

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION. 50,154

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of September, 1912, was 50,154.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

President Taft stands for a cause, not a grouch.

No one would object if that Platte river canal should speed up a little.

Colonel Bryan thinks one cup of coffee is enough for Prof. Wilson.

As a reminder of old times, that hame-stretch registration was not so bad.

Moving into magnificent new quarters should be only a starter for the Commercial club.

The one relief in Harry Lauder playing "Hamlet" will be not to see him imitating the drunkard.

Ragtime in politics is not likely to last any longer than it did in music, where it was much more in place.

Madero finds himself overrun by vindictions these days, not the least of which is the sad fate of young Diaz.

Never mind, it's an even bet that we will hear from "Mike" Harrington once more before the votes are counted.

If the contending armies would annihilate the names of some of those Balkan towns it might inspire greater respect for war.

Former Senator Beveridge told "Dear George" Perkins that his friendship had "been dear to me." Perhaps dear to both.

Most of the Becker jurors had blue eyes, which probably will form a new ground of objection by the defense in future criminal cases.

"The New Sin," now running in New York, undoubtedly will draw nearly the whole population puzzled to know what it can be.

The cost of the Balkan war is being estimated at \$100,000,000 a month, so if you find yourself short on change you will know the reason.

The evils of coffee drinking are again emphasized by the fate of an Illinois man who, at the age of 105, died from a disease ascribed to coffee.

The Northwestern railroad has bought 130 new locomotives. The Northern Pacific has ordered 3,000 new boxcars and 2,000 refrigerators. Gee, what a lot of hard times talent!

All in all, Omaha's police force has been singularly free from grafters, and the holdups exposed usually of the petty kind. But the grafters, big and little, must go.

No one need worry about the meaning of the proposed amendment for biennial elections in Nebraska, however confused the language may be. It means that the officeholders in possession will hold over, and hang on as long as they can.

Out in Columbus, our old friend, Edgar Howard, is vigorously opposing a Carnegie library, not from qualms against "tainted money," but because he thinks every one should have the privilege of paying taxes to make up the library building fund. It's dollars to doughnuts Edgar loses if it ever goes to a referendum on this issue.

Unfortunately, this exercise of conscientious scruples as to the presidential nomination of a party works both ways, and can be applied with equal justification, or rather want of justification, all the way down the ticket. The republican nominee for state or local office who openly fights the head of the ticket, himself invites pyramids and if he get them, should not try to put the blame on any one else.

The best American, no matter what his political brand may be, will give to his fellow citizen the same right which he claims for himself to stand upon his convictions in politics, religion or anything else. We are not living in an age of medieval intolerance, when men may be condemned for doing their own thinking.

If the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is a discredit to President Taft, who signed it, it is also a discredit to every republican member of congress from Nebraska because on its passage it had the votes of every one of them. That does not make it a discredit, however.

Overplaying the Platform.

Time was when a platform was put out by a political party to declare its principles, and outline a program to which the party stood committed. In these days of direct nominations, party platforms seem to be fast becoming obsolete, and in their place we have the personal platform of the candidate. When a candidate makes his own platform, it sometimes becomes something wonderful to behold.

Democrats running for the legislature down at Lincoln have just promulgated a platform, said to have been presented to them by local labor representatives, which promises about everything ever thought of in the way of legislation, including quite a few things already on the statute books, and if there is not a hook for every kind of fish, it surely is not their fault. A few sample planks are these:

We favor the double shift for city firemen.

We oppose the levying of taxes on workmen's tools and household goods.

We favor all public work being done by the day under municipal and state engineers and architects.

We favor municipal ownership or state ownership of telephone systems.

We favor increase in pay to legislative and all state officers.

We favor the establishment of free hospitals.

We favor more general observation of labor day.

We favor equal pay for both sexes.

We favor free text books published by the state.

We favor the sanitary inspection of factory, workshop and home.

We favor laws which will void franchises held by public service corporations whenever the capital stock exceeds the physical valuation.

