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This is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun made. Although light, it has surpassing strength, because all the metal parts are made of Nickel steel, which is twice as strong as ordinary steel. It is simple to load and unload, easy to take down, and works with an ease and smoothness not found in repeaters of other makes. Look one of these guns over at your dealer's. They are

"THE MOST PERFECT REPEATERS."

Some Headline.
At the time of the Volturno disaster a literary critic for a certain New York newspaper was acting as substitute for a copy reader who was ill. It fell to him to write a head for the story of the disaster. The story was full of thrills, of course, and he was told to condense them all in a big black line to extend across the page, leading the paper.
He thought for some time, tore up several attempts, and finally submitted this: "O Restless Sea!"

Building Character.
We prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil that gradually determines character.—George Eliot.

Some people burn their bridges behind them, and others fireproof theirs.

NEW EXPERIENCE FOR BARBER
First Time He Had Shaved Man Whose Face Had an Unequal Growth of Hair.

Capt. W. V. Lucas, who was an officer in the Fourteenth Iowa regiment, tells an amusing story of an incident that occurred during General Price's raid into Missouri in the last year of the Civil war. The story appears in "Pilot Knob," by Messrs. C. A. Peterson and J. M. Hanson.

"On arriving at Pilot Knob the afternoon before the engagement of the Twenty-seventh, I went into a barber shop to be shaved. Suddenly, when the barber had shaved only one-half of my face, the long roll was beaten. I left my chair instantly, and reached my company, half a block away, with one side of my face shaved smooth, whereas the other displayed a two weeks' growth of beard. I did not complete the shave until six days afterward, when a colored barber did the job at Rolla, 75 miles away. While working the dirt and sand out of the 'long side,' the fellow's curiosity was excited, until he could no longer refrain from comments.

"I never see a face before, sah," said he, "dat one side was richer dan de odder; but yo's is, suah!"

"My explanation seemed to afford him great relief."—Youth's Companion.

An Ounce of Prevention

Most people who enjoy a frequent drink of beer or liquor fail to realize it's weakening effect on the kidneys.

Kidney weakness sets up backache, headache, rheumatic pain, nervousness, and disorders of the urine and if neglected leads to dropsy, gravel, and Bright's disease.

In the early stages kidney weakness can be corrected. Doan's Kidney Pills tone and strengthen weak kidneys and are used with success all over the civilized world. There's no other kidney remedy so well recommended.

A Nebraska Case


C. T. Evans, Third St. and Third Cor., Nebraska City, Neb., says: "I was sick about five months with kidney trouble, unable to move hand or foot. My limbs and body swelled terribly and my system was a wreck. Three doctors failed to help me and I gave up their medicine. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me and before long, I was able to get up and around. The ailments all left me and now my kidneys are normal."

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Nebraska Directory

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Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double.
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Located on our own premises and used in the Natural Mineral Water

Unsurpassed in the treatment of
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Heart, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Diseases
MODERATE CHARGES. ADDRESS
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The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

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Genuine must bear Signature



Daisy Fly Killer
placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Kills all house flies, stable flies, and mosquitoes. Guaranteed effective. All dealers should express paid for \$1.00.

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Bentley's Fly Killer

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EXPLANATION OF EUROPEAN CRISIS IS HARD TO FIND

Diplomats and Observers Unable to Understand the Attitude of Austria.

RECENTLY STRONG FOR PEACE

Count Berchtold, Only a Few Weeks Ago, Bitterly Criticized the War Party, and His Change of Front Has Not as Yet Been Explained.

"Confusion worse confounded" is the one phrase that aptly characterizes the war situation in Europe. The leading newspapers and the most experienced observers are unable to agree on any explanation of the crisis. And the reason is not far to seek.

Only a few weeks ago the foreign minister of Austria, Count Berchtold, was earnestly defending the pacific and moderate policy he had been pursuing toward the Balkans and Russia. Berchtold for Peace.

In a speech to the delegates at Budapest he vigorously answered criticisms of spokesmen of the war party, particularly of a delegate who was supposed to be expressing the sentiments of the then heir presumptive, the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Count Berchtold spoke of the aged emperor's sincere and resolute devotion to peace; he gave arguments of his own, moreover, in support of a policy of patience and peace.

