

NEW TRIAL FOR DR. HYDE

Kansas City Physician Convicted of Poisoning Has Another Chance.

HE IS REMANDED WITHOUT BAIL

Decision Comes Exactly One Year from Beginning of the Trial—Doctor Says He Will Prove His Innocence.

KANSAS CITY, April 11.—Dr. B. Clark Hyde, convicted after a sensational trial of the murder of Colonel Thomas M. Swope, a millionaire philanthropist, was today granted a new trial by the Missouri supreme court sitting at Jefferson City.

When news of the court's decision reached the county jail, Dr. Hyde was taking his usual morning walk up and down the narrow corridor in front of his cell on the third floor.

His lawyers, who had been on hand since 8 o'clock, shouted the verdict up to prisoners.

"You have been granted a new trial," was the word that greeted him.

Hyde stopped a moment in his walk, smiled, and said merely: "Thank you gentlemen."

Then as if some ordinary message had been delivered, the physician continued his walk.

When the other prisoners learned the import of the news a minute later, they crowded around Dr. Hyde and congratulated him. For the first time since his incarceration he mingled with his fellow prisoners.

To newspaper men Dr. Hyde declined to make any comment, saying he must consult his attorneys first.

Judge Latashaw Interested. Judge Ralph Latashaw, before whom Dr. Hyde was tried, was hearing a highway robbery in the criminal court when the decision was announced to him.

"I shall read the opinion with interest," said the judge, who went on with his case.

A significant point in connection with the Hyde decision is that it comes on April 11, exactly one year from the date that his trial began here.

An important point in the decision remanding Hyde was that the court said Judge Latashaw's action in ordering Dr. Hyde locked up during the progress of his trial was "improper and unjustified."

The supreme court, in setting aside the verdict of the trial court, remands Hyde to the custody of the marshal of Jackson county without bail.

Statement of Dr. Hyde. Later both Dr. and Mrs. Hyde each gave out a statement. Dr. Hyde said:

"Of course I am disappointed that my case was not reversed outright. I shall, however, struggle on with an unbroken spirit confident that I will convince not only the officers of the law, but the world of my complete innocence of the terrible charges laid against me in the darkest hours of my affliction. I have been sustained by the loving kindness of countless friends, which relieved in my innocence as well as a firm belief in the idea that under our system of laws, while mistakes of judgment upon the part of court and jury may temporarily intervene, yet in the end justice will prevail."

"I look forward with serene confidence to my acquittal in my next trial. I have learned that a man can stand anything with a wife like mine believing in him and sustaining him."

Mrs. Hyde Talks. Mrs. Hyde's statement follows:

"It was sure that the supreme court would free my husband. My law is a mystery to me. I was at Clark's side during every hour of the time he was charged, with committing these offenses against those who were near and dear to me. I know the utter falsity of the charges against him. I would suffer again what has been worse to me than a thousand deaths, rather than have had a hand in the attempt to destroy the life and character of an innocent man such as my husband. Of course I will hope on and on. I know the law will give my husband back to me, not because I love him and he loves me, but because he is innocent."

The court's action remanding Hyde with bail after the trial, says the Hyde and their attorneys, Frank Walsh, Hyde's chief attorney, had just previously expressed his belief that the physician would soon be at liberty.

Court officials and attorneys agreed that the higher court's action on this point was final.

Virgil Conkling, county prosecutor, was keenly disappointed over the verdict, and declined absolutely to talk about it.

Opinion of Supreme Court. Today's decision was written by Judge Franklin Ferris, who pays particular attention to the typhoid fever epidemic, and alleged use of strychnine and cyanide of potassium by Dr. Hyde as brought out in the trial.

The court reviews how the state showed the death of Colonel Swope on October 1, Colonel Swope two days later, the epidemic of typhoid fever, which in two months "brought to bed between December 3 and December 13, nine persons, namely,

REASONED IT OUT. And Found a Change in Food Put Him Right.

A man does not count as wasted the time he spends in thinking over his business, but he seems loth to give the same sort of careful attention to himself and to his health. And yet his business would be worth little without good health to care for it. A business man thinks how he did himself good by carefully looking over his physical condition, investigating to find out what was needed, and then changing to the right food.

"For some years I had been bothered a great deal after meals. My food seemed to lay like lead in my stomach, producing heaviness and dullness and sometimes positive pain. Of course, this rendered me more or less unfit for business, and I made up my mind that something would have to be done.

