

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of February, 1913, was 50,823 DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.
No dissemination in distress.
Now watch the tornado insurance boom.

That Dewey hotel william paleo into insignificance.
Mr. Morgan, we understand, prefers his eggs scrambled.
Omaha's Lenten exaltation is, we believe, the severest on record.

When said next time that tornadoes never invade cities, refuse to believe it.
Regardless of the relation of small pay to virtue, the wages of sin is death.
In the pall of gloom we will forget for a while—even about the high water rates.

Mr. Olney's declination proves, however, that a democrat may get so old as to refuse public office.
A calamity of such crushing force may well make Rev. "Billy" Sunday's soul-saving visit unnecessary.
When the grim reaper disguises himself as a storm cloud, no man-made obstacle can withstand him.

A Crushing Blow.
In the devastation scattered by the deadly tornado, Omaha has suffered a crushing blow.
Before the irresistible onslaught of nature's gigantic forces, human beings are but as atoms, and their most substantial houses prove to be but fragile shells.

No precautions of curs could have prevented the terrible visitation, and all we can do is to succor the injured, comfort the bereaved, house the homeless, and help to put the lamed ones again on their feet.
The blow is crushing, but must not be permitted to become disheartening.

The community must stand together, and by common effort repair the work as far as may be possible.
Let us take courage and strengthen our determination to accept such strokes of fate, and try to rise above them.

A Burlesque of Necessity.
The guardian of a 15-year-old girl with an annual income of \$50,000 appears before a New York judge to show that his ward cannot "get along comfortably" on her allowance of \$12,000 a year, and the judge raises the allowance to \$20,000, as asked. The girl, through her generous guardian, shows that her spring outfit of clothing will cost \$1,800.

What a travesty to receive the grave sanction of a court of law! How many thousands of girls, perhaps dependent on their own meager resources, will read of that and attempt to proportion their ideas of the requirements for comfortable living from that distorted basis! The evil of such prodigality is not so much in its effect upon the principal as in its example and influence upon others as vain as this girl, but not as able to gratify their vanity.

In the course of the current investigations into the wages and conditions of working women and girls, admittedly none too satisfactory, it appears that many of the poorer paid young women might get along better but for their imprudence in attempting to dress as well as others who are better paid. And so on up the tendency goes, until, no doubt, many a feminine wage earner and many women with husbands as wage earners, will look to such displays as that of the rich girl and be influenced before they know it.

Garrison's Army Policy.
The new secretary of war evidently takes no stock in the illusion of disarmament, though standing for practical promotion of the cause of peace. He would promote it, just as the Taft administration did, by maintaining a strong army. Secretary Garrison advocates a standing army of not less than 90,000, which, he submits, is not excessive for a population of 110,000,000. As this is expressed in an official statement with the advice of the president, it marks another of the many points of convergence of Wilson and Taft policies, and probably signifies that the present administration, like the late one, favors strong fortifications and a large detachment of troops on the Panama.

Now, it will be interesting to see what the administration's attitude will be toward the navy and the transparent hypocrisy of the last democratic house in rejecting the two-battleship bill. A strong army and adequate navy go together. It is to be hoped that the new president and his cabinet will throw the weight of their influence against the small-bore politics that threaten to set the United States back as a naval power. Although it should, and must, continue to lead in the world peace movement, the United States can hardly depart from its established military and naval policies until other countries join with it in a mutually acceptable peace plan.

Ha, ha! "Wilson may placate Champ Clark by naming David R. Francis as British ambassador," says a Washington dispatch. And why not? He has served, like Olney, in a Cleveland cabinet; he has the money, the bearing and the aspirations to make an American representative at St. James. And he is a friend of Bryan's as well as Clark's. Perhaps he would supply the last link in the chain of cause and effect to bind up the broken strand in the democratic fabric.

A little while ago it was the greedy stock yards against which our noble Water boarders had constituted themselves the champions of the common people. Now it is the menace of that terrible charter convention that the Water board patriots must ward off. Any more men in buckram for this blustering Falsiaff to fight!

