"SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD"

Girl Who Gave Her Life to Aid the Soldiers of Meade is Finally Honored with an Appropriate Memorial.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, Sept. 15 .- (Special.) -A small party of lowa members of the Women's Relief corps started for Gettysburg, Pa., last week to participate in a ceremonial highly interesting to them and to members of the Women's Relief corps of the country. At Cleveland the party will be augmented by a number who have been attending the national encampment and at Gettysburg, on the great national cemetery there, these Iowa women will on Monday morning unveil a monument to a girl marty: who died as a true soldier of the union. This is the monument to Jennie Wade, "the Gettysburg Maid," who gave up her life that she might aid the cause of patriotism

The story of the martyrdom of Jennie Wade has often been told, but will bear repeating in brief: Her mother lived in a small brick house in the village of Gettysburg when the confederate army gave deflance to the Army of the Potomac on northern soil. Jennie was a mere girl, 20 years old; she loved one who was wearing a uniform in the army commanded by Meade. Her sister Georgia was married. Her husband, a cousin of General McClellan, was a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania infantry. The mother and daughters were alone in the home when the battle broke all around them. The union lines were but a short distance from the house and sometimes were driven back into the yard. Their house was struck many times and yet during the first day of the battle Jennie, with true devotion to the cause which her lover championed, spent the day carrying water from the old well, drawn up by a windless, to fill the canteens dangers, as is shown by the fact that at the close of the first day's battle fifteen did the terrors of actual warfare.

### When Jennie Was Killed.

On the morning of July 3 the battle com meaced early, but the women of the little brick house were astir, and they had sent out to see what best they could do for the fighting men. They found that something besides the army rations would be appreciated as food. Jennie Wade said to her

"I will make biscuits for them, and you shall start the fire in the oven."

They went to work with a will to provide for the soldiers warm biscuits for their morning ration. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning and they had already done much. Jennie was standing beside her mother at the kitchen table, her hands at work with the flour and dough, when a minnie ball from a confederate rifle crashed through the wall of the kitchen and struck her head. She fell dead beside her mother. The story of her sad death came to the martyr girl.

battlefield by Georgia Wade McCiellan, now resident of Denison, Ia. They were shown the little grave modestly marked, and the brick house still showing the holes in the wall through which deadly bullets passed. The suggestion was made that, in view of the fact that the sister of Jennie Wade had been so conspicuous in Woman's Relief corps circles in Iowa, the Iowa women should erect a fitting monument to her memory. The suggestion was acted on and committee, at the head of which was Mrs. Margaret F. Hinman of Belmond, was appointed to solicit funds and superintend the work. Other members were Mary E. Dearborn of Red Oak and Sadie H. Jones of Centerville. They were entirely successful and the monument has been erected and is now ready for unveiling.

## Her Monument Complete.

The monument is an appropriate one. There is a large granite base surmounted by a statue of Jennie Wade in pure white marble, the work of a competent sculptor The figure represents her holding a cup in her right hand, while from her left arm rangs two army canteens. On the base of the monument are the following inscrip-

"Jennie Wade, killed July 3, 1863, while making bread for union soldiers. "Erected by the Women's Relief corps of Iowa, 1901. "What God willeth must be, though a nation mourns.
"With a courage born of loyalty, she hath done what she could."

The following was arranged by the women in charge of the unveiling as the program which is to be carried out on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the monument in Gettysburg cemetery:

burg cemetery:
Invocation, Sadie H. James, Centerville.
"String of Pearls," Georgia B. Worker,
Davenport, department president, Women's
Relief corps.
Prayer, Mrs. Colonel Springer, Anamosa,
Song, "America."
"The Gettysburg Maid," by Miss Mamie
Stunts, recited by Christine Snyder, Creston, past department president.
"Our Monument," Margaret F. Hinman,
Helmond, chairman monument committee.
"Iowa's Gift." Mary Sears McHenry,
Denison, past national president.
Response, Georgia Wade McClellan, Denison, past department president.
Song, "Iowa."
Mispah, Estelle Piopper; Iowa Falis, department treasurer.

