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show that it was much more important to have good roads in the farming districts than to have better waterways. D. Ward King, inventor of the split log drag, a man with a national reputation, told how to get good roads without cost.

"While we have the best railroad system in the world, our public highways are worse than those of any civilized nation, Russia alone excepted," said Mr. Eldridge, who is of the United States office of public roads of the Department of Agriculture.

"There are 2,151,000 miles of public roads in the United States, and of this mileage only 151,000 miles have been improved; that is only 7 per cent. In other words, we have 2,000,000 miles of roads which are mud in winter and dust in summer, enough bad roads to reach around the earth at the equator eighty times.

"To ship a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool in 1906 cost 3.8 cents a bushel, but it cost the farmer 5.4 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from his farm to the railroad station, an average distance of 9.4 miles. In other words, it cost the farmer more to get his crop to market or to the shipping point in many instances than it does from the shipping point to its final destination, by rail or water."

Effect on Cost of Hauling.

To show the effect of road improvement on the cost of hauling, Mr. Eldridge called attention to a specific case which recently came under his observation. The road from Dandridge to Jefferson City, Tenn., is ten miles long. On this road, before improvement, twenty bushels of wheat made a good load for a two-horse team, requiring one day to make the trip. Estimating the cost of men and team at $2 per day, the cost per bushel would be 15 cents. The road has recently been improved and the trip is now made in two-thirds of a day and fifty bushels of wheat is hauled with the same two-horse team, costing approximately $2 for the load, or 4 cents a bushel.

Showing the effect of road improvement on farm lands, Mr. Eldridge called attention to a farm which was recently sold in Sullivan county, Tennessee. This farm belonged to John Fain of Bristol, who offered it for sale three years ago for $15,000, but failed to secure a purchaser. The farm consists of 400 acres of fairly good upland. The road, which ran through the farm, was one of the worst in the state. This road has been recently macadamized and last fall Mr. Fain sold his farm without difficulty for $25,000.

How to Raise Funds.

Mr. Eldridge went into the subject of raising money for road improvement and methods of road administration. He suggested direct cash taxes for road improvement instead of labor taxes and explained the system of state aid which has been adopted in twenty-five states. This new feature consists of appropriating from the general state treasury a portion of the cost to building the most important roads, the counties and the townships paying for the remainder.

"In good roads sections the farmers raise fruit and vegetables which produce an average for vegetables for the United States of $42 per acre and for fruit about $90, while the average for grain, wheat, corn and oats is from $7 to $8 an acre," said Mr. Eldridge.

"The power required to pull a ton to market on the average clay road is about 125 pounds, on the best gravel road it takes about seventy-five pounds, but on the best macadam roads it takes but forty-five pounds. Assuming that one horse will exert a pressure against his collar of 125 pounds all day long, he will be able to draw one ton to market on the clay road, but on the gravel road he will haul about 1⅔ tons to market and on a macadam road he will pull about 2¾ tons, practically three times as much as he could haul on a dirt road. Furthermore, on a good gravel or stone road a farmer will make the trip to market much quicker than on the mud road. In these days distance is no longer measured by the yard stick, but by the clock's tick. Time is money.

"The cost of hauling crops to market depends upon the size of the load, the number of trips which can be made in a day, wear and tear on teams and equipment and grades.

"Good roads enlarge the areas of productivity for the reason that where good roads are built more intensive farming is practiced and crops are grown which yield a larger money return to the grower.

Good Roads Without Money.

"Good Roads Without Money" was the theme of the address of D. Ward King, inventor of the split-log drag which is extensively used in road making.

"More than 13 per cent of the roads of the nation are still of the native soil," said Mr. King. "Some of us have for years been suspecting that this state of affairs existed, when, during the first few years of the agitation for good roads without money, I received letters of inquiry concerning my methods from within 100 miles of Boston, I concluded that the western man who was prone to believe that the entire east was covered with beautiful, smooth macadam roads, was mistaken. The figures produced by Mr. Eldridge disclose the fact that Missouri has a greater per cent of stone and gravel roads than the proud and haughty state of Pennsylvania."

BADGERS STRONG ON BARLEY

Wisconsin Exhibit Tells Story of Grain Growing in North.

The Badger state claims to have a well developed and systematic plan for the distribution of valuable seeds throughout the confines of the state. H. E. Krueger, acting vice president for Wisconsin at the corn show, believes this system is greatly responsible for the excellent varieties of barley, oats, wheat and rye produced in the state.