"Reflection led me to the conclusion that over-eating, filling the stomach with indigestible food, was responsible for many of the ills that human flesh endures, and that I was punishing myself in that way. That was what was making me so dull, heavy and uncomfortable, and unfit for business after meals. I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food to what it could do for me.

"I have been using it for some months now, and am glad to say that I do not suffer any longer after meals; my food seems to assimilate readily and perfectly, and to do the work for which it was intended.

"I have regained my normal weight and find that business is a pleasure once more—can take interest in it, and my mind is clearer and more alert."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in page "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Christian Swope, Margaret Swope, Larry Lee, Sarah and Stella Swope, Lenora Corbridge, a colored servant, George Hamilton, a son-in-law of Swope, a visiting cousin, and Mildred Fox, a transient visitor. All of these recovered excepting Christian Swope, who died December 3, 1907.

These, the court says, were introduced and charged to Hyde partly to support a showing that the more Swope heirs died the larger would be the share of Mrs. Hyde, but the court does not treat the proof that Hyde had anything to do with these misfortunes as conclusive. It points to the evidence that Colonel Swope was about 82 years old, in feeble condition during the previous year and the symptoms of his last sickness would, if that were all, justify the presumption that he died from senile debility or uranic poisoning, and would fall to establish the corpus delicti.

The court says taking the experts on both sides into consideration, "if we were to lay aside the testimony of one witness for the state, Dr. Vaughn, we would find it difficult to reach a satisfactory conclusion that there is sufficient proof to make a prima facie case of death proof to make. According to the authorities the symptoms as detailed in the evidence are not clearly and unmistakably those of strychnine poisoning nor of cyanide."

History of the Case. The Missouri supreme court's decision today was on an appeal of Hyde's attorneys for a new trial. He had been sentenced July 5, 1910, to life imprisonment by Judge Latashaw. September 23, 1910, his attorneys asked the highest court in the state for a new hearing, charging error in the trial.

These included the following allegations: The indictments were illegal and the evidence insufficient to support the allegations, that competent testimony was barred and incompetent testimony received; that prejudicial remarks were allowed by the prosecutor and by the court, that the court erred in refusing Hyde's bond during the trial, and that the verdict was the result of passion and prejudice.

The chief evidence attacked was that of the Chicago and Michigan toxicologists who examined the viscera of the dead Swope; and special attack was made on Prof. Vaughn of Michigan, who testified he found strychnine in the liver of Colonel Swope.

Dr. Hyde was found guilty of murder May 16, 1910. His inability properly to explain the purchase of capsules of cyanide was chiefly responsible for his conviction. He said it was used to kill cockroaches; the prosecution said it was to kill members of the Swope family and asked, "Does a man kill cockroaches with poison capsules?" Two days and two nights of arguments ended the verdict was returned.

Series of Tragedies. The first of the series of tragedies in the Swope family was the death of James Moss Hunter, October 1907. The prosecution charged Hyde bled the patient beyond the limit of recovery, purposely.

Two days later Colonel Swope was stricken with convulsions and died. Witnesses testified that a few minutes before the convulsion, Dr. Hyde had given Colonel Swope a capsule of cyanide. The cyanide capsules it was shown he bought. The colonel's will leaving \$1,000,000 to relatives was filed, and then Miss Margaret Swope, a niece of Colonel Swope, became ill with typhoid fever. Then Christian Swope and two other relatives mentioned in the will died of typhoid fever.

Miss Swope died having convulsions similar to those of his uncle, the colonel. Two days later two more girls—legates under the will—became ill with typhoid fever and nurses at the trial testified Hyde had inoculated the sick persons with the fever germs. The repeated and continuing deaths and the two sudden deaths aroused suspicion and a secret autopsy was made of the exhumed body of Colonel Swope and, later that of Christian.

The toxicologist's reports and the testimony of a druggist who sold Hyde the potassium, as well as that of nurses in the Swope home and of the typhoid patients, Hyde was convicted.

Mrs. Hyde, a niece of Colonel Swope, stuck by her husband and against her relatives and went on the stand in his behalf, but in vain. Hyde claimed the men had died of natural causes, said the cyanide was to exterminate vermin, and said he had purchased typhoid fever cultures to experiment with.

