A Complete Showing of
NEW FALL COATS

Velours, Fur Textiles, Brocades, Chinchillas, Broadcloth, Silk, Pebble Serge, and the novelty fabrics, made in new and modish styles.

Evening Coats
Street Coats
Storm Coats
Sport Coats

The prices are reasonable.

Thompson Belden & Co.
HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

CHANGES NEEDED IN SCHOOLS

Physician Says Millions of Pupils Are in Bad Health.

GREAT TASK IS NOT HOPELESS

Better Buildings, Better Sanitation, Better Teachers, Better Supervision and Classificaion of Children Necessary.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The delegates to the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene listened today to a paper by Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf on how to care for the physical, moral and mental vigor of our school children. Dr. Knopf is professor of medicine at the New York Post Graduate hospital. He said:

"Prof. R. W. Corwin of the University of Colorado is reported to have made the statement recently that out of 20,000,000 school children attending the public schools, 15,000,000 are in bad health. Perhaps this estimate is too high, and it would seem to me difficult to prove the exact figures. What we know is that a very high percentage of the children attending the public schools are below par either physically or mentally. But this need not discourage us.

Many Changes Needed.

"The prognosis of disease in childhood is, as a rule, more favorable than in the adult. The child's mind as well as the child's character can often be molded and what seemed abnormal be made normal. But it will require almost a revolutionizing of our present educational system in the majority of our schools. The best buildings, the best sanitation, the best hygienic supervision, the best teachers and the smallest possible number of pupils for each class, and last but not least, the best preventive and curative measures to diminish the number of physically, mentally and morally inferior children should be instituted.

"The task is not so difficult as it seems, but for its accomplishment we need the united efforts of a wise government, school boards loyal to the highest ideal, well-trained teachers, intelligent parents, and philanthropists with and without means, who are willing to devote some of their fortune to this cause, or give their personal service to the betterment of conditions which now surround the pupils in our public schools. The child of today is the man of tomorrow; the better the physical, mental and moral status of the child the nearer will we approach the ideal, and men and women will become indeed the image of their Creator."

New Machinery Necessary.

Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, director of the psychological clinic of the University of Pittsburgh, spoke on the distinctive contribution of the psycho-educational clinic to the school hygiene movement, and pointed out that America has recently developed a new type of school inspection, parallel and co-ordinate with, but entirely different from, dento-medical inspection of "mentally unusual children."

"The moral is clear; society must provide the machinery whereby the numerous mentally deviating children in the schools may be accurately, mentally and educationally diagnosed and classified. Only thus can we economically and scientifically train 'all the children of all the people.'"

The medical inspector of schools for the city of Albany, Dr. Clinton P. McCord, addressed the congress on the subject of health direction in our public schools, speaking, in part, as follows:

"There exist in the public schools five highways to health. They are: Medical inspection, school hygiene, personal hygiene, physical training and welfare work. Health direction must take cognisance of them all.

Five Highways to Health.

"The health director should be the officer to keep the physical needs of the child before the public and the education authorities. He should act as expert to the Board of Education on questions of school hygiene and to the superintendent of schools upon medico-pedagogical problems. He should pass upon the physical fitness of candidates for the teaching force and should act as consultant to the director of physical training, director of school lunches and the supervisor of 'special classes.' His office should be made the 'clearing house' for 'special case' children, where a properly equipped child study laboratory and a person skilled in the use of psychological tests may aid in properly classifying these children, after which they may be assigned to the proper schools—open-air schools, open-window class rooms or schools for the mentally deficient.

"A certain number of mentally deficient children are detectable only upon careful psychological examination.

"There should be provision for the special training of children with speech defect and well regulated free dental clinics should be conducted.

"One of the vital objects of school training is to bring the child to maturity with his powers so developed and his energies so conserved that the richest return may accrue to the state in its vigorous, aggressive, progressive men and women."

Land Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the interior has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the land office in the case of Charles B. Draucker against Raymond C. Deutscher on appeal by the former in dismissing his contest against the homestead entry of the latter located in North Platte (Neb.) land district.

