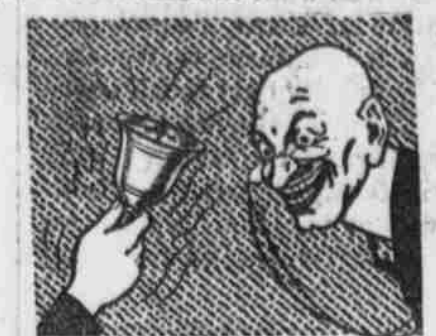


EAT

What You Will—When You Will—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Digest the Meal Easily and Surely.

Food in itself is harmless. The reason stomach troubles arise is due to faulty digestion, brought about by overworking the body of brain, sickness, overeating, late hours, etc.



That's Why That's My Middle Name Now, But I Always Take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After Meals to Feel Safe.

The only way to correct faulty stomach troubles and digestive mistakes is to do what nature wants. All that nature needs is a little assistance to do this work. This is why doctors tell you to diet. By not eating nature is compelled to aid herself. You do not then overwork her when she is already exhausted.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into your stomach just like food. They help digest this food. Then they enrich the blood, and thus when the next meal is eaten the system is better prepared to do its work without assistance or at least less harmfully.

By following this natural habit you will in a short time correct stomach trouble, do away with indigestion and remove all danger of fatal digestion troubles.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best tablets made. They are composed of the very best natural ingredients, one grain of one element will digest 3,000 grains of meats, fish, vegetables, grains, soup, etc.

Always take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after meals or just before bed time. By doing this you will be acting wisely and pleasantly.

Go to your drug store anywhere and buy a box now. Price 50 cents.

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PERILS OF TUNNEL FIRES

Underground Furnace Defies Modern Weapons of Fire Fighting.

HEROIC EFFORTS PROVE FUTILE

California Disaster Is Traced to Tramps' Abandoned Camp Fire Fanned by Forty-Mile Gale.

Three tramps—it is earnestly asserted that they were not "knights of the road"—were ditched from a train near Santa Margarita Tunnel, California, late on the afternoon of September 14. They cooked a jungle dinner, abandoned camp in haste to catch a freight train and neglected to extinguish the fire. A forty-mile-an-hour wind happened along, stopped long enough to fan the embers into flames, carried the flames to the tunnel and left them there.

The fire was discovered by Section Foreman Duignan about 8:30 a. m. on September 17, and had then spread over the hills between the Santa Margarita tunnel, 1,370 feet long, and Tunnel No. 8, a short distance therefrom. Duignan summoned all the help he could, and climbing the hill over No. 8, attempted to save the telegraph lines. Engaged in their task he and his men realized at noon that they were hemmed in on all sides by the flames. They ran for their lives and finally reached the portal of Tunnel 8, all scorched, some seriously burned. At this time they knew only that the fire threatened No. 8. They started toward No. 7, the Santa Margarita, and discovered the east portal of that bore was affire.

Duignan got into telephonic communication with Soledad and called for water cars, engines and more men. The fire trains reached the tunnel at 5 o'clock. But it was impossible to fight the flames because of the heat and cave-ins.

Steam Forced In. It was decided to seal both ends of No. 7 and pump in steam to extinguish the flames. The ends were sealed and steam supplied by locomotives turned on and forced into the tunnel at the rate of 2,700 pounds per hour, for forty-eight hours this was continued, 150,000 pounds of steam being pumped into the tunnel. But the steam, while somewhat effective, didn't work according to expectations. While it aided in smothering the flames it also penetrated and "dissolved" the earth.

Cave-ins popped hourly, the biggest occupying just back of the artificial seals. Then it was that Scott decided upon the use of the carbon dioxide, or "soda-water" gas. With 14 containers to a battery, and each container holding 400 cubic feet of the gas, the fire again was attacked.

The gas works peculiarly. When liberated it drops at a ratio of fifty-five to one and forces the temperature down to 100 degrees below zero, so when it was finally shot into the tunnel the climate of the interior was somewhere between that of hades and that of the Arctic circle.