Feared Loss of Prestige.
The frankness and directness of that speech impressed everybody except those who feared that Austria might be accused of timidity and weakness, might be misunderstood and in consequence might lose political and military prestige.

There were some among these who thought, moreover, that Russia, whose recuperative power was wonderful—whatever might be said of its efficiency and actual strength when pitted against a more civilized and free power—was getting too mighty and too confident, and was enjoying too much opportunity for rehabilitation and consolidation of its financial and military resources.

These vaguely favored a bold and aggressive policy even at the risk of war, which had better come sooner than later, they held.

Sweden Takes Up Cry.
But Count Berchtold's view prevailed for the moment and excellent observers concluded that Austria, at any rate, was not going to add to the troubles, complications, and dangers of Europe by tempting fortune.

At that very moment Sweden was excitedly discussing "the Russian peril" and demanding new measures of defense, while a section of the German press was pointing to the "bear that walks like a man" as the foe to reckon with in the near future.

Yet the peace of Europe is broken not by Russia, not by a Balkan power desirous of revising the settlement imposed by Roumania and the concert of Europe at the Bucharest conference, but by Austria, and seemingly under Count Berchtold's direction.

What has happened in the short interval? If peace was necessary and desirable to Austria-Hungary a few weeks ago, why is war inevitable today?

To understand the situation it is essential to distinguish between glittering generalities, fanciful aspirations, literature, and rhetoric, on the one hand, and hard, grim, concrete facts on the other. It is essential to know what the conflict is not. It is not a war between Teuton and Slav. It is not a war between the Pan-German world party and the Pan-Slav world party. It is not war for the preservation of Hapsburg monarchy.

Move Is Anti-Austrian.
The Pan-German movement is anti-Austrian and cannot fail to be so. The success of that movement would destroy Austria as a political entity. The Pan-German extremists have had to be rebuked and repudiated by responsible German statesmen. As allies of Austria they could not countenance a movement which assumed and labored for the disruption and disappearance of Austria.

The Pan-Slav movement in Russia is manifestly anti-Austrian, as well as anti-German. It dreams of Slav rule "from the Adriatic sea to the Pacific ocean." It dreams of Slav union or confederation under the gentle and benevolent sovereignty of Russia.

Czar's Interest in Serbia.
Pan-Slavism is, however, in a limited sense, unmistakably in evidence in the czar's profound interest in Serbia and Montenegro. The czar's ministers have often blundered in the Balkans

TO LEAD SERVIAN ARMY



Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, who made a gallant record during the Balkan war, will lead his battle-scarred veterans against the Austrians.

and have at times caused estrangement, gravitation toward Germany, bitter feeling against Russia. But the blunders were personal blunders of bungling politicians. Russia has always posed and often acted as the patron, friend, and protector of the Slavs everywhere, and especially of the Balkan Slavs. It has had and still has its eye on its "estate in reversion," Constantinople, and it cannot hope to plant its flag there without the consent and support of the Balkan Slavs. It is good "Pan-Slavism" to support Serbia.

But in facing Austria, Russia confronts not a German power, but a power that is itself largely Slav. Slav will thus be fighting Slav and the Germans, whatever their colors, will be fighting for Slavs and with other Slavs and postponing the realization of the Pan-German ambitions and dreams.

Jealousy a Great Factor.
Here, then, is a strange paradox, but not the only paradox in a situation full of anomalies—anomalies inseparable from the very nature and complexion of the Austro-Hungarian empire, an empire, to repeat, that has been held together quite as much by the jealousies and differences of outsiders as by the dynastic and personal influence of the Hapsburgs.

If Austria cannot and does not represent German interests and German culture in this fight, what is it fighting for? Pan-Serbian agitation did not endanger its existence, while the war does. Its own Slav elements at no time displayed an inclination to exchange its rule for that of the czar, although they were not averse to using Pan-Slav slogans in order to secure better representation and larger recognition.

Danger to Dual Monarchy.
The opinion of the soundest students of politics has long been that if Austria-Hungary was to be preserved, only a policy of peace, liberalism, greater autonomy, and home rule, conciliation of the various races and elements by reform measures, political and social, contained the promise of such preservation.