IOWA FALLS CHIEF OF POLICE ARRESTED AT ALDEN

IOWA FALLS, Ia., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—A special to the Iowa Falls Sentinel last evening from Alden states that Chief of Police K. C. Curtis and Justice C. M. Wheeler of this city were arrested on the streets of Alden and bound over in $100 bail to appear for trial in a justice court in Alden next Monday. It is stated that Iowa Falls' chief police official accompanied Judge Wheeler to Alden on some official business, the trip being made in Judge Wheeler's auto. It is assumed that Chief Curtis' strict enforcement of the automobile law here prompted someone to retaliate and as a result filed information charging the chief and Judge Wheeler with several infractions of the automobile statutes. Among others, it is charged the number was not on for the year 1913 and that the number carried on the Wheeler car swung loosely from the rear axle and was not carried in a stautory manner as required by law. In addition thereto, it is claimed the number displayed was bespattered with mud so as to become undiscernable as the car was passing. Many who have fallen into the hands of the law because of Chief Curtis' activity in enforcing the law imposed on autoists promise to be in attendance at his trial next week and witness the defense.

GRAND CROSS CONFERRED ON ANDREW CARNEGIE

THE HAGUE, Aug. 27.—The Grand Cross of the order of Orange-Nassau was conferred on Andrew Carnegie today by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in commemoration of the inauguration of the Palace of Peace, which takes place tomorrow.

A similar decoration was bestowed on Abraham Pieter Cornelis Van Karnebeek, president of the Carnegie foundation, and minor distinctions on others connected with the Palace of Peace.

Mr. Carnegie arrived this morning and is staying at the residence of the United States minister.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE IN LONDON IS SPREADING

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Strong pickets of strikers belonging to the construction and electrical trades today endeavored to induce the workmen to lay down their tools at Buckingham palace, Marlborough house, the admiralty and Premier Asquith's official residence in Downing street, all of which are in the hands of repairers.

The strikers appear to be gaining ground and many firms have granted their demands. Electricity has been cut off from public museums and government institutions. Candles were used last night at the colonial office.

DYNAMITE USED TO SUBDUE FIRE IN BIG LUMBER YARD

VAN POINT, Cal., Aug. 27.—Fire in the lumber yards of the C. A. Smith company here caused damage estimated at $1,000,000 early today. It was subdued by dynamite and by a change of wind.

DEATH RECORD.

Aaron Newman.

ALMA, Neb., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Aaron Newman was born in Monroe county, Iowa, January 9, 1847, and died at his home in Alma, Neb., August 25, 1913. He resided in Monroe county until the beginning of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa regiment, serving until the close of the war. When discharged he returned home and resided there until 1867 when he was married to Miss Amanda Furgeson. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872 and settled on a homestead west of Alma. To this union was born eighteen children, fifteen of whom survive him—seven girls and eight boys, all of whom were present at the funeral except three daughters and two sons. Funeral services were held at the Evangelical church Wednesday morning, conducted by Rev. George Voght of Central City of the Free Methodist church, of which the deceased was a member. Burial was made in the Alma cemetery. Three children died in infancy.

Gustave Schweer.

OHIOWA, Neb., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The funeral of Gustave Schweer, 19 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Schweer, was held today. Interment was in St. John's cemetery. Death followed an operation.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	C. F. Tietgen	
NEW YORK	K. F. Wilhelm	
MANILA	Falls of Orchy	
COLOMBO	Flintshire	
DOVER	Finland	
LOS ANGELES	Pleiades	
LIVERPOOL	Mauretania	
SINGAPORE		Glen Logan.
HONG KONG		Den of Crombie.
MARSEILLES	Venezia	
NAPLES	San Giovanni	
HAVRE	Rochambeau	
LIBAU		Kurak.
GENOA		Verona.
NEW YORK	Alles	Kaiser Wilhelm II.
NEW YORK	San Giorgio	Mouw Amsterdam.
NEW YORK		Melthe.
NEW YORK		America.
BOSTON		Arabic.
CALLAO	Glenartney	
LONDON		Ascania.
LIVERPOOL	Carmania	
MONTEVIDEO		Santa Rosalia.
BINGASORE		Keemun.

Key to the Situation—See Advertising.

MARTIAL LAW IN PEKING

Nine More Members of Parliament Are Under Arrest.

MANY DEPUTIES LEAVE CITY

Senate and House Pass Resolutions Asking President if He Desires to Rule Without Parliament.