After twenty-four applications of dioxide the seals were removed. It was considered possible to send men into the tunnel with fire lines and with air lines to protect them. They were to remove some of the debris of the cave-ins. Four flat cars were pushed into the bore. Ten men began the removal of the first car of cave-in muck. They worked in ten-hour shifts, throwing the muck to the first car, where another crew picked it up and passed it on to the second car, from which another crew threw it on to the third car and so on.

Perilous Work. But the fire, back in the tunnel, was still burning. The piles of embers hadn't been penetrated by the gas. The smoke increased in volume. Men dropped unconscious and were hurriedly taken out, others rushing to their places. Fireman Lahey volunteered with four men to attack the embers with fire extinguishers. Shortly after their departure for the inner regions the top of the portal began to cave in. The dirt removers were hurried out and signals passed to Lahey and his crew. The latter tried, but couldn't reach the entrance. They dropped unconscious. More volunteers were hurried out and dragged them out. Lahey, after being resuscitated, reported that he got into the tunnel for a distance of 575 feet, where he found debris and burned timber four feet high. The posts were burning and 100 feet ahead he could see the tunnel pillars a seething mass of flames.

After Lahey's experience, no more men were allowed to enter. The tunnels were resealed and steam again resorted to until another supply of the gas could be obtained. But more cave-ins followed the steam injections and the use of steam was abandoned.

An idea of the heat within may be obtained from the thermometer readings made at each end of the tunnel before the embers were again put into use. The first test at the west end of the tunnel showed 185 degrees Fahrenheit, the second 194. One test was made at the east end. It showed 202 degrees Fahrenheit.

Men Overcome. A couple of days later on the morning of the twenty-fifth to be exact—the west end seal was broken. A thermometer placed fifteen feet in from the seal showed a registration of 185 degrees toward the east end of the bore. The men were overcome trying to remain the thermometer. Three more suffered likewise in attempting to construct a bulkhead twenty feet in. This attempt was abandoned when it was found necessary to send two of the workmen to Santa Margarita in a special that their lives might be saved.

The officials, then up against it for a moment to force out the heat and ordinary gas without sufficient force to rekindle the fire, decided upon a huge wooden chimney. This was erected at an elevation above the roof of the tunnel, making a stove out of the mountain. Steam was now turned into the tunnel again, a small port hole on the east end portal being opened, and the steam passing through the chimney pulled great quantities of gas and smoke from the floor of the tunnel. The atmosphere in the interior cleared somewhat, and it was possible to see for a distance of sixty feet within. Then it was that tiny, bluish flames were discovered on the floor and the men found themselves confronting charcoal furnaces.

On September 17 the seal of the west portal was pulled down and the carpenter gangs engaged in replacing broken timbers at the entrance and supporting slipping ground, but so dense was the smoke that the men could work in shifts of thirty minutes only. Chief Murphy of the San Francisco department, dispatched two of his men with oxygen helmets to the scene on the 21st. The night of the 21st, however, the gases and foul air were so dense that scores of men were again overcome and it was discovered

that a cave-in in the center of the tunnel influenced the effectiveness of the chimney draught. The heat became intense. A tarpaulin curtain was hung over the portal, but it caught fire immediately and was destroyed. A timber curtain was constructed with better success, but the carpenters were badly burned by the hot stones with which they had to come in contact.

Hazard Too Great. Fireman Schubert of the San Francisco department, went into the tunnel on his arrival. He wore an oxygen helmet and crawled on his hands and knees, it being impossible to stand upright on account of the heat. He carried a small hand line, and the distance he traveled was determined by the amount of rope he carried. He got 230 feet into the tunnel and, after reporting conditions, a small push car with a small force of men advanced to remove the debris five and six feet high on the track. Water lines were played on the debris and smoldering embers, and the men were enabled to work at a distance of 300 feet in the tunnel, but only in five-minute stretches. The first hour ten men were overcome.

The work was as hazardous as difficult. At a point 300 feet in flames spouted out without any warning; logs and timbers fell. The men beat a hasty and perilous retreat, seventeen being dragged to the fresh air by their comrades, eleven overcome by smoke and charcoal fumes, the remainder injured by falling timbers and hot stones. Hope was then abandoned. A few hours later the west portal crumbled away and the bore was closed, save for a small hole through which steam and gases escaped.

