

**A MATTER OF COMPULSION.**

No Soup, No Dinner, the Rule Laid Down by Barney.

Six years ago, when the king visited Dublin, some amusing incidents were recorded due to the grotesqueness of some hotel waiters apparently just fresh from rural life.

One hotelkeeper told such a newly imported "server" that he must always serve every one with soup at dinner and be quite certain that he had it.

Thereupon ensued the following scene between a visitor and the new waiter:

"Soup, sir?" said Barney.  
"No soup for me," said the visitor.  
"But you must have it," said Barney.  
"It's the rule of the house."  
"Hang the house!" exclaimed the visitor, highly exasperated. "When I don't want soup I won't eat it. Get along with you!"  
"Well," said Barney, with solemnity, "all I can say is just this—it's the rule of the house and sorra a drop else ye'll get till ye finish the soup!"  
—London Telegraph.

**POOR CHAP!**



Visitor—Do you find it economical to do your own cooking?  
Young Wife—Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as when he had a cook!

**Omaha Directory**

**WESTERN PEOPLE**  
Coffee and Pure Food Goods  
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE  
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Coffee and Pure Food Goods  
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE  
WESTERN PEOPLE  
Sole by All First-Class Dealers  
PATXON & GALLAGHER CO., Omaha

**Courtney's**  
Wholesale and Retail  
Groceries  
COURTNEY & CO., Omaha, Nebr.

**FISHING TACKLE**  
FIRE ARMS and Ammunition, Athletic Supplies, Base Ball, Golf and Tennis Goods of every description. Largest stock of sporting goods in the west. Everything from a fish hook to a motor boat. Write for big free illustrated catalogue.  
Walter G. Clark Co., 1414 Harney Street, Box A63, OMAHA, NEBR.

**STACK COVERS**  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE NO. 231  
OMAHAS TAWNING CO., OMAHA, NEBR.

**E. W. ANSPACH**  
LARGEST COMMISSION SALESMAN OF  
**Horses and Mules**  
at U. S. YARDS, South Omaha, Nebraska.  
I. C. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

**RUBBER GOODS**  
MYERS-DILLON DRUG CO., OMAHA, NEBR.

**Do You Drink Coffee?**  
You get the clean, fresh, aromatic coffee you desire when you buy **GERMAN-AMERICAN COFFEE** costs no more! Insist on having it. Your grocer will let you know.

**THE PAXTON Hotel**  
European Plan  
Rooms from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per night.  
CASH PRICES REASONABLE

**TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS**  
1517 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.  
Reliable Dentists at Moderate Prices.

**KODAKS = FINISHING**  
Everything for the amateur. Largest wholesale stocks in the West. Send for catalogue. Mail orders a specialty.  
THE ROBERT DEMPSTER CO., Box 1197, Omaha.

**CREAM WANTED**  
We are in a position to pay fairly for cream of any grade or in our own creamery. Write for details.  
THE PATXON CREAMERY CO.

**OMAHA WOOL & STORAGE CO.**  
SHIP YOUR WOOL to the Omaha market. Get better prices and quick returns. Ref. any bank in Omaha.

**Steel Culverts**  
Suitable for county roads and town streets. Write for information and prices.  
SUNDERLAND CULVERT CO., Omaha, Neb.

**ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT THE VELIE MERRY BUGGY**  
JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.

**BIG GLACIAL RIVERS**

TORRENTS FROM MELTING ICE  
DRAINED THROUGH GREAT  
LAKES TO THE STREAMS.

OLD BOUNDARIES ARE TRACED

Expert Wright Tells Where the Work of the Prehistoric Period Originated and Ended—Bodies of Water Enlarged.

