

Snappy and sure in action, handsome in body lines, strong and enduring,

Franklin Model G

is without a peer among the moderate size automobiles. For five years it has stood the test of exacting service over city streets and country roads. Today competition is as far removed as ever.

Franklin Model G is the only touring car of low price strong enough to stand the banging of service, season after season, without going to pieces. With power in plenty for all needs, comfortable always, easy to steer and control, it is the ideal motor car for the family, the real estate man, the farm owner, for any one requiring a general utility automobile.

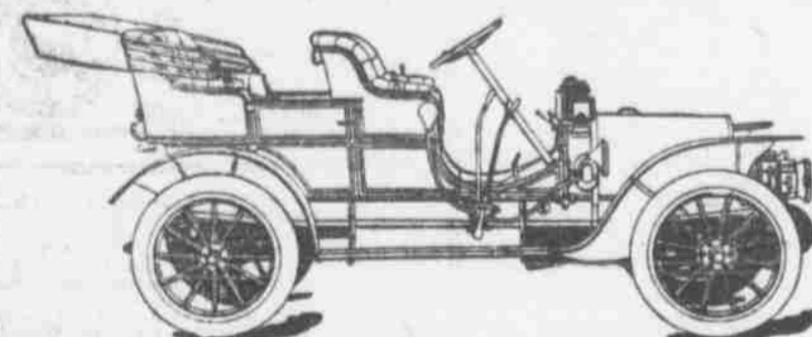
Franklin Model G runabout, powerful, speedy and attractive beyond the usual, is in a class by itself. To the physician or surgeon, the contractor, the business man, the college man, the man about town it appeals because of its usefulness under all conditions. Quick to start, quick to respond to the wheel or lever, it is the motor car for the man of action.

Franklin Model G with single-rumble seat or surrey type of body holds the qualities of the touring car and the runabout.

Comfort, reliability, economy—supreme in a Franklin—

are exemplified in Model G as in all Franklin models. Air cooling, meaning perfect cooling without risk of freezing or overheating, light weight and flexibility, meaning ease in operation and long life, full-elliptic springs, large tires and wood sills, meaning comfort and small repair bills, are characteristic.

Compare Model G with other low-priced automobiles in weight, tire equipment, appearance and service. We have no fear of your verdict.



Model G Touring Car, \$1850.

Wheel base, 91 1/2"; tires, 32 x 3 1/2" front, 32 x 4" rear; four-cylinder, 3 1/2 x 4". Two-passenger runabout, \$1750. Runabout with surrey-type body, \$1800.

Franklin Model G made and holds the world's record for economy of operation.

GUY L. SMITH,

2205 Farnam Street, OMAHA, NEB.

Some Things You Want to Know

The Truce in Nicaragua.

The civil war in Nicaragua doesn't now occupy the prominent place it used to have on the front page of the daily newspaper. The present, it appears, is merely a breathing spell in the campaign, both parties having had, temporarily, at least, their glut of fighting at the sanguinary battle of Tisma. In Managua, where the President Madriz's headquarters, every eye goes on the assumption that the revolt is crushed, and that it is only a matter of time when the government forces will invade the department of Zelaya and bring the seceded territory back under lawful authority. At Bluefields, which is the revolutionary capital, preparations are being rushed for a renewal of the campaign, a few weeks from now. Estrada still claims authority over an ill-defined region extending as far into the interior as Misole de Boueyas. At that place General Chamorro, the revolutionary commander-in-chief, has his headquarters, and is working hard for the organization of a new army.

The war has affected life in Bluefields very slightly. Here and there one may see on the streets a limping veteran, while in the hospital still linger the maimed relics of the battle of Recreo. There are many fresh graves in the desolate little cemetery on the hillside behind the town. But as for the machinery of government, it grinds on in Bluefields as ardently as though no such thing as a civil war existed in the entire universe. General Estrada has promulgated a new mining law—that's the way laws come into existence in Nicaragua nowadays—allowing all goods destined for use in the mines to be imported free of duty. Many of the mines in northeastern Nicaragua are owned or operated by Americans, and this new law benefits them more than anybody else. Estrada, moreover, has reduced the customs duties in general about 50 per cent. Steps have been taken to improve the lighting of the city of Bluefields. Up to the present it has relied to a considerable degree upon the kindly offices of the moon and stars to perform this important municipal function, but oil lamps and acetylene are now helping in the good work. The municipality is wrestling with a big problem of paving and sewerage of the town, and if anybody cares to risk his money in the speculation, the contract for the work may be obtained, no doubt, on very favorable terms.

