

THE WAGELORKER

By W. M. MAUPIN

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Drinking alcoholic liquor is largely a matter of social custom. Much is accomplished for temperance in any community when it becomes fashionable to be a total abstainer. The large consumption of beer in German universities is not due to any special depravity of German youth, but to established usage in the students' clubs. There has recently been formed in Germany a Verein Alter Herren or Society of Old Grads, whose purpose is to discourage drinking in the under graduate clubs, and to give social support to the student who prefers to say "no."

A New Jersey man has been sent to jail as a "common scold." New Jersey is eccentric, but sometimes deviates into a bright idea.

New York is said to rest on a vast bed of garnets. Strange, to many successful jugglers in Wall street, it seemed to be a bed of roses.

The gypsies of Granada, Spain, are unique among the race as cave dwellers, living in recesses hollowed out of a hillside not far from the city.

Richmond Pearson Hobson is going to take a hand at straightening out the naval tangle. Perhaps he can persuade everyone to kiss and make up.

The gilded rich don't breakfast on wine, says Cholby Knickerbocker, correcting some current comment on the subject. No, broom-sweeper is the proper natural tippie.

Malaria disappears from the list of human diseases, and mosquito fever takes its place—the same thing under a name that truly tells its origin. Bad air has nothing to do with it.

One general and 20 men tried to seize the capital of Ecuador and failed. It is getting so now that you can't pull off a revolution in South America without at least the moral support of a half-dozen barrooms.

If Mark Twain had unbended and consented to act as advertising agent for the food concern, instead of its president, it might have made money instead of losing it. Advertisements written by Mark ought to sell anything.

It is safe to say that the shah of Persia for once is glad he is sick. When his ministers pushed the constitution up to him he was too weak to sign it. The shah should keep an adjustable case of the grip on hand for emergencies.

George Redford, who has been the London theatrical censor for the last six or seven years, is a permanent official of the lord chamberlain's office. Mr. Redford's office is worth about \$4,250 a year. The salary itself is only \$1,600, the fees making up the balance. Mr. Redford reads from 500 to 600 plays a year.

Did any one expect the mikado to do anything else than sound a peace note in his address to the diet? Surely his most sanguine and sanguinary friends would not expect him to declare war against some friendly power or to threaten to blow the United States navy to Mars if it dared come a furlong closer.

Ambassador Reid pays a very handsome tribute to the American Rhodes scholars at Oxford. He has met them there and he gladly testifies to their admirable appearance and conduct and to the favorable opinions of them expressed by all the Oxford dons with whom he conversed. This is something official, and deserves to rank as authoritative.

Franco's Tavern in New York, where Washington said farewell to his officers, now the property of the Sons of the Revolution, has been restored to its original condition so far as possible. The new owners took formal possession on December 5, and marked the occasion by the dedication of two memorial tablets. This is one of the historic buildings regarding the preservation of which there cannot be two opinions.

We read that the Yale non-graduate catalogue, shortly to be published, contains the names of no less than 8,000 men still living who entered the university and failed to graduate. Various reasons account for their failure, but quite likely low marks, indicating backwardness in scholarship, account for a large fraction of them. It would be interesting to learn whether these men failed in their subsequent careers as well as in college. Sometimes early failures are followed by others, and sometimes they furnish the inspiration for future success, more frequently the latter, we fancy. It is through difficulties that we ultimately reach the stars.

Lincoln Directory

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J. C. WOOD & CO.
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PICKED UP BOX CAR

REMARKABLE HAPPENING DESCRIBED BY RAILROADER.

Blown by Wind Across Line, Engineer Was Forced to Smash Through It—Solving a Number Mystery.

"What is the queerest thing that I ever knew of happening to a box car?" repeated the old railroad man who had come up in the service from the locomotive cab. "I think that I myself gave one of them the queerest happening that can come to the box car in its checked career.

