BAKOTA GITY, . . NEBRABKA

PEANUTS AND POLITICS. it has been decided by the agricultural department that the peanut a not a nut. Like the regular pee, it belongs to the boan family, otherwise known as inguminosae. Down to its native country it is known as a "goober," "pinder," "ground pen," and other names, indicating its doubtful classification. Ground per is a good name, for it is dug up from the ground like g potnto. But there is one thing about the peanut which involves no doubt, and that is its niness for basis ball, the circus and sitting on a dry goods box and talking position says the Olde State dournal, has dropping the peannt glory and coming to a golden memory, the former denises of a vildage will remember how the dry goods stores would shways put their compty boxes on the sidewalk, see wildeb men would alt, whittie, allow tobacco and talk politics. Those were great tobacco chewing and spitting days, and politics chimed in happily with them. September and October were the best mouths for whitthing up dry goods boxes and settling tational affairs, and those were the days, too, of the pennut and plug to bacco not the scrap stuff that rules people nowadays, but real old Yisginie plug, that was full of politics.

There was a time when the wholesome tenchings of our mothers had no influence, when the home influence was felt after the fledglings had left the nest, and there are atill some that are considered by many as "oldfashloued" who believe as our revered perents did, says the Washington Herald. Granting that a woman has the same rights as a man, that they can do the same things as man, can smoke, take a cocktuil, ride a horse astride, and such things that were once sousidered as purely in man's province. yet the doing of these things have a tendency to bring the good women down to the level of the company she to in, to make the telling of a risque story in mixed company a comman metter. We discuss sugenice with our children; they are allowed to read almost any novel they can got their hands on, and are allowed libertice former generations were strangers to. A return to the "old-fashioned" ideas of our mothers, to the time when the convectionalities were observed, might be looked upon as a step backwar by the fast set of today, but to the titinking man or woman who still believes in the sanctity of the home and home life it would help to establish a purity that is sadly tacking in many families in this the immuliatis amulusy.

Many persons are of the opinion that the wireless system of communiping, but, according to the Scientific American, no telegraph system is absolutely secret. Any one familiar with the Morse code can read ordinary messages entering any telegraph office. At Poldhu, on a telephone connected to a long horizontal wire, the messages passing on a government telegraph line a quarter of a mile away can be distinctly read. It has been shown that it is possible to pick up at a distance, on another circuit, conversation which may be passing through a telephone or telegraph wire. On one occasion an investigator was able to interfere, for a distance, with the working of the ordipary telephones in Liverpool.

The first arrival in New York of specimens of the testse fly of the Congo was noted the other day. The flies were dead and preserved in a bottle of alconol in the possession of A. H. Hale, who was a passenger on the steamship Finland. They will be available for examination by medical ectentiate who desire to study them at close range. The tectes fly is the carrier of the sleeping sickness, which is said to have depopulated considerable districts in the heart of Africa, It is a biting fly, Recent students of the stable fir, which is under suspicton in this country, have said that it more nearly resembles the testae fly than any other American representative of the fly family. The specimens which Mr. Hale has brought into the country will enable comparisons to put this opinion to the

A man in Berlin advertises for a wife with a wooden leg. He must want one with a sound understand-

A Chicago professor ranks griddle cakes above Greek and lobster salad above Latin when girls are to be educated. A sandwiching of them is proferred nowadays, however.

If the London Chronicle should have its way women would do the woolng, but in that event what should we do for backelors to make up the armies?

Even a poor man can possess the riches of health.

Automobile tires, after they've been hardened by contact with earth and water, are practically fireproof. But who ever heard of an automobile tire catching firs?

Rattlesuakes are rated this year at \$3.00 each. Wonder If the snake in the grass would par?

New York boasts a Hungry club. Must be comprised of thesplans out



WHE R REDEUTY ahead of its time conveniences and ingenious contrivences and from the designs of which the great architects of today fushion the country homes of weulthy Amer Icans. Monticella is indeed a permanent and magnificent monument to the creative genius of the great states-This historic

came to him by inheritance, Jefferson

brought into being a manaton that

spot has been restored by its present owner, Congressman lefferson Levy of New York, in whose family it has now Descript. for more than nighty years It is now in as nearly the same

condition it was in Jefferson's day. This is the result of years of search for its original furnishings, and a visit to this great mansion is replete with memories of him who fashioned it and cation is particularly subject to tap- brought for its decoration the works of the greatest arrisans of France.

Timely interest attaches to Monticello because of the active efforts of Mrs. Martin W. Littleton and others to prevail upon congress to buy the estate, while Mr. Levy is determined to retain it, both because of the loving care bestowed upon the property by bia family and the fact that the public enjoys admission to it as fully and freely as though it were owned by the nation.

Down at Shadwell, which lies in the vailey of the Rivana river, two miles from the foot of the little mountain, where Jefferson lived when a lad, they still relate the story of the boy's ambition to some day build a heautiful home on the top of the mountain that overshadowed the lowland wherein was his parental home, and how, finally, he came into possession of Monticello and realized one of his boylah dreams.