The officials decided to let the fire burn itself out. On the east end an effort was made to cool the temperature of the tunnel by pouring in a constant flow of water. The fire goes into the railroad's history as the worst it has ever encountered. The danger, the difficulty with which the men worked, the great hazards surrounding fire-fighting efforts, the construction of the trail, the detouring, the automobile service and the traffic delay combine to make it also the costliest—San Francisco Chronicle.

NOW COMES A DAINTY DISH

Skunk Meat Said to Be Better Than 'Possum or Bear Steaks.

"Don't believe that the peit of the skunk is the only part of him that is worth while. If Philadelphia cooks only knew how to prepare it, skunk meat would be as popular with men who love gamy foods like 'possum, roast coon and bear steaks as the peits are with the women folk. Seems as if all woman-kind was wearied of peits, and nobody eating his carcass. It isn't fair to the skunk."

Thus spoke the epicure and gourmet of noted hunting and fishing clubs, resting and watching the parade of shoppers and motorists. Skunk skin, muffs, capes and collars, skunk fur on hats and gowns glistened in the mid-afternoon sunlight.

"Slight of them actually makes me long for a good bit of baked skunk as a change from the everlasting roast beef here at the club," muttered he to his rather astonished companions. "Good to eat? Here's a yarn will prove it to be: Thanksgiving week I went up to Hartford county, Connecticut, to join in an annual point-to-point hunting contest between two clubs. Losers to make from the expense of a dinner to be made from the game killed. We both had fair bags, including a half dozen skunks. The farmers knew how to dress them without getting any of the offensive scent on the carcass.

"A bunch of Hartford fellows came out to help eat the dinner. Baked skunk was the principal dish of a dinner in which partridge, quail, squirrel and rabbit figured. Walters hinted that the roast was 'possum. Served with baked Irish potatoes, fried sweet, currant jelly, celery and champagne frappe, it was announced a treat. Principal point of dispute was whether it tasted most like chicken, duck, goose or rabbit. The hunters all know what it was and frankly ate it and liked it as skunk. A Bristol man told the story at the Hartford club in the presence of two who were at the dinner. They were inclined to be a little huffy at first, but finally admitted they had enjoyed it and would not be adverse to trying it again.

"Up in the northern counties of this state I've eaten skunk at the country hotels served to guests as rabbit pot-pie, and the guests liked it and called for more. Half the farmers up there eat about once a week during the winter, when they are trapping skunks, generally as a pot-pie, as it does not go so well broiled or fried. If one can dissociate the idea of the odor of the animal from the meat itself, he can thoroughly enjoy baked skunk or skunk pot-pie. It's a deal like eating celery, 'you're fire when you stop thinking of them as snakes.'"—New York Times.

PULLING DOWN THE ALAMO

Famous Fortress Defended by Giants of the Southwest Doomed to Destruction.

Americans have been accused of a lack of reverence for great historic places, and the charge must be true, as the Texans have begun to tear down the Alamo, the famous fortress in San Antonio which Crockett and Bowie, Bonham and Travis and their comrades defended to the last man against the hordes of Santa Anna.

If there is any deathless story in America history it is this. For like him you will have to go back more than 2,000 years to Leonidas and his 300 Spartans in the Pass of Thermopylae. There is no American who has not thrilled when he read the tale. The Texans numbered but 169, and Santa Anna brought up his thousands. While a way of escape was yet open, Travis addressed the Texans and said that any who wished could go, but the others would stay and die. They stayed.

The event stirred the whole civilized world, and when a few months later the Texans under Sam Houston destroyed the Mexican army at San Jacinto, "Remember the Alamo!" was their battle cry. The old building, of course, has suffered from decay, and some years ago the state made an appropriation for its restoration. But the money gave out, and now the upper story has been torn away and much of the structure material has been sold for commercial purposes. It is said that in spite of the efforts of Governor Colquitt of Texas the whole building is in danger of being destroyed very soon.

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2-Ton	•	•	•	\$2800	4-Ton	•	•	•	\$3550
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WHEN YOU PURCHASE A PACKARD, PACKARD SERVICE IS A PART OF YOUR INVESTMENT, AND YOU KNOW A PERMANENT INSTITUTION STANDS BACK OF IT

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WHEN ALASKA WAS FOR SALE

What Was Thought and Said at the Time of the Bargain.