Estrada has appointed governors to represent him at Cape Gracias a Dios and in Bluefields. The latter official is a clever lawyer named Rivera-Zenon Rivera of Rivas. The other chief official of the Estrada government is Francisco F. Moreira, secretary of state. He is a lawyer by profession, 60, and hails from Managua. The military establishment is headed by General Matuy, Chamorro and Mena, under whom are Brigadier General Maciej and Correa. Matuy, Chamorro and Mena are all men of picturesque history. Matuy is a Honduran by birth and a civil engineer by profession. He speaks English fluently and is a specialist of engineering in the United States. He is, incidentally, he has figured in several revolutions in Honduras. He is reputed to be a man of great personal courage. He has led his men into a couple of battles, always well in advance of the charging line and yet he never has been wounded. Chamorro was born and reared in Granada. He is the son of Salvador Chamorro, once a wealthy merchant of that city. In 1885 Zelaya came into the presidency and made things uncomfortable for the Conservative party, to which the Chamorros, his own son, for generations back, have belonged. In 1892 a revolution was started in the city of Leon and Zelaya, needing the help of the Conservatives, made overtures to them, and more especially to the Chamorros. They went in with a will and vanquished Leon for him, whereupon Zelaya, in return for the promises, and Emiliano Chamorro, Estrada's lieutenant of today, departed for the healthier climate of an adjoining republic. Since then he has plotted steadily against the Nicaraguan government. He is a man of simple tastes, unassuming in character, and whose dare-devil soldiers of whom there are so many in Central American politics.

Mena figured in several conservative uprisings against Zelaya in times past. In 1893 he was captured by Zelaya, who made ineffectual efforts to induce him to come over to his side. He at last promised to remain neutral in any future revolution. Although Mena refused the offer, Zelaya released him from duress. However, the wily president kept him under scrutiny as well as he could. But Mena knows his business. One night he was missing from Nicaragua. When next heard of he was in Costa Rica and had the good sense to return only to take part in the present uprising. It is difficult to untangle the history of the campaign which came to an end at Tisma. The American press has given less notice to the battle of Tisma than to that of Recreo. Yet Tisma was, in its way, a very sanguinary affair and the results were decisive, at least for the time being. The defeat of the government forces at Recreo led to the retirement of Zelaya from the presidency. This accomplished the program as originally laid down by the rebels. What then happened? Accepted the overtures of peace which were then made to him?

Estrada's friends make the following explanation: Under the Nicaraguan constitution Zelaya was at liberty to vacate the presidency temporarily, in which case he might deposit the executive power in any member of congress whom he preferred. But in the event of his resigning the presidency permanently the office fell to the "first designate," or first vice president, who happens to be a gentleman named Lino Quiel. After the first vice president the succession should fall to the "second designate," Ramigito Virgil. But Zelaya did not choose a congressman, neither did he commit his office to either of the vice presidents. He went either, lighted on Madriz and forced congress to cede this succession. Estrada's theory is that this was irregular and that he could not conscientiously submit to such a violation of the plain letter of the law. That was the reason—or so his friends say—that the first overture of peace was refused.

