

# Personal Gossip : Society Notes : Woman's Work : Household Topics

## Society Notes

by Mellificia

November 29, 1916.

Time was—and I feel that I should finish the quotation by saying, "When the little toy dog was new and the soldier was passing fair," but this is no time for sorrow and I had intended to talk about Thanksgiving. To resume the thread of thought, then, time was when Thanksgiving stood for snow and sleigh rides to the old country place, where all the cousins and uncles and aunts, big and little, gathered after service at the little country church to give thanks with grandfathers and grandmothers over a bountiful turkey dinner.

Thanksgiving still remains the day of homecomings and plentiful repasts, but snow and sleigh-bells have gone out of fashion. Now we frown if dark clouds threaten a downfall of flakes, for our plans necessitate clear weather—our plans, you understand, to attend one of the numerous foot ball games. There you will find half of Omaha's elite tomorrow. Some will be in the big "turf" games, others will motor to Lincoln to see the Nebraska Notre Dame fray and yet others will attend the High school-S. Joseph game or the Creighton game here. Some visitors are coming to make the day festive and despite all our troubles and the high cost of living Omaha will lift a radiant face tomorrow morn to give thanks for its many blessings.

Many celebrations will begin this evening when the Fontenelle, the Blackstone and the Omaha club will be the scene of a large number of big Thanksgiving dinner parties.

### Franco-Belgian Card Party.

No tickets for the benefit card party given by the Franco-Belgian Relief society at the Blackstone will be sold at the door Saturday afternoon. Four hundred and fifty tickets have been sold to Omaha women and requests have come from interested friends in Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Fremont. A few tickets still remain, which may be had by applying to Mrs. O. C. Redick before Friday noon.

### Studio Program.

Alice Virginia Davis and Cecil W. Berryman gave their two piano programs at the studio Saturday afternoon. The program consisted of two waltzes by Chabrier, the Saint-Saens variations on a Beethoven minuet and a concerto played by Miss Davis. The studio was filled with an enthusiastic audience.

### Dinners at the Omaha Club.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Gilbert will have with them at dinner this evening at the Omaha club:

- Messrs. and Mesdames—H. L. Huntley, E. T. Swob, E. Westbrook, Dwight Swobe, Louis Naab, Mr. Eva Wallace, Mrs. C. L. Hagan, Mrs. M. E. Sprague, Miss Daisy Doane, Captain Chandler, Captain White, Mr. Earl Gannett.

### Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Meyer will have with them this evening:

Messrs. and Mesdames—E. M. Fairfield, Arthur Gulou, Frank Johnson, Mrs. E. H. Sprague, Miss Daisy Doane, Captain Chandler, Captain White, Mr. Earl Gannett.

### Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Meyer will have with them this evening:

Messrs. and Mesdames—T. L. Davis, Louis Meyer, Glenn Wharton, Mrs. Louise Dinning, Mrs. W. W. Warren, Gerald Wharton.

### Luncheon and Matinee Party.

Complimentary to Mrs. Julius Schenberger of Portland, Ore., Mrs. Louis Sommer and Mrs. Samuel Sommer entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Fontenelle today, followed by a matinee party at the Orpheum. Nine guests were included in the party.

### No Notre Dame Dinner.

Notre Dame's foot ball team will not stop in Omaha for dinner and dance after Thanksgiving, is the ultimatum of the president of the school. Consequently Mr. Harold McConnell and his committee are refusing to Notre Dame alumni the \$725 which they subscribed for the dinner which was to have been given at the Blackstone.

### Thanksgiving Day Gossip.

Mrs. A. V. Kinsler, who has just returned from New York, and Mr. Kinsler expect to celebrate Thanksgiving day by attending the foot ball game.

Mr. and Mrs. James I. Woodard will have a quiet family dinner tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. McShane will have with them Thanksgiving dinner tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Hosford, Mr. Clyde Barton of Pawnee City, a law fraternity brother of Mr. Warren Howard, will come up today for an Orpheum party this evening.

Tomorrow Miss Loia Howard, Mr. Warren Howard and Mr. Clyde Barton plan to motor to Lincoln with a party of young people to attend the Nebraska-Notre Dame game.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Carlisle will have as their dinner guests tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Huntley.

