Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA

Alaska: the Great and Rich.

Alaska's extreme breadth from east to west is 2,200 miles in an air line. According to Prof. Guyot, a recognized authority on all geographic matters, the Island of Attu, in Alaska, is as far west of San Francisco as the coast of Maine is east of that city; or, in other words, San Francisco is the great middle city between the extreme east and west of the United States, says Jay Monroe Latimer in Metropolitan Magazine, a fact which is very difficult for the eastern minds to grasp. The breadth of Alaska from north to south is 1,400 miles. Now about the coast line! According to the United States coast survey the shore line of Alaska, up and down the bays and around the islands, measures 25,000 miles, or two and one-half times that of the Atlantic and Pacific coast line of the remaining portion of the United States. The coast of Alaska, if extended in a straight line, would belt the globe. Nearly 40 years ago, when Secretary of State Seward proposed that the United States should purchase this vast tract of land, the people throughout the length and breadth of the union shouted: "Folly! folly! $7,200,000 for an iceberg!" Nevertheless, Secretary Seward was wiser than his day and generation. He introduced the bill before congress; and there after stormy and lengthy debates he secured its passage, and the United States received from Russia the greatest of all her possessions.

Coal Industry in Montana.

The coal mining industry in Montana has, according to the records, just entered the second quarter century of its history. So far as known, the first coal produced in the state, or the territory, as it was then, was mined in 1880, in which year the production amounted to 224 tons. It was not until 1889, however, that the industry assumed any importance, the production increasing nearly 800 per cent., from 41,467 short tons in 188 to 363,301 short tons the following year. During the next six years development advanced rapidly, until in 1895, it exceeded 1,500,000 tons. Comparatively little fluctuation was shown by statistics of production from 1895 to 1906, but in 1906 considerable improvement was evident, the production having increased from 1,643,832 short tons, valued at $2,823,350, in 1905, to 1,829,921 short tons, valued at $3,240,359, in 1906, a gain of 186,089 tons, or 11.3 per cent. in quantity, and $417,007, or 14.8 per cent., in value. The number of men employed in the coal mines of Montana increased from 2,181, in 1905 to 2,394 in 1906, the average number of working days being the same (243) in both years. The average production per man in 1906 was 764.4 short tons, against 753.7 in 1905, and the average daily production per man was 3.15 tons in 1906, against 3.10 tons in 1905.

Problem of Air Navigation.

Apropos of the prevailing acute interest in aeronautics abroad, a foreign critic intimates that the United States is far behind other countries, and speaks rather slurringly of our alleged nonprogressiveness. But there is no occasion for getting "hot under the collar" because of the insinuation, soothingly remarks the Troy (N. Y.) Times. That other countries are greatly in the lead of the United States in this matter really remains to be proved. And even if the allegation be true, what assurance does it furnish that this country will long remain in the rear of the procession? Americans have a knack of "catching on" which serves them excellently when necessary. The old world had a big lead on automobiles, for instance. But it has not taken long for the United States to work its way to first place in motor-car production. It would not be at all surprising if, after everybody else has done his best and fallen short of turning out a sucessful flying machine, some American should come along and perfect an airship which would surpass all others.

People who have been sneering at skimmed milk will be humiliated to learn that a German chemist has discovered a mode of manufacturing from it a substance having the qualities of celluloid and vulcanized rubber, but which is not inflammable. Hereafter skimmed milk will be used for making "galalith," the new material, and cream will be a mere by-product.

They landed 2,000,000 pounds of fish on one wharf in Boston in one day. More than two pounds of brain food for each inhabitant. And they had baked beans for breakfast on the same day. What's the use, remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, of trying to keep up with Boston?

Geronimo is to send a message of peace to all Indians. The day was that when the old Apache sent out a message it meant eternal peace to many white men.

The prettiest girls are always the stupidest, according to an English scientist. Now if this rule only worked both ways, the stupid girls would have some consolation.

"I have found a new route to the pole," says explorer Cook. But won't he find it harder than the beaten path?

With the necessities of life going up every day, it requires considerable courage just to live.

ONCE A BELLE; NOW A HERMIT

MRS. MARIE A. RIEDESELLE DWELLS ALL ALONE IN BIG SANTA ANITA CANYON.