FORTUNE LOSES A SOLDIER. A Veteran of Many Revolutions and a Character in a Story Book.

George B. Boynton, more often called captain or general or admiral than plain Mr. Boynton, and one of the most venturesome of soldiers of fortune, died in New York City recently, in a private hospital in West Seventy-fourth street. He was 70 years old, and his death was a consequence of the exposure and hardships he had suffered in the course of his eventful life. Like almost every other well known "gentleman adventurer," Boynton had been picked up as the original of the young adventurer in Richard Harding Davis' book, "Soldiers of Fortune."

It was from him, too, according to another tradition, that Guy Boothby got the idea of his story, "The Beautiful White Devil." Boynton once discovered a white woman who led Chinese pirates, while he was hunting them down in the China sea.

Boynton liked to surround himself with a certain amount of mystery, and he would never tell any of the details of his ancestry, other than that his father was a physician and that he had been born on Fifth avenue, a little north of Fourteenth street.

As a boy he ran away from home and enlisted in a federal cavalry regiment during the civil war. After being wounded at Pittsburgh Landing, he left the army and took to blockade running for the other side. His adventures in the latter part of his life were successful. The latter part of his life was spent in various successful trips from Bermuda to southern ports.

Later he was associated with Jim Fisk in this city, was a sort of political investigator for Andrew Johnson, and finally joined in the last years of his life.

He supplied the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, with arms and ammunition from England, but they had a disagreement, and Boynton always insisted that Don Carlos tried to have him assassinated. This was a wild story, in which a beautiful young girl was involved. For some years afterward Boynton stuck to South America, reorganizing armies and putting down or inciting rebellion; but in the end he went to China on an expedition to exterminate the pirates that infested the coasts of the China and Yellow seas.

While he was in Brazil in 1896 he attempted to blow up the battleship Aquidaban, flagship of Admiral da Mello, insurgent leader, in Rio harbor, but he was arrested and sent to this country on the cruiser Charleston. Then, for a time, he served President Carnot of Venezuela, and was general manager of the Orinoco corporation—New York Post.

Tenacity. The convivial boarder, as he sat down, exclaimed, "I have just noticed an odd sort of clove it was due to its having been trying to relieve a toothache."

"Among the synonyms for 'this,'" observed the lecturer, "is breaking the long silence that followed, 'anquillifer.'" Mrs. Frank, whose ears are the picket—Chicago Tribune.

Good Fellowship Dinner is to Be a Real Hummer

Frank W. Judson has undertaken the greatest banquet project ever exploited in Omaha. In fact he has his plans well in hand. The affair which will be given next Tuesday evening will be known as a "good fellowship" dinner, the purpose being to get members of the Commercial club and their friends together, cementing friendship and creating renewed effort toward the end of promoting Omaha's interests.



F. W. JUDSON.

Preparations are being made to seat at least 1,500 guests, the largest number that ever gathered around a festive board in this city. The Auditorium has been selected as the banquet hall, it being the only building in Omaha large enough to accommodate so many. The dinner will be prepared by Steward Fryer of the Commercial club, which is assurance enough that it will be inviting.

Mr. Judson is determined that the coming affair shall not only be the greatest, but the most interesting event of its kind ever undertaken here. To this end he has enlisted the services of Frank Martin and George West to prepare an original program of surprises. The speakers and toastmaster will be selected at a meeting Wednesday.

GEMS OF KING AND QUEEN

Priceless Jewels of British Royalty Are to Be Seen at the Coronation.

"The grandeur of the whole thing is unimaginable, reminding one of the stories of one's childhood and the jewels mentioned in a heap of legends that are told in the floor of Aladdin's cave." It is thus that one who has been privileged to make a close inspection of the late King Edward's crown describes that important item in the crown jewels; and some idea of the magnificence of the crown which will be worn by King George at the forthcoming coronation may be gathered from the fact that to the 1315 diamonds, 297 pearls, besides many other jewels, which formed King Edward's crown, will be added two sapphires, fifty-six brilliants and fifty-two rose diamonds.