This platform making is a great political game. We wonder if it can be overplayed.

Big Influx from Europe.

Unusually heavy European immigration is predicted for next year as a result of bumper crops and unbounded prosperity here as against short harvests and war abroad. The Panama canal's approaching completion may be a contributing factor. But no matter what the influx may be, we are ready for it. The United States needs these sturdy folk as much as they need us. We need them first to help us with our supreme task of territorial conquest and agricultural development. The regretful fact is, however, too many of them will prefer to stop in the large industrial centers because of the chance to earn ready money in the liberal wages paid American workmen. But the newcomers are not to be blamed for this. They would scarcely be alert if they did not yield to the tempting inducement, even though in the end, if they could patiently make the effort, it would pay them better to proceed to the west and take up their abode on the land. It is the part of our own people to see that more of our foreign-born friends—many of them farmers—do this. We have learned from experience the futility of waiting for them to take the initiative. Proper plans must be laid and executed to bring about a large settlement of these immigrants upon the farms.

Good Enough for Him.

Governor Hadley of Missouri, who was Roosevelt's floor leader at the national republican convention, says he thought long and carefully whether to go with the third-term party or stand by the republican party, and upon exhaustive consideration of the record, he found no reason to bolt. He says:

When I considered the republican party had confronted similar controversies in the conduct of its affairs in the past and had satisfactorily solved them; when I considered that its record disproved the charges that it was reactionary or corrupt by the policies that it advocated and the laws that it enacted, I decided not to abandon the republican party, but to remain within its ranks and to fight there for the advancement of progressive policies and the adoption of fair and honest methods for the conduct of political affairs.

I was unable to discover any reason why I should resign from the republican party in Missouri. That party has, as I say, honored me by fifteen years of public service and nominated and elected me to the two most important offices in the state government. All I have accomplished in the public affairs of this state has been through that organization. It has consistently stood for and enforced every progressive principle and policy in the public affairs of this state. The great majority of those who compose it are in entire accord with the work of my administration and desire to see that work continue.

Governor Hadley's recognition of the obligation he, personally, owes to the republican party is refreshing in contrast with others' repudiation of their debt. The American people love a square deal and they hate ingratitude.

The best American, no matter what his political brand may be, will give to his fellow citizen the same right which he claims for himself to stand upon his convictions in politics, religion or anything else. We are not living in an age of medieval intolerance, when men may be condemned for doing their own thinking.

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Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES OCT. 29.

Thirty Years Ago—

Dr. Barrows of New York, secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational church, preached at the morning service in the Presbyterian church. In the evening Rev. Mr. Hasna delivered the second lecture in his series, "Success in Life—Your Equipment."

The "Cathedral Builders" of Trinity cleared \$13.50 on Miss Poppleston's lecture.

The handsome new Congregational church at the head of St. Mary's avenue was dedicated with a large attendance. This church cost \$15,000, the lots \$3,000 and the furniture \$1,000. A thousand dollars was raised at the dedicatory services, and the church freed from debt.

Edward Dickinson has been appointed general superintendent of the Union Pacific line between Cheyenne and Ogden. W. B. Dorringer was appointed general superintendent of the Utah & Northern end of the Oregon Short line, which will hereafter be known as the Idaho division.

Mrs. O. M. Ramsey has come east. Miss Carrie Benton, sister of Mrs. General Cowie, left for her home in the east.

Tom Orr, private secretary of General Manager Kimball of the Union Pacific, returned with his wife, and both are new guests of the Millers.

Mart Kennedy is back from Los Angeles, where he spent several months in pursuit of health. He has grown a full beard in his absence, and is quite changed in appearance, as well as improved physically.

Twenty Years Ago—

"No," said Dr. George L. Miller, retired manager of the New York Life Insurance company here, "there is no truth in the report that I am contemplating another newspaper enterprise. Such a thing is entirely out of the question."

Admitted he had in mind helping to promote the Platte river power scheme.