It is another clean-shaven administration. President Wilson and eight of his cabinet officers are without beards. Vice President Marshall and Secretary of Agriculture Houston wear mustaches and Secretary of Commerce Redfield a mustache and burnside.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha COMPILED FROM BEE FILES MARCH 25.

Thirty Years Ago—
A beautiful jeweled professional cross has been presented to St. Barnabas church, and used today for the first time. It was made in England of hammered brass, and is given as a memorial for the eldest son of the rector. A large pariah candle has been painted and presented by Mrs. Catlin now of Chicago, and a pariah candlestick presented by Mr. and Mrs. Labagh also as a memorial. This is Easter Sunday with the usual church services.

Senator Anderson is home from Washington. Treasurer Whitmore of Boyd's theater spent Easter at Lincoln. Mr. George Van Inwagen, bookkeeper at Tier & Co., has determined a calculator to determine the maturity of a note. Senator G. H. Canfield has sold his property to W. H. McCoy, and will probably go west to engage in other business. Sherman and Miss Lizzie, will remain in Omaha, the former being employed at the Union Pacific, and the latter attending school.

The Board of Education will investigate the matter of corporal punishment in the public schools. Miss Jessie Millard is home from attending school in Chicago for the Easter vacation week. A lame coon entertains Photographer Eaton nightly by climbing up on the roof and making a racket at the skylight windows. Rev. Savage a few weeks ago savagely burned all his 150 prepared sermons, the result of six years labor in the gospel field, and has begun some new ones. The Presbyterians had the benefit of his first new one on the subject of "Heaven."

Thirty Years Ago—
John Francis, general passenger agent of the Burlington, and family were happily ensconced in their new home, 1004 South Thirty-seventh street, one of the handsomest dwellings in that section of the city. Mayor Bemis invited the mayor of Lincoln to be his guest in a box at a Lincoln show in Omaha on April 1. J. H. Dumont, the active spirit in the Nebraska Central enterprise, returned from the east. President S. H. Clark of the Union Pacific left for St. Louis to assume the presidency of the Missouri Pacific and before going told every man, woman and child in the Union Pacific headquarters goodbye.

Frank Kretschner, secretary of the Interstate Commerce commission, spent the day in conference with United States District Attorney Ben S. Baker and the supposition was that another tycoon over the railroads was brewing. F. A. Nash, general agent of the Milwaukee in Omaha, had been back from Hot Springs, Ark., a week, but his presence was kept a secret. He was somewhat improved in health, but not a well man by a long shot. Congressman W. J. Bryan was back in Nebraska, having returned to his Lincoln home. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Megeath left for the east to spend some time in Washington and other cities in that section.

Ten Years Ago—
Rev. Courtney Fenn, a missionary to China, related in graphic words the story of the siege of Peking to a large audience at Knox Presbyterian church in the evening. "Native missionaries were mercilessly persecuted, missionary property looted and the cry rang out 'Down with the foreign devils.'" Congressman John A. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, was entertained at the Omaha club. J. W. McCann, the Union Pacific striker, who was shot by a strike-breaker, was reported on the road to recovery. A burglar pried open a window at the home of C. W. Galloway, 1924 Wirt street, and got in, but in doing so awoke Miss Galloway, who in turn aroused her brother Emmet, whom the burglar picked as a good target and fired at, but missed. The rogue then escaped. Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her London company began a brief engagement at the Boyd in "The Joy of Living," much to the delight of a very lively body of people. A. S. Maxwell of Beatrice, general manager of the Beatrice Gas company, was in town taking in the Scottish Rite work at the Masonic temple.