SUBSISTS ON FRUIT ALONE

Books and Piano Are Her Only Companions—Dresses in Simple Garb and Declares Hers Ideal Existence.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Tucked away in a sequestered nook of the Big Santa Anita canyon, where she is living the life of a hermit, is Mrs. Marie A. Riedeselle, who at one time was considered one of the most beautiful of New York's long line of handsome women.

The once famous beauty now sleeps on a bed of pine needles, which she religiously gathers fresh every day. Her food is fruit and berries that she gathers from trees and bushes around her hermitage.

When seen by a reporter recently, the hermit was at first reticent, but finally was induced to talk about her existence in her lonely canyon. She would not relate the circumstances which led to her going into seclusion and firmly refused to talk about her husband.

"I spent seven years in Alaska," she told the reporter, "and those seven years were the most miserable of my life. I endured hardship after hardship, and the only friends I could claim for my own were the dogs. When I left Alaska I could not bear to leave them. I could not ship them out of the country, so I had them killed and skinned."

She showed a number of Eskimo dogskins, which carpeted the floor of her cabin, as proof.

"But, then, you want to know how I came to be an inhabitant of this lonely canyon. Well, I just came here, that was all. I live on fruits and berries—nothing that is cooked—and sometimes I go for days with nothing more than an orange to sustain me.

"Then, too," she explained, "I am a great believer in fasting. I went 23 days in June without more than a drink of water at a time, and last winter I fasted for 20 days. Of course I lost much flesh, but still I

"My Life Is Life."

kept on with the fast and now feel like a new woman altogether.

"You must not expect to see much of a home here in the canyon. Everything I have here is hand-made, except my piano, which I saved out of all the things I had in the east.

"I suppose you wonder why I live out here all alone. It does seem strange, but, ah, this is the life to live! It is the life of a free woman, unchecked and free from the trammels of a sordid civilization which binds its devotees to the petty conventionalities of life.

"My life is life. It is not a mere existence. I have something to live for—the birds and the trees, and the sunlight. Some day I am coming out of my shell and proclaim the real joy of living to the world.

"Three years ago I was thought to be dying. Now I am healthy and robust. I have studied to gain mental control over my body and I have accomplished that aim right here.

"During my hermitage I have read all the authors," she asserted, pointing to a library in a corner of the room. "I love Plato and Shakespeare and all the rest, but the author whose works have been of the most use to me is Socrates."

That she walks about 15 miles a day and lives entirely upon uncooked foods is the reason Mrs. Reideselle gives for her remarkable health. She shows evidences of having been a wonderfully beautiful woman in her day and is still handsome in a lithe, sinuous way.

She speaks with the clear enunciation of a well-bred woman and her conversation is rational and strikingly to the point. Her taste in clothing runs to the simplest of garbs. A shirtwaist and skirt are her usual costume.

The hermit is unique in her modes of life and views on living, but even her practical explanation of why she likes the out-of-doors existence leaves one to believe that there is a deeper and perhaps more romantic reason for her absolute seclusion. Her life is a romance in itself.

Hazers Pull Teeth of Victims.

Milwaukee.—Hazing has gone to the limit in northern Michigan, according to a dispatch from Hancock. In Rockland, near there, hazers in the public schools acted as dentists for their victims. One boy lost so many teeth that he was made ill and was forced by his parents to confess what caused the trouble. The hazers were arrested, but the cases were settled out of court.

If you sell your soul you will never be able to make enough to buy it back.

WILD WOMAN IS SEEN IN CANADIAN FOREST

LIVES IN HUT WITH A NUMBER OF DOGS AS HER ONLY COMPANIONS.

Ottawa, Ont.—A report of a woman roaming wild in the forests about Blue Sea lake, not far from this city, has been brought here by Prof. Macauley, of Harvard university, who has been spending some time in that section of the country.

He states that while hunting one day in the woods near the Gatineau river a scurrying in the underbrush caused him to quickly turn his rifle in the direction of the sound. To his surprise the wild face of a human being, tanned to a dark brown by exposure to sun and air, framed by masses of dark, coarse hair, and unmistakably the face of a woman,

She Turned and Fled.

peered at him from the shadows. The hunter quietly approached her, but before he could speak she turned and fled.