Mayor and Mrs. Frank P. Ireland and Miss Ireland of Nebraska City were guests at the Paxton.

Mrs. S. D. Mercer returned from New York, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. N. P. Hulet, recently returned from Europe.

Miss Parrotte was at home after a delightful fortnight spent in Des Moines with friends.

With a grand parade through the business section of the city the republicans rallied 2,000 people into the hall and held the most notable political meeting of the campaign here. B. H. Robison, vice president of the Nebraska Republican league, led the procession, which included the Fifth Ward Flambeau club, the Thurston Drum corps, Ninth Ward Uniformed club, the Fourth Ward Republican club, Dalby's band of Council Bluffs, and the Council Bluffs Republican Marching club, the South Omaha bag pipers, the Mercer guards, and the Sixth Ward Uniformed club. The chief speaker was Edward Rosewater, A. S. Churchill, chairman of the county committee, presided. Upon the platform were: Former Senator Saunders, William Musser of the Central Labor union, Dave H. Mercer, E. M. Bartlett, C. H. Marble, City Treasurer Bolin, J. L. Kaley, Charles Stevens, C. A. Goss and J. B. Reeves.

Ten Years Ago—

Figures on the crops of Nebraska became available, showing the corn output for the year 234,201,550 bushels, wheat, 60,715,670 bushels; oats, 58,503,007.

Harry E. Bruner and Miss Beulah Tuttle daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuttle of South Omaha, were united in marriage by the Rev. Leonard Groh at the home of George Rapley, 309 North Fifteenth street. Miss Eva L. Johnson acted as bridesmaid and Milton H. Hoch as groomsmen, while little Agnes Rapley carried the ring. At 8:30 o'clock a wedding dinner was served.

Louis James and Frederick Ward appeared in The Tempest at the Boyd theater.

An important conference of railroad officials to fix passenger schedules under the new traffic agreement between the Union Pacific and Milwaukee was held at Union Pacific headquarters. Among those present were: President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific and President A. J. Earling of the Milwaukee, Traffic Director J. C. Stubbs of the Harriman lines, General Passenger Agents Lomax of the Union Pacific and Miller of the Milwaukee, Vice President Bird of the Milwaukee and Freight Traffic Manager Monroe and General Solicitor Kelley of the Union Pacific.

People Talked About

A large branch of the Annapolis club is needed in the Balkans to take care of the business coming from the foundation of war reports.

The Ohio ballot this fall is more than three feet long and nearly half as wide. The trouble is that the law will allow no man to take it home and try it on his double bed.

Boston lets out a mild intellectual chuckle over the coming of Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools at Washington, to study "education business methods" of the Hub.

A Kansas City preacher, addressing his flock, declared that "every Baptist who owns a motor car is able to support a missionary." Let the preacher strike out the first three of the last six words and substitute "must" and note the action of the clatch.

The suffrage movement in China may become animated. Two of the committee of Chinese suffragists who conferred recently at Shanghai with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were Miss Hsu Wei Chu, a noted orator, and Miss Hsu Cheng Han, who carried bombs for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

The most important child in the world just now is the little careworn child of Russia, whose serious illness is reported. He is only 8 years of age, but grave political issues rest on his little life, as he is the only direct heir of his father, and the thrones of Europe cannot afford to lose any of the support which unbroken succession can give them.

A Louisiana reformer wanted pure laws as well as pure food, and the state legislature agreed with him, hence the law compelling manufacturers, merchants and salaried men to show in that state to brand upon them an honest statement of the materials used in their construction. In the debate on the bill, a representative pointed out that we pay \$90,000,000 a year for footwear.

BANKRUPT TREASURIES AND WAR

Financial Conditions Foreshadow a Short Struggle. New York Post.