Samples of these grains are displayed in the Wisconsin booth, located near the northwest corner of the Auditorium main floor. Here are shown, besides the full-grown sheaves of grain, the various seeds from which these products are grown. Bottles are displayed containing the tiny seeds from their inception until maturity.

Barley is one of the principal grains of the Badger state. The farmers offer as proof of the excellence of their barley the fact that L. R. Zerbel of Madison captured the barley trophy, which is on exhibition. John Accole, also of Madison, showed the Milwaukee people what he could do by winning the Oderbrucker barley cup offered by the Chamber of Commerce of the brewery city.

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture, a department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, shows an excellent collection of seeds. These are from grains grown on the state experiment farms, adjacent to the university campus at Madison.

Farmers of the Badger state are, for the most part, organized into a seed association, through which they obtain desired seeds from the state experiment station. It is estimated that fully 1,600 farmers belong to this organization and receive consignments of the best seeds each year. The plan operates in the same way as the bureau of seeds and plant industry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. By this means there is a fairly uniform distribution of the best grain seeds throughout the state.

GOVERNMENT DISPLAY POPULAR

Uncle Sam Has Something of Real Interest to Show.

The government is attracting a larger proportion of the visitors to the exposition each day. The large room in the basement of the Auditorium is a most popular place and the government experts are at hand constantly to explain the different exhibitions which the United States has prepared with great care. The government exhibit is a study in itself and its many departments are sure to furnish something of interest to the visitors.

The bureau of plant industry is one of the largest bureaus in the Department of Agriculture and embraces a wide and varied field of research directly connected with many diverse agricultural industries. The greater portion of the exhibits is installed in double pavilion cases. In addition there are many colored drawings, enlarged bromide pictures and transparencies. These lines of research are represented: Cereals, pomology, pure-seed investigations, vegetable pathology, plant introduction and plant breeding.

The organization of the bureau, its different lines of work and investigations, the locations of the stations in the several states where experiments are being carried on are shown upon framed charts. Work along one or more lines is now being conducted by the scientific staff of the bureau in every state and territory in the union.

Standard varieties of commercial apples and promising new kinds fill the shelves of six glass fronts of three double cases. Over 600 apples models are embraced in this collection. One case is devoted to peach varieties, including the Persian, the Chinese cling, the Peento, the Honey and the Spanish groups, illustrated by about 250 models. In all these cases are small maps, which indicate the general regions where each species or variety is grown. These fruit models afford authentic representations of fruit varieties valuable for illustrating publications, aiding in or correcting nomenclature and in other phases of the work of the pomologist.

Owing to the great commercial importance of the grain industry eight cases are devoted to an exhibit of small grains, wheat, oats, barley, grain sorghums, rice, etc. An unusually fine and carefully selected series of samples, embracing all the varieties imported by the department during recent years, are shown. Here are seen the forms of durum wheat of which the Kubanka has become famous, the Turkey, the Kharkov, the Minnesota, the Ghirka spring wheat, a hardy drouth-resistant sort of excellent quality, the best varieties of oats including the Swedish Select and Sixty-day varieties; varieties of barley, emmer and spelt. The grain sorghums include the Kowliang, the Kaffir, the Milo and Durra varieties. The rice display includes hulled and unhulled samples of varieties now being experimented with, including a number of the most desirable sorts. One case contains specimens which show the principal diseases of cereals, such as wheat scab, ergot, various forms of blight, smut and rust. The labels in all the grain cases give information of practical value.

One double case contains material illustrating some of the features of the work of the bureau on corn. There are specimens showing the typical varieties grown in the different regions of the United States, others show corn varieties, while still others show the results obtained by breeding for increasing productiveness and other special purposes. This case also contains an interesting series of photographs connected with the subject of corn investigation.

Pure seed investigation is a thoroughly practical and very important line of work carried on in the seed laboratory of the bureau. The appliances and a working exhibit giving daily demonstrations of testing seeds for purity and germination are interesting features of this exhibit. A unique series of photographs of forage plant seeds, their common adulterants and the weed seeds commonly found in commercial seeds are all instructive and add value to the pure seed display. Seedmen as well as those who buy seeds for the farm will be well repaid by carefully studying this part of the government exhibit.