Prof. Macauley says she seemed to be dressed in nothing more substantial than leaves, entwined and matted together so as to form a covering for her body. He made inquiries in the neighborhood and found that other persons besides himself had seen the woman. She lives in solitude in a small, low hut, in the interior of which no person of medium size could stand upright. She has no companion save a number of dogs, which help her in procuring food in the forest. A rifle is included in the list of her possessions, but ammunition has been refused her.

It appears that owing to an injury done the woman years ago she has ever since shunned human society and lived in the depths of the bush. How she keeps alive during the severe winter is a mystery.

MONKEY JAILED FOR MISCHIEF.

Commitment on File Against Him in New Jersey Prison.

New Brunswick, N. J.—A South American monkey has been committed to the Middlesex county jail here for malicious mischief, and there is an authentic commitment on file against him.

"When I was in charge of sheriff's deputies down at Sayreville several months ago," said Warden Charles Rogers, "trying to keep strikers from running away with the clay pits, I got acquainted with this very same monkey. He seemed to take to me right at the start. One night I saw him at a hotel, and some fellows were feeding him on beer.

"Pat Farley, the constable, said right out that he would arrest the monkey if he broke the peace of that community. And the other night the monk slipped out of his chain and went out for a stroll. Casper Shuler, the justice of the peace, has—or had—as fine a garden of flowers as you want to see. The monk visited that yard, and when he got through you couldn't tell a callistephus chinesis from a geranium.

"Yes, Shuler was mad. He was wondering what to do with the monkey, when along came Farley and told him he ought to send it to jail. He's entered up as Petro Parbuza. You can see for yourself. He's an intemperate cuss. He broke the medicine chest the other night. He must have thought it a wine cellar. He didn't know the difference until he had drunk a bottle of iodine, and it didn't bother him a bit."

Signs of the Same.

"Accidents are frequent on this part of the road, are they not?" asked the traveler.

"No, sir, they are not," answered the indignant conductor. "Why do you think so?"

"Because," replied the traveler, as his eyes roamed on the succession of laundry confidences which decked the landscape, "I notice there are wash-outs all along the line."—Baltimore American.

Not Tired of Him.

Mrs. De Weary—And so you have been married five years, and are as much in love with your husband as ever?

Mrs. Cheery—Yes, indeed.

"H'm! What business is your husband in?"

"He's captain of a whaler."—N. Y. Weekly.

Easily Diagnosed.

Physician (at door of lunatic asylum)—I have brought you an insane patient, whom you will find perfectly harmless when among adults, but he is seized with murderous frenzy in the presence of children.

Superintendent—Poor fellow! I presume he has lived alongside of a public school.—N. Y. Weekly.

Great Men Got Up Early.

Many great statesmen have been early risers. Von Moltke and Bismarck, in the days of their activity, rose as early and worked as hard as any peasant in Germany.

TUBERCULOSIS A COMMON DISEASE AMONG SWINE

Comparative Effects of Infected and Pasteurized Skim Milk When Fed to Healthy Pigs.

Tuberculosis is of frequent occurrence in hogs, and, apparently, the number of hogs so affected is on the increase. So true is this in some sections of the country that packers are cautious about buying hogs from those localities. The carcasses of tuberculous animals are often so thoroughly infected with the disease as to be unfit for food, and consequently are a source of loss to the packer. Where animals are slaughtered without being subjected to careful inspection the diseased meat is very certain to be unwittingly used for food. A knowledge of the sources of infection is of primary importance to those who must undertake the responsibility of checking it.

It is known that the same bacillus which produces tuberculosis in cattle also produces the disease in hogs. The exact extent to which cattle are the cause of its presence among hogs is, however, not known. Naturally, milk is commonly considered one of the main carriers of the disease. Many instances can be cited of droves of hogs fed at some time in their lives on whole milk, skim milk or buttermilk that when slaughtered have shown a large proportion infected with tuberculosis.

At present there is a great deal of interest taken in all that concerns milk as a source of tuberculous infection. The importance of pasteurizing milk to be used for pig feeding is demanding considerable attention.

For the purpose of investigating some phases of this subject directly associated with the use of milk, an experiment was undertaken by the Iowa Agricultural college, under the direction of W. J. Kennedy, E. T. Robbins and F. W. Bouska of the college faculty.

In this investigation the following objects were sought:

1. To test the effect of feeding to pigs skim milk known to contain virulent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis.

