough Albanian shepherd whose sheepat reform was to banish these plagues from skin coat, kept out on the shoulders by means of a wooden bar, puts the modest shoulders of a staiwart American athiets to shame by at least foot on each side. In and out of this motley throng you

are forced to dodge, at the rame time collision with one of the horsemen who dash madly over the bridge and who often come to grief in the middle, knowing no more how to ride the hired beast on which they sit than a Turkish captain who has never been to sea knows how to sail the ship in his command. All day long is heard the rumble and clatter of the arabas (cabs) with their couple of wornout horses and private carriages with their well groomed pairs as they drive recklessly through th living mass; while to complete the pandemontum, above the din are heard the voices of innumerable hawkers, who stand shoulder to shoulder at the edge of the footway yelling out the nature, excellence and cheapness of their wares.

Sunset at Stamboul. Then, as the sun begins to set behind

Stamboul, silhouetting the great Suleimaniet ernment to end their days plying between you are still more forcibly struck with steps toward Peru, where buildings of every description-imposing embassies, houses of wood and colored plaster-are seen between the masts of thousands of boats at anchor Tongues of fire shoot out from the horizon, and while the heavens change gradually from red to brilliant orange, gold, yellow, green, purple and soft blue, you realize how the narrow horn of water stretching in the distance came by its name-for at the mo-

ment even this is turned to gold. But fascinating as it is to the artist and main bridge and Azab Kapow every description of boat is to be seen.

Those which occupy the front ranks are join the fast decaying, motionless craft join the fast decaying, motionless craft around them. Some are old steamers which, having been scrapped by foreign countries, were sold to the Ottomon gov-

business men swell the crowd bending its appearance nothing but a miracle keeps takes in the whole dead scene upon the affoat those which are yet in constant use. Last month there was a strike among the passengers, the greater number of whom are business men, who boarded the steamers and refused to pay the fares until the steamboat company promised them some improvement. After a day or two the folowing notice was posted up on the boats: "The honorable public is requested to be so good as to pay the fares. Three new steamers have been ordered."

Further up the stream, as if afraid they would escape, lie a few large cargo boats chained together like prisoners, although they are obliged to lean heavily upon one another for support. All that is to be seen of life is in midstream, where ungainly down and various steamers and tugsafter calling at their landing stages-cut through the water without heeding the myriad of yawls and caiques that skim still in use, but look as if they must soon gracefully but perilously near their larger

the indolence of the Turk as your eye Golden Horn. The few Young Turks who have arisen

-though they have done much in freeing their country from the despotic rule-are as handicapped as Gulliver when a midget in the hands of the glants. Their work is a gigantic one with the odds tremendous against them; and you are inclined to lay your hands upon your stomach in the Purkish fashion, ejaculating plously in the words of the Turk himself, "Allah kerim" (God will provide).

FREDERICK MOORE.

Outranks the White Plague. Lecturing at Harvard Medical school Dr. Elliott P. Joslin declared that pneumonia was the most fatal malady in Boston in 1908, claiming 3,000 victims; heart disease ranking second in this regard, and the "white plague" coming third. Pneumonia affects all ages, and about 25 per cent of the cases result fatally. It is not usually contracted from a cold, as is generally supposed, said Dr. Joslin, but develops from bad physical or bysenic conditions and

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