LEAD ATTORNEYS—1

PEKING, China, Aug. 27.—A crisis was reached here today owing to the arrest of nine more members of the Chinese parliament. Since the proclamation of martial law in the capital arrests and summary executions have been of frequent occurrence, several of the victims being members of parliament.

Many of the deputies have departed for the south in fear for their lives and the gathering of a parliamentary quorum has been prevented on numerous occasions owing to rumors that the police intended to make further arrests.

The senate today passed a motion delegating the speaker and deputy speaker to visit Provisional President Yuan Shi-Kai and ask him for an explanation of the arrests and also to inquire whether he still desired to govern China with the help of the parliament or not. At the same time the senate resolved not to sit again if the reply of Yuan Shi-Kai proved unsatisfactory.

The lower house passed resolutions in a similar strain.

WILSON READS HIS MESSAGE ON MEXICO TO JOINT SESSION

(Continued from Page One.)

ment," read the note Mr. Lind bore to Mexico.

The president emphatically praised the execution of his mission by Mr. Lind and said he was led to believe the Huerta government rejected the American proposals "because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled" on the spirit of the American people "and on a mistaken belief that the present administration did not speak for the people of the United States." So long as such a misunderstanding exists the president asserted that "this nation could only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the real facts."

"The situation," declared the president, "must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances."

He then outlined the position this government should take. Concluding his address, the president predicted that the "steady pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies."

Senor Gamboa's note, which was appended to the president's address as an exhibit, was not read by the president, but furnished to congress as a printed document.

Mrs. Wilson is Present.

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters and Secretary Bryan had taken places in the executive gallery. Other members of the cabinet had taken places on the floor. Every head in the chamber had been bowed and the solemnity of the occasion was impressive as the house chaplain, the Rev. Henry D. Couden, in his opening prayer, said:

"Rule Thou in the hearts of our rulers and sway the minds of these, Thy servants, that as a nation we may move forward to all that is pure and noble, until all the peoples of all the world shall recognize the purity of our motives."

Athough a deafening volley of applause rang out as the president appeared, he plunged into the reading of his message without delay and with a bow of acknowledgement of the greeting.

As he finished reading another great roar of applause broke out. All those in the galleries stood while the president left the chamber and started back to the White house.

The joint session at once dissolved, the house adjourned and the senate filed back to its side of the capitol.

Text of Message.

President Wilson said:

"Gentlemen of the Congress—It is clearly my duty to lay before you very fully and without reservation the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable condition of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself, as a friend and neighbor, and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border.

"Those condition touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion, in happier times, as well as in these days of trouble and confusion, to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested; capable of sacrifice and every generous manifestation. The peace, prosperity and contentment of Mexico mean more, much more, to us than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government and the realization of the hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, so long suppressed and disappointed, we deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

Whole World Interested.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress, and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico, as for all the states of Central America; but the best gifts can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive terms and enjoy them honorably. American in particular—America, North and South and on both continents—waits on the development of Mexico, and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government, founded on law. Only so can it be peaceful or fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government.

Conditions Grow Worse.

"The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seemed further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a universally acknowledged political authority there.

Mission of Lind.

"Accordingly, I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative to the city of Mexico with the following instructions:

"'Press very earnestly on the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following considerations and advice:

"'The government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactively by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made toward the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect.

"'The government of the United States does not stand in the same case with the other great governments of the world in respect to what is happening or what is likely to happen in Mexico. We offer our good offices, not only because of our genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend.

"'We wish to act in these circumstances in the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation, not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignity and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico, which they may feel that they have the right to press. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for its own good and in the interest of its own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever. The government of the United States would deem itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of a whole people are involved. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest, dictates.

"'The present situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico itself and with the maintainence of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. It is upon no common occasion, therefore, that the United States offers its counsel and assistance.' All America cries out for a settlement.

"A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on—

(a) An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

(b) Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part;

(c) The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election; and

(d) The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

"The government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which it can play honorably and consistently with international right. It pledges itself to recognize and in every way possible and proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested.