Flushed with the victory at Recreo, Estrada resolved to attempt the capture of Managua. An expedition under Chamorro started across country. No rebel believed that the government would be able to muster sufficient forces to make any serious opposition to the invaders. No one who has not been in Nicaragua can imagine the difficulties under which the rebel advance was made. From the Atlantic seaboard far up the slope of the mountains extends a wilderness so dense and terrible that even men who have lived for years in Africa, and for whom the pathless jungles of that continent have no awe, draw back aghast at the dismal spectacle of the impenetrable Nicaraguan forest. To the Nicaraguan peasant these appalling conditions are familiar. He knows how to meet them. Hence it was possible for Chamorro to ascend the Rama and Sigüenza rivers into the provinces of Chontales, Rama, the point where Chamorro fell out of the government forces, is a little town near the Piptapa river, the stream which joins Lake Managua with Lake Nicaragua. Chamorro's own account of the battle of Tisma is, of course, very much to his credit. He says his army, which at no time exceeded 1,000 men, was reduced to 923 men when he arrived at Tisma, and that the government held positions in that neighborhood with 4,000 men under General Lara. The battle began at 7 a. m. and lasted till midnight, when Chamorro found himself out of ammunition. At 8:30 p. m. hearing that a small body of the enemy with ample stores of ammunition had occupied the village of Piptapa, Chamorro resolved to carry that place with cold steel, and thus replenish his exhausted bandoliers.

But Piptapa proved an unpromising surprise. The enemy's numbers were about 100, and after a brief and bloody struggle, at 6 o'clock the following morning, the revolutionists had to retire. Chamorro puts his own loss in both engagements at fifty killed and 150 wounded, and estimates the government's loss at 700. Chamorro ordered his army to disperse and join him at Misole de los Boueyas, as best it might. The Estradistas say that this was done—that of the survivors of Tisma all have made their way back to the rendezvous, and that a very formidable force is now forming at that point again to invade Chontales.

On the other hand, the government agents point to the fact that the advance on Managua was abandoned after the battle of Tisma, and that the revolutionists have withdrawn from the territory into which they had penetrated. Their theory is that Chamorro, having risked everything, lost it all at Tisma, and that he has no expectation of achieving anything beyond the defense of Rama. In support of this contention they point out that Estrada has made no attempt to recapture Greyown, at the mouth of the Can Juan river, which continues in the hands of the Madriz forces.

After the battle of Tisma, President Madriz made new overtures of peace. He is credited with offering the insurgents a general amnesty, pensions for the widows and orphans of the men killed in the hostilities, payment for the troops, and to satisfy the debts of the revolutionists up to the sum of \$1,000,000. He is also said to have offered to call a general election for the presidency six months after the restoration of peace. Estrada declined to accept these terms. His friends explain this action on the ground that the principle involved—the manner in which Madriz came into power, as explained above—is too important to be ignored, and that no terms can be acceptable to the revolutionists until the point is satisfactorily settled. Replying to Madriz's proposition, therefore, Estrada proposed that the United States be asked to name a provisional president, and to call a general election at once, and that meanwhile he, (Estrada), should retain control of the Atlantic coast. Madriz promptly turned down the counter-proposition. That is where the negotiations stand today.

BY FREDERIC J. BASKIN.
Tomorrow—Trouble in Honduras.
Lodge Notice.
Members of the Order of O. E. S. are requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Elizabeth Davis at Hulse & Rippen undertaking parlors, 739 South Sixteenth street, at 2 p. m. By order of HATTIE KELLER, W. M. Minnie Kendrick, Secretary.

Do not take a substitute for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal.

Home Baked Bread, Biscuit, Cake, Pastry. Fresh, Tasteful, Healthy, and Economical when made with

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

No Alum No Lime

Royal is the only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Dahlman Pleased with Position of Shallenberger

Says He Hopes Governor Will Stand on His Platform of County Option.

Mayor Dahlman this morning expressed gratification over the announcement from Lincoln of the position assumed by Governor Shallenberger toward county option. "If the governor sticks there I shall be pleased, as all the people will be, to know just where he stands now and proposes to anchor for the campaign. If he is correctly quoted, and will not back track when the showdown comes, I shall be glad to concede that he is no longer four-flushing. Naturally, believing as I do, my friends and myself most welcome the coming to our position of the governor and everybody else. Before we finish I look to see a great majority of the democrats of Nebraska lined up against the vicious proposition involved in the county option movement. How a democrat can stand for it puzzles me.