partment treasurer. One reason for the deep interest in the matter felt by the lows women is the fact that Mrs. McClellan, the sister of Jennie Wade, has ever been active in Woman's Relief corps work in Iowa. Much of the credit for the success of the movement is due to Mrs. Hinman of Belmond, who devoted a great deal of time to the move-The Iowa visitors to Gettysburg will ever have a new object of interest in this fitting monument to a brave soldier

## AMERICAN MECHANICS LEAD.

Dean of Armour Institute Talks of

European Technical Schools. Victor C. Alderson, dean of Armour institute, returned recently from Europe convinced that European nations and their governments are afraid of losing their markets o American products in all things save art and literature.

In the inventions in machinery and the applied sciences, reports the Chicago Chron- to the constructors of transisthmian water- paid to the state and local treasuries sums icle, the professor found the countries most typical of European civilization to be very far in the rear of progress in this country. But in the theories upon which the march of progress is postulated he found the technical schools of the old world have the lead for the present, although even in this phase the supremacy is rapidly being disputed in

Improvements in regard to the develop-

# The Yellow Journal Pest

We are receiving by every post and from all parts of the union great numbers of letters urging and exhorting us to advocate and formulate measures for the extirpation of the variety of journalism which has come to be know as "yellow," So many are these letters that the limitations of our space permit us to print only a selected few of them, though, in their literary character and because of their high moral and intellectual level, they all invite publication. This school of journalism began with vulgarity and indecency, and for that reason is was soon excluded from the homes of

refined and self-respecting families as a corrupting influence, and by formal action from all reputable clubs. Gradually, however, it has been able to appeal to the consideration of certain uncritical minds who have been induced to use it as a vehicle of communication with a supposedly large part of the public, to which its very coarseness gives it peculiar access. Even Christian ministers have consented to become conspicuous contributors to one of the journals of this school and have enjoyed, or resented, the sight of the flaming portraits of themselves with which their association with the forbidden journalism was celebrated. Even if the proximity of their articles and pictures to witless cartoons deriding and defiling the highest and best national ideals and aspirations and lampooning the loftiest examples of devotion to the public service did not awaken in them discontent with that association, it is somewhat surprising that studied provocations to assassination and sedition, printed along with their pious contributions, did not give sufficient warning to any respectable person of even average discernment to get out of such company as speedily as possible. As these religious teachers, however, have continued in that society, we can only assume in charity that they have proceeded on the theory that as it takes a thief to catch a theif it may be necessary to get a vile guide to lead the preacher of decency into the vile crowd he would uplift by his exhortations. For the direct assistance these papers have received from that source, in stirring up social discontent and violence, even the widest charity is at a loss to find an excuse.

Now that an atroclous anarchistic asof the men in the battle-lines. Her cour- sault on the president has been provoked age, born of loyalty, never failed her. She by the teachings of this journalistic school, and her mother and sister were open to perhaps these bishops and other clergy will begin to see that their alliance was only courted in order that incendiary journalism union soldiers lay dead in the yard about might seem to have the sanction of priests their home. They realized as few women of religion. For such journalism, from its original ribaldry and coarseness, adopted at first in order to attract the vulgar crowd.

studied propaganda of social revolution. Among the letters received by us on the subject are several from newspaper writers who were driven by the exigencies of their profession to accept employment under the founder of this new and corrupt echool, but who escaped from it so soon as they saw the moral depths into which it led them and recognized the character of the associations into which they had got themselves. At this time, happily for the public, young men of liberal education and finely trained natural abilities are tending numerously to the business or profession of journalism, and a far higher moral standard than formerly prevails among the writers in every department of it. That this stream of cultivation and high and honorable ambition should be subjected to contamination from such a source is deplorable.