"Taking all the existing conditions into consideration, the government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify them in attempting to shape the policy or exercise the authority of Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices? If Mexico can suggest any better way in which to show our friendship, serve the people of Mexico and meet our international obligations, we are more than willing to consider the suggestion."

Proposals Rejected by Huerta.

"Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness and good judgment, and made clear to the authorities at the City of Mexico, not only the purpose of his visit, but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected in a note, the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled on two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination for some just solution for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke through Mr. Lind for the people of the United States. The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them. So long as the misunderstanding continues, we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization to the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them; the situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances; and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. For the circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed.

Period of Waiting Here.

"Meanwhile, what is it our duty to do? Clearly, everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for a further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption either on the initiative of Mexico or of our own, of the effort to bring order out of confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

Urges Americans to Leave.

"While we wait the contest of the rival forces will undoubtedly for a little while be sharper than ever, just because it will be plain that an end must be made of the existing situation and that very promptly, and with the increased activity of the contending factions will come, it is to be feared, increased danger to the non-combatants in Mexico, as well as to those actually in the field of battle. The position of outsiders is always particularly trying and full of hazard where there is civil strife and a whole country is upset. We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country. We should let every one who seems to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

Will Proclaim Neutrality.

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred on me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging on the provisional authorities at the City of Mexico the acceptance of our proferred good offices in the spirit in which they were made. We have not acted in this matter under the ordinary principles of international obligation. All the world expects us in such circumstances to act as Mexico's nearest friend and intimate adviser. This is our immemorial relation towards it. There is nowhere any serious question that we have the moral right in the case or that we are acting in the interest of a fair settlement and of good government, not for the promotion of some selfish interest of our own. If further motive were necessary than our own good will toward a sister republic and our own deep concern to see peace and order prevail in Central America, this consent of mankind to what we are attempting, the attitude of the great nations of the world towards what we may attempt in dealing with this distressed people at our doors, should make us feel more solemnly bound to go to the utmost length of patience and forbearance in this painful and anxious business. The steady pressure of moral force will, before many days, break the barriers of pride and prejudice down, and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies—and how much more handsomely, with how much higher and finer satisfactions of conscience and of honor!"

HUERTA'S REPLY TO WILSON

(Continued from Page One.)

for many reasons which cannot escape the perspicacity of the government of the United States of America, which, to this day, and publicly at least has classed them as rebels just the same as we have. And it is an accepted doctrine that no armistice can be concerted with rebels."

Huerta Will Not Withdraw.

Senor Gamboa declares that free elections are guaranteed by law and that no fear need be felt that these laws will not be enforced.

"The request that General Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the presidency of the republic in the coming election cannot be taken into consideration, because aside from its strange and unwarranted character, there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike."

He declares that the legality of the government of General Huerta cannot be disputed, under the Mexican constitution. "The point of issue is exclusively one of constitutional law, in which no foreign nation, no matter how powerful and respectable it may be, should mediate in the least," he says.

"The confidential agent may believe that solely because of the sincere esteem in which the people and the government of the United States of America are held by the people and the government of Mexico, my government consented to take into consideration and to answer as briefly as the matter permits, the representations of which you are the bearer. Otherwise it would have rejected them immediately because of their humiliating and unusual character."

Counter Proposals Made.

Senor Gamboa proposes the following "equally decorus arrangement," in lieu of that suggested by President Wilson:

"1. That our ambassador be received in Washington.

"2. That the United States of America send us a new ambassador without previous conditions.

"And all this threatening and distressing situation will have reached a happy conclusion; mention will not be made of the causes which might carry us, if the tension persists, to no one knows what incalculable extremities for two peoples who have the unavoidable obligation to continue being friends, provided, of course, that this friendship is based on mutual respect, which is indispensable between two sovereign entities wholly equal before law and justice."

Town Lots Are Increased.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The State Tax commission is not satisfied with the returns on town lots from many counties and declared an increase of 50 per cent in Beadle county, with Huron as the principal town. Hughes, with Pierre, gets a 30 per cent raise, as did Lincoln. None of the other counties with large towns shows material change.

ATTORNEYS FOR THAW WIN TWO POINTS IN FIRST LEGAL FIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

took a seat in the front row, directly in front of the judge's bench. He had to convince an attendant of his connection with the case before the latter would give him a chair. A touch of color was added to the scene by the presence of four Dominion federal police, wearing spiked helmets.