The design of King George's crown will be practically the same as that of King Edward, which in turn was a replica of the crown worn by Queen Victoria at her coronation in 1838. The royal crowns, however, are remade for each coronation. This is necessary, of course, on account of the difference in the sizes of the heads of the respective monarchs. King Edward's crown measured from temple to temple just seven and one-half inches, and from the forehead to the back of the head six and one-half inches, the height being nine and one-fourth inches. King George's head is slightly smaller, and in addition he has desired that a piece may be found for a portion of the Cullinan diamond, called, by command of his majesty, "The Star of Africa."

The larger portion of the diamond will be added to the scepter which King George holds during the coronation ceremony.

According to the times it is probable that the smaller portion of the Cullinan diamond will take the place of the great prince regent sapphire, immediately beneath the black prince ruby, the great emerald which was worn in his hat, and met by the Black Prince at many battles, including Crey and Poitiers, the great sapphire being transferred to the back of the crown.

It might be mentioned that when the Cullinan diamond, which, before cutting, was no less than one and one-quarter pounds in weight, was cut into two portions, a great number of smaller diamonds were made from its "shavings," which were set in various designs for the use of Queen Alexandra.

The king's crown is simply one gorgeous mass of jewels, and so closely set that it is almost impossible to see anything of the frame or gold setting. The base of the crown, two inches in depth, is formed of a bandeau of large round pearls and varicolored jewels. Above are four great arches, which spring from the pearl-rimmed bandeau and surmount the purple-crimson velvet cap. These arches are simply masses of splendid diamonds, which give the impression of being thrown on in great heaps. Then comes the orb, which supports the St. Andrew's cross, both being composed of immense single-stone diamonds of the finest water.

Perhaps two of the most interesting jewels in the king's crown are Queen Elizabeth's earrings, two pear-shaped pearls, which were brought out from among the disused crown jewels by special command of King Edward to adorn the crown at his coronation. Exactly as worn by the virgin queen at her own coronation in 1328, these jewels were, by King Edward's orders, left untouched and fastened high on each side of the arches of the crown and directly under the orb.

In the case of Queen Alexandra's crown, this was composed entirely of diamonds, not a single colored stone finding its way into the design. It is possible that Queen Mary will follow out the same plan. Many diamonds privately removed from their settings and inserted in the crown. A few of the crown diamonds, including the Koh-i-noor, were brought into requisition, and the crown jewelers temporarily supplied any deficiency.

Immediately after the coronation Queen Alexandra's crown was taken to pieces; Koh-i-noor, was brought into requisition, as a brooch or pendant for Queen Alexandra's use, whilst her own diamonds were reset in their previous forms—London Times.

Enter the Bee's Booklovers' Contest now.

RECALLS THE ENGINE FAKE

How Scientists Hit at Telegrapher's Wonderful \$17,000,000 Invention.

Fifteen years ago the scientific world was startled by the announcement that a Minnesota man had invented a rotary engine so powerful that though it could be placed inside a large trunk it would have force enough to drive a big liner across the Atlantic ocean. Every scientific organization of note and every large railroad company appointed a commission of experts to investigate. Learned scientists arrived from foreign countries on almost every steamer, ready to study this wonderful invention of an American. Newspapers devoted columns to the subject and the air was full of reports about the millions of dollars that capitalists were trying to force into the pockets of the young inventor.

It was fully a month before the scientific world was able to convince itself that the invention was valueless. Then one of the greatest fakes of the kind ever known went down to history.

The story is recalled at this time because of the appearance in Chicago of H. G. Hays, president of the Hays-Weaver Milling company of Brainerd, Minn. Mr. Hays was responsible for this scientific imposture, though he insists that at first he was taken in as much as anyone else. He was so convinced of the inventor's sincerity that he dreamed of becoming a multimillionaire.

At the time the inventor became famous he was a telegraph operator in a railway station. Hays was the editor of the Sleepy Eye (Minn.) Dispatch. Probably not more than a dozen people in the town knew the inventor, but inside of a month he was known to everyone and was elected mayor by acclamation because of the fame that he had given Sleepy Eye. The residents had to open their private homes to accommodate the throng of scientists and newspaper reporters, who poured into the little place.

Sleepy Eye papers were singing the inventor's praise daily and the young inventor was reciprocating by offering the aspiring city thousands of acres of land for park purposes with at least a million in cash to improve the property. Sleepy Eye is still waiting for the immense park.