2. To test the effect of feeding pasteurized skim milk to pigs.

3. To determine whether there is any difference in the susceptibility of pigs fed tuberculous milk on pasture and in small dry yards.

Forty pigs were divided into four lots of ten each and fed from July 24, 1906, to February 5, 1907, each lot being fed a ration of corn meal and shorts equal parts by weight with the following differences in the treatment of the lots:

Lot 1 was kept on timothy pasture and fed pasteurized skim milk.

Lot 2 was kept on timothy and fed skim milk containing bacilli of bovine tuberculosis.

Lot 3 was kept in a small dry yard and fed pasteurized skim milk.

Lot 4 was kept in a small dry yard and fed skim milk containing bacilli of bovine tuberculosis.

The skim milk fed to each lot of pigs was pasteurized at the Randall creamery. The heating was done by steam, the temperature only and not the time being controlled. The temperature is usually 200° F. All the lots were fed equal quantities of every lot of milk used. All the infected material, therefore, fed in the milk of lots two and four was purposely introduced for this experiment. It was the original plan to use only pure cultures of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis for infecting the milk, but as these could not be obtained in sufficient quantity and of undoubted virulence, fresh, tubercular bovine animal tissue was also used. In this way there could be no doubt that the pigs of lots two and four actually ingested virulent tubercle bacilli. The milk fed these two lots was not all infected, but only at intervals of a few days or weeks. Each time the infectious material was thoroughly mixed with the milk in the trough just before the pigs were turned to it so none of the utensils except the troughs of the infected lots were contaminated. Altogether, infected milk was fed to lots two and four seven times—on the following dates: September 25, September 27, October 18, November 1, November 12, November 14 and November 19.

One feed of milk was infected with one liter of glycerin broth culture of bovine tubercle bacilli 500 c. c. being used for each lot of hogs. The other feeds of milk were infected with bovine tubercular tissue, mostly lungs and livers. Microscopic examinations of the tubercles were made to verify the disease. This material was hashed in a meat chopper and mixed with the milk at the rate of three to five pounds to a feed.

The results of the inspection, after slaughter, show that the pigs fed infected milk were all affected with tuberculosis; also that lot one, fed pasteurized milk on timothy pasture had two infected pigs, one case being so severe that the carcass was condemned.

Although the pigs of lots three and four were always in adjoining pens, with only an open fence to separate them, none of the pigs of lot three had tuberculosis, while all of lot four had it, so it seems that the disease is not likely to spread beyond the limits of the pen in which the infected animals are kept. The pigs of lot one were separated by a lane a rod wide from the pigs of lot two, so it does not seem probable that they received their infection from lot two. It is possible that the pastures on which the pigs of lots one and two were kept had been previously infected with the tubercle bacillus from pasturing other stock so affected, and that the two infected pigs of lot one contracted the disease in that way. Or, it is possible that they may have obtained it through the pasteurized milk, although if they did it is strange the infection was not more general, as every lot of milk was equally divided among the four lots of pigs. Frequent tests of the milk showed that the pasteurization had been thoroughly done, so that this source of infection is not at all probable. Of course, it should be borne in mind that although the pigs were probably free from tuberculosis at the beginning of the experiment, it is not absolutely certain that none were affected. So, while the exact source of infection of the two pigs of lot one cannot be determined, it seems most probable that, since none of the pigs similarly fed in dry lot were infected, the blame should be attached to other stock that may previously have frequented the pasture of lot one. The results indicate, however, very clearly that pigs in a dry lot are no more likely to contract bovine tuberculosis than are pigs in pasture, either from yards in which cattle have previously been kept or from infected pigs occupying adjoining quarters.

There was, in a general way, about the same degree of infection among the pigs of lot two on pasture and lot four on dry lot, so that the more favorable conditions for general thrift and growth of the pigs on pasture apparently had no influence with the disease. Noting the infection of the individual pigs, it is seen that every pig infected at all at time of slaughter was affected in the glands of the cervical region; all but one were affected in the bronchial region; about 80 per cent. were affected in the portal and mesenteric glands; one-half had affected livers, while only 20 to 30 per cent. had affected spleens; 20 per cent had tuberculous areas on the insides of the ribs and other parts of the body, and only 20 per cent. had affected lungs. It is, indeed, characteristic of the disease in hogs that it is present in the cervical glands if it is present at all, and it is not at all certain to be found in the lungs.