Mr. Sam Carlisle and Miss Virginia go to evening to Chicago to spend Thanksgiving and remain until Monday with Mr. Winston Cowgill.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Meyer will have at a family Thanksgiving dinner tomorrow Mrs. Henry Meyer and Miss Marguerite Meyer.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kennedy will have with them Thanksgiving dinner Miss Mary France and Miss Virginia Hanson of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pritchett and Miss Hilda Hamner.

### On the Calendar.

Mrs. A. V. Kinsler will be one of the hostesses to entertain for members of the younger set during the Christmas holidays. On Friday evening, December 8, she will give a large dancing party at the Fontenelle.

The White Shrine Whist club will give a luncheon and card party at the Blackstone December 7.

The Woman's club of the Railway Mail Service will give a Kensington at the home of Mrs. R. L. Frantz, 2916 Poppleton avenue, Wednesday afternoon, December 6, at 2:30 o'clock. The affair is for all members and ex-members of the club.

There will be no meeting of the

### Original Cooking club this week on account of the Thanksgiving holiday, but Mrs. Moshier Colpetzer will be hostess at a meeting Thursday of next week.

The members of Vesta chapter No. 6, Order of Eastern Star, will give a card party Wednesday evening at the Masonic temple. Prizes will be given for both games, whist and high five.

Mrs. Arthur Remington will entertain the members of the Original Monday Bridge club on Monday of next week.

The Christmas bazaar of the Ladies' auxiliary of the Omaha Letter Carriers, will be held on December 15 and 16 in the lobby of the Bee building. About 500 articles will be placed on sale.

### Personal Mention.

Miss Elizabeth Wright of Fairmount, Neb., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Rushton, for a few days. Miss Wright is state-treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Monday afternoon Mrs. Howard Rushton entertained at a small Orpheum matinee party in her honor.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Stroud have gone to Pontiac, Ill., to spend the Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Leonora Nelson has gone to Culver, Ind., to spend Thanksgiving with her two sons who are in the military school.

Mrs. Tom Murray of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Anna Krenz of Dunlap, Ia., are visiting Mrs. Anna Royer of this city over Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Lefferts left Tuesday evening for a short trip to New York.

### TURKS START DOWN FROM HIGH PERCH

People of East Refuse to Pay Fancy Prices for Thanksgiving Birds and Drop Comes.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 29.—With the public refusing to buy the turkeys at high prices, the market here has sustained another sharp slump and prices today were as low as 18 cents a pound for the live fowls and a large supply on hand.

Shippers who had sent many carloads and boat loads here expecting to sell their fowls for 35 cents a pound live weight, found few buyers and they had to slash their quotations or find no takers.

Retail dealers are still holding out for 35 cents a pound dressed weight, but some were forced to sell as low as 22 cents a pound yesterday.

Shippers had been expecting, to get 35 cents a pound live weight. Some shippers, rather than accept the low prices, sent loads of turkeys back to Ohio and West Virginia. Others sold for what they could get. Further price reductions are expected.

### Egg Boycott is at Work

New York, Nov. 29.—The price of cold storage eggs at wholesale was 1 to 2 cents lower today than yesterday morning when the egg boycott began.

Eggs sold at 34 to 38 cents a dozen, according to grade. The average price for fresh eggs was 63 cents, as compared with 55 cents at this time a year ago. The price of fresh eggs showed no change from yesterday.

Some wholesale dealers asserted that the boycott would play into the hands of foreign buyers. They said that men who want eggs for export are waiting for a price reduction. The Housewives' league today continued active missionary work to discourage the use of eggs.

### Chicago, Nov. 29.—City, state and federal officials together with civic women's and other organizations were working today in an attempt to solve the high cost of foodstuffs problem.

It was announced that municipal inspectors had discovered in storage about 800,000 eggs of questionable quality, while more than 2,000,000 eggs were found in cold storage houses awaiting price increases. In addition government inspectors found 36,000,000 eggs stored in another warehouse.

Charles F. Clyne, United States district attorney, began an inquiry into charges that James E. Wetz is the holder of 72,000,000 eggs in Chicago and to learn if Wetz is not the actual owner who is backing the alleged attempted corner.