And this leads us to say that the evils and dangers of the peculiar school of jouralism we are discussing are aggravated because it is served with satanic ability which is often very considerable and sometimes even remarkable. Its opportunities for accomplishing its malevolent purpose, too, are extraordinary because of the avidity with which it is read by a vast clientage of people in the very social conditions from which trouble may come. We are told that one of the editions of the newspaper which is most pernicious circulates in vast numbers among the operatives in populous factory towns, scores and hundreds of miles away, besides its circulation among honest people of the same kind here, as also among all of the disreputable and dangerous elements of this community and its neighborhood. Never before in the history of civilization anywhere was an instrument of disorder and sedition used so effectually and none had so great opportunities for its malign propaganda.

Now, this is something we say with great reluctance concerning any American newspaper, for it is our wish and our habit rather to discover and applaud the merit and ability and honorable purpose which so generally distinguish American journalism. In this country there are many thousands of newspapers, relatively to the population, far more than in any other part of civilization, and as an educating force among our people they are of the first importance. These thousands of newspaper editors are not subjected to any formal code of ethics. They are not obliged, like lawyers and physicians and ministers of religion, to attest their qualifications in an official examination before receiving ing nutrition to in an effort to strike down their professional credentials; yet actually there is as high and severe an ethical code has now graduated into a serious and to which these editors submit themselves

voluntarily and to which they hold all members of their calling, under the penalty of condemnation and contempt for its violation, as there is to be found in any of the learned professions. Among them are varying grades of intellectual ability, but to their fidelity to the most exacting moral requirements of their calling the exceptions are so few and rare that the forbidden school of journalism to which we are referring stands out the more flagrantly in its loathsome distinction.

Nor is this journalistic offal reprobated by the rest because it competes with decent examples of journalism; it monopolizes field by itself, into which it has no fear of intrusion. Simply because it tends to the degradation of the whole body of newspapers in the public estimation, and is likely to bring, if it has not already brought, a noble profession into reproact and suspicion, its prosperity is resented by all decent newspapers. It has tainted the whole business in the minds of very many people and awakened distrust of the motives and contempt for the authority of the newspaper generally,

Another matter, also, we refer to with reluctance, but we must speak of it frankly. The existence of this forbidden journalism would be impossible except for the substantial subsidy it receives from the reputable business community in the way of advertising. This is the more remarkable because, of course, such a vehicle of business communication with the public can have no value for the purpose comparable with that of a paper deserving confidence as an honest chronicler of the news and commentator upon current events. unless it be in a field that no reputable business cultivates. Advertising in it is like sticking up posters in a place frequented especially by the infamous and their ignorant victims. The evil association does far more damage to the decenadvertiser than the vile publicity secured can benefit him. Even readers attracted by its satanic cynicism have no respect for it or anything printed in it, if they are of an intelligent discrimination, which makes profitable or desirable the appeal of an advertiser to them. Even the un intelligent who are dazzled by its flash are not foolish enough to go to it for business guldance. All the same, this school of journalism seems to be prospering because of the financial support it receives from mercantile houses otherwise jealous of their reputation. They are feeding a monster which is using the strength they are givthe civilization upon which they depend.

#### How Money is Made Sketch of a Mint in Operation.

The process by which the ore from the mine is changed into the new and gilttering coin is long and tedious, but a brief summary of the principal steps, as detailed by the Scientific American, may be of some interest. The ore as it comes from the ground must first pass through the smelting process, by means of which the metal is extracted and converted into bars of gold or silver, the methods naturally varying according to the character of the ore and the locality.

Some idea of the enormous amounts that have been handled by the various mints knowledge of the union soldiers and the that \$2,996,763,252,27 represents the total next day at sundown, when the battle had amount of coinage of the various mints of ceased, they gave her the burish of a true the United States from the establishment soldier, using a coffin which had been pro- of the Philadelphia mint to the end of pared for a soldier. The grave was modestly June, 1900. Of this great amount the total marked and the incident forgotten by all gold coinage was \$2,167,088,113, the total save the few who were nearest to the silver, \$796,171,159,55 and the total minor coinage amounted to \$33,503,969.72. The Just after the national encampment of bars of gold or silver, known as "bullion." 1899 at Philadelphia a company of Iowa are carefully assayed either at the mint women was piloted about the Gettysburg or at one of the assay offices in New York from these the coins are made.