"It was on the Lehigh valley road a number of years ago. I had a 100-ton engine by the throttle and we were making 45 miles an hour in the rain and wind, with about seven heavy coaches behind. The wind was blowing a gale into our teeth, fairly powdering the rain as it fell in sheets. We were nearing the top of a long grade when suddenly a lone box car on a country siding, driven by the wind, trundled off the side-track and bumped over the rails and ties until it was diagonally across the main line, dead ahead of us.

"I put on the air, but it was too late to accomplish much. I hit that 26,000 pound car almost in the middle, tearing through the flooring with a tremendous shock, and lifting it into the air. When I recovered from the shock that car was astride the boiler and jammed up against the top of the cab, riding there as snugly in balance as a cowboy in the saddle. And we had to leave it there while at 12 or 15 miles an hour we crawled into the next station, six or eight miles up the line."

Cargo Right, but Number Wrong. This queer happening, which resulted in the wrecking of the car and sending it to the scrap heap, hardly was as queer as the mistake which a painter in the repair shops of a southern Illinois road caused to a coal car several years ago.

"I was in the fuel supply department of that road," said an official of a Chicago system, "and my business was to keep a check record on the coal which was delivered to us at one of the supply stations. One day that record showed a car numbered so and so had been shipped in a train loaded with so many tons of coal, and that car wasn't in the train at all. But in checking up the train we discovered a car of another number loaded with the amount of coal billed for the car that wasn't there.

Solving the Deep Mystery. "We wrote letters about it, but the company owning the cars couldn't explain. We worried about it for weeks. One day one of the profane men in the office announced that he was going to run down the mystery. He had discovered that the missing car always was of a certain number and that the unexpected car was of a certain other number. The next time the train with the missing and the unexpected car pulled in this man went out to inspect the car that hadn't been billed. The thing had looked for weeks like a joke.

"There was the unexpected car of the unexpected number, honestly loaded. It was a car newly overhauled and in good condition, showing its white numbering clearly. These numbers, however, always had been read from the one side of the track. It occurred to the investigator that he might look at the other side of the car and he crawled under it.

"There the mystery was explained. The careless painter had put one number on one side of the car and another number on the other side. The coal company had taken the car number from the one side of the car while he had read it always from the other side."

Car and Locomotive Building. Official reports from car and locomotive builders of the United States and Canada show a large increase in the output for 1907 over that of 1906, which up to that time was the record year. There was, however, a heavy falling off in orders, much of the output of the past year having been ordered during 1906.

The total number of railroad cars built during 1907 was 289,645, an increase of 19 per cent. over 1906, according to figures gathered by the Railroad Gazette. Of the total number of cars built by manufacturers, 284,188 were for freight service and 5,457 for passenger service; 280,216 were for domestic use and 9,429 for export. The number of passenger cars built during the year shows an increase of more than 70 per cent. over the previous year's output.

A smaller increase over last year is shown in the locomotive output. The 12 builders in the United States and Canada built 7,362 locomotives during the year, of which 6,564 were for domestic use and 798 for export. This is an increase of six per cent. in the total output. The export output increased 11 per cent. as against five per cent. for the domestic output.

One for Bessier. A Jersey Central express drew up at a station in the early morning for a few minutes' wait, when one of those restless passengers, a most genial gentleman, stepped out into the cool air on the platform and, drawing a few deep breaths with enthusiasm, observed to the brakeman: "Isn't this invigorating?" "No, sir; this is Bayonne," replied the conscientious employe. The genial gentleman retired.

Train Speed. A special train on the Great Western road in England recently ran 263.4 miles in exactly five hours, its average speed being nearly 52.7 miles an hour. The achievement was a neat one, but is not comparable with the performance of the Twentieth Century Limited, which covers a distance of 54.3 miles an hour, and does so regularly.

Wanted—Particulars. As an example of what men in the railroad business have to endure, a conductor on the Seaboard Air Line relates that while he was passing through a coach a few days ago a young woman stopped him and asked how far they were from Weldon. He replied that they were about 55 miles from Weldon. She then asked: "This side of the other side?"