### "Lincoln Seated" is To Remain in Omaha

"Seated Lincoln," the magnificent bronze statue by Solon Borglum which was on exhibition at the Fine Arts exhibit at the Fontenelle, has been purchased by C. N. Dietz. The original of this expressive statue is now in Newark, N. J. "Blizzard," a small bronze, has become the possession of Mrs. Moshier Colpetzer and the painting by Paul Dougherty entitled "Midsummer" was bought by Charles T. Kountz.

After the Palmprint club dinner Tuesday evening the Fine Arts society closed its successful exhibit. The collection was first opened a week ago last Saturday to the Fine Arts society for a private view and has since been open to the public. Mrs. Ward Burgess, chairman of the exhibition committee, delayed the closing until the last possible moment in order to give everyone an opportunity to enjoy the works of art.

### More Gold from Canada.

New York, Nov. 29.—An additional consignment of gold from Canada, valued at \$2,000,000, was deposited at the assay office today by J. P. Morgan & Co. This makes a total of \$24,000,000 received in the city and Philadelphia thus far this week and brings the year's total imports to date from all sources up to about \$519,000,000.

## Heavens in December Wonders of an Eclipse of the Midnight Sun Described by Father Rigge, Who Tells of One of the Unusual Marvels of Terrestrial Geography and Siderial Astronomy

By WILLIAM F. RIGGE.

This month brings with it a most exceptional eclipse, nothing less than an eclipse of the Christmas midnight sun. Although nothing whatever of it will be visible to us in Omaha, the occurrence itself is so interesting that it may well find a place here. This eclipse, which is in a certain way the most remarkable that can possibly occur, will come for Christmas, that is, when our clocks show 3 p. m. central time on Christmas eve. We in the United States will not even get a glimpse of it nor will any one in the whole of North and South America, nor in the wide extent of the Pacific ocean. For us and for all these lands and seas the sun will be shining undimmed in its full splendor, as far as the weather and the season permit. But far away in the Atlantic ocean, about half way between the Cape of Good Hope and the South Pole, over a limited tract of unfrequented waters, the sun will be eclipsed to such a tiny extent, a trifle over 1 per cent, that it seems to be a downright waste of time, if not absolute folly, to mention it at all. But for the ships that may be there to see it, the eclipse will occur when some of them have midnight, Christmas midnight, when they have their hour or minute on Christmas eve from 9:41 p. m. to midnight and few have already for a few minutes after midnight begun Christmas day.

Look at figure 2 for explanation. Here we have the earth, the sunlit hemisphere, as it will appear to the sun at 2:40 p. m. central time. The sun will then be overhead in the center of the figure, in latitude 23 degrees, 26 minutes south, and in longitude 130 degrees west, the greater part of North America, and all except the extreme eastern part of South America, the whole Pacific ocean and a part of Australia will then have day. As the earth is turning eastward on its axis, that is, towards the right in the diagram, the sun will be setting all along the entire right half of the circle that is seen to bound the terrestrial globe in figure 2, and rising all along the left half. The "notch" is not visible, it is in the middle of its six months' darkness. The south pole, however, is in full view, and as the date is but a few days after the winter solstice, the sun is shining 23 degrees and 26 minutes beyond the South Pole, so that if the earth did not move in an orbit around the sun, but only turned on its axis, all the sunlit region on the South Pole would have perpetual day.

The line N S crossing the earth is the central meridian, the only one of all the meridians on the earth to be projected into a straight line at the time mentioned in direct sunlight. The day is at its longest, and in the south, the sun would be seen to just rise above the southern horizon at midday. For every degree of latitude that we go south on this central meridian, the sun is one degree higher at noon, and the day is longer. From a few minutes in latitude 66 degrees 35 minutes north, it lengthens to twelve hours at the equator, where its length never changes all the year round. When we come to latitude 23 degrees 26 minutes south, to the place in the exact center of the diagram, the sun is directly overhead. As we proceed southward, the sun begins to sink towards the north. The day is all the while lengthening and becomes equal to twenty-four hours as we reach latitude 66 degrees, 35 minutes south, beyond which it lengthens rapidly until it becomes six months long at the pole.