> The first step consists in preparing an alloy for coinage of the refined gold or silver, which is nearly pure. with copper, and is accomplished by weighing out quantities of gold and copper, or silver and copper which are then melted together in a large black-lead crucible; and after the molten metals are thoroughly mixed they are poured into cast iron molds to produce rectangular bars called "ingots," which vary in size according to the denomination of the coin for which they are intended Thus, the ingot for the "double eagle" is welve and five-eighths inches long, onehalf inch thick and one and a half inches wide, and weighs eighty ounces, while the ingot for the silver dollar is twelve and a half inches long, one-half inch thick and one and five-eighths inches wide. The ingot is then passed between heavy rolls from which it issues in long narrow strips. This operation is called "breaking down." and makes the metal hard and springy, and if continued would cause it to crack and split. In order to prevent this the strips are annealed by being heated in a furnace to about 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, where they remain for about an hour and a half, according to the heat of the furnace and the size of the strips. They are then cooled in water and each strip wiped dry. after which they are finally passed through the rolls. "Double eagles" and "eagles" pass through the finishing rolls three times, chines for coining operations. while "half" and "quarter eagles" must go through at least four times. The strips are again annealed, cut in two for convenience in handling, taken to the pointing rolls so that an inch and a half of the end may be pointed or flattened and greased with tallow to permit their easy passage through the dies of the drawbench. The drawbench consists of two independent sections, each of which has two dies regulated by setscrews, and between these dies the pointed end of the strip is passed, being seized by the jaws of the carriage, drawn by means of an endless chain, which reduces the strip as nearly as possible to standard weight. This is ascertained by weighing sample blanks or planchets that

abroad. His visit to Europe was practically

tour of observation, in which, with Prof.

Howard M. Raymond, principal of the Ar-

mour institute's scientific academy, he

sought out the newest and most approved

echnological methods for transplanting to!

In the departments of engineering for

governmental purposes of prospective war

or industrial and territorial development

Prof. Alderson sees in the inevitable open-

ing up and development of China a great

chance for the ingenuity of Germans.

Frenchmen and Englishmen. He thinks

that in the system of public works to be in-

augurated in China inventions of a marvel-

ous nature are sure to be seen and that

these may later be of immense advantage

ways and other strategic or commercial en-

Prof. Raymond and myself found

Zurich, in the little republic of Switzerland,

noon. "For years the European schools,

especially those of Germany. France and

terprises on this hemisphere.

are cut from either enc.

American shores.

weight they are taken to the cutting shears smooth, with a thin coating of transfer and the pointed ends cut off, after which wax; on this wax the tracing is reprothey pass to the cutting press, where, by duced by rubbing, leaving the design on means of a steel punch working into a the steel, and as this is easily obliterated matrix, the planchets are cut therefrom. It is best to go over the lines with a These blanks are then taken to the washing room, where they are cleansed from is to remove the steel in the die by means grease by washing in a lye composed of of chisels and gravers, so that a relief may soap, borax and water. After rinsing in be had on the coin. From time to time clean water they are dried in a large cop- as the work progresses proof impressions per pan, heated by steam. They are then are taken until the desired result is ob-carefully examined on the selecting table tained. The die is then hardened, after and all perfect blanks separated from the which it is ready for use in the press. imperfect ones and, in case of gold coins, must have the following weights: "Double eagle," 516 grains; "eagle," 258 grains; "half eagle," ¶29 grains, and "quarter eagle," 64.5 grains, although an allowance of half a grain is permitted in the case of the "double eagle" and "eagle" and a quarter grain in the "half" and "quarter eagle." This weight is determined in the adjusting on the coin. room, where each piece is placed upon the reduced by filing its edge, whereas if lighter it is condemned and returned to the melter. The accepted planchets are then taken to the milling machine, where the raised edge, technically called "milling." is put

The machines known as milling machines are simply upsetting devices and the former designation often misleads one not familiar with minting processes. The first duty of the milling machine is to upset the blank ing the piece between a segment and a reof the grooves has been the subject of conupsetting machine will upset 575 half-dol- cents are then tied up in coin sacks. lars per minute and the machines for other denominations will turn out a proportional amount. Nine of these machines, excepting by the motor, were designed and built at the United States mint, and it is the intention of the authorities to gradually work into the designing and building of special ma-