FINE NORTH DAKOTA PARTY

Big Delegation Brought by Wheelock & Wheelock of Fargo.

One of the large visiting delegations to the show is the special party of North Dakota farmers which come as the guests of Wheelock & Wheelock of Fargo.

The object of the visit is to afford an opportunity for these farmers to see the wonders of the National Corn exposition and especially the grains and grasses which are adapted to that section of the country. The firm acting as host wanted to give these farmers an opportunity to gain valuable information so they may know more of the methods employed in raising corn, which is fast gaining a foothold in North Dakota.

These farmers have all made a success in growing wheat, oats, barley, rye, alfalfa, potatoes and other grains and they want to learn of corn. Most of them are well-to-do from having used practical farming methods. They will remain until Friday evening. The members of the party are:

Mr. and Mrs. George Gavin, Wheatland; John Durkin, Embden; Emil Hadland, Andrew Hadland, Fargo; H. A. Sutton, Casselton; Alonzo Odell, Tower City; G. M. Babcock, Belfield; J. T. Flack, Page; Robert Wadeson, William Mahike, Alice; Rev. T. O. Skaar, C. E. Nugent, of Maglil & Co., seed merchants, Fargo; C. A. Wheelock, treasurer Wheelock & Wheelock, Fargo; M. G. Boecher, in charge of advertising, Wheelock & Wheelock, Fargo; F. C. Stoltzman, solicitor Wheelock & Wheelock, Madison, S. D.; Andrew Nordloef, solicitor Wheelock & Wheelock, Carthage, S. D.

COLORADO RANCH AT SHOW

Fields of Waving Wheat Grown Within Exposition Grounds.

There is an entire farm of growing crops at the National Corn exposition. There are waving fields of wheat, oats and millet and green swards of real alfalfa. Nestled in among the green fields is a ranch house with barns and sheds and threading the entire tract are streams of running water.

This farm is located on the balcony at the Auditorium just at the brow of the stairway at the east end of the building. It is the exhibit of Colorado and is in charge of J. P. McCrery of Greeley, who is state vice president of the National Corn association and secretary of the Commercial club of the normal school city.

The Colorado exhibit is surely a unique and clever one. Soil was placed within the exhibit and arranged to form a real Colorado ranch. Water was run onto the soil, seeds planted and scarcely had the exposition opened its gates before the seeds had taken root and burst into luxuriant growth.

It is a typical irrigation ranch, for in the centennial state, irrigation controls the destiny of agriculture. Vast arid tracts have been reclaimed by the use of water and the greatest engineering projects of the state are now confined to diverting the waters of its several streams to dry territory.

In the Colorado booth are shown twenty varieties of alfalfa, twenty varieties of wheat, twelve varieties of oats, ten varieties of millet and forty-five samples of native grasses.

One of the most interesting attractions in the Colorado exhibit is the sugar display. Here are illustrated the complete process followed in the production of beet sugar from the raw beet to the finished, granulated product, put up in small sacks. Different samples are displayed in glass jars, showing the various stages and changes the sugar beet undergoes in its journey from the beet field to the table.

RIVER OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

(Continued from First Page.)

that some plan be adopted to finance the needs of the organization so that no officer will be compelled to do this in future.

Resolutions Adopted.

These resolutions were adopted yesterday:

We, the delegates to the third annual meeting of the Missouri River Navigation congress, again proclaim our faith in our cause and our project. The Missouri river, throughout the more than 2,200 miles of its navigable length, should be made a serviceable channel of commerce. The great river courses through and serves a mighty area, than which there is no other in the world richer in natural resources and productiveness, and susceptible of more magnificent development along all industrial lines.

The products of this area are largely of heavy and bulky character, which could be transported by water much cheaper than by rail. For these products, therefore, if this country is to progress and develop, cheaper freight rates must be secured than the railroads are either willing or able to afford. While the Missouri river is now navigable, yet it must be actually navigated, as no other equally effective method for the regulation of freight rates has been suggested, and the gross discrimination in railway freight rates against the country west of the Mississippi river will continue, both in regard to commodities shipped in for consumption and commodities shipped out to market. To provide these cheaper facilities of transportation, and to regulate railway rates throughout the whole transmississippi country, the improvement and actual navigation of the Missouri river is a necessity. The conversion of the Missouri river into a navigable channel is practicable from every standpoint. Expert engineers, both in the government service and civil life, so pronounce it. A practical test of the methods proposed by the government engineers has been made, on a long stretch of the river, and has resulted in great success.

