

N. N. G. INSPECTION

AIM THE EXISTENCE OF VETERINARIAN TRUST.

SSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Lieutenant W. C. Stoll's dates for visiting the different organizations of the Nebraska national guard in his capacity as inspector-instructor, assigned to this state, have been fixed by an order of the war department, as follows:

Nebraska City, January 20, 1914; Auburn, January 21, 1914; Beatrice, January 22, 1914; Wymore, January 23, 1914; Bruning, January 24, 1914; Davenport, January 26, 1914; Fairfield, January 27, 1914; Hastings, January 28, 1914; Blue Hill, January 29, 1914; Holdrege, January 30, 1914; Alma, January 31, 1914; Beaver City, February 2, 1914; Kearney, February 4, 1914; Broken Bow, February 5, 1914; St. Paul, February 9, 1914; Ord, February 10, 1914; York, February 11, 1914; Osceola, February 12, 1914; Schuyler, February 16, 1914; Fullerton, February 17; Stanton, February 19; all Omaha companies and Fourth regiment band, at Omaha, February 20 and 21; Company A, Fourth regiment, Lincoln, on February 23, and state arsenal, Lincoln, on February 24. All inspections made by Lieutenant Stoll will be during daylight hours and will include all federal property. A few changes have been made in the dates of inspection by Adjutant General Hall, extending the time beyond January 20, until February 6.

Think a Trust Exists.

That a veterinarians' trust exists in the state and that farmers resent its encroachments into domain that does not belong to the "vets" exclusively, because of their professional training, were assertions made to Governor Morehead by a delegation of farm paper editors and agricultural experts who called to protest against adoption of stringent rules by the live stock sanitary board. In the delegation were Dean Burnett of the agricultural college, Editor L. A. Herron of the Nebraska Farmer, Editor Oak Davis of the Independent Farmer and F. C. Crooker of Filler, former member of the board in question. The effort is the result of the hog cholera serum war in this state. Veterinarians contend, and their state association so recommended, that only men of their profession can administer the serum with certainty. Farmers say that they can do just as good a job and that no veterinary training is required in order to carry on the cure.

Wants Law Amended.

State Treasurer George has attempted without success to get the legislature to amend the law so as to require county treasurers to remit at short intervals all collections due the state. The counties are required to make annual settlement and they let it go at that, most of them. It is not charged that county treasurers benefit by retaining state funds in their possession, but it is alleged that the counties benefit by drawing 2 per cent interest on all state funds deposited in county depository banks, while the state might be earning 5 per cent if it had the funds, or the state might use the money to pay unredeemed state warrants that bear 4 per cent interest. In the end the state gets its money from counties, but the counties get the privilege of farming out the funds at interest, and very small interest at that.

Refused shelter in the penitentiary, denied admission to the county poor farm, not wanted at the county jail, and turned away from the charity headquarters where he has been staying since his release from the state prison, James Durkin, the crippled man who declared that living is easier and more desirable for him inside rather than outside such institutions, is now an inmate of the Lincoln hospital for the insane. He was taken there following the verdict of the insanity commissioners that he was suffering from mental ills.

Fifty-nine horses and mules found to be suffering with glanders have been killed in Nebraska during the year 1913 by order of the state veterinarian, and the owners of these animals have been reimbursed in the gross amount of \$4,774. This is at the rate of about \$80 for each animal slain. The number disposed of is about half as many as in 1912.

Hundreds of dollars will be distributed to the Nebraska farmers at Lincoln during the week of Organized Agriculture.

"Lieutenant Colonel Sammons of the Fifth regiment Nebraska national guard will not be deprived of his military rank and title until he has been convicted of the offense with which he stands charged." That is the statement made by General P. L. Hall, jr., after commenting on the sudden arrest of the Kearney man for the alleged theft of valuable packages from the postoffice of his home town. If conviction is had the proceedings will be automatic and the place will simply be declared vacant upon orders from headquarters.