On the face of things, the present Balkan campaign promises to involve very large expenses. It is presumably true that the Balkan states have accumulated large supplies and armaments beforehand. It is certainly true that they own the railways which will transport the troops and munitions, and that the pay of a Balkan soldier is insignificant, if indeed he has to be paid at all. Nevertheless, food, ammunition, horses, camp utensils must be bought; the railways must be operated. We quoted in our financial supplement, last Saturday, the estimate of the London Economist's Vienna correspondent, that it will cost Bulgaria \$50,000 per day merely to bring its 200,000 infantry and cavalry into action, and that the similar expenses for Serbia will be \$30,000. These figures are quite possibly too high; but since they indicate expenditure, for those two states alone, at the rate of nearly \$300,000,000 per annum, it will be seen that the estimates may be heavily reduced and still leave enormous requisitions to be made on capital.

But this leads at once to the most remarkable consideration in the financial problem of this war. In most other wars which this generation has witnessed, there was no obstacle to obtaining needed capital. It was raised either through internal loans and taxes, as in our Spanish war of 1898, or through the systematic placing of loans with friendly foreign bankers, as was done by Japan and Russia in 1904, or through both expedients, as in England's case in the Transvaal war. But the quite unusual facts in the Balkan contest are, first, that every one of the five belligerents is too poor a country to begin to pay for the war through domestic loans or taxes, and second, as regards foreign loans, that every one of them, with the exception of Bulgaria, is in the hands of its creditors.

The foreign debt of Turkey, Greece and Serbia is already administered by international commissions, under whose auspices the revenues pledged against a

given outstanding loan are properly applied to it, any new loan is "earmarked" for the specific purpose for which the capital was raised, and all expenditure of the proceeds is made in accordance with that agreement. This was an outcome of various past settlements in bankruptcy by the trustees of these states. The practical result is that, while Serbia, for instance, has lately been borrowing in Paris, the loan was carefully prescribed for railway-improvement purposes.

Even Bulgaria, whose finances are independently conducted, has been able lately to borrow in Paris only for debt-refunding purposes. If the proceeds even of those not very large loans were to be applied to war, the position of those states on the European money markets would be hopelessly compromised. Efforts to place other loans without such restrictions have already encountered the firm and effective opposition of the international debt commissioners, the banking community and the French government.

There have been utilized in some other ways in the matter of finance, the two expedients of an army "living off the country," and of recourse to irredeemable paper currency. The first was practiced with great success by the Boers after 1899; the second is plainly imminent in the Balkans, where the banks of Bulgaria and Serbia have already shut down on specie payments. But this is a wholly different context from that of South African republics, which was a defensive war, waged upon inner lines and against scattered detachments of the enemy; and for a forced loan through bank or government paper issues, that recourse is effective with a state whose manufacturers can provide ammunition and supplies, but hardly so with a group of poor and undeveloped agricultural communities.

Thus the war in the Balkans, unless the conflict is speedily terminated by a great victory on one side or the other, may produce some novel incidents in modern warfare.

AUTOMOBILE AND RAILROAD

How the Former Affects Passenger Revenue. New York Sun.

It is not surprising that the railroad companies are beginning to inquire about the effect of automobile traffic upon their passenger earnings. A standard automobile travels at least as fast as a way train, and all highways, good, bad and indifferent, are open to the touring car and the runabout. The owner of an automobile counts it among his advantages over the non-owners that he is not tied to a railroad; time tables are not made for him when he wishes to visit any town or resort within a hundred miles of his home. It may be as expensive to travel the distance in an automobile as to go by train, but the owner thinks more of the comfort and independence of his private means of locomotion than of the cost of it. His Saturday afternoon and Sunday trips are fixtures, and sometimes the family vacation is taken in the automobile—at least no railroad tickets are bought for the summer cottage or the hotel in the White mountains and on the Maine coast.

So, as the number of automobiles bought for pleasure increases steadily, and even rapidly, there must be a perceptible decline in the receipts at the railroad ticket offices. An investigation made by the Union Pacific resulted in a report from which the following passage may be quoted:

"Out of fifty replies from agents on the main line through Nebraska seventeen did not think that automobiles had affected the earnings, while thirty-three said that they had affected the local revenue, the estimates as to the amount of the effect varying from 'slightly to 50 per cent of the local sales.' In Kansas 47 out of forty-five main line agents fourteen stated that the short haul business was being seriously affected by automobiles. In Colorado sixteen out of twenty-seven agents estimated the effect from slight to one-third of the local business."