Work on Western Pacific. Official statements show that from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 a month is being spent by the Western Pacific in construction work, and this is to continue throughout the winter months. Just as soon as the weather will permit in the spring large additions will be made to the laboring forces engaged in building the road, and the work will be pushed at all points so as to finish at the earliest possible date.

The total length of the road when built will be 925 miles, and of this track already is laid on about 300 miles. Approximately 300 more miles of roadbed now is ready for the rails. Officials of the road claim that for some months the amount of work done has exceeded that accomplished in the same period on the Panama canal, where some 30,000 men are employed.

THE ALTON'S \$30,000 ENGINES.

601 and 603 Are Nearly as Large as the Pennsylvania's 7,067.

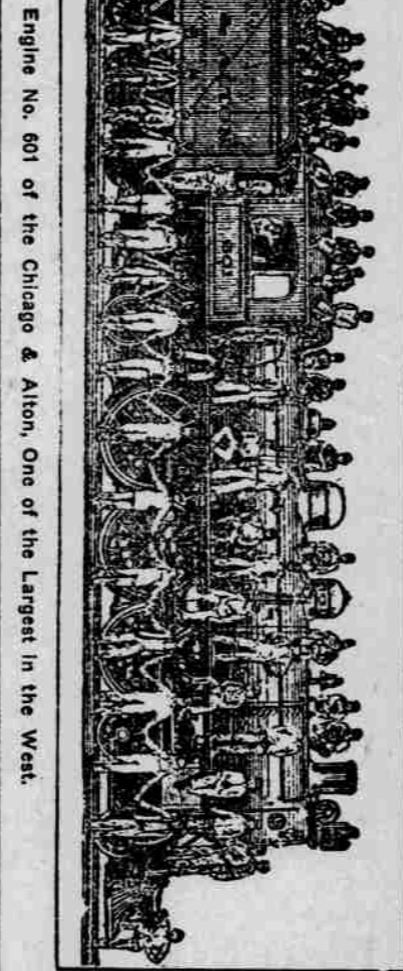
Two of the largest passenger engines in use in the west run in and out of Kansas City, says the Star. They are No. 601 and No. 603 on the Chicago & Alton. One of them takes out the Chicago "Hummer" as far as Slater and the other hauls the train from Chicago from Slater to Kansas City in the mornings. Take 601, the Lusitania of the rails. Its total length is 75½ feet, weight 387,900 pounds, or 193 tons. With a train of 15 cars it can maintain a speed of 60 miles an hour. It was built at a cost of \$30,000 and was constructed in the shops of the company at Bloomington, Ill.

The largest passenger engine in use in this country is believed to be No. 7067, used on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. Like the Alton en-

gine it has three enormous driving wheels on each side, these wheels being an inch larger in diameter than the Alton engine.

A comparison of some of the features:

Cylinders, inches.....	Alton, 22	Penn., 24
Steam pressure, inches.....	200	205
Tubes.....	276	242
Fire box, inches.....	72x108	80x111
Grate surface, sq. ft.....	34	61.8
Heating surface, sq. ft.....	3,224	4,427
Tractive force, pounds.....	28,798	31,000
Weight on truck, pounds.....	26,300	45,000
Weight on drivers, lbs.....	145,000	177,700
Weight on trailers, lbs.....	40,000	45,300



Engine No. 601 of the Chicago & Alton, One of the Largest in the West.

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Swiss Railroad Ownership. The Swiss government is pursuing the policy of railroad ownership, preparation for which was made by the insertion in franchises of clauses providing for the option of valuation and purchase by the government at specified periods. Under the pursuance of this policy, the government now owns and operates some 2,469 kilometers of main line, broad gauge service, as against about 903 kilometers still in the hands of private corporations.

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"OPHIR" IN AFRICA

DR. PETERS CONFIDENT HE HAS FOUND FAMOUS LAND.

Well-Known Explorer Brings Forward Many Arguments to Prove Claims of Dark Continent to Distinction.