"It was easy work," said Mr. Hays, who is in Chicago on business connected with his flour mills and a new railroad in Wisconsin in which he is interested. "It is so easy to fool even scientific people that one cannot but be astonished. There was nothing but fake to the engine, and yet we could have sold out for more than \$1,000,000 at one time. And I could go in and do the same thing right over again today in spite of the warning of the past."

"I believed in the man, especially as he had a United States patent. It appears that a clerk in the patent office made a serious mistake in his papers and really gave government endorsement of the invention. That was what fooled the scientists. The operator would never permit anyone to see his invention and refused to discuss it with anyone. I was his manager and he referred all questioners to me. He declared that the German government had purchased the rights for \$17,000,000 and showed telegrams to the effect that advance payments amounting to \$2,000,000 were on the way."

"It was the failure of this money to arrive that caused the exposure of the fake. Of course, he might have had an invention of ordinary merit, but that was all. Sleepy Eye was full of scientists."

"In order to make as strong a showing as possible the new engine was placed in a high chair and photographed in that position. I first became suspicious when the inventor talked at allowing me to have a small model. I wanted to have an engine that I could wear as a watch chain, and if what he said was true, it would have been large enough then to run a sewing machine."—Chicago News.

Busy bodies. "I never saw such a rubber-neck," sneered Mrs. Gabbie. "Just because the doctor stopped at our house yesterday she wanted to see the new Score and said, 'Yes,'" replied Mrs. Naylor; "I wonder how she'd like the rest of us to be that busy body?" "I wonder what the doctor stopped at her house today, too."

"You don't say? I wonder what the matter there?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

BRANDEIS STORES

Special Purchase of Pattern Hats for Easter Week

Scores and scores of charming new hats, made to sell up to \$15—all new rough braid and hood effects—many are elaborately trimmed and they are all the cleverest new styles for 1911. See \$5 The Sixteenth street window display of these hats—at

Basement Millinery Department. Several hundred trimmed hats in the basement millinery section—many are spring show room models. They are \$2.50 worth up to \$7.50, at

The Most Stunning Hats Ever Seen in Omaha Are Brandeis Hats

ODD WAYS OF TELLING TIME

Omaha Incident Coupled with Quaint Means of Time Telling in Turkey.

A watch or a clock was about as rare in Turkey fifty years ago as an aeroplane is in America now. Even today in the smaller cities and villages a timepiece in the home is a convenience and luxury indulged in by a few of the wealthy class. Nature is the clock of that land, a clock which never stops or fails to serve its purpose. The crow of the cock is the simplest, the sun the most dependable and convenient and the cat's eye the most difficult and to occidentals the most humorous of timepieces.

The cock crows regularly morning, forenoon, noon, afternoon and evening, and serves the purpose of the striking clock of a belfry tower. Sometimes a cock crows at irregular periods, "We unto him for superstitious" the demand which is complied with without delay, for to tolerate an ill cawing cock is to bring bad luck—so the natives believe.

It needs little experience to be able to tell whether it is morning, noon, afternoon or near evening by merely noting the position of the sun. The time is more accurately told by judging the shadows cast by the sun, which is the mode most popular with the shepherds in the fields.

Still another method, more accurate, is the following: They hold their thumbs touching each other horizontally, and extend the forefingers up perpendicularly. Then they divide the thumb and forefinger of each hand into six parts, nominal hour points, one hand representing the morning and the other the afternoon.

Where the thumbs join being 12 o'clock, the tip of one forefinger representing 9 o'clock in the morning and the tip of the other 6 o'clock in the afternoon. By holding the hands in the described position toward the sun the shadow cast by one finger upon the other will point to the correct time, as judged by the hours nominally marked in mind. The hour divisions may be divided into additional parts, as the quarter hours.

To tell the time by the cat's eye sounds at first humorous, but it can be done. The average person perhaps is not aware that the shape of the cat's eye undergoes changes during the day. In the morning the pupil is normally circular, but gradually it narrows until noon, when only a narrow streak is left. As the day progresses it remains its normal shape, becoming oval about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In Turkey it is common for the old folks to call the cat to their sides in order to ascertain the time.

As an illustration of how accurately time can be measured by the shadow cast by the sun can be cited a trial in the courts of Omaha, Neb., held in the first week of January, 1911, where a man was acquitted of the charge of attempted murder through the alibi established by the shadow of a church steeple cast upon a photograph, which contained the two accusing witnesses, who had testified seeing the man between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while returning from church, after the photograph was taken.