And as the use of automobile reduces passenger receipts so will the motor truck lower freight receipts, but in a less degree. However, there is no occasion for dismay in railroad officials, only the short haul business is affected, and in the future, as in the past, the very great majority of people living along the line of a railroad will not be able to own, or use automobiles. The dependence of the companies is mainly upon their long haul business, whether passenger or freight, and upon more freight than passenger business. How to make up the loss occasioned by the growing use of automobiles must be the study of the traffic managers. Their trump card, of course, would be improved service, both as regards speed and cheaper rates.

HOW TO TREAT A KING

The "Laird of Skibo" Pipes Off the Royal Game. Washington Post.

The world is indebted to Andrew Carnegie for the most explicit and up-to-date description of the way to treat kings that has come to light in a long time. Of course, the old idea of the divine right of kings was exploded years and years ago. Thus, when Emperor William boasted of a partnership with Providence, the world irreverently gave vent to a loud howl and passed the story on to the comic supplements.

Nevertheless, we know it was not just the proper thing when introduced to a real live king to slap him on the back with the intelligent inquiry, "What d'ye know, old sport?" Instinctively, one feels that a king, nurtured carefully and secluded from the rabble, should not be jostled on the throne, and that it is not good form to ask him out to have a drink.

On the other hand, it is hard for anybody to take the knee-breeches and courtly bow business very seriously, kings are human, and it must get on their nerves to have a long stream of

men and women bobbing up and down and mumbling pretty phrases. There was a general feeling that there must be a sensible, offhand way to treat kings, but it remained for the laird of Skibo to come forward with the plan. This is the way Andy says you should act when you find yourself in the presence of a king:

"The first and last thing is to laugh. I always do when I am in the presence of a king. As a rule, the king doesn't mind. He knows he is something of a faker, and so he laughs with me."

Thus, we have the true formula. The minute the introductions are over, one should give way to hilarious laughter. This will put the boot of embarrassment on the other foot. Persons who are introduced at court invariably feel embarrassed, but if they laugh hard enough at the king, as though he were the funniest thing they had seen outside of a circus, he, and not they, will be forced to blush and stand first on one foot and then on the other. Thus equilibrium is restored, and kings and common mortals find themselves on a level.

THREE WINGLESS "ANGELS."

Sioux City Journal: George W. Perkins' description of himself as a "retired workman" may be credited to the underworked smile making department of the campaign.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Medill McCormick's representation of Optimist Hill as the dark and unscrupulous holder of injurious plots against the unprotected colonel is luminous with that most delicious sort of humor, namely the utterly unconscious kind.

Philadelphia Record: To the pure all things are pure; and if you are a real progressive like Medill McCormick you may call a political opponent an "assassin of character and a liar" without fear of being accused of inciting weak minded men to violence. Counselors of moderation have no application to the elect, and the critical discussion of platforms is criminal only when it is the progressive platform which is criticized and when democrats or republicans are the critics.

Buffalo Express: Mr. Munsey is understood to complain that the publicity conferred by the senate investigation has "frozen up" the sources of campaign contributions in the form of trust magnates and money kings. It seems quite possible. Many of those contributors have not the artless frankness of Messrs. Munsey, Plinn, Perkins and Dan Hanna. The result causes pessimism among those who expected to get portions of the campaign money. But we do not recall that when publicity was arranged for it was expected to make the stream flow more freely.

New York World: Young Mr. Medill McCormick in discussing the political afflictions of the Harvester trust neglects

to state that George W. Perkins, member of the executive committee, chairman of the finance committee and one of the three members of the voting trust of the Harvester trust, is the same George W. Perkins who is head of the progressive executive committee and financial backer of the Roosevelt candidacy, and the same George W. Perkins at whose instance the attorney general, under the second Roosevelt administration was ordered by the president to drop the suit against the Harvester trust.