Dr. Carl Peters, so well known in connection with the opening up of Africa, has started on a lecturing tour in Germany with two objects in view—first, to win recruits to the cause of German expansion in the dark continent; second, to prove that he has found the famous gold land of Ophir.

The reader who has forgotten where the word "Ophir" occurs will find it in the biblical books of Kings and Chronicles. One thousand years before Christ King David and the wise Solomon, his son, sent to Ophir ships which brought back from thence gold and precious stones, ivory and valuable timber, which these magnificent rulers employed in building their gorgeous temples and palaces.

Peters began to think of this subject after he had discovered an old Flemish map of the eighteenth century on which he saw the word "Ophir" printed across one of the least-known districts of southern Central Africa. The first thing that struck him was the similarity of the names Africa and Ophir. There was first the Arabic word Afr (Ophir), which when Latinized became Afer. It was an easy translation from Afer to Africa. He thought further and deeper and began to read Christian tradition. All pointed to South Africa.

The ancient literature he read made Peters also acquainted with the fact that at all ages since Solomon's time Ophir had been sought in numerous parts of the world—in Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, India; it had even been sought in America, and there are ancient Spanish records which state that among the early conquistadores of Peru and Mexico were not a few who believed that they had found not only El Dorado but Ophir as well.

Suddenly it occurred to Peters that the famous gold land must be in the neighborhood of Simbabwe in southeast Africa. It was an inspiration.

He was attacked for this belief, and theologians and others with a different theory cast on him the reproach that he was not a Semitic scholar.

But he maintained that he was right. The ships of Solomon, he said, passed through the Red sea and skirted the coast of Africa until they arrived at their port. And they certainly must have brought back millions in gold.

Only Africa could have produced that quantity of gold. Arabia and India have never produced gold in remarkable quantities.

In his description of the Zambesi territory Peters says he has seen innumerable traces which compel him to believe that there and nowhere else was the land of Ophir. Forsaken mines by the score are there, and no less than 75,000 places where gold has been dug at depths of from 30 to 40 feet. Ruins of towns and villages, remains of temples and palaces speak eloquently of the past glories of the region.

They point moreover to Phoenician origin. Mighty terraces and towers raised by the hand of man are still traceable. These builders were certainly of a race superior to the negro. One still finds in the graves remnants of things which point to the worship of Baal.

But Peters' weightiest argument is that in the Septuagint translation of the Bible Ophir is called Sofala, and the Arabs to the present day call the Zambesi district indifferently Sofala and "the land of gold."

Diana of Philadelphia. At the mint in Philadelphia there are to be seen coins far more precious than any which find their way into circulation. These form a collection of curios, and many of them date from times of great antiquity.

Perhaps the most interesting of them is a handsome coin bearing on its face the profile of a woman, which has a striking resemblance to the Goddess of Liberty of our own country. Underneath is the single word "Demos," which is the Greek for "the people."

On the reverse side of the coin is a beautiful figure of the Goddess Diana, arching her bow, and the inscription, translated into English, reads, Dianna, Friend of the Philadelphians.

This coin was minted some 2,000 years ago at the city of Philadelphia, in Asia Minor, where, as we know, there grew up, in later years one of the seven churches of which St. John writes. The prize was discovered some years ago in Europe by a Mr. Mickleby of Philadelphia. By him it was appropriately presented to the mint at Philadelphia.

Just Naturally Lazy. "Do you mean to tell me you have lived in this out-of-the-way place for 20 years?"

"That's right, stranger; 20 years."

"But I don't see what you find to keep you busy?"

"Nothing, stranger. That's the reason I like it."

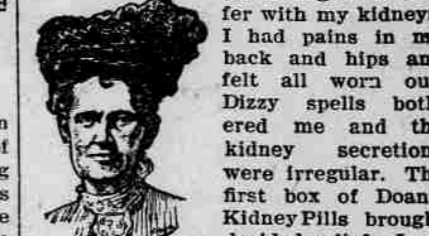
Willing to Elope. Said She—If we appear together so much people will talk about us.

Said He—Well, suppose we disappear together.