People Talked About
Eleven bank officials have been indicted in Cincinnati. Two New York banks are out several hundred thousand dollars through loans on bogus invoices. Truly the lot of the banker is not always a happy one. The Colorado minister's suggestion of a far-off island home for confirmed bachelor maid is solemnly discussed in England these days. The idea, slightly revised, affords John Bull a solution for suffragist trouble and a welcome promise of a few hours rest. After trying to reform him for thirty-eight years, Mrs. Goldie R. Goldesman of New York has thrown up the job and entered suit for divorce from Goldesman. The conclusion of this patient reformer is that men do not improve with age. A world-wide observance of Mothers' day is being planned by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, founder of Mothers' day in the United States. Mothers' day is the second Sunday in May. In the employ of the Indian service of the United States government in Denver, Colo., is a full-blooded Onondaga Indian girl, Lella Somers by name, who attends to the stenographic and clerical work of the department. Married eighty years, Milo Warrick, a centenarian and the oldest undertaker in the United States, with his wife, Mary J. Warrick, celebrated their long period of married bliss recently. The couple were married in Clarkson, O., March 2, 1833, and have resided there since that date. A woman in St. Louis secured presents of jewelry, money and other things from 20 men, ranging from twenty-one to seventy-five years, eager to marry the beautiful brunette she described herself in her advertisement. When captured she was found to be snubbed and snail. The Naples plan of swatting the prosecuting attorney in court has been improved and dignified in Kansas City, where two opposing lawyers swatted each other until both dropped to the floor. The court reserved decision until Marquis de Queensbury precedents could be examined.

About Tornadoes

Not since 1884 has there been such an outbreak of tornado storms as that which occurred in the west and south last week. A full-fledged tornado is the most awe-inspiring meteor that ever sweeps through the atmosphere. An ordinary tempest creeps upon its victims by more gradual steps, gains strength by degrees, covers the whole country for hundreds of miles around with its indefinite shadow, and seems only a common storm that has developed unusual power. But a tornado is a kind of atmospheric demon, whose black, distorted form can be seen swiftly approaching from far off, whirling and dancing like a gigantic devil, and tearing up the very soil in its fury.

It lets down from the menacing cloud above a huge trombe or trunk of inky blackness, with lightning playing above it, and, whizzing with the speed of a hair, it plows a path through a forest; tears away the front of a gravel bank with the force of a hydraulic jet; scoops up the contents of a pond to the very mud; sucks away creeks. It demolishes barns, haystacks, houses, churches, scattering their remnants over a square mile of territory; snatches up cattle, horses, sheep, and even men and women—sometimes dashing them to death and sometimes giving them a wild ride through the air only to set them down at last unharmed.

The path of a tornado is from 100 to 600 yards wide, and the length of its course may vary from one or two up to fifty miles. Almost invariably it moves toward the northeast, with a speed of from twenty to fifty miles an hour. The center, where the destructive power is greatest, occupies from one to five minutes passing over a given point. On account of the uniformity in the direction of the movement of tornadoes, it is not difficult to get out of their track if they can be seen, or heard, coming a quarter or a half hour in advance. A single tornado may level a half dozen villages, and plough a track of destruction across two or three counties.

But when, as happened last week, a horde of these "twisters" breaks upon the face of the land there is hardly any meteorological disaster so serious as that which they produce. I have just been looking at a series of charts prepared by the government in its studies of the great outbreak of tornadoes on February 19, 1884, to which the present one may be compared, and they resemble military maps of an invaded country, across which a dozen armies are marching on parallel lines. From the Mississippi valley across Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina the tornadoes rushed side by side, new ones breaking out as the earlier ones were dismantled, until their raid had almost reached the Atlantic ocean.

Tornadoes always occur in the southeastern quarter of a cyclonic disturbance. Such a disturbance may be from 1,000 to 2,000 miles broad, producing nothing but rain and moderate winds over most of its area, but in the southeastern quadrant, where warm southerly winds are brought into contact with cold winds from the northwest, whirls are set up, as eddies appear at the edge of conflicting currents of water, and these, if the contrasts of temperature are extreme, quickly develop into tornadoes. In every case the direction of the whirl of a tornado is from right to left, the same as that of all cyclonic winds in the northern hemisphere. In the case of the general winds this is readily explained as a result of the rotation of the earth on its axis. In the southern hemisphere the winds turn from left to right.