Elaborate and Beautiful Evening Gown



THE Oriental influence is distinct enough in this elaborate evening gown, in which one thin fabric after another is draped over the silk foundation. There is first a skirt of silk veiled with chiffon. Six narrow ruffles are also veiled with chiffon with a border or tuck of this fabric extending below each ruffle.

Over this skirt a tunic of lace is worn, extending almost to the knees. One would think this quite enough in the way of draping, but over this a drapery of gorgeously embroidered chiffon is gathered like a second tunic.

By way of further elaboration a wreath of scattered chiffon roses on a fuzzy stem extends from the bust to the hem of the embroidered chiffon, and a small bouquet at its upper end finishes the corsage.

The draped shoulder and opening at the neck are finished with a fine lace edging. There is a narrow crushed girde of chiffon.

The natural lines of the figure are followed in this wonderful gown, and

we must concede to the French designer a masterful handling of the drapery. It is modest, but is meant to be conspicuous. It is original and sticks to beautiful lines, so that there is no straining after novel effect at the expense of taste.

The headdress is in keeping with the character of the gown. It is made of ribstones and a magnificent spray of costly feathers. The hair is peculiarly dressed but suits the type of face of the model in the illustration, which is pure French.

Altogether the gown, coiffure, and hair ornament suit this type incomparably well, so that the ensemble is full of fascination. One could hardly be other than charming with a toilette so complete and so beautiful. And it is the knowledge that she is making a charming appearance which lends charm to those wonderful French women, to whom the world owes a debt of gratitude. They are preserving charm; they take care to be charming.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NETS AND SHADOW LACES USED FOR THE LATEST BLOUSE

THE last step in the direction of thin materials for blouses is said. There isn't anything thinner than nets and shadow laces.

An underblouse with sleeve caps, (finished with lace) is made of the same net as that used over it, in the waist model shown here. A broad band of ribbon is tacked to it below the bust and finished with a bow at the left side. The blouse with long sleeves is placed over this. The shoulder seams and under arm seams are in one.

A double frill of net encircles the neck and extends down the front with round pearl buttons for fastening.



The sleeves are finished at the wrist with two single frills.

Sometimes two kinds of net are used, but often shadow lace makes the outside waist, over plain net. Heavier all-over laces are used as well.

In any of these the waist is so sheer that a fancy corset cover must be worn under the blouse. These are of lace, chiffon, net or tain silk. They are trimmed with ribbon and small

chiffon or ribbon flowers, and are very pretty.

Using a plain net waist as a foundation, more beautiful effects are made by draping lace or chiffon veils over them and supplying a wide crushed girde of silk or velvet. Lace veils in colors are used for the same purpose, and tinted nets and laces make possible an unending variety in these thin, soft garments.

Three such blouses take up so little room that they may be carried in a small box or a bag. They are very convenient for the southern tourist, and they are indispensable with the season's suits.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

SEASON'S COLOR IS YELLOW

Skillfully Handled, as It Must Be, It Is Becoming to the Average Wearer.

Yellow is much seen in these days. Last spring yellow was first extensively used in lingerie. Ribbons of yellow were run into all sorts of underwear and negligees. Then yellow and crepe de chine were used for the making of rest robes and petticoats and chemises and night gowns. Yellow waists of chiffon and crepe de chine were next worn. And then evening frocks and afternoon frocks of yellow appeared. There are even some yellow tweed street suits. Yellow is usually a becoming color, if it is skillfully handled. But there are not many skins that are improved by coming into direct contact with yellow. This fact is now understood by most dressmakers. In almost all the gowns and blouses of yellow there is a generous use of cream of white tulle at the throat. There is usually a touch of black somewhere on these yellow garments. A little black velvet at the wrist or elbow or belt, or a knot of black in the drapery of the skirt, gives character to the color that might otherwise seem monotonous.

Hooped Coats.