WORN OUT WOMEN

Will Find Encouragement in Mrs. Merritt's Advice.

Mrs. W. L. Merritt, 207 S. First Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "Last winter I began to suffer with my kidneys. I had pains in my back and hips and felt all worn out. Dizzy spells bothered me and the kidney secretions were irregular. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills brought decided relief. I am sure they would do the same for any other woman suffering as I did."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Original. "Darling, you are the only woman I ever loved!" the manly young fellow avowed in accents of soul-reaching ardor.

The fair young girl looked into his face with her big child-like eyes overbrimming with trust and confidence.

"I guess," she murmured, dreamily, "that is the way Ananias began when he was courting Sapphira."

ECZEMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED.

Instant relief for that awful itch! The itch gone the moment the soothing liquid is applied to the skin!

That is what oil of wintergreen, mixed with thymol, glycerine and other mild ingredients, will do for any skin sufferer.

Try a free sample of this oil as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription.

We urge it and recommend it, and surely would not recommend it and offer it to our regular patrons if we did not know what D. D. D. Prescription will do for skin sufferers.

Write to the D. D. D. Co., 112 Michigan St., Dept. 98, Chicago, for a free sample of the wonderful soothing liquid, enclosing only 10c to pay for postage and packing. Now don't fail to try this wonderful soothing refreshing liquid.

What you cannot avoid, learn to bear. True happiness is cheap, did we but apply to the right merchant for it—Hythe.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALTON, SINN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

EXPLAINED.



"I have called," said the captious critic, "to find out what reason you can give for representing the New Year as a nude small boy."

"That is done," responded the art editor, "because the year does not get its close until the 31st of December."

Scared Into It. It was announced on the ice.

"But how on earth," said the girl in the white skating suit, "did you get him to propose, dear?"

The girl in sables smiled slightly.

"Oh, easily enough," she retorted. "I told him that you were crazy about him and reminded him that it was leap year."

Killed 189 Ducks at One Shot. Harry Malcolm, ex-deputy game warden, sends to the Sun a photograph of a remarkable nine-barrel gun with a single trigger, which has the effectiveness of a Gatling gun in slaughtering ducks. A single pull of the trigger fires off all the barrels, and one discharge is said to have killed 189 ducks.

Mr. Malcolm, assisted by Messrs. R. H. Cox, W. M. Lyon and Sidney Barber, arrested a party of hunters who were using the gun to the great detriment of the wild duck hunting sport on the Potomac river. Seven men were taken along with the gun, which is of a type forbidden by law. Mr. Malcolm says that for years they have been unlawfully killing ducks and driving others from the Potomac river and tributary creeks.

The capture of the outfit, he says, is a great relief to the owners of lands in the neighborhood. With the gun were captured four sloops, seven big guns, 100 decoys, seven skiffs, 150 pounds of powder and 85 dead ducks.

The Poet Explains. "But," said the beautiful girl, "you don't look the least bit like a poet."

"I realize that," replied the bard, "but I can easily explain. I know a barber who is willing to take my books in payment for professional services."

HOUSE WORK

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.



In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, and all ailments connected with the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

160 Acre FARMS Western Canada FREE

What a Settler Can Secure in WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE. 20 to 40 Bushels Wheat for the Acre. 40 to 50 Bushels Oats for the Acre. 35 to 50 Bushels Barley for the Acre. Timber for Fencing and Building FREE. Good Law with Low Taxation. Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates. Schools and Churches Convenient. Satisfactory Markets for all Productions. Good Climate and Perfect Health. Chances for Profitable Investment.

Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most beautiful and prosperous sections under the

Revised Homestead Regulations by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

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THE WHITE WAY

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near Salem, Ore. "The Cherry City" on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut and fruit farms pay \$200 to \$400 per acre, net; dairy farms pay \$100; improved farms \$2 to \$20 per acre; unimproved, \$1 to \$2. Excursion rates to Salem in March and April. For information address, Board of Trade, Salem, Ore.