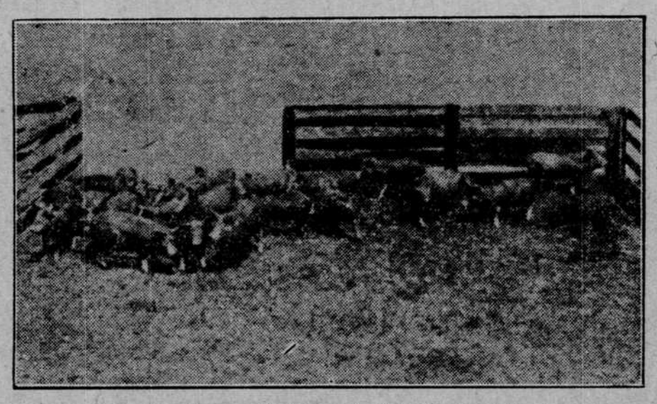
As has previously been noted, the records of the weights, feeds and gains of the pigs in the several lots indicate that, while pigs affected with bovine tuberculosis may show by their outward appearance no perceptible difference from healthy pigs, their feeding qualities are nevertheless to some extent injured, so that they make smaller gains and are likely to require more feed for 100 pounds gain than healthy pigs. The gains made by the infected pigs enforce the same thought.

The results of this experiment indicate:

1. That pigs fed milk containing virulent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis are very likely to become quickly and seriously infected with the disease.

2. That properly pasteurized creamery skim milk is a safe feed for pigs.

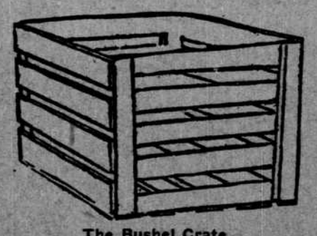
3. That pigs confined in small dry yards are no more susceptible to tubercle bacilli taken in the food than are pigs on pasture, while at the same time they are fully as resistant as are pasture-fed pigs to tubercle bacilli from other sources.



Lot of Grade Poland Chinas Used in the Experiment.

MAKE YOUR BUSHEL CRATES

Our illustration shows a substantial bushel crate that may be made at very little expense and which, once



The Bushel Crate.

well put together and properly cared for, will last for a very considerable length of time.

The side and end slats, if an especially substantial and lasting crate is desired, may be made of half-inch stuff, preferably of some light wood. The bottom may be made of half or three-quarter-inch stuff, the latter being preferable. The corner posts should be made of good, clear material 1½x2 inches. The crate is nailed together with the corner pieces on the outside to prevent the bruising of fruits and vegetables.

Sift the Salt.—The most careful butter makers sift their salt. The most careful hand occasionally lets a lump slip through it, and if the lump is hard it does not dissolve.

MAKES A SPLENDID SHOWING.

Missouri Pacific's Gross Earnings Increase, and Expenses Decrease.

The Missouri Pacific system (including the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Central Branch) operated last year for 66.8 per cent., as against a ratio of 67.9 per cent. in the preceding year, which, on its face, is a very creditable showing, and which improves upon examination. Gross earnings were $48,703,342, the largest in the history of the company; net earnings were $16,188,272. To net earnings add $3,283,282 other income, and the total available income is $19,471,555, of which taxes, interest on funded debt and equipment trust obligations, and sundry other charges consumed 60.5 per cent., or $11,773,452. The $7,698,103 remainder equaled 9.9 per cent. on the outstanding $77,817,875 capital stock.

That this result was not obtained at the expense of the property is shown by the following percentages: Gross earnings increased 9.3 per cent.; expenditures for maintenance of equipment increased 21 per cent; expenditures for maintenance of way and structures increased 9.8 per cent; the cost of conducting transportation increased 2.6 per cent.; general expenses increased 1.7 per cent. The secret of the company's showing is in the small increase in the cost of conducting transportation. Expenditures for maintenance increased in greater ratio than gross earnings, but as against an increase of 9.3 per cent. in gross earnings is an increase of but 2.6 per cent. in the cost of conducting transportation.