But from the angle formed by the shadow and the horizontal boards of the church in the photograph Father Rigge, astronomer at Creighton university, calculated the time the photograph must have been taken and testified that the exact moment was during the afternoon at 2:12.25 one hour later than the witnesses had testified they met the prisoner.

Armenia Magazine.

Enter the Bee's Booklovers' Contest now.

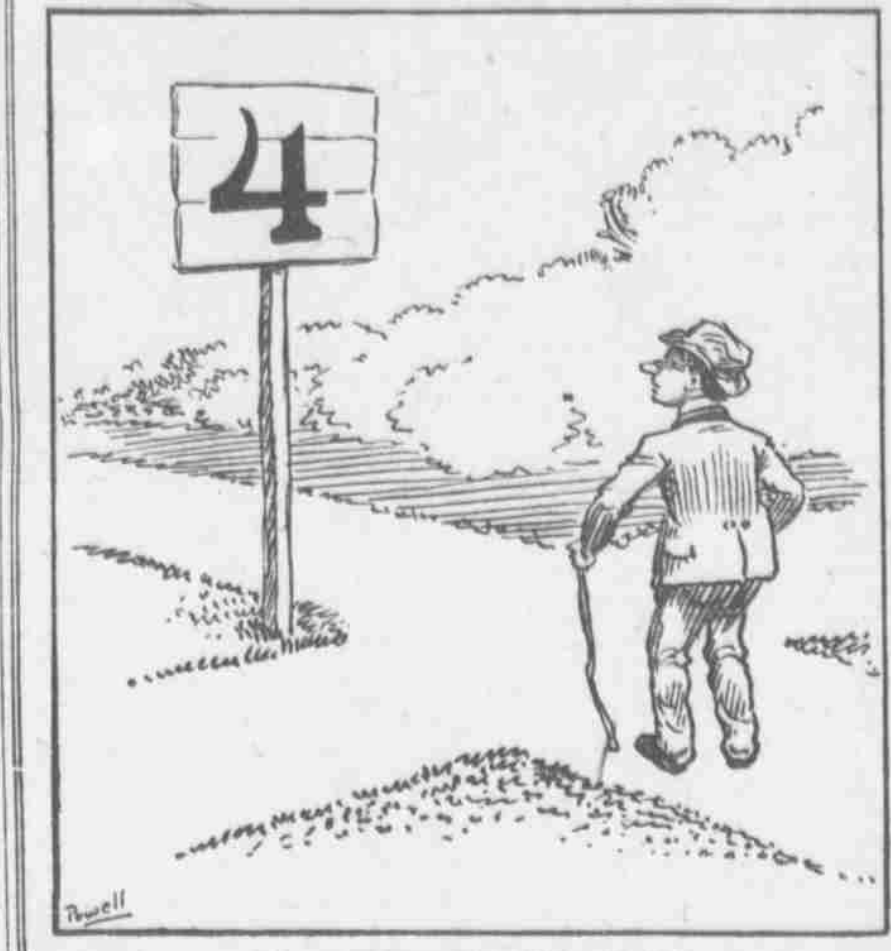
Great Medicine for Weak or Diseased Kidney S

Terrible results often come from neglected kidneys or bladder. Pains in the back, frequent desire to urinate, highly colored or scalding urine, rheumatic pains in the joints, dizziness, are the most common symptoms of kidney trouble. A sure and reliable remedy should be secured at once. The following formula is considered one of the best known. Get from any good drug store a half pound package Murax compound, half ounce fluid extract Buchu and six ounces best gin. Mix these together and take one to two teaspoonsful of the mixture after each meal and at bed time.

The function of the kidneys is to separate and filter poisonous waste matter and uric acid from the blood. If they become weak or inactive, these impurities are not thrown off as they should be, and consequently cause serious trouble. The above formula puts the kidneys in proper condition to do their work properly.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over 30 YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE SUFFERING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILLY COLIC, THE GUTS, ALLAYS PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. IT IS ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It is sold everywhere. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Omaha Bee's Great Booklovers' Contest



NO. 8—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1911

What Does This Picture Represent?

Title Author Your name Street and Number City or town

After you have written in the title of the book save the coupon and picture. Do not send any coupon in until the end of the contest is announced.