The hooped coats are very smart. They are made of velvet, broche satin, velours de laine, fine faced cloth and many other materials, says the New York Press. The genuine leg of mutton sleeve is seen, and, as a rule, these coats are generously trimmed with fur

WAR REMINISCENCES

FIRST TO SEE CONFEDERATES

Boston Man Sighted Approach of Vanguard of Army of Virginia—Brought Out the Reserves.

Thomas Benton Kelley, the custodian of the rooms of the Vermont association of Boston, sighted the approach of the vanguard of the Army of North Virginia, gave the alarm which brought out the reserves, and saw the first shot fired in the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Kelley served as a private in Company E, Eighth Illinois cavalry. Born in Vermont, he went to Illinois when a boy with his father, who was a boyhood friend of Stephen A. Douglas. Kelley had met Abraham Lincoln in Chicago in 1856, and had attended the famous debates between Lincoln and Douglas, and had become an ardent follower of Lincoln. He enlisted in a company commanded by his uncle, who was not only one of the strongest men in Illinois of his day, but was a notable swordsman.

"Our cavalry reached Gettysburg two days before the Union infantry," said Mr. Kelley, speaking of his experiences in that battle. "On the morning of July 1 a detail from our regiment was on picket duty watching the approach by the Chambersburg pike.

"I was posted at six a. m. on July 1 with Private James O. Hale of our company by Sergeant Levi S. Shafer. We were on high ground between Wilmoughby Run and Cashtown creek.

"About ten minutes after we went on duty Hale and I noticed a thin cloud of dust rising about two miles away. In a few minutes we could discern a dark cloud extending about a mile and a half. We watched the cloud coming nearer for about 45 minutes and then we saw what we believed was the head of the Confederate line making its way out to the pike in the vicinity of Cashtown creek.

"When we finally made out the Confederate flag in advance I looked for Sergeant Shafer, as it was my duty to report to him. He was not in sight, and I did not wish to lose the advantage we had in occupying the high ground. I wanted to get the reserves up in time to hold that ground against the Confederates.

"So I felt justified in leaving my post and after telling Private Hale to tell Sergeant Shafer that the 'Johnnies' were coming I galloped back to where the reserves were camped.

"Lieut. Marcellus E. Jones was in command of this small force about 48 rods in the rear. When I gave him the message he snatched his bridle rein from the limb of a sapling, vaulted into the saddle and ordered the relief, composed of two troops, to rush to the outpost.

"When we reached the post Sergeant Shafer and Private Hale were there. Lieutenant Jones, after scanning the approaching Confederates, took Sergeant Shafer's carbine and stepping to the rail fence rested the barrel in a crotch. The head of the column was then within range and Lieutenant Jones picked out a man riding a large gray horse just at the left of the colors. He aimed at him and fired, but I do not think he hit him.

"This was the opening shot of the battle of Gettysburg. Immediately the Confederate column halted, and a line of skirmishers was thrown out. Only a few minutes had elapsed since I gave the alarm, but we had been reinforced by our cavalry, and we sent out skirmishers.

"Our command was ordered to dismount and our horses were sent to the rear. In 10 or 12 minutes the battle was on in earnest.

"We fought the Confederate dismounted cavalry while waiting for the infantry to come up to reinforce us, and although we were outnumbered five to one we held our ground for a time. We were forced back slowly, but we kept on firing as we retreated. By this time the action was general.

"After we were relieved by the infantry our regiment was ordered to take the prisoners back and deliver them to the provost marshal. We did so and after that we supported the infantry, taking care of the left flank movement of our infantry."

Thanks for Gettysburg.

Post 58, Harrisburg, Pa., sent more than 90 per cent. of its members to attend the Gettysburg Jubilee, and so well pleased were they with the entertainment that the post recently passed unanimously a resolution of thanks, prepared by N. A. Waumer, post adjutant. The resolution thanks the great state of Pennsylvania and the officers in charge of the camp. A copy was sent to Col. Lewis Beller, secretary of the Gettysburg commission.

Frank Explanation.