There is obviously nothing in the showing made by the company for the last fiscal year to account for the fact that the stock is selling at the lowest price since 1900, when it was a non-dividend bearing security. It has earned and paid its 5 per cent. a year since then. The price of the stock must be supposed to be due, partly, to financial conditions affecting all securities, and partly to the fact that in the last two or three years there has been no organized effort to support Gould securities. They have been left to find their level with investors. Since the appearance of the annual report the transfer office of the company has been fairly overwhelmed with the opening of new accounts in odd lots.

Very Much Alike.

"See here Pat," said his employer, "didn't you tell me that when you was out west the Indians scalped you? and now you have your hat off I see you have an extraordinary quantity of hair! You certainly told me so, didn't you, Pat?"

"Oi did sor," answered Pat, "but Oi bear in moind now that it was me brudder, Moike. It's thot much we be aloike, that Oi think Oi'm Moike an' Moike be me."

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.

Mechanically.

Judge—And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested? Complainant—He answered mechanically, yer honor. Judge—Explain. Complainant—He hit me on the head with a hammer.—Everybody's Magazine.

To prevent that tired feeling on ironing day—Use Defiance Starch—saves time—saves labor—saves annoyance, will not stick to the iron. The big 16 oz. package for 10c, at your grocer's.

Let us try to make hopefulness and patience contagious so that everybody may impart an influence of cheer.—Bishop Fitzgerald.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar made of rich, mellow tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Among other pipe dreams are those of the church organist.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

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Washburn Piano

at the lowest Chicago price and on the most liberal terms of monthly payments.

This is the piano that is known as "America's Home Piano", because it has the true *singing tone* and is *guaranteed for life* by Lyon & Healy, who are the world's largest music house. The Washburn catalog explains everything.

If in the market for a piano, mail this advertisement today with your name and address and receive catalog and name of local piano dealer, and six pieces of beautiful new piano music.

Address, LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO

SAYINGS OF SAGES.

Victory changes oft her side.—Homer.

As the mother, so the daughter.—German.

What is just and right is the law of laws.—Latin.

Those that are nick toq decide are unsafe.—St. Just.

The most cunning are the first caught.—French.

The strength of empire is in religion.—Ben Johnson.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Killing hope is moral suicide.

Sow happiness and reap heaven.

Every man is made up of many men.

You can never find rest by retreating from duty.

Men are not uplifted without the lever of love.

Every time you serve a superstition you enslave your soul.

Too many of us are blaming fate for the fruitage of our fears.

Coffee Crop of Brazil.

Final official figures for the coffee crop of Brazil for the year ending June 30 show that the total entries in all Brazil reached 20,409,180 bags, representing an increase over the previous year of 9,353,802 bags or 84.6 per cent. and an amount over the average for the last four years of 8,948,797 bags, and exceeding the previous banner crop of 1901-2 by 4,132,715 bags, or 25.4 per cent.

Will Begin Lecturing Tour.

Roald Armundsen, the artic explorer, who recently made his way through the Northwest passage, has left Christiania for New York city, where he will begin a lecturing tour under the auspices of the Geographical society.

Saved.

Once at a dinner at which Liszt was present the hostess suddenly exclaimed in alarm that there were 13 at table. "Don't let that distress you, madam," said Liszt, with a reassuring smile, "I'll eat for two."—Democratic Telegram.

Omaha Directory

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MATTHEWS DENTIST THE ORIGINAL painless 25 years in Omaha, Neb., Room 4, Bushman Block, N. E. corner 15th and Douglas Sts. Good set teeth $5.00; gold crowns $5.00; bridge teeth, $5.00; Amalgam fillings, 50c; silver fillings, 50c; gold fillings, $1 and up. WORK GUARANTEED 10 YEARS. Bring this advertisement with you.

Grain, Stocks and Bonds OMAHA COMMISSION CO., 204 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, correspondents of Morehead & Co. (Inc.), Cincinnati, Ohio; fast wire service. We solicit your business by mail or wire.

DYEING AND CLEANING Write for our price list and information on cleaning and dyeing of all kinds of wearing apparel. Out of town business receives prompt and careful attention. The Pantorium, 1515 Jones Street, Omaha, Neb.

RAW FURS Highest market price paid. Send for prices and shipping tags. We make a specialty of FINE COATS AND SCARFS FOR LADIES. AULABAUGH, 1508 Douglas St., Omaha.

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