The advantage of the milling process is that it protects the surface of the coin from abrasion. The milled pieces must be again cleaned and softened, which is accomplished by annealing them at a cherryred heat, after which they are dipped into a solution of sulphuric acid and water sufficiently strong to clean and brighten them. They are then rinsed in boiling water and shaken in sawdust to dry them. after which they are ready for the stamping press. Before stamping a brief description of the die is necessary. The design being selected, a drawing is made the exact size of the coin required and from this at the Philadelphia mint have yielded a redrawing a tracing is taken for the purpose turn as high as from \$18,000 to \$20,000 a of transferring the design to the die. This year from the melting department alone. accomplished by covering the surface When the strips are deemed of proper of the die, which has previously been made

the leading nations of continental Europe.

RAILROADS TAXED \$50,000,000

Their Estimated Contributions to th

Public Revenues Last Year.

by agitators, says the New York Sun, that

the railroads of the United States, injoying

innumerable advantages and yielding large

profits to their owners, practically es-

caped the burdens of taxation, or at least

so entirely disproportioned to the benefits

a matter of fact, the railroads of the United

In direct taxes the railroads of New York

States contribute a very large sum annually

by a computation recently made.

It has long been a familiar charge made

this country.

world," said Mr. Alderson yesterday after- year in excess of \$50,000,000, as is shown

Switzerland, have been highly developed paid last year \$4,500,000, those of Illinois

in theoretical work. In the last ten years \$4,100,000, those of Pennsylvania \$3,700,000

These dies are then adjusted in the stamping presses and the blanks fed to the press through a vertical tube and as each piece reaches the bottom of the tube steel feeders carry it over between the dies and place it in a steel collar so that when the dies close upon the planchets it will make the obverse and reverse impressions

According to a description of the in the Philadelphia mint it is said that "double cagles" and "eagles" may be struck at an average rate of eighty a minute, while for the "half" and "quarter eagles" the average rate is 20 per cent greater. The pressure required in the stamping press to produce a sharp, clear impression of the "double eagle" is said to be 175 tons, while only 120 tons are required for the "eagle," seventy-five tons for the "half eagle" and forty tons for the "quarter eagle." The silver dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar after it leaves the cutting press by pass- are struck at the same average rate as the "double eagle" and "eagle," while the speed volving disk. Grooves are cut in the disk for the dimes is equivalent to that of the and segment by a sharp tool and the shape smaller gold coins. The pressure used in siderable experiment in order to give as dollar, 110 tons for the half dollar, eighty farm along the way, as there was no place square an edge as possible to the finished tons for the quarter dollar, and forty tons or person legally set apart for their recepwithout producing a fin. It is driven for the dime. From the stamping press the tion and distribution. Mr. Richards conby a three-horse-power compound-wound coins pass to the counting room, where they cluded, therefore, to achieve a postoffice, motor running at 375 revolutions per min- are put up in proper quantities for distribu- and wrote to Senator Allison, the chairman ute and transmits a rotary movement to tion. All coins but cents are counted in the of the appropriations committee of the senthe disk through back gears. The disk usual way, the latter, however, are counted ate, describing the situation and asking if runs at sixty revolutions per minute. The by means of a kind of screen. There are an appropriation could not be secured for blanks are fed by the operator into the 1,000 depressions in it the exact size of a that purpose. The chairman immediately tube and are pushed against the disk by a cent. The coins are brought from the mentioned the matter to Mr. Carey, the small feeder, and the friction on the disk machines in pails and a quantity thrown senior senator from Wyoming, and told him carries the blank around the inside of the upon the counting screen, which is shaken if he would offer a resolution to that effect at the expense of her body, writes Margaret segment and then it drops into a box. This until each of the depressions is filled. The in the senate he would do what he could