"Why do you always ask me to sing that particular song?" asked the young woman. "Is there something about the sentiment that appeals to you?" "No," replied her father, "I'd rather have you sing a tune I've gotten used to than try something new."

A Material One.

"There was a coldness between Tom and Mabel I noticed the other night." "You don't say so." "Yes; they were sitting on opposite sides of an ice cream table."

Good Bowels Are An Aid to Growth

Growing Children Need a Mild Laxative to Foster Regular Bowel Movement.

As a child grows older it requires more and more personal attention from the mother, and as the functions of the bowels are of the utmost importance to health, great attention should be paid to them.

Diet is of great importance, and the mother should watch the effect of certain foods. A food will constipate one and not another, and so we have a healthy food like eggs causing biliousness to thousands, and a wholesome fruit like bananas constipating many. It is also to be considered that the child is growing, and great changes are taking place in the young man or young woman. The system has not yet settled itself to its later routine.

A very valuable remedy at this stage, and one which every growing boy and girl should be given often or occasionally, according to the individual circumstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a laxative and tonic combined, so mild that it is given to little babies, and yet equally effective in the most robust constitution. At the first sign of a tendency to constipation give a small dose of Syrup Pepsin at night on retiring, and prompt action will follow in the morning. It not only acts on the stomach and bowels but its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system generally, which is an opinion shared by Mr. John Dey of Bloomfield, N. J. He has a large family and at ages where the growth and development



MARIE DEY

must be watched. Little Marie has thrived especially well on Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. Dey considers it the right laxative for young and old and has found none better for young children.

The use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will teach you to avoid cathartics, salts and pills, as they are too harsh for the majority and their effect is only temporary. Syrup Pepsin brings permanent results, and it can be conveniently obtained at any nearby druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 293 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

SNOW REALLY A BLESSING

Denver Newspaper Rejoices at the Remarkable Fall of "the Beautiful" Throughout the State.

It has been said before. Let it be said again. The snow that you swept from your walks, that sifted down your collars, that got into your hair, your eyes, your temples, is worth a million dollars to the agriculturists of Colorado. To the dry farmer who plows it into his soil it will bring rewards in a next year's bank account. Lying in the mountains it will flow down the ditches to the irrigators next season. On ranch, in orchard and truck garden it means moisture and money. To the city it means health that always comes from seasonable weather. Wade through it with a smile on your lips, shovel it with song in your heart, roll it into balls and throw at your neighbor with a laugh and a cheery word. It spells temporary inconvenience and future prosperity—and a white Christmas for the public tree that brought all Denver—all Colorado—into that new, better, greater, get-together bond of friendship and work.—Denver Times.

ECZEMA IN WATER BLISTERS

748 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—"My eczema broke out like little water blisters. Each one was full of water and would itch until I would scratch it open, then the water would run out and it would get sore. I first got the eczema on the back of the hand and I scratched it so hard I made it all sore. Then I got it on my legs just above the ankle and above the knee.

"I used what they call — and it stopped the itch but it got worse. Then I used —. In all I had the trouble for about two years. One day I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them and then bought some more. Cuticura Soap and Ointment left my sores nice and smooth. I used them for six weeks, and am now cured; the eczema left no marks." (Signed) F. W. Horrisch, Oct. 19, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Caught.

Mrs. Peck—John Henry, did you mail that letter?

J. Henry—Yes, my dear, I—er—held it in my hand all the way to the mail box. I didn't even put it in my pocket. I remember distinctly, because—

Mrs. Peck—That will do, John Henry. I gave you no letter to mail.—Judge.

Undoubtedly a Tip.

"Was it a genuine tip Rawson gave you on the stock market?" "I guess it was; it made me lose my balance."

Living up to our ideals isn't responsible for the high cost of living.

The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeon holes and drawers of his desk free from the accumulation of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ills.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It makes men and women clear-headed and able-bodied—restores to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

Send 21 one-cent stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages—worth 52. Always handy in case of family illness.

Address: Dr. W. D. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.