The war actually endangers the existence of the dual monarchy, for aside from the chances of defeat and disaster, there is the fact that the Slav subjects of the emperor cannot sympathize with it. The separatist and particularist tendencies feared by the court and government can only be deepened and strengthened by the conflict.

The army and navy may be loyal and obedient, as many assert. The army and navy may be "Austrian," if the nation is not. But popular sentiment is a potent factor in war and popular sentiment among the Austrian and Hungarian Slavs does not favor fratricidal strife.

No wonder the intelligent world is puzzled and utterly at a loss to explain Austria's course.

GREAT WARS' COST IN LIVES AND MONEY

| Wars— | Duration in days | Loss of life. | Cost. In money. |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| England-France, 1793-1815 | 8,168 | 1,900,000 | \$6,250,000,000 |
| Crimean war, 1854-56 | 734 | 485,000 | 1,525,000,000 |
| United States Civil war, 1861-65 | 2,486 | 656,000 | 3,700,000,000 |
| Franco-German, 1870-71 | 405 | 290,000 | 1,580,000,000 |
| Russo-Turkish, 1877-78 | 334 | 180,000 | 950,000,000 |
| United States-Spanish war, 1898 | 101 | 2,910 | \$165,000,000 |
| Boer war, 1899-1902 | 962 | 90,998 | 1,000,100,000 |
| Russo-Japanese war, 1904-05 | 676 | 855,900 | 2,250,000,000 |
| Balkan wars | 302 | 145,500 | 200,000,000 |

*United States only.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 9

THE BARREN FIG TREE AND THE DEFILED TEMPLE.

(Temperance)
LESSON TEXT—Mark 11:12-33.
GOLDEN TEXT—"By their fruits ye shall know them." Matt. 7:20.

Event crowds fast upon the heels of event during the days of this most tragic week in all the history of the world. Temperance means restraint and a constrainingly proper use of God given appetites and privileges, hence the significance of this lesson as emphasizing the principles of temperance.

I. Sealing, vv. 12-14. The day following his triumphal entry into Jerusalem Jesus and his disciples journeyed from Bethany, his abiding place, each night, into the city. Seeing leaves upon the fig trees, he had a right to look for fruit, for the fruit of that tree comes before the foliage. But none is found, and Jesus seals its barrenness. His act was a parable in action, Hosea 10:1. Profession had superseded possession, and Israel is therefore to be judged, set aside, until the day when they shall look upon him whom they have pierced.

Cleansed the Temple.
II. Cleansing, vv. 15-19. Entering the familiar scenes of the city and temple, whence the hosannas had echoed so loudly the day previous, Jesus saw its desecration and degradation. Outwardly a delight, it was inwardly deceitful, "a den of robbers," and his anger waxed hot. Everything he saw and banished was in some way connected with the temple worship. Even so the most holy things created by the wisdom of a loving God may become the instruments of the most despicable degradation. Ostensibly in the name of religion these temple merchants were in reality ministering to self and private gain. As at the beginning of his ministry so again Jesus exercised his authority and cleansed the temple from its pollution and for a time (v. 16) guarded it from further desecration.

The temperance application at this point is very clear. Appetite, mental or physical, is a God given faculty, but must be kept within control. Properly used they are a delight, a blessing to the man and his friends. Allowed to rule and appetites are terrific task masters. Purify the fountain of a man's heart, govern his motive and the stream of his acts will bless all, himself included.

III. Forgiving, vv. 20-25. The next day on the way from Bethany to Jerusalem they again passed the fig tree and it was withered. The disciples marveled at the swift execution of his curse and Peter calls attention to it, v. 21, Matt. 21:12, 20. In reply Jesus again emphasizes the lesson, "Have faith in God." This does not mean that this is an explanation of how he withered the tree, but rather why it had died. Israel was placing its trust elsewhere than in God, and therefore withers from the "roots upward." Notice that the root is not blasted, and a beautiful tree will again blossom forth from the living root. So Israel shall once again spring up into a new and fruitful nation, Isa. 27:6. Jesus' teaching by this tree is an illustration of wherein Israel had failed. They had not faith in God. Faith can remove mountains, and no difficulty can hinder those who have faith in God, Mark 9:23. Faith grows upon the word, Rom. 10:7, yet love is greater, I Cor. 13:2. If we really desire the things we pray for, we "shall have them." We not only expect but go beyond in our petition and count as ours the things asked for. The lack of a forgiving spirit will effectually shut us out from God.

