

**China's Unwelcome Guest.**  
 China has troubles of its own, and one of them is the presence in that country of the Dalai Lama, the head of the Buddhist faith, whose traditional home is in the sacred city of Lhasa in Tibet. Several years ago when a British expedition forced its way to and into the holy city the Dalai Lama gathered his voluminous skirts about him, assembled a big and gorgeous retinue, shook the dirt of the town from his sandals and set out for regions where his privacy would not be disturbed. He took refuge in northern China, and he has been on Chinese soil ever since. Apparently he has conceived a liking for travel, for he has moved about a great deal, his latest procedure being a ceremonious visit to Peking, where of course he was received by the imperial authorities as became his state and his position in the religious world. But it seems that the Chinese government is getting a little tired of the visitor. It was all very well to have him as an honored guest for a short time, but he has manifested a strong disinclination to return to his home. What makes matters worse is that the hundreds of retainers who follow him about are a rather unpleasant lot. A Peking dispatch describes them as "a wild, disorderly, unkempt-looking crew, giving no impression of their religious affiliations." As they live on the country, insist on being well cared for and are not above creating very lively disturbance if they do not get what they want, their presence is not an unmixed joy to the kindly and hospitable but peace-loving Chinese.

An examination of candidates for the new women's nurse corps of the United States navy was recently held in Washington. Of those who passed, 20 young women have been selected to take a preliminary course in the Navy Medical school. There they will study for six months, at the end of which time they will be examined again and, if they pass, will be assigned to one of the 18 naval hospitals in the country as nurses. It is intended that they shall be the nucleus of a corps which will eventually number 150 highly trained nurses, some of whom will be stationed in the naval hospitals in Yokohama, Honolulu and Manila. The woman selected to organize the new corps is Miss Esther V. Hassan, who is not only an experienced nurse, but has seen service in the relief corps in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and various army camps in the United States.

The truth about us as a people lies somewhere between the constant warnings against corruption and pleas for altruism from idealists like President Tucker of Dartmouth and the flattering pronouncement of a learned French woman recently arrived in this country for her third long visit. "As a people," she said, "your ideals and your moral tone are ahead of any European country; individually you are apt to be disappointing. But the fact alone that here one constantly hears reference to 'service,' and the desire and intent to render 'service'—that serving has been made, however recently, a public ideal, strikes the forger forcibly."

Cheese must have been a rather dear or scarce article of food in 1502, for it is recorded in the "blackbooks" of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn that at Easter term, 1502, it was "agreed by the governors and benchers this term that if any one of the society shall hereafter eat cheese immoderately at the time of dinner or supper, or shall give cheese to any servant or to any other, or shall carry it away from the table at any time, he shall pay four pence for each offense. The butlers of the society shall present such defaulters weekly, under pain of expulsion from office."

There will not be a wireless station in Washington on top of Washington's monument. There are yet a few places left in the modern human heart in which pure sentiment has still the better of bald utility, and it does seem a trifle shabby to turn a testimonial to the Father of His Country, supposed to be erected by a grateful nation, into a self-supporting institution.

New submarines will bear the names of Snapper, Pickeral, Carp, Tarpon and Bonita, which don't sound so warlike as Shark, Adder, Tarantula and the like, now in use. Still, it wouldn't do to trifle with either.

A Newark woman applied for a divorce on the ground that her husband was unbearably religious, and among other things prayed for her wicked soul every night. This is a very rare complaint, however. It must be admitted that the majority of American husbands are too polite to be so spiritually rude to their wives.

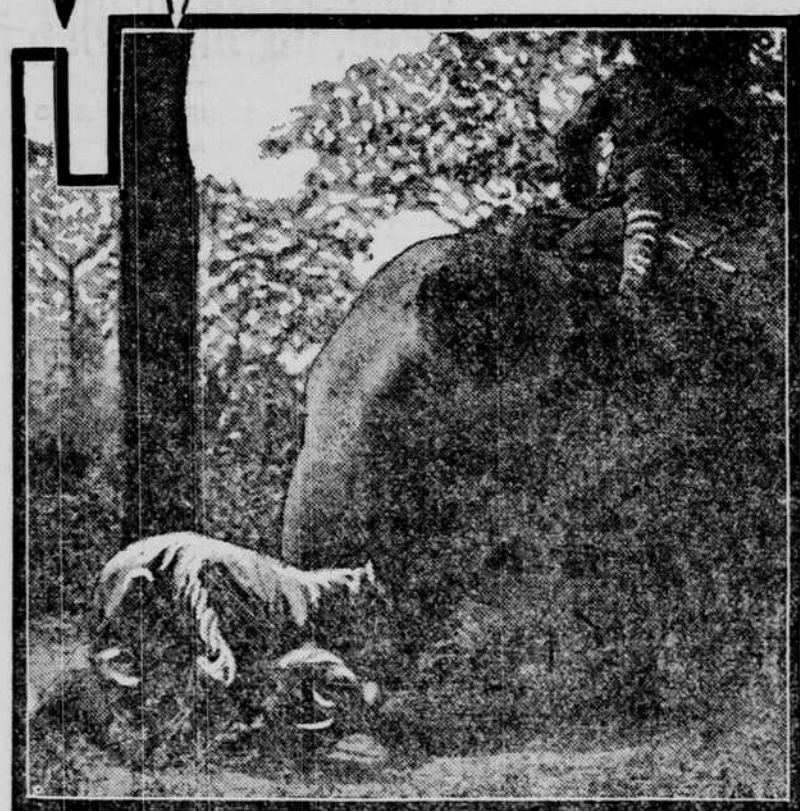
Fifty miles without lighting, in a flying machine with no gas bag to hold it up, beats all the ballooning ever done in all the world.