As we arrive at the south pole, there is no direction but north, since we cannot possibly go farther south than the south pole, and when we have reached it, any further motion must take us awa from it. All is, carry us north. Hence, as soon as we have passed the South Pole, while we continue on our straight line or on our great circle, we are going north, the sun is now south of us, and noon has changed to midnight. The sun is visible until we come to 66 degrees, 35 minutes, south latitude, the lowermost point on our diagram, when it will sink below the horizon. From that place, between this latitude and the pole, we can see the sun at midnight. As we leave this limit, that is, proceed on our northward journey past the lowermost point on the diagram and on to the north hemisphere, the sun begins to dip more and more below the southern horizon at midnight. And all that has been said about our journey from 66 degrees, 35 minutes, north latitude, across the south hemisphere, will be repeated in the same order if we exchange night and day, and north and south.

The sun is now seen to another fact, that is, as soon as we passed the south pole, our meridian changed 180 degrees, from being 130 degrees west, it becomes 60 degrees east. We will need all these facts to understand the exceptional circumstances of the present eclipse.

The reader will also notice that only two meridians have been drawn across the south pole for the region shown in the diagram, and that has been done to avoid confusion, since all the meridians meet at the poles. The two, or we may say, the four that are drawn, are first, the meridian of Greenwich, which is the one to the right and below, and quickly enters the dark hemisphere. The second one, the upper one to the right, is the nineteenth meridian, which we may trace through the middle of the Gulf of Mexico and the United States, and which our own standard meridian and gives us central time, this being six hours slow of Greenwich. The next one on the diagram is the 180th meridian, on which all mariners change their day's dropping it away when going west and repeating it when going east. The last meridian drawn across the south pole, the lower one to the left, is the nineteenth east of Greenwich.

We may now turn our attention to the two circles below the terrestrial sphere on figure 1. The smaller one is the moon. Its center moves along the line AB, where its position is given for every ten minutes during the eclipse time, from 2:30 p. m. central time, on the first mark to the left, near the line NS, to 3 o'clock, on the last mark to the right.

The larger circle is the moon's penumbra, which is of great importance in every solar eclipse. To under-

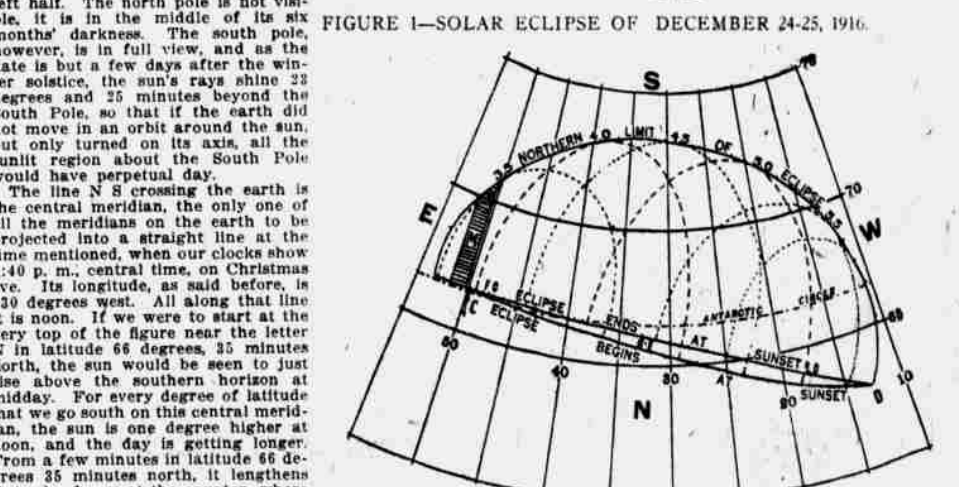


FIGURE 1—SOLAR ECLIPSE OF DECEMBER 24-25, 1916.