The cost of such improvement will yield such splendid return on the investment that there is no reason to hesitate to make the expenditure. The river should be improved, and made a part of the Great Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep waterway project, and once made a part of that great system would be as important and valuable to the people of the whole country as any other part of that great interior waterway system.

We favor systematic and comprehensive improvement of the whole Missouri river. We will cheerfully leave to the engineers or any bodies of commercial commissioners competent to so determine plans and methods and procedure when the work is to be begun and how it is to be carried forward, provided the plans comprehend the whole length of the river, and contemplate continuing work until the whole stream shall be developed. Also that while the work is going forward, all shall be done to promote existing navigation that may be done consistently with the whole plan and without waste of money.

We believe the money expended in this improvement would be a permanent investment; therefore, we earnestly urge congress to provide by an issuance of bonds from time to time for continuing the work of this worthy project, when once begun, and when money from current revenues may be found insufficient or unavailable.

We believe there is a great mission for this Missouri River Navigation congress. It should enlarge its membership and strengthen itself in its resources. Money should be provided to carry forward the work auspiciously begun some years ago, and to perfect the affairs of the congress to a definite end and purpose. The facts when fully carried out and compiled should be published widely among the states represented in this congress. Local organizations of subsidiary character should be established and kept constantly at work along the river for the purpose of educating the people as to the possibilities and benefits to be derived from its permanent and lasting improvement.

We reaffirm the faith and devotion of this organization to the cause of improvement and navigation of interior rivers and waterways of the whole country, and especially do we approve of the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway project as one of vital importance and necessary to the successful improvement and navigation of the collateral streams of said deep waterway project.

In view of the opinion of President Taft and others in authority that definite plans of improvement of this very worthy project should be presented to the federal congress and be adopted by said congress before expenditures of money be made we call upon the senators and members of congress in the several states represented in this Missouri River Navigation congress to formulate and present to the federal congress or have the same prepared by government engineers a plan of comprehensive improvement of all the interior waterways of the country.

The Lord helps those who help themselves. We commend to the municipalities along the Missouri river the action of the legislature and people of Illinois in the appropriation of $20,000,000 to perfect and improve the Illinois river and canal from Chicago to the Mississippi river, and suggest to said municipalities that they themselves improve their own water front and build suitable wharves to facilitate the handling of freight and river traffic and also to beautify their river front from an artistic standpoint as far as possible.

Meanwhile we favor the immediate use of the Missouri river everywhere by boat lines and through the organization of new boating enterprises from time to time. We believe that the fostering and encouragement of navigation upon that river in its present condition is wise and far-sighted, both because of the present demand for water transportation along its courses, and because we believe that no object lesson to the people and to the mercantile world is or can be so forcible and convincing in favor of improvement of the river and the use of federal funds therefor as its actual present use under existing conditions, thereby proving that a stream which is in general actual use merits such further improvement.

Clarke Opposes Resolution.

The resolutions were presented by Justin A. Runyan of Kansas City, chairman of the committee, who moved their adoption.

This motion was strenuously opposed by Henry T. Clarke, who objected to endorsing the deep water channel project. He based his opposition on the treatment accorded the Missouri river advocates at conventions of the deep water advocates.

White of South Dakota also seemed to be opposed, and moved to lay on the table. Governor Burke declared his motion out of order and the resolutions were then accepted, with but two or three dissenting votes.

Previous to the presentation of the resolutions speeches had been heard from Vice President Deland of South Dakota, Uncle Joe Redman of Omaha, Judge Bland of Kansas City and John Fox, secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors congress. Mr. Redman expressed the hope that congress would bring about a re-establishment of navigation on the Missouri, even better than it used to be in the old days. Messrs. Deland and Bland made strong arguments for the idea that a plan should be agreed on and that then the men of the Transmississippi country should stand for that plan and put it through.

Fox Loaded with Facts.

Secretary Fox was loaded with facts and figures touching the commerce of the country, and its division between rail and water carriers. The contrasts he presented in figures, as to the vastly lower cost of water transportation, whether by river or lake, made the members hold their breath.

"Educate, agitate and make this mighty empire of the west come into its own," was his parting message to the delegates. Mr. Fox was showered with congratulations at the conclusion of his address, which was full of sound reasons for opening to commerce the great waterways of the country, and outlined ways to go about it that other similar associations have found valuable.