Judging by these western cloud-burst reports, the C. P. R. would have shown superior tactics if it had sent out the Empress of Britain instead of the Imperial Limited.

Having had its glorious war, Japan is now engaged in paying the piper at the cost of high taxes and pinching economy.

Despite the continued drought there is a large quantity of mud flying about in political circles.

# HUNTING WITH ELEPHANTS



MAHOUT REMOVING A THORN FROM ELEPHANT'S FOOT



SKINNING THE TIGER

**W**HEN a man goes hunting tigers from the back of an elephant, about one-third of the danger lies in the damage the tiger might do and the other two-thirds is contributed by the various things the elephant is liable to do. In fact, if the danger from the tiger were the only thing to consider, tiger hunting would be a favorite diversion for so-called where tea is served at the end.

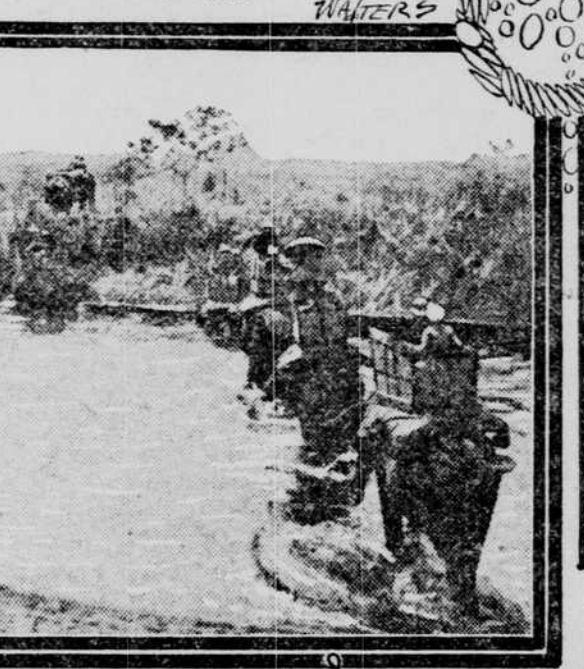
In a tiger hunt, anywhere from a half dozen to 100 elephants are used. When an Indian prince goes forth on a royal hunt, there are even more elephants than that brought along. When a normal man issues forth, he endeavors to get along with the half dozen. For elephants are expensive; they cost all the way from \$400 to \$1,200; a dollar a day to feed, besides the pay of the guides, which is not cheap. So that the man who has a tiger skin that he has captured himself, upon his parlor floor, has probably paid close to \$1,000 for it.

India is the only country in which elephants are used for hunting. In Africa the elephant is not tamed; he is captured almost solely for his ivory. But in India the elephant is used quite entirely for hunting and working purposes.

The excitement of a tiger hunt begins long before a tiger is even sighted. The wild bees of India build their hives in a hanging position on the limbs of trees. Very often these drop down close to the ground and the thick underbrush hides them from view. It is a not infrequent incident of these hunts for an elephant to calmly walk into one of these hives and scatter the busy inmates in all directions, whereupon the bees quickly recover and seek revenge upon the clumsy elephant and his riders, and all the other elephants of the party. Such an incident is a common occurrence that helps to enliven a tiger hunt and for the time being drives all thoughts of tiger skins from the hunters' minds. The basket or howdah in which the hunter rides is another feature that often lends excitement to a hunt, such as no tiger could provide. The hunter, that is the gentleman hunter, who has gone to India for the sport, occupies the howdah. This is a very large basket fastened to the elephant's back by a very strong rope. The spectacle reminds one of a captain standing on his bridge, high above the lashing waves. The native sits in the elephant's neck, or, to follow the same figure of speech, he is down on deck.