County Loses Money on Its Personal Taxes

Costs More to Enter and Collect Taxes Than Some Large Firms Will Pay.

A land and loan company has returned to the county assessor a sworn statement that its personal property is worth \$15, a stock brokerage firm swears that its personal property is worth all of \$12 and there are similar large returns from a number of other business men. "I can't see," says County Assessor Shewee, "how an office business can be conducted without a typewriter and a copying press, to say nothing of a desk and chairs. Office furniture of these people cannot be worth less than \$100. These returns are ridiculous and will be elevated." The assessor figured up on the \$12 return. This is sworn to be the full value and one-fifth of this or the assessable value is \$2.40. Taxes on this will thus reach the munificent sum of 2 1/2 cents, and it costs the county 20 cents to list the schedule, to have blanks printed and continued Mr. Shewee, "the county of Douglas, instead of raising revenue would be going awfully in the hole."

County Loses Money on Its Personal Taxes

Costs More to Enter and Collect Taxes Than Some Large Firms Will Pay.

BRIEF CITY NEWS

Have Recd. Print It.
Sveboda—Certified Public Accountant.
Lighting Fixtures—Burgess-Grandea Co.
1620—National Life Insurance Co.—1910
Charles E. Ady, General Agent, Omaha.
Savings Accounts in the Nebraska Savings and Loan Ass'n earn 6 per cent per annum, credited semi-annually. One dollar starts an account. 1628 Farnam St.
Clairborne Talks on Home Industries.—At the meeting of the Real Estate exchange Wednesday, H. H. Clairborne will deliver an address on "Loyalty to Home Industries."

Loss on a Tax.—William Unicker, a county assessor's helper, has filed a protest to the Board of County Commissioners against payment of \$5.00 on his 1909 income, saying that it is a tax upon a laborer and therefore illegal and non-collectable.

Still Lack Six Enumerators.—The local census department has not yet completed the full list of census enumerators for the second district. About half a dozen enumerators remain to be selected before the list can be given out by Supervisor Schuchman. The enumerators begin work April 16.

Federal Court Starts Work.—The first of the jury cases to be heard at the present term of the United States circuit court is that of Samuel Goldsmith against the Union Pacific Railroad company. The jury was empaneled in court room No. 2 Tuesday morning. The suit is for damages for personal injuries.

To the Live Stock Meeting.—To attend the annual live stock meeting to be held next week at Grand City and Bellevue, S. D., a special car of Omaha live stock

men leave Omaha Sunday. The car will take its passengers to Miles City, Mont., and thence to St. Paul and back to Omaha, returning to this city April 22.

Commercial Club Membership Increased.—Sixty-eight new members were elected to the Commercial club at the meeting of the executive committee, Tuesday noon. The names of the new members were announced at the Commercial club banquet held at the Auditorium last week.

Motion to Dismiss Attachment.—A motion will be called up in district court Saturday by E. M. Bartlett, attorney for Mrs. Pratt, to dissolve the attachment and garnishment which H. C. Broome and Dr. M. Vinohner have against Mrs. Pratt's home. An affidavit by Mrs. Pratt supports the motion. Statements in the affidavit are similar in nature to those made in affidavits already filed.

Federal Grand Jury Suspended.—The federal grand jury for the April term of the Omaha division, was empaneled and sworn by Judge W. H. Munger at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon. F. D. Fales of Ponca, was appointed foreman of the grand jury. It is expected that the grand jury will complete its work in about ten days. About the only matters to come before it are some minor postoffice cases, and for selling liquor without first procuring the special government tax.

LOBECK TELLS OF HIS PAST

Candidate for Congress Sends Forth Literature to Boost His Campaign.

Would-be Congressman Lobeck has issued his first campaign literature. It contains a brief resume of his public service, following the statement that he was a commercial traveler in Nebraska from 1875 to 1891. He sets out that he was state senator in the session of 1893, was elected councilman of Omaha in 1897 and 1900, became comptroller in 1903, and has been there ever since. "He's all right," is Mr. Lobeck's motto at the head of his card, and the hopeful wish is expressed that he may be allowed to add "M. C." to his list of political attachments.