stand its nature and its action, I must ask the reader to try with me a very instructive experiment. Let us place a piece of white paper in direct sunlight and hold a small ball at the place. We notice that the shadow is black and sharp and as large as the ball. As we separate the ball and paper, the shadow becomes more and more indistinct at the edge. The true shadow we call the umbra, and the indistinct part the penumbra. When we have separated our ball and paper so far that their distance apart is 114 times the size of the ball, the umbra has diminished to a point and the penumbra has grown to have a diameter twice as large as the ball. If our ball is as large as the moon on figure 1, and is held at a distance of 114 times its diameter from the figure, its shadow or umbra will be the point on the line AB which is at the time 2:46, while the penumbra will be the outer and larger circle. We will not be able to see the umbra and penumbra on our paper, because the first is a point and the second is too faint, but they are really there, notwithstanding. We can actually see them or their effects very accurately if we put our eye in the place of the paper and look at the ball, taking the precaution to use a smoked glass. When our eye is exactly on the circumference or edge of the penumbra, we will see our ball apparently touching the sun. This astronomers call "first contact" when the eclipse begins, last contact when it ends. As we move our eye along, or better, as our moon, the ball, moves across the sun, we will see the sun obscured more and more, until it is completely covered and we have a total eclipse.

Now as the moon's distance from the earth may vary about 16 per cent, the moon when far away appears smaller than usual and look at the whole sun, whereas when near it appears larger and can more than cover the whole sun. In the first case, the point of the moon's shadow, the apex of the shadow cone, does not reach the earth; the sun appears as a ring of light about the black moon, and we have an annular or ring eclipse. In the second case the apex of the shadow would penetrate the earth if the latter were transparent, and which amounts to the same thing, the moon's shadow on the earth is of some size, and everyone that chances to be in it sees the sun totally eclipsed. After this probably long, but necessary, preamble we are prepared to understand the exceptional conditions of the present eclipse. In an ordinary solar eclipse the path of the moon, AB on figure 1, lies across some part of the earth, so that the places so situated may see a total or an annular solar eclipse. Every place inside the penumbra sees the sun partially eclipsed, the magnitude increasing almost in a direct ratio to nearness to its center. Every place on the forward edge of the penumbra has first contact at the same moment, every place on its retreating side has last contact.

In some eclipses the central line does not fall on the earth at all, so that no one can see the eclipse anywhere. In the present eclipse the moon's path AB is so far off the earth that the penumbra does little more than graze the earth, covering it to the extent of only 9.00 degrees of its radius, that is, only about thirty-two miles. This is the first most exceptional fact connected with the present eclipse, and has never happened before during the thirty-three years that the writer has studied eclipses.

The moment at which the penumbra circle overlaps the earth most is 2:46 p. m. central time. The diagram figure 1 shows the penumbra in this position. As this is six minutes later than the time for which the terrestrial meridians were drawn, the earth has turned one and a half degrees more, so that the longitude of the central meridian at this time is 131 1/2 instead of 130 degrees. The difference is hardly noticeable. If the penumbra had been drawn for the time 2:40 instead of 2:46 it would overlap the earth so little less that even a magnifying glass would show the difference. In fact, the line

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CD, which is parallel to AB and tangent to the penumbra and earth, are all so close together that they practically coincide.

The second exceptional peculiarity of the present eclipse is the fact of the penumbra's falling beyond the north pole, where on the diagram north and south exchange names, and east and west as well. For this reason the penumbra moves across the diurnal motion of the earth and therefore shortens the duration of the eclipse, whereas if it were placed higher up on the diagram it would move with the earth, as it generally does, and lengthen the time of the eclipse.

Thirdly, the line CD, the "northern limit of the eclipse," enters upon the earth at a point to the left of the line NS, so that CD crosses NS on the earth's disk. As the local time on this part of the line NS is midnight, there is in fact an eclipse of the midnight sun. That the line CD does really enter the terrestrial sphere at the place mentioned, as well as all the other data that are necessary for the construction of the eclipse map, could never be known by even a microscopic examination of figure 1. Rigorous had to be had to rigorous and lengthy calculations, which alone could ferret out the desired knowledge. Deriving the necessary data from a diagram like figure 1 is always a very easy and expeditious method, when the penumbra crosses the earth somewhat centrally. Here, however, the graphic method fails utterly—another peculiarity of the present eclipse which specialists will appreciate.

Fourthly and lastly, perhaps the most exceptional peculiarity of the present eclipse is the fact of its occurring for most places within the eclipse region, on Christmas eve, for some at Christmas midnight, and for some others on Christmas morn.