Now, elephants are often skittish and liable to fly off in a panic. They do this, quite forgetful of the captain on the bridge, and the result is that the tiger hunter often has to cling with both hands to the sides of the howdah and receive a severe shaking up as though he were a pebble in a tin can. Nor is this without its dangers. Often when the elephant becomes panic stricken he will charge into a jungle and tear madly about until he drops with fatigue.

Another danger is when an elephant gets caught in a tropical mire and flounders about. At these times the elephant will grope about for anything he can reach, to poke down under his feet to get a firmer foothold. Small trees and branches are thrown to him which he dexterously arranges with his trunk and fore legs until he has built a foundation upon which he can rest. But at these times the elephant is not scrupulous in regard to



CROSSING A STREAM INTO THE JUNGLE

the material he uses. A story is told in Asia of an inexperienced hunter who, when his elephant was floundering about in this way, thought he would be doing it a service by dismounting. He did so; whereupon the elephant seeing likely foundation material in him, snatched him with his trunk and buried him in the mire.

And so, the actual tiger dwindles into a minor role when he is hunted from the backs of elephants. In fact, some sportsmen pooh pooh the idea of using elephants at all. They call it parlor hunting. And, except for these incidental dangers, they are right. When a tiger charges, as he sometimes does, it is only the native on the elephant's neck who is in danger. The man in the howdah is high aloft with a whole head. And if he should miss and the tiger come on, the worst that could happen is that he will have no driver to guide his elephant back to camp.

Yet elephants are more or less indispensable in this kind of hunting. The Asian forests are very dense and stalking is not only very dangerous but it is often impossible. In some parts of the jungle no man can get through. The elephant, on the other hand, simply beats his head against an obstructing tree and flops it over. And then, too, he carries the supplies which, of course, are necessary on trips of this kind.

The control his mahout (driver) has over the huge but docile animal is truly marvelous, as he verbally directs it here to tear down a destructive creeper, or a projecting bough, with its trunk; there to fell with its forehead a good sized tree that may serve as a precipitous bank of a path for descending into it, and then, after the same fashion, to climb upon the other side. And if its driver should chance to let fall his gubghab (iron god) the elephant pauses for it and lifts it up to him with his trunk. In tiger hunting, however steady an elephant may be, its behavior depends largely on the conduct of the mahout. If an elephant gets frightened he goes



BRINGING A BAG INTO CAMP

among the tree jungle and then the chances of the man in the howdah grow slimmer with every stride of the animal.

A WAIT ON THE EDGE OF THE JUNGLE

The Call of the Jungle.

BY BERKELEY HUTTON.

Many a time I've come back from a trip, leaving half my men and all my ivory rotting in some deadly African swamp, half dead with fever, swearing that I'm done with the business for good. And some bright day, in six months, or even three, the smell of the jungle gets into my nostrils or the coughing roar of a lion's challenge—and that settles the business. Back I go again, knowing precisely what is coming—the sweating days and the chilling nights, the torments of insects and of thirst, the risks and hardships, and the privations. For once Africa has laid her spell upon a man, he's hers forever. He'll dream of her—of the parched and blistered veldts he's crossed under the blazing sunlight; of the nights, those moonlit haunted nights when he's watched beside a runway, waiting for the game to come down to drink, and listened to the ripple of the water on the flats, the stealthy snapping of branches all around him, the scurry of monkeys overhead; listened to the vast silence, into which all smaller sounds are cast as pebbles are dropped into a pool.—Everybody's Magazine.

heard by the neighbors. The burden of their recriminations, when audible, is, on the wife's part, that she ever lowered the Hicks family sufficiently to marry a Stubbs; and on his part that he ever honored the Hicks family by allying it with the house of Stubbs. One day last summer the young son of the house went fishing. He had barely got his line into the brook when he heard his mother calling him. "There it is, said he, disgustedly, the minute the Stubbs begins to sh the Hickses begins to boiler."

## VALUE OF FRUIT

Too much cannot be said in favor of giving the children all the fruit they want. Dr. John Tatham, in a lecture not long ago, made a special plea for a diet more generally enriched with fruits for young children. "The passion of the young for fruits," said Dr. Tatham, "might perhaps be described as a relic of our simian ancestry, but it is also an expression of constitutional wants, and the intense ecstasy

which children enjoy in partaking of it is something which should not be denied them without good reason." The fruit hunger may be taken as an expression of wants of the system not to be neglected with impunity. The banana is one of the most nourishing of all fruits, and has been recommended as a useful food for typhoid fever patients, inasmuch as, although a solid food for all practical purposes,

containing as it does some 95 per cent. of nutritive matter, it does not possess sufficient waste to irritate the ulcerated mucous membrane. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed. The banana contains much iron and is therefore recommended to anaemic patients. Sided with Father. "There is a little chap in our town," said the suburbanite, "whose father and mother he worships, and have them load