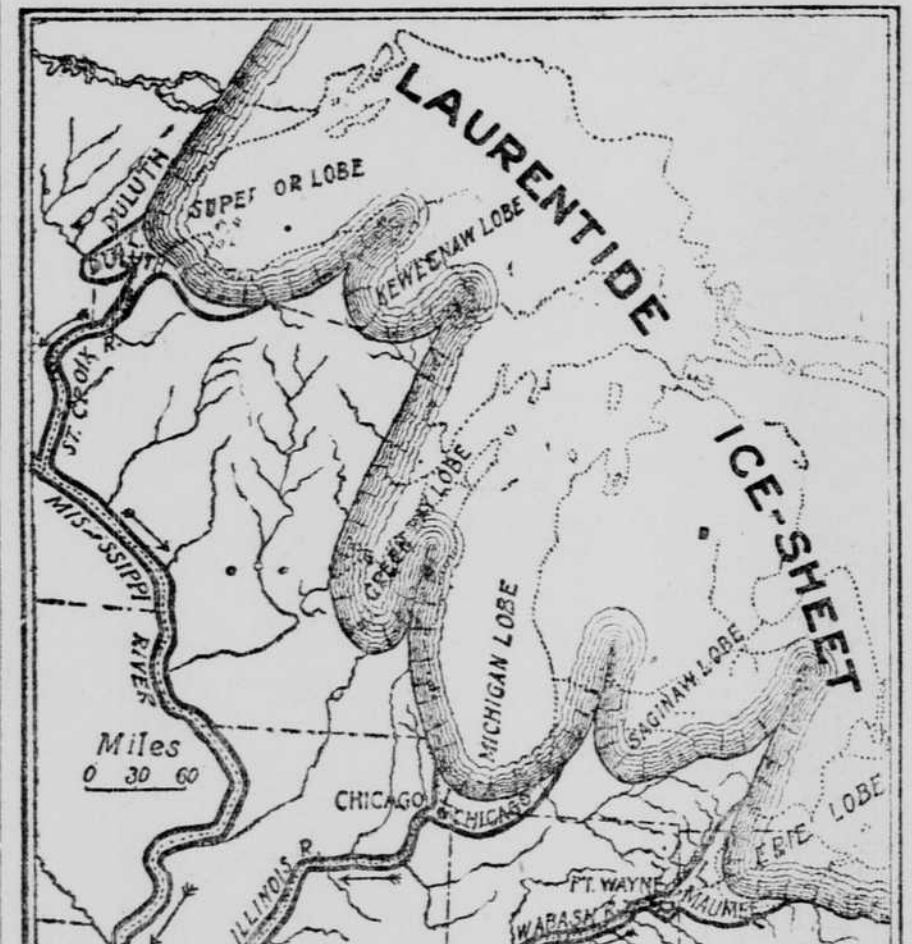
BY G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, A. M., LL. D.  
(Author of "The Ice Age in North America," "Man and the Glacial Period," etc.)  
(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Ice is a rock. At any rate, so long as it lasts it performs all the functions of rock. As one steams up the Yukon river he will often see ahead of him a forest growing upon a high bank with precipitous face which at first sight would seem to be the enduring rock of the region. But upon near approach it will turn out to be an ice cliff covered with a few feet of soil which has been washed out upon it in sufficient quantity to support vegetation. Large forests are growing upon the Malaspina glacier in Alaska, several miles back from its front, and where the ice is 1,000 feet thick under it. In numerous places in the vicinity of existing glaciers large streams of water may be found running both upon the surface of the ice and along a high elevation between the ice and the adjoining highland or mountain chain which hems it in. Large lakes of water are also found at high elevations where they are held in by ice barriers. Where these barriers suddenly burst through, as they sometimes do, tremendous floods of water devastate the valley below. The Matrk See, in Switzerland, and other bodies of water held up behind alpine glaciers have been a menace. But great as are the direct effects upon the drainage, of ice of existing glaciers, those brought to light by study of the glacial period in North America surpass them all in wonderful measure. Naturally the accumulation of ice during the glacial period began at the north, and early clogged up the great lines of drainage which lead in that direction, while, after the

tral New York the drainage of the great lakes was held up to the level of the passes from Lake Erie and Lake Michigan leading over into the valley of the Mississippi. At first, before the ice had melted off from northern Michigan, where the lakes are united, there were several independent outlets. These can be easily traced from Lake Chautauqua down Conewango creek into the valley of the Allegheny, and down French creek to a similar destination, and from Grand river in Ohio into the Mahoning at Warren, reaching the Ohio, through Beaver creek, 25 miles below Pittsburg. The Ohio river all the way down is lined with gravel terraces, frequently rising more than 100 feet above the river, which furnish building sites for the most of the cities along its course. Fourth street in Cincinnati is on one of these terraces, 120 feet above the river.

As the ice was slowly retreating over the area occupied by Lake Erie back to the Niagara escarpment, the main outlet for the ever-increasing glacial lake was through an opening at Fort Wayne, Ind., leading into the Wabash river and thence into the Ohio. This outlet is 200 feet above the present level of the lake. Consequently the water submerged all the land on the south and west sides of the lake below that level. The shore line of this great body of water, to which the name Lake Warren has been given, can be easily traced for hundreds of miles, and, like that south of Lake Ontario, was early chosen for a highway and for building sites. Approaching each other from Ohio and Michigan, two gravel ridges come nearly together at Fort Wayne, leaving there an opening from the Maumee into the Wabash river about a mile wide, revealing an abandoned river channel, which is still almost as distinct as when the mighty current of Niagara, made its exit to the sea.