Let us now look at figure 2, the eclipse map, and see what wonderful facts calculation has elicited from that minute portion of figure 1, where the moon's penumbra passes across the earth's disk.

The first thing we notice on the map, figure 2, is that south is on top and west to the right, in other words, that the map has been apparently reversed. This was done on purpose in order to facilitate comparisons of figures 1 and 2. The numbers 50, 40, 30, 20, 10 below mean the degrees of east longitude, and 75, 70, 65 to the right the degrees of south latitude. The broken parallel of latitude is the antarctic circle.

The point C in figure 2 is where the line CD of figure 1 enters the earth and the point D where it leaves it. The half ellipse marked "northern limit for eclipse" is the projection of the straight line CD of figure 1 on the spherical earth, distorted partly by its rotation. The point FC on figure 2 is the place of "first contact," the very first place on earth to see the eclipse begin, and the place of "last contact," the very last to see it end. The point GE is the place of the "greatest eclipse," where 1 per cent of the sun's diameter is covered by the moon. The dotted curves tangent to the "northern limit" at the numbers 35, 40 and so on are successive projections of the circular rim of the moon's penumbra at the corresponding minutes after 2 p. m. central time. The last one to the right, however, is the one for 2:59. The eclipse begins at those minutes all along the western portion of the curve from the number on the "northern limit" line to the curve "eclipse begins at sunset" and ends along the eastern portion from this same number to the curve "eclipse ends at sunset." The penumbra moves westward, as was said before, instead of eastward, as in all other eclipses.

Rise/Noon/Ret.	1916.	MOON.
29 7:29 12:45	Wed.	11:29 4:30 9:47
30 7:30 12:46	Thu.	12:01 5:21 10:39
1 7:31 12:45	Fri.	12:29 6:17 11:31
2 7:32 12:44	Sat.	12:54 7:04 12:15
3 7:33 12:43	Sun.	1:20 7:51 1:04
4 7:34 12:42	Mon.	1:45 8:37 1:57
5 7:35 12:41	Tue.	2:16 9:27 2:50
6 7:36 12:40	Wed.	2:48 10:18 3:42
7 7:37 12:39	Thu.	3:21 11:08 4:34
8 7:38 12:38	Fri.	3:49 11:59 5:26
9 7:39 12:37	Sat.	4:18 12:51 6:18
10 7:40 12:36	Sun.	4:48 1:42 7:10
11 7:41 12:35	Mon.	5:19 2:32 8:01
12 7:42 12:34	Tue.	5:50 3:23 8:53
13 7:43 12:33	Wed.	6:22 4:13 9:44
14 7:44 12:32	Thu.	6:55 5:04 10:36
15 7:45 12:31	Fri.	7:28 5:54 11:27
16 7:46 12:30	Sat.	8:02 6:45 12:18
17 7:47 12:29	Sun.	8:38 7:35 13:09
18 7:48 12:28	Mon.	9:15 8:25 14:00
19 7:49 12:27	Tue.	9:53 9:15 14:51
20 7:50 12:26	Wed.	10:31 10:05 15:42
21 7:51 12:25	Thu.	11:10 10:55 16:33
22 7:52 12:24	Fri.	11:50 11:45 17:24
23 7:53 12:23	Sat.	12:31 12:35 18:15

### MOON'S PHASES.

First quarter on the 1st, 7:55 p. m.  
Full moon on the 8th, 5:44 a. m.  
Last quarter on the 15th, 1:06 a. m.  
New moon on the 24th, 3:31 p. m.  
First quarter on the 31st, 8:07 a. m.

The days are shortening only fourteen minutes during the first half of the month and scarcely change at all during the second half. On the 31st at 10 p. m. the sun enters Capricorn and is then at the winter solstice. This is the shortest day of the year, nine hours ten minutes, although all the days from the 15th to the end of the month do not differ more than a minute from it in length.

Venus is morning star, rising on the 15th at 6:09 a. m. Jupiter is evening star, setting on the 15th at 4:17 p. m. Saturn, still technically a morning star, rises on that day at 7:37 p. m.

The moon is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 12th, with Saturn on the 12th and with Venus on the 22d.



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