Thaw came into court at 10 o'clock. He was calm and wore a new gray suit. He sat with his back to the spectators and began talking easily with his lawyers.

A Cruel Mistake

is to neglect a cold or cough. Dr. King's New Discovery cures them and may prevent consumption. 50c and $1.00.—For sale by Beaton Drug Co.—Advertisement.

To Stop Scaling of Psoriasis

This Troublesome Skin Disease Promptly Checkes by a very Simple Attention.

A lady in Lexington, Ky., says that before she began using S. S. S. psoriasis broke out at frequent intervals where she thought it cured. But by getting her blood under control by the influence of S. S. S., the disease entirely disappeared and there was never again the slightest sign of it.

There is one ingredient in S. S. S. which peculiarly stimulates cellular or glandular activity to select from the blood or from the fine network of blood vessels in the skin, those elements which it requires for regeneration.

Thus pimples, acne, eczema, lupus, or any other blood condition that attacks the skin or seeks an outlet through the skin, is met with the antidotal effect of S. S. S.

This is why skin troubles vanish so readily and why they do not return.

You can get S. S. S. in any drug store, but insist upon having it. The great Swift Laboratory in Atlanta, Ga., prepares this famous blood purifier, and you should take no chance by permitting anyone to recommend a substitute. And if your blood condition is such that you would like to consult a specialist freely, address the Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Company, 182 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

THE TILE FLOOR

in the new grill room came all the way from Wales, England. It's an inch thick and ought to wear a hundred years or more. We hope it won't. We'd like to have it wear out in a few years—we'd like that much business walking around on it. We deserve the business, too, for giving Omaha the best room for men to dine in that can be found anywhere.

HOTEL LOYAL
Omaha's Best Place to Dine

An ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine—a poisonous drug.

Five grains of caffeine is enough to kill a rabbit. Of course that much wouldn't kill a man.

But continual coffee drinking usually produces biliousness, headache, dullness, sleeplessness, irritability and heart agitation. Many people have gotten rid of these troubles by quitting coffee and using

INSTANT POSTUM

It is pure and made entirely of Northern wheat and the juice of Southern sugar-cane. Postum is a genuine food-drink—rich in Nature's phosphates, and contains no drug whatever.

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled.)

Instant Postum requires no boiling, but is made instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water with cream and sugar to taste.

Experiment until you get it to suit your taste, then have it always made that way. Made right, Postum has a delightful flavor, resembling high-grade Java.

If coffee don't agree, suppose you leave it off ten days and try Postum.

Drink it instead of coffee.

"There's a Reason"

AMUSEMENTS

BRANDEIS THEATER
Thurs., Fri., Sat. — Sat. Matinee
The Best of All Book Plays
THAT PRINTER OF UDELL'S
Seats Now Selling

BOYD THEATER
FLORENCE STONE
With THE BOYD STOCK CO.,
Opens Sunday Matinee in
"THE THIEF"
Seats Thursday.

LAKE MANAWA
Bathing, Boating, Dancing, Roller Skating
And Many Other Attractions
Free Moving Pictures Every Evening.
A Balloon Ascension Sunday Evening at 6:30
Admission to Park FREE

Orpheum Phone Doug. 494
WEEK OF AUGUST 24.
Mat. Every Day, 2:15; Every Night, 8:15
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
This Week—Frank Keenan, Matthews & Shayne, Joe Jackson, Richards Kyle, Miss "Mike" Berkin, Eitaro Four, Lowe & DeMarie.
Prices: Matinee (except Saturday and Sunday), Gallery, 10c; best seats, 25c. Nights, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

"OMAHA'S FUN CENTER."
Gayety Daily Mat., 15-25-50c Evgs., 15-25-50-75c
MUSICAL BURLESQUE GIRLS FROM STARLAND
Audience given a peep behind the scenes at every performance. Wonderful Cast of Principals; Beauteous Beauty Chorus.
Ladies' Dime Matinee Every Week Day.

BASE BALL
OMAHA vs. DES MOINES
ROURKE PARK
August 26, 27, 28.
Cars leave 16th and Farnam 2:45.
Games Called 3 P. M.