We frequently read of the wealth of Alaska, which has produced since we purchased it, in 1867, \$10,000,000 worth of furs, fish and gold up to the present day, and of the unlimited resources in coal awaiting railroads to encourage mining. We know that year after year the world's wealth has been enhanced by those great values, but we seldom think back upon the chance we might have lost to England, but for Secretary Seward's determination to acquire that vast territory known as Russian America, with the chain of the Aleutian islands, with their wealth in seals—all for \$7,200,000 in gold, or a value of about \$10,000,000 of our currency at that time. But for Mr. Seward's dominating will and our country's sentiment of gratitude toward Russia for the sending of its great naval armaments to New York and San Francisco during our civil war, when England and France seemed on the point of declaring for the southern confederacy and breaking up our union, and Russia gave us this practical proof of its sympathy and willingness to ally itself with the north, we would never have acquired Alaska and those islands—certainly not at that time, for the reason that our immense debt seemed prohibitive of such an enterprise of acquisition.

While the senate promptly concurred, there was much doubt as to the action of the house upon the appropriation. It was not generally known that Mr. Sewal, exercising his powers with an iron will, had so arranged that we should be obliged to take the purchase, for the Russian flag had given place to ours before the house had fairly entered upon discussion of the appropriation. Some of those who opposed it said the rocks and ice of those 270,000 square miles were worth nothing, and if we wanted to show our gratitude to Russia, which just then needed some cash, we better plan would be to give it the gift in the gold and let it keep the territory. On the other side, there were some who said we were getting a good bargain, and that the future would justify the purchase. Leonard Meyers declared in the house that if we did not take it England surely would, if it could get it, and Mr. Spaulding of Ohio believed that there would be found capitalists who would take it off our hands and give us a bonus of \$2,000,000. General Banks led for the treaty, urging gratitude and values, and C. C. Washburn led the opposition. General Butler was facetious and derisive, declaring that in ten years the whole product of Alaska had not amounted to more than \$5,000,000. Mr. Peters of Maine said that the fact that

MAN OF WONDERFUL MEMORY

Power, Ability and Achievements of Distinguished New York Lawyer.

The late William C. De Witt had an extraordinary memory. By writing out an address he committed it perfectly without reading it. It was stereotyped on the tablets of his mind by the mere act of its composition. Nor did any difference appear in his power of recollection when he dictated his thought to a typewriter from when he wrote it out in his own hand. His mind was a matrix. Some men had the same gift, but they were few. Stewart L. Woodford had it. Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of the Claason Avenue Presbyterian church had it. Roosevelt had it. These men markedly differed in abilities and opinions, but the art of power of speaking prepared discourse as if it were spontaneous gave to their "delivery" the appearance and effect of offhand utterance, except to expert listeners, such as reporters, to whom the unbroken fluency of the orators was in itself "astounding."

Not that these gentlemen could not speak otherwise than memoriter. General Woodford and Dr. Chamberlain learned how to do so, slowly, to be sure, but finally with readiness. The experience of Senator Conkling, in both houses of congress, taught him how to debate offhand. Mr. De Witt exceeded them all in discharging his mnemonic faculty and in interspersing "sides," quips and jests with "prepared matter." His was a number mind than that of any of the other phenomenally expert in their power of recollection. Re-collection, in the hyphenated sense of the compound, it was. General Woodford, an experienced journalist, prepared his manuscript for the printer, with subheads and bracketed terms, such as "cheers," "applause," "sencors," "sensation." "loud and long-continued applause," cries of "we will, we will," etc. On his attention being called to these "effects," the general would say: "Yes, sir, I will produce every one of them, and I just wish you to follow copy faithfully." Produce them he did.

Eighteen Invalids Receive Pensions.

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By SAVING a trifle on their MAGAZINE ORDER at the lowest published prices, magazine readers can earn \$5,000 for THE INVALIDS' PENSION ASSOCIATION. Your order or renewal contributes 50c or more towards the support of EIGHTEEN INVALIDS, who have received their pension checks each month since spring—Five with neck or back broken, paralyzed like me!

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Oldest Home Employe Is Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Captain John T. Chaney, for fifty years a special employe of the house of representatives and holder of the longest continuous service record at the capitol, died here today at the age of 84 years.