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 She cut out all medicine.  
 She stopped dieting; that is, she tested things till she found those that agreed with her, and ate of them freely.  
 She ate slowly, laughing and talking much in the process.  
 She gave up violent exercise, but took a brisk walk each day.  
 She took a cold sponge bath each morning, going back to bed for five minutes afterward before beginning to dress.  
 She gave herself massages of the abdominal, chest and throat muscles for five minutes, morning and evening.  
 She stopped overstraining her mind. When her head or eyes began to feel tired she rested them.  
 She neglected to worry and cultivated her amusing friends.  
 In a month she was well.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

**Has Done Good Work in Japan.**  
 Miss Elizabeth Russell, who founded the Kwassui girls' school at Nagasaki, Japan, in 1879, celebrated her seventy-first birthday a short time ago. She is still connected with the school, where she does the work of three people. Beginning with a handful of girls, the school has grown until at present the enrollment is considerably more than 100. It numbers among its graduates some of the best known women in the Japanese empire, several of whom traveled many miles to show their respect and gratitude to their old teacher at her birthday.

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

**Australia's First Theater.**  
 The first recorded production of a play in Australia took place in June of the year 1789. It was called "The Recruiting Officer." The proceeds of the first pay night (some \$20) went to the family of a man who had been drowned. In January, 1796, a rough and ready playhouse was opened and the public had to pay one shilling a head for admission. The payments were made in kind, wheat, flour or rum taking the place of the usual currency.

**The Silkworm.**  
 The silkworm, which spins or produces silk threads, was a native of China. For thousands of years the Chinese would not allow the eggs of the silkworm to go out of the country. About 550, two monks are said to have brought to Europe a few eggs hidden in their canes. Now it is quite domesticated and has been so long fed by man that the female is as nearly motionless as if she had no wings, and the male merely flutters without leaving the ground.

**SAYINGS OF SAGES.**  
 The essence of generosity is ever in self-sacrifice.—Taylor.  
 In all things it is better to hope than to despair.—Goethe.  
 Humility is to make a right estimate of one's self.—Spurgeon.  
 No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable.—Landon.  
 There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and industry.—Mitchell.  
 Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our own impatience.—Bishop Horne.

**They Want to Know.**  
 The charitable people of London have formed a union to see that the money given by them is properly spent.  
**Densely Populated.**  
 The microbe population of a twelve-ounce piece of cheese has been estimated at 5,000,000,000.  
**Always Welcome.**  
 Even those who marry for love alone do not object to a little money on the side.

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**Nov. 17**  
 This is the day of the year when the children of the world are reminded of the great work that has been done for them. It is the day when the children of the world are reminded of the great work that has been done for them. It is the day when the children of the world are reminded of the great work that has been done for them.

**Advancement in Turkey.**  
 The new Turkish minister of education says: "We have compulsory education at present, but we lack primary schools. We shall establish them. We shall develop the existing higher education. The study of history will now be allowed. We want a regime of liberty, and particularly of liberty of the press, even with all the evils it means, for it is a necessary evil."

**California's Trees Very Old.**  
 The great trees of California, it has been said began life before the earliest dawn of Chinese history, and at the time of the deluge were older than the art of printing from type is today. Prof. Charles E. Bessey, however, contends that even 2,000 years is a great over-estimate, actual ring count of a tree 25 feet in diameter having indicated only 1,147 years.

**Bad Climate for Furniture.**  
 China is a bad place for furniture. In the summer months it is so damp that furniture put together with glue falls apart and drawers stick, while in the dry months furniture goes to the other extreme and often exhibits cracks half an inch wide.

**Australian Country Homes.**  
 In the Blue mountains, three hours from Sydney, are many beautiful country houses, mostly bungalows with wide verandas all round, where Sydney people fly in February and March to get away from the heat of the city by the harbor.

**Peru Adopts Standard Time.**  
 By a decree of the government of Peru, issued by President Pardo, the time of the seventy-fifth meridian west of Greenwich was on July 28 adopted as the national standard time for the whole of Peru. The meridian is only a few minutes from that of Lima, and runs almost exactly through the middle of the country. All timepieces throughout Peru will now coincide with those in the United States where eastern time is kept. Peru is the first South American republic to adopt the world standard.

**THE LAST PHASE.**  
 A rarer patriot, perhaps, is he who is willing to be shot to pieces for his country. He is no doubt a patriot who takes off his hat whenever the band plays the lugubrious national anthem. But rarest of all is the patriot who wishes so ardently for the safety of his country that he will not be disgruntled when it is saved by the other fellow's formula. A careful survey of the political field discovers the usual conspicuous absence of this variety of patriot.—Puck.