As yet, Mr. Lobeck has the congressional field all to himself. H. B. Fleharty has not filed, as he said he would, and no republican aspirant has formally declared himself.

Good results always follow the use of Foley's Kidney Pills. They give prompt relief in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders, are healing, strengthening and anti-septic. Try them. For sale by all druggists.

For Better Baking

You'll never know how easy it is to make delicious desserts till you use Runkel's Baking Chocolate. It's the smoothest, richest, finest flavored chocolate you can buy. Nothing but pure chocolate of highest quality—No sugar—Thus no waste—For baking and as a beverage nothing can compare with it.

Runkel's Baking Chocolate

The Midwest Life

The Midwest Life, since it began business in May, 1906, has paid seven death claims, aggregating \$12,500. The insured had paid the company only \$649.47. Their policies had been in force from one month and two days to one year, eleven months and sixteen days. Each of these seven men and women had passed a satisfactory medical examination. These concrete cases are very forcible illustrations of two things: First, that no one has any assurance that he will live tomorrow, a week, a month or a year hence, no matter how vigorous and healthy he may be today. Second, that in no other way can one by the payment annually of a small sum of money create so large an estate for his family or those dependent upon him as through life insurance, should his death occur within a few years after taking a policy. The Midwest Life invites every insurance man and woman in Nebraska to become a policyholder with it. Write or call at the home office, 1907 "O" street, Lincoln, Neb.

Wedding Gifts...

You can be a connoisseur in cut glass by having only the best. The difference in the various qualities is plainly distinguished—Examine ours.



Buy from us once and you will be our customer always.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

BURDENS LIFTED FROM BAD BACKS

Weariness is the back that bears the burden of kidney ills. There's no rest or peace for the man or woman who has a bad back. The distress begins in early morning. You feel lame and not refreshed. It's hard to get out of bed. It hurts to stoop to tie your shoes. All day the ache keeps up. Any sudden movement sends sharp twinges through the back. It is torture to stoop and straighten. At night the sufferer retires to toss and twist and groan. Backache is kidney ache—a throbbing, dull aching in the kidneys. Plasters or liniments won't do. You must get at the cause, inside.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE SICK KIDNEYS

How to Tell When the Kidneys Are Disordered

Painful Symptoms: Backache, sideache, pains when stooping or lifting, sudden sharp twinges, rheumatic pains, neuralgia, painful, scanty or too frequent urination, dizzy spells, dropsy.

Urinary Symptoms: Discolored or cloudy urine. Urine that contains sediment. Urine that stains the linen. Painful passages. Blood or shreds in the urine. Let a bottle of the morning urine stand for 24 hours. If it shows a cloudy or fleecy settling, or a layer of fine grains, like brick dust, the kidneys are probably disordered.

OMAHA PROOF:
G. A. Earl, 101 1/2 S. Eleventh St., Omaha, Neb., says: "I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills are a splendid kidney remedy. About eight years ago I had an attack of lumbago and my back became so lame that it was impossible for me to stoop. So what I would I seemed unable to find relief. Finally my attention was called to Doan's Kidney Pills and I began their use. They so completely drove the trouble from my system that I have not been bothered since. I have previously given a testimonial for publication, telling of my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills, and now after a lapse of years, I willingly repeat—I have ever said about the remedy."

OMAHA PROOF:
Mrs. H. D. Pisk, 929 S. Fifty-third St., Omaha, Neb., says: "My back often pained me so severely that I could scarcely stand, and I was at a loss to know how to find relief. After a member of my family had used Doan's Kidney Pills with great benefit, I decided to give them a trial. I procured a supply and soon after I began their use the pain was relieved. In fact, I felt better in every way. I can strongly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills." (Statement given August 19, 1904.)
On Feb. 3, 1909, Mrs. Pisk added to the above: "I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

A TRIAL FREE Test Doan's Kidney Pills Yourself. Cut out this coupon, mail it to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. A free trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills will be mailed you promptly.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN CO. Buffalo, N. Y. Proprietors