ADMIRABLE BENEFICENCE.

Million for Maintenance of Union Printers' Home. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The International Typographical union has expended about \$1,000,000 in the maintenance of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs since the institution was erected for the purpose of caring for aged members of the union, and for the sick and distressed. It is unique in that it is the only institution of the kind maintained by union labor anywhere in the world.

In a circular issued by President Lynch of the International Typographical union, the foregoing facts are set forth along with others in reference to the union's most admirable system of taking care of its aged and indigent members. "It is the boast of the International Typographical union," says Mr. Lynch, "that its members do not become public charges; that they are not to be found in almshouses or workhouses." Assuredly this is of infinite credit to the organization and to its consistent workers who bear the burden of this splendid scheme of beneficence which makes possible a claim so meaningful.

GRINS AND GROANS.

"You can't judge a man by his clothes." "True," replied Miss Cayenne. "Boston, once the home of the bluestocking, is now headquarters for the Red Sox."—Washington Star.

"I don't see what practical use wisdom is to its owner." "What makes you think so?" "Solomon was the wisest man on earth, and what did he do but get himself 3,000 mules-in-law."—Baltimore American.

"Ma," screamed the oldest girl, "here comes the candidate!" "Mercy! Look the gate, let out the dog, tell the man your pa don't smoke, and make him show a health permit if he offers to kiss the baby!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why are you trying to get a jury of blondes?" "Hardly know myself. First case I ever tried before a jury of women. My client, as you see, is a yellow-haired dame, and she seems to think that brunettes have a grudge against blondes."—Chicago Tribune.

"Suppose I were to ask you to contribute \$100 to my campaign fund," said the ambitious young man. "What would you do?" "That isn't the important question," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "If I should help to elect you, what would you do?"—Washington Star.

No society girl considers herself formally engaged these days unless the following formula is gone through with: The denial. The unofficial announcement. The double denial. Investigation by the press, with photographs of all concerned. The official confirmation.—Boston Transcript.

Auto Salesman—Why, my dear air, even

now we are working on our 1914 model. Friend (who has bought a car from him before)—Nothing like getting a good start. You ought to get it fixed by now. I am still working on the 1911 model bought from you two years ago.—Puck.

He—What do you consider the best way to propose? She—Promptly.—Boston Transcript.

CUT IT OUT.

Detroit Free Press. When you've snuffed up a youth who was doing his best. And sneered at the error he'd made, When you've poured out your wrath in a manner distressed. Have you found that your conduct has

led? Whenever your temper you've lost through the day. And before you in terror has stood The young man who tried, but whose work went astray. Did your bullying do any good?

Do you get better service from those you employ? Because of your rage, let me ask? If he's foaring your frown, does your messenger boy Perform any better, his task? When you've flown off the handle because things went wrong. And said all the mean things you could. And thrown in some cuss words to make it seem strong. Have you found that it did any good?

If not, why not treat in a kinder way The youth who is trying to serve? Why not point out mistakes that he makes in day? Without undermining his nerve? Why not gently improve for the errors he finds? You may find that you're doing some good.



"Fake it" said the Editor

"She's a Ghetto woman, hey? Make her a society woman, a settlement worker. Hint that the man is a Yale graduate."

This is the creed of a master-faker of the American newspaper business, whose secrets are now told by a newspaper writer after twelve years' service under him.

It is a matter of pretty vital interest to every newspaper reader in this country. You'll find the article, "Faking as a Fine Art" in

The NOVEMBER American MAGAZINE. Get a copy from any news-stand or send 15 cents to The American Magazine, New York.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR. You don't have to strain your credit to buy and keep a Ford. In first cost and after cost the Ford is as economical as it is wonderful in performance and purse-satisfying in durability. It is the "universal car." Runabout - \$525. Touring Car - 600. Delivery Car - 625. Town Car - 800.

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