Some of the performances of tornadoes seem incredible. Occasionally the whirling trombe is withdrawn toward the clouds, skipping a threatened point only to dart down again with vicious speed and redoubled power. Small objects like loose nails, are driven into trees or board fences. Victims sometimes have their clothes stripped off and torn to shreds. On one occasion a corn-stalk was driven partly through a door, "recalling the experiment of shooting a candle through a board." A four-inch scantling, ten feet long, was driven by a tornado three and a half feet into the ground.

Not infrequently there is a noticeable disturbance of the air only a few hundred yards on either side of a tornado track within which everything has been destroyed. Once in a while a house, the windows of which have been kept closed, has been burst outward like a shell by the expansion of the enclosed air as the central vacuum of the tornado passed over it. Hall storms and tornadoes frequently go together, and both are evidently the result of the meeting of bodies, or currents, of air of sharply contrasted temperature.

Washington Notes
Gossip around the north end of the Capitol finds a reason for the failure of the senate to confirm the nomination of Charles P. Nell as commissioner of labor statistics in Nellie's report on child labor conditions in the cotton mills of the south. The warning red, card of officialdom has invaded the White House. The mail of the president which he has to sign personally is so heavy that he does not have the opportunity of reading all the state papers for his signature, and the card is used to warn him that the particular paper to which it is fastened must not be signed until it has been carefully read and considered. The card is equivalent to the bohem "Stop, look, listen."

Pity and amusement in equal parts may be drawn from the daily procession of jobhunters around the departments. In the evening they congregate in groups in hotel lobbies. Most of them have booklets containing a list of government jobs and the salaries they pay. One Texas man had marked off 300 positions, any one of which he would take, when his congressman looked over the list and told him that every one of them was under his hand. The man who had the list that killed father. Now and then a pilgrim who started out for a \$5,000 job is ready to take an elevator job at \$100 a month. Countless hopes have been blasted. A Washington letter says that saloon men who furnished free lunches from 2 to 4 o'clock every afternoon, are in doubt as to whether it pays to keep it up while the rush for office is on. They are selling 5 cents worth of beer and giving away 25 cents worth of food.

The Bee's Letter Box

Our Tribute to the Coal Dealer.
OMAHA, March 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: This is the first day of spring and why not celebrate by going after the coal trust and show up what it has been doing to us this winter on our coal bills. I paid \$7.75 for 1,000 pounds of Illinois lump coal today when the cost to the Omaha dealer for best grade of Illinois lump coal is as follows: Illinois lump, \$2.80 to \$4.00; retails by ton, \$7.00; one-half ton, \$3.75. Kansas Cherokee nut, \$3.10 to \$3.25; retails by ton, \$6.00; one-half ton, \$3.25. Pennsylvania hard coal, \$3.00; retails by ton, \$12.00; one-half ton, \$6.25.

Other coal about the same proportion and all dealers ask the same price. No city in the United States pays such tribute to the coal dealers as Omaha does and has paid all this winter. GEO. JACKSON.

As to Home Insurance Companies.
OMAHA, March 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: During the debate in the senate last Monday, Senator Cordell quoted sections of laws from Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Washington and Massachusetts in an effort to excuse the exemption provision of section 161. The following facts should be of great interest to everyone: New York companies in 1900 carried 96.34 per cent of the life insurance business of that state. Nebraska at that time had only one regular old-line company. It carried 4.82 per cent of the old-line business of the state. The home companies of the state enumerated by Senator Cordell as having similar provisions in their laws carried in 1910 the following percentages of the old-line life insurance in their respective home states:

Table with 2 columns: State and Per Cent. Montana 2.11, Colorado 2.11, Minnesota 4.98, North Dakota 3.33, Michigan 6.28, Illinois 8.41, Washington 10.23, Ohio 11.20, Iowa 12.28, Massachusetts 12.28, Indiana 26.42, Nebraska 31.20, New York 58.89.