> In this very brief summary of the process which the coin passes from the bullion the finished money many of the impor tant details have necessarily been omitted. but if there is any one thing more than another that is of conspicuous interest in the mints and assay offices of the government, it is the fact that nothing is lost Every bit of metal is carefully accounted for, and defective blanks are promptly returned to the melter. Every kind of waste material that is likely to contain gold is preserved. The floor of the melting room is swept each day, and the gatherings are mixed with a suitable flux and thrown into a crucible. "Sweeps" consisting of broken crucibles and dipping cups, all ashes from the fires, burned gloves, aprons, sawdust and packages in which bullion has been sent to the mint, settlings in catch wells and roof gutters are carefully preserved. It is reported that sales of such "sweeps"

as a result of Prof. Alderson's observations, long and with such conspicuous success in | \$2,650,000; Indiana. \$2,500,000; Kansas, \$2,200,000; New Jersey, toward the state ex-In England the professors found the penses, \$1,580,000; Wisconsin, \$1,500,000; lows, which has no state debt and the schools of engineering in a rather backward state as compared with this country and finances of which have been flourishing for filled the charge, too, performing all the

and Texas an even \$1,000,000. The money paid by railroads for taxes is as a rule, collected without large expenses. It is paid directly, usually in a single check or draft, to a state or county as the case may be. There is only one state in the country the railroads of which pay less Buffalo for a visit and in fact there was than \$100,000 a year, and that state is Dela- no one at home but a farmhand at work

In some of the states the receipts from

revenue, as for instance \$1,500,000 in Minnesota last year and \$720,000 in Arkansas. In proportion to its railroad mileage received as to amount to no tax at all. As Mazsachusetts pays more railroad taxes than any other state, the revenues from this source being at the rate of more than the beat school of engineering in the to the public revenue and this item was last \$1,000 a mile. They are least, in proportion to mileage, in South Dakota, where they amount to \$72 only. The South Dakots railroads pay \$200,000 in taxes. Massachusetts is an old state, South Dakota is a new one. The railroads of Massachusetts have will be introduced in the Armour institute of the work upon the methods in vogue so sums; Massachusette, \$2,900,000; Ohio, those of South Dakota.

Wyoming Institution that is Thirty Miles RANCH HOME OF EX-GOVERNOR RICHARDS

Soil of the Farm Gives Color to Landscape and Former State Executive and His Wife Do the

The laying out of those Oklahoma towns

is not the first work in the way of town-

making that has been done by our present

frem Nowhere.

assistant commissioner of the general land office, relates the Washington Post. Ex-Governor William A. Richards is a one name, at least, to the map of that

national in a way.

the paths through lawn and garden. But the people of Red Bank and vicinity carning business. cultured nen-1 ple for this lack of human communication, books, papers, etc. Besides most of supply anything a family wants, from a pany." barrel or so of kerosene to a spool of cotton, carefully refunding, should a surplus want of oil, and the weekly mending is cheated out of that stitch in time that

saves nine, by the lack of the spool. The hired man brought the letters on stamping the silver coins is 150 tons for the horseback, distributing them from farm to for it. The scheme was successful and the development has enabled her to grasp op-Red Bank post station was added to the

list in the postal guide. the maps, with the usual dot to mark its girlhood at its beautiful best as in our location, it is not a town; it is not even a colleges. The graduates of this summer are village, for it consists of one house, the neither deficient in physical training nor Richards' residence, with its outlying barns, indifferent to domesticity. They are etc., and its population is seven in all, the splendidly vital set of young women, ath-Richards family. The public-spirited ranchman, therefore, donated a room of his house for postoffice purposes, where the neighboring ranchmen could call for their mail; and Mrs. Richards, who was equally devoted to We're Building a Reputationthe public weal, was selected to take care

"There was no difficulty about that," said Mr. Richards, "for a republican was quite eligible, though under a democratic administration, because there was no money in

"And if there had been," supplemented the quondam postmistress, "there were no the educational qualifications."

The mail carrier had to be paid a salary, of course, but the fourth-class postmaster must take his chances on a commission for the stamps he cancels. These chances were too slim in that sparsely settled neighborhood to prove much of a temptation to anyone with an itching palm. so Mrs. Richards took charge and she fulmany years, \$1,400,000; California, \$1,300,000, duties personally, keeping her ledger posted up to date, etc., and although her husband was competent to advise her, he having been once in the postal service himself, she never needed his aid and he did not even look into her ledger.