Governor Vessey of South Dakota and Herbert Quick are on the program for addresses this morning.

Sterling Ware—FREITZER—15th & Dodge.

WAS ARMOUR ROBBERY FAKE?

This is Important Question in Cantonwine Perjury Case.

WINDOW BROKEN, GLASS OUTSIDE

No Footprints Lead to Small Hole Through Which Robber is Supposed to Have Entered—Mystery in Ride of Defendant.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Interest in the case of the United States against J. C. Cantonwine, formerly a prominent business man of Armour, who is being tried in the United States court in this city on an indictment charging him with perjury, is becoming more keen as the trial progresses. There is a large volume of testimony, both in behalf of the government and the defense, and it doubtless will be well toward the close of the present week before the case goes to the jury.

An important witness for the government was Rev. Anton Weitzel, who varies his duties as pastor of one of the Armour churches by outside employment, and who at the time of the alleged robbery of the safe in Cantonwine's store of $35,300 in cash on the night of September 18, 1908, and for some little time prior thereto, had been employed as a clerk in Cantonwine's store.

Mr. Weitzel testified as to his making an examination of the surroundings in the effort to discover clews which might lead to the detection of the thief or thieves. Among other things he alluded to a pane of glass in a window in the rear end of the store being broken, stating that the hole broken in the glass was 14x23 inches in size. The witness stated that no footprints could be found in the rear of the building leading to the broken glass. The alleged robber was supposed to have entered the store by means of the broken window, but the government will, as the result of the testimony of Mr. Weitzel and other witnesses, contend that it would have been physically impossible for even the smallest man to have crawled through a hole only 14x23 inches in size, with jagged edges, and with no support in the way of boxes or a ladder on the outside.

Mysterious Drive that Night.

Another important witness for the government was John Langfeldt, who was a guest of Cantonwine on the night of the alleged robbery. The evening of September 18 he went to the opera house. Cantonwine stating that himself and wife were going to drive out in the country on a business trip. When Langfeldt returned to the Cantonwine home about 10 o'clock that evening he was surprised, he testified, to find both Cantonwine and his wife there.

The witness testified that he stated to Cantonwine that he thought he (Cantonwine) had gone out into the country, and that Cantonwine replied that they had gone a short distance and then, because of the darkness and having run into a wire fence, they had concluded to return. It is supposed the government's purpose in offering this testimony is to base the foundation for the contention that while on this drive Cantonwine went to his store and abstracted from the safe the money which he the next morning claimed had been stolen.

In order to convict Cantonwine of perjury it will be necessary for the government to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the alleged robbery was a "fake" one, and it is because of this that the alleged robbery occupies so large a part in the testimony of the witnesses for the government.

Naturally there is great curiosity as to the nature of the testimony to be offered in behalf of Cantonwine, and as to what explanation will be made to that part of the testimony of Langfeldt in which Langfeldt stated under oath while on the witness stand that the broken pieces of glass from the broken window were all on the outside of the store building.

AFFAIRS OF OMAHA INDIANS

(Continued from First Page.)

committee which was heard today that there are 150 Indians about whom there can be no doubt as to their competency to hold lands in fee and if patents were issued to these 150 Omahas, $5,000 in taxes could be collected making it possible for the county to begin road-making and bridge-building which everybody, both on and contiguous, to the reservation, so badly needs.

The committee also presented to the commissioner the need of an investigation with the view of determining heirships and to help heirs consolidate their land into workable quantities. Illustrations were cited where some Indian heirs had half a dozen pieces of land in different parts of the reservation, none of which exceeded sixteen acres in size. But by the system of mutual exchange, these lands could be consolidated and each heir have about seventy acres.

Little Incentive to Work.

They pointed out that as long as these lands were widely scattered there was no incentive on the part of the Indians to work their holdings or make homes for themselves, whereas if holdings were consolidated home building would result and Indians become self-supporting.

Among Indians or squaw men cited as eminently capable of holding their lands in severalty and managing their own affairs was Thomas H. Tibbles, erstwhile candidate for the vice presidency and Bryan's companion, philosopher and friend, who, through his marriage to Bright Eyes is enjoying increment from a quarter section of as magnificent land as in all outdoors, but upon which not one cent of taxes is paid. Hiram Chase, well known attorney, was another case cited as being wholly capable of managing his own affairs and to whom patent should issue at once.