Authority Challenged.
IV. Challenged, vv. 27-33. Upon again entering the city and the temple, there came to Jesus the chief priests, scribes and elders who challenged the authority by which he wrought these things, undoubtedly referring to his triumphal entry and to his cleansing of the temple. His reply is a counter challenge concerning the baptism of John. For at least two years John had been dead and his voice silent with a probable forgetfulness on the part of these men, and a decreasing influence of his message upon their lives. Yet the question of Jesus had projected power as he brought John back to them with this question as to his authority, "was it from heaven, or of men?" That there was keen sarcasm and cold logic embodied in his question is revealed by the recorded dilemma of his enemies, vv. 31, 32.

This entire passage deals with the responsibility of privilege. Particularly is this epitomized in the parable of the fig tree. Privilege is emphasized in that the tree was planted in the vineyard of its owner, it lived off of his possessions. Its simple responsibility was to bear fruit. In spite of the patience of the owner and the privilege of its surroundings it perished. The advantage of Godly parents, of Christian society and the heritage of the noble martyrs and saints of the church will not save that man or woman who "has a name to live but is dead."

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Some of the Noted School-houses of Philadelphia.

Franklin D. Edmunds Unearths a Wealth of Information on the Part These Structures Took in History of United States.

Boston.—When careless school children go romping in and out of their buildings they never stop to think of the historic memories that lurk around the place.

The mere fact that they have been remodeled does not destroy their old-time charm nor ruin the realization that many were erected in the eighteenth century. William Penn had a hand in some buildings, and others equally interesting are to be found.

Franklin D. Edmunds, a school architect and son of Henry Edmunds, president of the board of education, has unearthed a wealth of information on local schoolhouses in American history.

Mr. Edmunds, recognizing that there was much to be discovered in this fertile field and that all that had ever been written about schoolhouses had been directed at the pedagogical and political phases of the city's educational development, went right at the study of the buildings themselves.

One building he found to be of special interest because it had been used in revolutionary days as both church and schoolhouse. The Levering school at Ridge avenue and Levering street, is now used by the youths of Roxborough. It was erected in 1748 by William L. Levering, who was to distinguish himself as an officer in the struggle for American independence.

It was for many years used by both churchgoers and pupils. On Sunday the Baptists worshipped there and on week days their children studied on the long, hard benches. This doubling of purposes was very common in colonial days. Furthermore, the Levering school was used as a meeting place for the colonists during the strenuous pre-revolutionary discussions. The Roxborough inhabitants met there to protest against "taxation without representation," and subsequently to organize troops to register their determination for freedom.

In 1856 a hurricane took it away, but the next year it was replaced by a more modern structure. Roxborough kept growing, and the children kept increasing in such numbers that by 1894 more accommodations were necessary, and the present house was erected. Levering did not have his name attached to the school, and it was only in 1847 that "Roxborough" was wiped off and "William L. Levering" placed over the door.

The recent physical growth of Philadelphia is in no way better illustrated than by the development of its school system. One of the best known elementary schools in the city is the



Roxborough School, 1748; Rebuilt 1894.

James L. Claghorn Grammar school, at Seventeenth street and Susquehanna avenue. It provides accommodations for about 1,000 children of various ages.

Old residents of the northwestern section of the city remember that when the site for this school was purchased almost the entire community protested against the location. Opposite the school site in 1833 was a large lake. It was feared that some of the younger pupils in coming to school would fall into the pond and that every month would witness a new disaster.

In spite of the protestations of the parents, the school was built at that spot.

One of the most interesting bits of history that Mr. Edmunds has brought to light is in connection with the Holme school, in Academy road, near Frankford. It is still occupied. This school was originally the Lower Dublin Academy, established under the terms of the will of Thomas Holme, surveyor general under William Penn, who designed the original "lay-out" of Philadelphia.

The academy was incorporated in 1794, but the structure itself was erected four years previously. The original name of the school remained until 1901, when the building was purchased by the board of education and renamed in honor of its founder.

In one of the rooms Union troops were mustered for the Civil war.