The states from which the code was principally taken—Washington, the home companies only had 10.23 per cent; Minnesota next, with only 4.98 per cent. Even in New York, since the adoption of the Armstrong laws, the home companies have over 15 per cent of the home state business, outside companies. In Colorado one of the companies—the Colorado National—has given up the unequal struggle and reinsured the Columbian National of Boston, and Colorado is now amending its code in the interest of its home companies. In spite of this record it is sought to enact laws that have been forced upon states where there are practically no home companies and where the companies are very small; where it was possible to enact such laws because no opposition existed.

Nebraska is the only state, except New York, in which home companies are given great preference by its citizens over outside companies, but, as above stated, the New York companies are now losing business in their home state. This record was achieved by Nebraska companies in spite of the fact that all eastern companies were operating under the praised "modern safety annual accounting laws." If Nebraska companies were unworthy of confidence, this record, in face of the strong competition which exists, could never have been achieved. No scandal of any kind has ever attached to any Nebraska life insurance company. The policyholders are the best of the companies, and that is where the shoe pinches. G. I. E. KLINGBEIL, President German-American Life Insurance Company.

What Makes Girls Go Wrong?
CLEVELAND, March 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read a great deal, including an article reprinted from your paper, lately, about what makes young people go wrong. It is not one general evil such as dancing or working in factories for low wages, but many things. One certain thing might ruin one individual, but does not ruin them all. If our companies, in proper places, reading low class books, and different kinds of intemperance, if indulged in, will ruin character. But get right down to the root of evil-doing and see if it is not traceable to the bringing up of the child. If a child is brought up as it should be it will hate evil ways, for it will feel above them.

Raise children so that they will be strong in will and character and to know good from bad. Parents and older people who are examples to the young should be careful how they conduct themselves if they expect the younger generation to live rightly. T. B. C.

High Time to Make Good.
OMAHA, March 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few days ago a "member of the Twelfth Ward Improvement club" criticized the position which you have taken regarding Mr. Howell and his Water board, basing his criticism on a statement made by the writer in a letter to you regarding the attitude of one of our local newspapers to the charter board election, this statement being "that if there is one thing in this country we like it is a good loser and if there is one thing above all others that gets on the nerves of thinking people it is to have some writer on a mud-slinging sheet show that he and his associates are a bunch of sore heads." As I see it there is absolutely no connection between the attack made on the charter board members and the criticism of Mr. Howell and his methods which The Bee is offering. The first was unjustified mud slinging, while your efforts are being used for the people and are certainly justified, especially after the facts and figures which you have set forth have been carefully considered.

The people of Omaha have been promised, assured and told of the good things in store for them in this water deal until they are tired of it and what is wanted now is to have Mr. Howell and associates get busy and make good. There is no excuse for Omahans paying more for water than is paid in any city in the country. We were told before purchase of the water plant that we would have rates reduced immediately after the city took charge of it, but we are still paying high hand rates and being told: "Why doesn't someone make good, Mr. Howell? The green grass is growing all around and is getting tall." H. I. SUNNE.

THESE GIRLS OF OURS.

"What are you doing for our cause?" asked a suffragette worker. "Doing?" replied the man. "I'm supporting one of your most enthusiastic members."—Detroit Free Press. "You can't go out like that, my dear; I can see right through your skirt." "Why, what do you see?" "Two legs." "Well, that's all I've got!"—Life.

Paying Teller—I cannot cash this check, madam. She—Why not? Paying Teller—There isn't enough money here to meet it. She—Then can't you meet it half way?—Boston Transcript. "Everybody loves little Mrs. Wilkins because she is such a good listener." "Yes, and it's a shame the way they impose on her good nature. Wherever the club meets they always put her over in the corner near the phonograph."—Chicago Post.