The inspector of postoffices called one day, but Mrs. Richards had gone over to in a distant field. So the official wended his way in that direction and telling the taxes on railreads are a very large item of man his business asked for the postmaster. (There is no such thing as a "postmistress" in Wyoming.)

"Mrs. Richards is away and will be absent several days," said the hired man. who was an educated man, "but you can see the office all the same. The house is You can onter and make yourself comfortable. The postoffice itself is locked. but here is the key and after you have rested a bit you can examine it while I finish here. I will be there by that time to cook your dinner-no trouble at all." ment of laboratory or experimental work they have been modeling the practical side and the other large states the following a very much larger carning capacity to throw in a disclaimer. "I will have to he interjected as he saw his visitor about get something for myself and shall be glad Music and Art. 1513-1515 Douglas.

RED BANK'S ODD POSIOFFICE of company. You can rest the remainder of the day, for it is over forty miles to the next station. I will see that you have breakfast any time you wish. I have mine

Why You

Should Buy Biscuit in

In-er-seal Packages

They are baked in the cleanest bakeries in the world.

They are protected from moisture, dust, odor and germs.

They are always fresh and crisp in any kind of weather.

Try an In-er-seal Package of Soda, Milk,

Graham, Long Brauch, Butter Thin and

Oatmeal Biscuit, Vanilla Wafers, Ginger

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Snaps, and Saratoga Flakes.

They are never handled by anyone but the baker.

They retain their delicate flavor indefinitely.

When the inspector sent in his report he stated that the Red Bank office was one of the best kept in the state; every letter in place; every dollar and every stamp accounted for and duly entered in the ledger. He also stated privately that he never ate better meals than those the ranchman

Mrs. Richards resigned the office when she was called to a higher duty, as the first lady of the state, the governor's wife. But she did not receive the final payment on her earnings until some time afterward. "The most I ever made in one quarter was \$10, and sometimes I did not cancel over half a dozen stamps in a whole week," said Mrs. Richards, laughing. One day she received a large and impos-

ing looking document from Washington pioneer of the state of Wyoming, and added and upon opening it found a check for \$1.09, the balance due her as postmaster state, with the able assistance of his wife, at Red Bank. About the same time the her share in the work afterward becoming women of Wyoming were forming plans for the aid and comfort of their soldiers in the Red Bank is the name of their ranch Cuban war, and a scheme had been started, The name is not a misnomer, as for the contribution of a dollar from each sometimes happens with names, for the woman, the dollar to be the result of her soil of the farm could hardly be redder as own industry. Many plans were resorted to sharp-pointed instrument. The next step the result of the strongest cochineal dye, for the capture of the standard value, for and as it is very productive also, one can the women of Wyoming, pretty much the imagine the beautiful effect of the green same as the women that do not vote, are too borders of herbage against the bright red of busy being daughters, wives and mothers to have much time for a permanent, wage-

were not satisfied with the beauty of Some were baking bread, pies, cakes and scenery, the salubrity of the air, and the various goodies-and the Wyoming women fresh bounty of nature that was lavished knows how to bake 'em-and some were upon their tables; for there was no post- executing wonders in the way of needleoffice nearer than a distance of forty-five work, etc., until the field seemed pretty miles, and their communication with the well taken, and the governor's wife was outside world was restricted to the serv- wondering how she could earn her dollarices of a hired man, who made the trip it never occurred to her to sell her vote. weekly, if the weather and other condi- Like wives in our less favored states, she tions struck him as sufficiently favorable, mentioned her difficulty to her husband, and all the bounties of a beautiful land and the governor was ready with a sug-

"Why not donate the dollar you have fund received from the Postoffice department? their supplies were ordered from the great You can turn it in just as it came to you. and should equally share in the carrying department stores of Chicago, through their in the bank check, telling its history, to sample and mailing departments, which make a little story out of it for the com-

It was a happy thought, and she did so: and thus in trying to assist her husband of money he sent with the order. Imagine in his public spirited undertaking, her part the state of affairs then during a protracted of the work became national, as stated rainy spell, when the lamp goes out for above, and a part of the earnings of the first postmaster of Red Bank helped to swell the fund for the relief of our brave boys in-khaki.