District Attorney Charles A. Goss arrived in Washington today for the purpose of looking after his fences to see whether they are "hog tight" and "horse tight." Being a candidate for reappointment he naturally wants to find out how senators stand toward him and his ambition.

Representative Haugen today introduced bills appropriating $100,000 for sites and erection of public buildings at Oelwine and Charles City, Ia.

Representative Hinshaw today introduced a bill providing that any child of a soldie dor sailor who was regularly enlisted in the army or navy during the late war of the rebellion, which child was blind at the time of said enlistment or has since become blind before attaining the age of sixteen years and has now reached the age of fifty years shall have a pension of $100 per month.

Fees for Customs Officers.

Representative Gordon of Tennessee today introduced a bill providing an amendment to the existing law regarding payment for services of surveyors of ports in various localities throughout the United States. The bill provides that they shall receive a salary of $850 per annum in addition to fees which they now receive. This bill, should it become a law, would affect surveyors of ports at Omaha, Burlington, Keokuk and Dubuque.

Bids were opened today at the Treasury department for the construction of an extension to the public building at Davenport, Ia. The bidders were as follows:

Hannan Bros. of Williamsport, Pa., $59,268.
Haselton & Walin of Chicago, $67,500.
General Construction company of Milwaukee, $71,510.

Christmas Gifts

For Physicians, Nurses, Invalids

Remember your doctor that eases your pain and suffering.

Remember your nurse that faithfully watches over you while helpless.

Remember your sick friend with some invalid appliance that will add to their comfort.

Physicians' bags, cases, hypodermic syringes, microscopes.

Nurses' chatelaines, thermometers, fancy cases and water bottles.

Invalids' wheel chairs, bedside and reading tables.

H. J. PENFOLD & CO.

The Largest Invalid and Sick Room Supply House in the West.
1410 and 1412 Karney Street, Omaha.

Pipes for Christmas

At One-Half Price

There is no more acceptable gift to the man who smokes than a nice pipe.

Full sample lines on sale until Christmas—Your choice at these low prices—

$3 Meerschaum Pipes, in cases, $1.50	$8 Meerschaum Pipes, in cases, $4.00
$4 Meerschaum Pipes, in cases, $2.00	$4 Briar Pipes, in cases $2.00
$9 Meerschaum Pipes, in cases, $4.50	$5 Briar Pipes, in cases $2.50
$7 Meerschaum Pipes, in cases, $3.50	$6 Briar Pipes, in cases $3.00

A large assortment of Cigar and Cigarette Holders in cases at half prices. Why not buy him a pipe for Xmas? There is nothing would please him better.

H. BESELIN & SON

1404 Douglas Street

Leopold Dying; No Hope Held by Royal Court

King of Belgium is Kept Alive by Artificial Means—Relapse Late Today.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.—The death of King Leopold appears imminent. He had a distinct relapse this evening and is now being kept alive through artificial means. Tubes have been inserted in the intestines to fulfill the functions which have been stopped by paralysis.

Court circles have practically no hope of the patient's survival.

The physicians this forenoon issued the following bulletin:

"The king's condition is stationary. Temperature 97 7-10 and pulse 72."

His majesty's private secretary, Baron Goffinet, in spite of the official bulletin, declared that the condition of the royal patient was not very satisfactory this morning.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A dispatch to the Temps from Brussells, says:

King Leopold is doomed. Before the operation was undertaken the phisicians were in doubt whether he was suffering from a simple intestinal obstruction which an operation would relieve, or from paralysis of the intestine for which there was no remedy. Since the operation there has been no sign of intestinal activity and this has led the doctors to conclude there is paralysis.

UNCLE SAM HAS PROBLEM

(Continued from First Page.)

tion on the subject, the State department officials discredit the news published some days ago of any important engagements between the government and revolutionary forces at Rama, in which the revolutionists are said to have been defeated. The fact that the government has received no information on the subject is regarded as almost proof positive that no engagement has taken place at Rama.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.

LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature E. W. Grove. 25c.