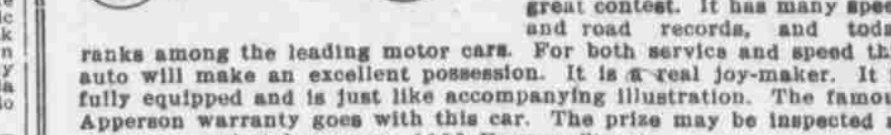
Remember the picture represents the title of a book—not a scene or character from it. Catalogues containing the names of all the books on which the puzzle pictures are based are for sale at the business office of The Bee—25 cents. By mail, 30 cents.

Rules of the Contest

All persons are eligible to enter in this contest, excepting members of the Omaha Bee and members of their families. Each day, for seventy-five days, there will be published in the Bee a picture which represents the title of a book. Immediately each picture there will be a blank for the contestant to fill in the title of the book. Cut out both the picture and blank and send them to the business office of the Bee and your name and address neatly and plainly in the space provided. No instructions will be placed on the way in which answers to the pictures may be secured. Each picture represents only one title of a book. If you are not sure of a title and wish to send in more than one answer to each picture, you may do so. BUT NEVER MORE THAN FIVE ANSWERS WILL BE ACCEPTED TO ANY ONE PICTURE. Incorrect answers will not be counted against contestants if correct answer is also given. There shall be no answer should not be put on the same coupon. Extra coupons should be used for extra answers. All answers to the same number should be sent together in a separate envelope. It is desirable that the pictures should in each case be sent in with the answers in order that all answers be uniform. Additional pictures and answers may be sent to the office of The Bee by mail or by messenger. When you have all seventy-five pictures, fasten them together and bring or mail them to the Omaha Bee, addressed to the Booklovers' Contest Editor. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants sending in the largest number of correct solutions, the person using the smallest number of extra coupons in his set of answers will be declared winner. In the event of two persons having the same number correct and using the same number of coupons, the person whose set of answers is most neatly prepared, in the opinion of the awarding committee, will receive the prize. Only one list of answers may be submitted by a contestant. The name of the contestant sending in the largest number of correct solutions, and an answer may be submitted in any legible manner the contestant may select. Awards will be made strictly according to the merit of each separate list. The name of the winner will be published in the Bee, and the prize will be sent to the winner, whose name will be written upon the coupon. The contest is limited to the following territory: Nebraska, Wyoming, that portion of Iowa west of but not including Des Moines, and that section of South Dakota known as the Black Hills District.

First Prize Value \$2,000

A \$2,000 Apperson "Jack Rabbit" Touring car, Model Four-Thirty, with five-passenger capacity. It is a great car in a great contest. It has many speed and road records, and today ranks among the leading motor cars. For both service and speed this auto will make an excellent possession. It is a real joy-maker. It is fully equipped and is just like accompanying illustration. The famous Apperson warranty goes with this car. The prize may be inspected at the Apperson's sales rooms, 1102 Farnam Street.



Second Prize Value \$750

Not everybody can play a piano but everybody would like to. The \$8-note Kimball player-piano, worth \$750, which is the second grand prize, will furnish music for you whether you play or not. It is a wonderful instrument, and will make some home a happy place for every member of the family. Even Grandma can play this instrument. If either wants to play it without the mechanism, she simply has to lift a lever. This player is exhibited at A. H. Hoop's store, 1212 Douglas St.



Third Prize Value \$500

This prize is a beautiful lot in A. F. Tuley & Son's lot addition, adjacent to Hanscom park and Central boulevard. It is lot 4 of block eight, on Thirty-third street, and is 50x130 feet. The street car line runs along Thirty-second avenue, just a block from the site of the lot. Some young couple, perhaps, will here erect a little cottage in which to live for years to come. Who can tell what lucky person will get this ideal lot? You may be the one.

Fourth Prize Value \$250

A \$250 Columbia "Regent" Gramophone and its worth of records form the fourth grand prize. This excellent instrument is one of the best musical instruments ever made. It is a masterpiece of engineering. For any family this instrument is simply a masterpiece. It is the best of the best. It will draw the family closer together and form a source of entertainment and enjoyment. This Gramophone is now exhibited at the prominent Phonograph Company's agency, 111-13 Farnam Street.

Thirty-Five Cash Prizes Value \$140

Five Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Twenty Prizes of \$2.

Watch for the Daily Picture in The Bee.