No Relief for 20 Years.

"I had bronchitis for twenty years," said Mrs. Minerva Smith of Danville, Ill., "and never got relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar, which is a sure cure for and lung diseases."

FIT GIRLS FOR MARRIAGE.

College Training Prepares Them for Duties of Life.

The college woman is not an overedu Sangster; she is an all-around person whose portunities, to fill responsible situations and to do her duty in society and the home. One But although Red Bank is now seen on can nowhere else find such specimens of splendidly vital set of young women, athletic, vigorous and blooming; they have

good appetites, good digestion and firm muscles; they know how to stand, to sit, to walk and to breathe, as well as to study, They are women who have been finely equipped by exercise in the gymnasiums and in the open air, and are quite ready for the next step in life, whatever it may be.

Their work in mathematics and language, in history and belies lettres, has not disqualified them for presiding in a good man's home as his wife and the mother of children, while it has, by its thorough mental discipline, fitted them to be his equal comrade on the road and his helper in sunshine and shadow alike. A great deal of nonsense is always affoat about the difficulty of understanding and performing housework cooking, laundry work and the rest of the details which belong to the administration of the home. As a rule, there is nothing occult about domestic work, not a thing which any clever girl cannot master in six weeks, if she gives her mind to it, and a well-trained college girl has a bright mind

All intellectual training-and the more profound and thorough it is the better-is valuable, chiefly in that it helps in little daily duties, the trivial round, the common task. And, if this is true, the argument holds in the larger thing. A woman will be a better mother for being an all-around, well-taught, well-trained woman, physically, spiritually and intellectually.

The least successful mothers are the mothers doubly handicapped by poverty and ignorance. They not only do not know hygienic laws, but scorn the very mention of them in connection with the care of infants, while those of their children who survive infantile perils scramble into adolescence as best they may, and owe their escapement from illness, sin and stain less to their mothers than to society and God. College training, in its symmetry, its thoroughness and its fidelity to the highest standards, is directly and indirectly the best training a woman can receive for wifehood and motherhood. But it also fits her to adorn any place in life to which God calls her and prepares her to be a happy and useul spinster, if that is His appointment.

Fathers and mothers are equally responsible for the bringing up of their children out of the home. A child is best educated who is subject to the molding influence of both parents, working together in the harmony of love to each other and to their offspring. In the ideal marriage-and there are many such-the husband and wife have a thousand blessed things in common, and there is not drawn a hard-and-fast line, on one side of which the man stands intrenched in reason, and on the other of which the woman kneels pleading for affection. Tenny. son summed up the matter in the closing scene of "The Princess" when he said:

Love's dearest bond is this— Not like to like, but like in difference; Yet in the long years liker must they grow The man be more of woman, she of man, Like perfect music unto noble words.

the desire to save women from the hardships of life, but these hardships must be borne. They are her share and she does not shrink from them. She is contented with the daily bread when it is a dry crust, if her good man can give no more; and she prefers her bread as her children do, spread with butter and sugar if she can honestly get it; and so, for the matter, does the husband. The sugar is sifted impartially for both when they pick up their load and carry it bravely, not the man alone, or woman alone, but husband and wife joyously caring for the children whom God has given them.

Episcopal Mission Board.

On the men's shoes we sell for \$2-now. you've heard of \$2 shoes, but Drex L. Shooman has a \$2 shoe that under ordinary circumstances would sell, and does sell, for \$2.50-some places \$3 is askedthat he will put up against the whole field of \$2 shoes-that is a good man's democrats in the vicinty at that time, with shoe-good, honest leather-good, honest shoes-a mechanic's shoe in every sense of the word-a shoe for any one that is on his feet a great deal-you are not taking any chances when you pay \$2 for these leather shoes.

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