A similar abandoned channel exists southwest of Chicago, leading from Lake Michigan into the Illinois river. This too is about a mile in width, with level bottom and sharply outlined sides, through which the glacial drainage poured in even greater torrents than at Fort Wayne. For a while, however, it was merely the outlet of a limited lake at the south end of Lake Michigan. But as the ice retreated



Outlets for Glacial Torrents—Dotted Lines Show Present Lake Boundaries.

ice had reached its farthest limit and began to melt back, the northerly direction of the drainage could not be resumed until the ice had all melted away. Thus for long periods the drainage of the great lakes, which now passes down the St. Lawrence river, was turned over to swell the volume of the Susquehanna and the Ohio rivers, while all the drainage that now enters Hudson bay was turned over into the valley of the Missouri and the Mississippi. This, anyone can see from a slight study of the map, must have been the case. It has been a most interesting work to geologists to find these actual outlets of glacial drainage, and to trace the effects of this great addition of volume to the south-flowing streams of the north.

In general the effects of this great increase of the volume of the water poured into the valleys of the Connecticut, Hudson, Susquehanna, Allegheny, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers are evident in the extensive gravel terraces which line the banks of all these streams and of their northern tributaries. The terraces of the Connecticut river have long been famous, consisting of deposits of gravel and sand rising upon either bank of the river from 50 to 100 feet or more above present high water mark. In the Hudson valley they exist as brick clays, extensively worked in various places above New York city, but spreading out into extensive gravel deposits where the Hudson river comes out from the Adirondack mountains. The sandy plains of Saratoga were spread out during that stage of the glacial period, while immense streams of water were turned over into the Hudson valley through Lake Champlain and Lake George. The Champlain canal has appropriated a portion of this glacial channel, and passes from the lake to the Hudson river with a lockage of less than 50 feet.

Before the ice had melted from the Mohawk valley there was an enormous amount of glacial drainage carried off through the Finger lakes and over the higher passes leading into the Susquehanna valley. The stream passing through Seneca lake over the site of Watkins and entering the Susquehanna at Horseheads was especially noteworthy; while the marks of the glacial floods in the Susquehanna valley are clearly seen at Harrisburg and other places farther down. Before the ice had melted from cen-

tral New York the drainage of the great lakes was held up to the level of the passes from Lake Erie and Lake Michigan leading over into the valley of the Mississippi. At first, before the ice had melted off from northern Michigan, where the lakes are united, there were several independent outlets. These can be easily traced from Lake Chautauqua down Conewango creek into the valley of the Allegheny, and down French creek to a similar destination, and from Grand river in Ohio into the Mahoning at Warren, reaching the Ohio, through Beaver creek, 25 miles below Pittsburg. The Ohio river all the way down is lined with gravel terraces, frequently rising more than 100 feet above the river, which furnish building sites for the most of the cities along its course. Fourth street in Cincinnati is on one of these terraces, 120 feet above the river.

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**LATEST STYLES**



Walking Costume.—This is a suitable style in which to make up any woolen material of not too heavy texture. Our model is in the ever useful navy serge; the seven-gored skirt has wrapped seams, stitched on the outside, pointed straps being placed inside the foot of each seam. The straps are ornamented with buttons. The little semi-fitting jacket is lined with silk, it fastens with four smoked pearl buttons and has a velvet turn-over collar. Hat of coarse straw, trimmed with roses and ribbon loops. Materials required for the dress: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 5 yards linenette, 4 yards lining silk, 3/4 yard velvet. Pretty Blouse.—Here is a very pretty blouse of delicate heliotrope chiffon taffetas. The vest, which is of lace, is crossed by pointed straps of silk, with a button in the point; the taffetas is set in small and large tucks and has lace appliques in front. The puffed sleeves are tucked three times and are gathered into tight elbow bands composed of lace on which are stitched straps of taffetas. Materials required: 4 yards 22 inches wide, 3/4 yard lace. Bodice for Home Dress.—This is a bodice that may be made up in any summer material; it has a tight lining to which a vest of finely tucked net is attached, the lining being cut from under it; lace and the material are then arranged to form a cross-over vest, and at each side is set in wide tucks divided by insertion. The sleeves are puffed to just above the elbow; these are tight-fitting midway to wrist. Materials required: 2 yards 46 inches wide, 2 yards insertion, 3 yards lace, 1/2 yard tucked net, 1 1/2 yard satin.