Leather Goods Suggestions For Christmas

Wardrobe Trunks	$50 to $75
Steamer Trunks	$5 to $35
Hat Trunks	$7 to $35
Ladies' Shopping Bags, most select line in Omaha, at	$1 to $50
Traveling Bags	$3 to $50
Suit Cases	$1.50 to $42.50
Travelers' Photograph Frames	$1.50 to $7
Drinking Cups and Flasks	25c to $5.75
Jewel and Stick Pin Cases	25c to $4
Coat Hangers	25c to $3
Collar and Tie Cases	$1.50 to $5
Manicure Sets	$1 to $15
Fitted Traveling Cases contain everything necessary for the toilet	$1.50 to $35
Cards and Letter Cases, Bill Folds, each, at	25c to $6
Traveling Cases, not fitted	$1 to $7
Men's Purses	25c to $2.50
Medicine Cases, containing from 2 to 8 bottles, at	$1 to $12
Collapsible Umbrellas for suit cases, at, each	$2.50 to $6
Music Rolls	$1.50 to $5

Freling & Steinle

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Hot Chocolate Free

You need refreshments when out shopping. A cup of hot chocolate is the very thing. From now till Christmas, every lady making a purchase of 10 cents or more at our store will have—
A cup of hot chocolate free.

For MOTHER or SISTER

What will you give them for Christmas? Let us help you select a suitable present.

Box Candy	25c to $3.00
Bottle Perfume	50c to $6.00
Bottle Toilet Water	50c to $1.50
Manicure Sets	25c to $3.50
Hair Brushes	50c to $5.00
Engraved Initial Box Paper	50c
Fountain Pens	$1.00 to $12.00
Hot Water Bottles	50c to $2.50
Hand Mirrors	50c to $2.50
Nail Buffers	25c to $2.50

Manicure Scissors and Files, all prices. Combs, Fancy Soaps, Sachet Powders and many other suitable articles.

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207-209 North 16th St, Hotel Loyal.

A Little Each Pay Day

is all you need return; borrow any amount. Our payments are so small you will never miss paying it back, and wouldn't the READY CASH come in handy for Christmas expenses right now?—Business strictly confidential.

20c Weekly Pays a $10 Loan
40c Weekly Pays a $20 Loan
80c Weekly Pays a $40 Loan

Other amounts in like proportion. "Ask us about our Free Interest plan"

THE J. A. HUTTON CO.,
514-15 Paxton Blk.—Doug. 1607.
"Open evenings until Christmas."

Sticky Sweating Palms

after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary all *gone* feeling—the palms of your hands sweat—and rotten taste in your mouth — Cathartics only move by sweating your bowels —Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCARET and see how much easier the job is done — how much better you feel 908

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month

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BOYD'S MAT. TODAY
LAST TIME TONIGHT
COHAN'S
THE AMERICAN IDEA
with TRIXIE FRIGANZA and a big, brilliant cast of 75.
Fri. and Sat.—Relkin's Yiddish Co.

KRUG THEATER
—PRICES—
15c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
TONIGHT—MAT. SATURDAY
THE GIRL AND THE DETEDTIVE
Sunday—THE CANDY KID

Orpheum PHONES Doug. 1606 Ind. 1606
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
Matinee Every Day, 2:15. Night, 8:15.
This Week: "Circumstantial Evidence," Winona Winter, Ahearn Troup, Charles Montrell, Charles Kenna, Pauline Moran, Marsellites, Kinodrome and the Orpheum Concert Orchestra.
Prices—10c, 25c and 50c.

GAYETY Evgs. 15c to 75c Daily Mat. 15 to 50c
(Formerly the Burwood)
ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
EXTRAVAGANZA AND VAUDEVILLE
Nothing Greater in town, excepting the Corn Show.
Ladies' Dime Matinee Daily at 2:15.
Sat. Night (wrestling)—Westergard vs. Gus Fenby, the German Giant.

Timely Tips for Gift Buyers

SAFETY RAZORS, the Latest Makes

BARNEY & BERRY SKATES

TURNING LATHES for Boys

Henckel's Emperor Razor, $2 each Every one warranted. Don't throw your money away on cheap affairs. Then we have lower priced good razors.

Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Scissor Sets

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SCROLL SAWS For the Little Folks to the larger ones for foot power for larger boys.

Pocket Knives Never before have we shown such an immense variety of patterns. All prices from 25c upward to the finest Sterling silver and pearl handled scissor knives. Combination Hunting Knives. Don't miss our Pocket Knife Sale. Remember, every one guaranteed.

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Remember, the rush for Christmas shopping is on. Don't delay. Make your selection now.

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