"Did you tell her when you proposed to her that you were unworthy of her? That always makes a hit with them." "I was going to, but she told it to me first."—Houston Post. "It is said that a fool is born every minute, but I am bitterly remarked." "Sometimes," she replied, "the average is higher. You have a twin brother, I believe."—Chicago Herald.

THE OLD HOME FOLKS.

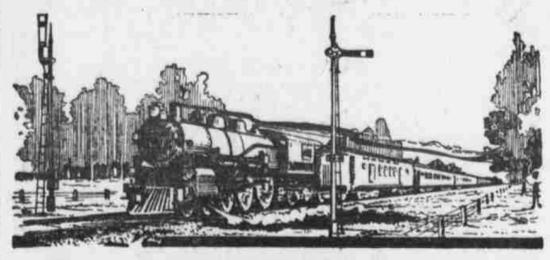
WH Chamberlain. Not the chance acquaintance. Nor yet on the new found friend. When the storms about us gather. For comfort may we depend. If I should be permitted. Aside from all little jokes. To choose for you the truest. I would pick the old home folks.

From them I would name a husband. For the dimpled, would-be bride. A childhood maid or sweetheart. In whom she might confide. The old home folks are surest. To notice if we succeed. And they are the first to sorrow. With us when our hearts do bleed. So do not be quick in forsaking. The faithfully tried for the new. Who may seem so apt and clever. When the skies are soft and blue.

For tho' it is said the prophet. Has honor except at home. Love blossoms there for the masses. The prophet afar may roam. And when in the fading twilight. We put off life's stern jokes. Those who will stand to us closest. Will be the old home folks. While away on their sunny hilltops. By Elysian breezes fanned. God's own home folks will greet us. With a smile and outstretched hand.

Nature's Way Is The Best.

Buried deep in our American forest we find bloodroot, queen's root, man-drake and stone root, golden seal, Oregon grape root and cherry-bark. Of these Dr. R. V. Pierce made a pure glyceric extract which has been favorably known for over forty years. He called it "Golden Medical Discovery." This "Discovery" purifies the blood and tones up the stomach and the entire system in Nature's own way. It's just the tissue builder and tonic you require when recovering from a hard cold, grip, or pneumonia. No matter how strong the constitution the stomach is apt to be "out of kilter" at times; in consequence the blood is disordered, for the stomach is the laboratory for the constant manufacture of blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach—puts it in shape to make pure, rich blood—helps the liver and kidneys to expel the poisons from the body. The weak, nervous, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience at this time of the year is usually the effect of poisons in the blood; it is often indicated by pimples or boils appearing on the skin, the face becomes thin—you feel "blue."



"More than a week ago I was suffering with an awful cold in my head, throat, breast, and body," writes Mrs. JAMES G. KENT, of 710 L Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. "Some called it La Grippe, some pneumonia. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I tried a bottle and it did me so much good that I feel safe in saying it is the greatest and best medicine that I ever took. My health is much better than it was before using your medicine. It does all you claim for it and is satisfactory."

Two Trains Daily

Just a pleasant days journey or an overnight ride will land you in the most famous watering places in the world.

French Lick and West Baden Springs

"The Caribad of America"
The waters are unequalled for the treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles—are an unfailing tonic for "that tired feeling." The hotels, baths, sports and pastimes are all that could be desired by the most exacting.

Reached by the MONON ROUTE

FRANK J. REED, General Passenger Agent, Transportation Building, Chicago.

Go Now, While Fares Are Low

Via Chicago Great Western. Only \$24.10 to Moose Jaw; \$24.10 to Regina, Sask.; \$24.10 to Saskatoon; \$26.65 to Edmonton, Alberta; \$26.65 to Calgary every Tuesday during April.

Proportional low fares to other Canadian, North Dakota and Montana points. Also low one-way colonists fares, daily, until April 15th, to Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Great Western is the shortest and best line to Canada and North Coast, via St. Paul. Ask about sleeping car service.

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Chicago Great Western logo and text.

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