**TRIMMINGS FOR THE HATS. KEEP DUST FROM PICTURES.**

All Sorts of Ornaments Are in Vogue This Season. Fine Paintings Ruined for Lack of a Little Care. Almost all pictures that hang from the walls in the rooms of our houses have their fronts protected by pane of glass, while their backs are cleaned once a week, perhaps, of the dust that daily accumulates there.

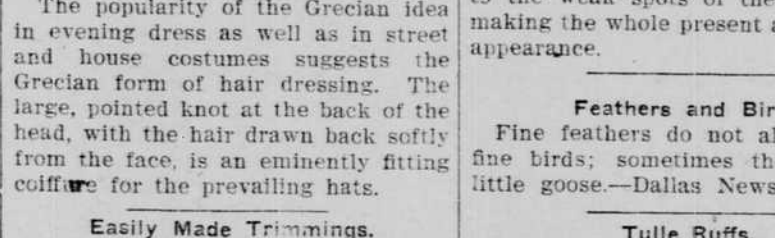
In some homes it falls to the lot of framed and hanging pictures to have their backs cleaned of an uncommonly thick coat of dust but once every house-cleaning time. Where the dust gets through the thin crevices left between the thin boards placed on the back of framed pictures it is sure to play havoc. In time it will spoil the picture by discoloring the cardboard mounting as well as the picture itself to such an extent as to make the photograph almost unrepresentable. A good picture framer will always paste a paper of good thickness and durability over the backs of frames, after the picture has been placed in it. In order to avert having the dust get in to do its destructive work.

Many old and valued pictures, handed down through generations, which the families would not have parted with at any cost, have gone slowly to destruction through dust. The attempts to restore them came too late, as the restlessness were so far despoiled as to be unrecoverable. In many homes this work of the household demons, dust and dampness, is going on while the very persons who within a decade or two from today will be lamenting the loss of their favorite pictures are looking on and even remarking at the discoloring process.

Not only is the paper pasted over the back of the frame a necessary protection for the picture, but it presents a far neater appearance. It will not eliminate the necessity of having the thin boards to hold the picture in place. These are used in order that the picture may be held fastened against the glass which protects the front of it. Were these boards taken off it would not be long until the picture would draw away from the glass in spots, according to the weak spots of the cardboard, making the whole present an awkward appearance.

Feathers and Birds. Fine feathers do not always make fine birds; sometimes they make a little goose.—Dallas News. Tulle Ruffs. Any really good seamstress should find it possible to make one of the new tulle ruffs, which are so popular this season. It is necessary, of course, to plait the material so that it may be tacked in the middle to form the pier fullness. To do this plaiting it is not necessary to baste it. The best method is to fold it in the proper way and pin it in place, then, when finished, lay it under a heavy book until the foundation is ready. This foundation is usually a piece of ribbon, two inches broad, and the double-plaited tulle is fastened on this in a straight line of stitching. The bow, which hangs down the back or on the side, should be attached separately, for if the end of the foundation is used, it will spoil the effect of the ruff.

The popularity of the Grecian idea in evening dress as well as in street and house costumes suggests the Grecian form of hair dressing. The large, pointed knot at the back of the head, with the hair drawn back softly from the face, is an eminently fitting coiffure for the prevailing fashions. Easily Made Trimmings. One of the most effective and the cheapest sort of trimming may be made by using bias bands of Arabian satin sewed up on the machine over thick white cord. If then twisted in different shapes, for it is very supple, so that it forms bow knots and circular designs on the evening or afternoon gown. Of course, the satin is too dressy to wear on a suit or morning dress, but with a coat of flannel net a more attractive trimming could be found. The same idea is carried out in footing, which is shirred very full over a cord. This will sometimes take the place of braid. Another inexpensive trimming is to employ cotton canvas in a cross stitch, which takes a very short time to do. When finished it may be applied in many attractive ways to summer gowns. Avoid Cutting Material. Where lace or embroidery insertion is used for trimming, place a flat steel or case knife between the insertion and material, run the scissors along the steel. You will find it will be easier to cut the material and prevent all possibility of cutting the lace.



Popular Coiffure. The popularity of the Grecian idea in evening dress as well as in street and house costumes suggests the Grecian form of hair dressing. The large, pointed knot at the back of the head, with the hair drawn back softly from the face, is an eminently fitting coiffure for the prevailing fashions. Easily Made Trimmings. One of the most effective and the cheapest sort of trimming may be made by using bias bands of Arabian satin sewed up on the machine over thick white cord. If then twisted in different shapes, for it is very supple, so that it forms bow knots and circular designs on the evening or afternoon gown. Of course, the satin is too dressy to wear on a suit or morning dress, but with a coat of flannel net a more attractive trimming could be found. The same idea is carried out in footing, which is shirred very full over a cord. This will sometimes take the place of braid. Another inexpensive trimming is to employ cotton canvas in a cross stitch, which takes a very short time to do. When finished it may be applied in many attractive ways to summer gowns. Avoid Cutting Material. Where lace or embroidery insertion is used for trimming, place a flat steel or case knife between the insertion and material, run the scissors along the steel. You will find it will be easier to cut the material and prevent all possibility of cutting the lace.

**Standard for Beauty.**

Women who are in doubt as to their claims to beauty should consult the following figures, that have been declared correct proportions for both the tall and short woman: Short woman—Height, 5 feet 4 inches; neck, 12 1/2 inches; bust, 36 inches; waist, 21 inches; hips, 27 inches; around the largest part of the forearm below the elbow, 11 inches, which should gradually taper to 6 inches around the wrist. Tall woman—Height, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches; neck, 13 1/2 inches; bust, 36 inches; waist, 25 inches; hips, 42 inches; top of arm, 14 inches; wrist, 6 inches.



With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Business Amounts to Something. Last year Brazil needed over 20,000,000 jute bags to hold the year's coffee production. Each bag costs the shipper a trifle over 18 cents. The business of making coffee bags thus amounted last year to nearly \$4,000,000.

Try Murine Eye Remedy For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Murine Doesn't Smart—Softens Eye Pain. All Druggists Sell Murine at 50c. The 48 Page Book in each Pkg. is worth Dollars in every home. Ask your Druggist. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A Redeeming Trait. "There was one good thing about Adam and Eve."  
"What was that?"  
"When they were in Eden they did not send out any souvenir postals."

It Cures While You Walk. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Life's Foolish Period. About the time a boy commences to think about smoking, a girl commences to think about flirting.

Lewis' Single Binder straight leg cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

A man's enemies anxiously await an opportunity to meet his sword.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures colic. 25c a bottle.

Race horses and watches should go for all they are worth.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
RHEUMATISM  
GRIPPE  
DIABETES  
\$1.75 "Guaranteed"

**SICK HEADACHE**  
Positively cured by these Little Pills.  
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

**HAIR BALSAM**  
PARKER'S  
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

**PILES**  
Thompson's Eye Water  
W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 26, 1908.

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**Your Building Roofed Like This with No-Tar**  
Defies Time, Water, Sparks, Cinders, Wind To be on new re-roof any kind of building. "No-Tar" Roofing has a surface as hard as flint—it is self proof. It is a tougher than leather. Cost less and lasts longer than shingles, from one stick. Won't run in the hot sun. The building that has a "No-Tar" Roof protects itself longest. Accepted by all Fire Insurance Companies, who charge 25 per cent less for insuring buildings protected by "No-Tar" Roofing than for buildings with shingle roofs. For Store Buildings and Factories "No-Tar" Roofing is far more durable and satisfactory for For Barns and Outbuildings "No-Tar" Roofing is made in various sizes and shapes for all parts of buildings. Nothing better or cheaper for siding houses, outbuildings, etc. All joints water-tight. "No-Tar" Roofing keeps stock and poultry snug, safe and warm in coldest weather. Quick and easy to lay. Exceedingly popular among farmers, stock raisers and poultrymen. For Houses "No-Tar" Roofing will add immensely to the appearance of your roof with "No-Tar" Roofing and avoid disaster from water or fire. "No-Tar" Roofing is a non-conductor of heat or cold. Keeps your house warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Try it on your porch or kitchen. Write for Our Free Book You can learn how to roof with "NO-TAR" easily. Free Roof Book This book tells "How to Do Your Own Roofing." Tells how to make Valleys, Gutters, Flashings, etc. How to measure a Roof. Explains the whole roofing proposition. We send the book FREE, postpaid, on request. Get "No-Tar" Roofing from your local dealer. Free samples and cement FREE. Free Samples to Test When we send you the Free Book we will tell you ten ways to test it and prove its superiority to any other roofing. Weather-Proof Gutters To every house with wood Freeco-gutter and we send the book FREE, postpaid, on request. How to make rust-proof and water-tight gutters and valleys at one-third cost. "No-Tar" Coating For any kind of roof or iron work. Made of asphalt. One-third cost of lead. Resists all acids. Elastic. More durable, proof and prevents rusting. Best and most brilliant black finish. Best and most durable. "No-Tar" dealers sell it.