The great dome of the mountain did not offer sufficient room for the mansion he had conceived, and ten years of labor with head, heart and hands elapsed before the crest of the hill had been leveled. Seven years more it took to crown this man made plateau with the magnificent mension to which presidents, princes and the people have made common offgrimage to pay homage to the memory of the man whose wonderful mind and tireless energy found time from the affairs of state to evolve one of the most remarkable specimens of Colonial architecture in existence. Morticello Hea about two miles south and five miles west of the busy little town of Charlottes

ville, and it is upgrade every inch of the way. Through a typical Virginia town you soon strike into a road barren of houses on either alde and you learn from this the first lesson of what the present owner has done to preserve the sancilty of the Jefferson home and estate. From close to the town boundary bundreds of acres on both sides of the road have been bought by Mr. Levy, "to prevent," as he puts it, "the build-

ing of any shacks on the approach to Monticello." Boon you drop to the level of a rippling creek that skirts the base of Monticello to reach the Rivana river, and then begins the climb winding, turning, twisting around the face of the hill under oversrehing trees growing so closely to

gether that the sky is visible only in patches. For three miles this road, which was surveyed and laid out by Jefferson, rises steeply toward Monticello until a sharp turn brings the visitor to the wrought-tron entrance gates that hang between massive brick pillars at the gatekeeper's lodge.

When the visitor has passed into the inclosed grounds the gatekeeper follows up the road a few yards where, to the right, hangs a big brass bell that Jefferson placed there to announce the arrival of guests. Neither by day nor by night has any one ever passed through those gates whose presence has not been announced to those in "the big house above" by the ringing of this ball, a quaint custom that has survived a century and a half.

A turn of road brings into view the old burtal grounds of the Jefferson family where his the mortal remains of Thomas Jefferson, his wife, mother, sisters and other members of the Jeffer-

son and Randolph families. In loving tribute, too. the remains of many of the artisans Jefferson brought from Europe to help build his mansion are interred in this plot.

GODOE and CATEWAY

Leaving the grave to the majektic solitude of which surrounds it, the winding road still upward through a magnificent park of oaks, maples and pines until an abrupt turn in the path brings him to the main entrance to the Monticello mansion. To the right, on a lower terrace, is a quaint old mansardroofed house, built by Jefferson before the manston was completed, and it was the loom house, where the cotton, linen and woolen cloths for the

Jefferson household were woven and spun. Turning to the left, the first view of Monticelto shows the "President's walk," a causeway of imposing simplicity in which several sets of marble steps break the slight incline to the plateau above. On one of these are placed two massive marble lions that guard the immediate approach to the house.

Passing up the "President's walk," flanked by neatly trimmed bay trees, the visitor is brought to the main grounds, the plateau that took ten years to level on the mountain top.

A spacious veranda with tessellated floor leads to the reception hall, a cool, stately room where formal tranquillity is evident in the unusual height of the ceiling, an air of spaciousness and general atmosphere of refinement. The hall is so large and the door of such generous size that a coach and four might be driven through. Just at the entrance, deeply cut into the floor, there is the print of a horse's hoof that was made when the British General Tarleton raided Monticello and rode up the marble staircase, through the magnificent hall and out through the salon on his fruitless search for Jefferson.

To fully describe the curios and relics that are unfolded to the gaze of the visitor would fill a volume. There are so many and each has its story of historic association, all deeply interesting and in all forming a collection that would stock a good-sized museum.

Standing in the entrance one faces the gallery which half encircles the half a gallery so gracefully proportioned that Stanford White, the noted architect, declared "the beauty of that gallery may never be reproduced, especially the railing, for every portion of it was made by hands whose art is nearly lost in the modern machine era."

In one corner of this hall is Jefferson's old music stand. Made of walnut, it is almost black from age, and there is pasted under the music shelf a bit of paper upon which Jefferson signed

Next to this rack is a column and capital, the original casts of the model designed by Jefferson from which the pillars of the Capitol were fash-

In this corner is the coffee urn Jefferson used during his administration at the White House

and in Paris when he was ambassador to France. Stepping between double glass doors, that have an ingenious mechanism for opening that would be a credit to modern housebuilding craft, the visitor enters the grand salon, an octagonal room with six French windows that reach from floor to ceiling. Here the impression is felt at once of delicate but luxurious refinement. Priceless treasures of art, relies of Jefferson and helrlooms of the Levy family, are stored in this high-cell-

This salon is, indeed, a room of wonders. Modeled after the state apartment of Louis XIV, it differs from that only in color scheme, for Jefferson chose red for the basic tone in preference to the original green. Much has been written of the simplicity of

THOMAS

TEFFERSON

Jefferson. To many Monticello signifies only a fine example of Colonial America roominess and comfort. In fact, Jefferson furnished his mansion not with crude manufactures of the Colonies, but fitted his home with all the ornate richness of the finest palaces of continental Europe. And, as in the decorating and furnishing of the building, he was equally creature comfort of his guests.

Most of the things that were in Jefferson's study have been lost track of, but Mr. Levy still has a few, and on one corner of the floor there remain thousands of ink stains made by Jeffersons' flipping off the superfluous ink from his

Of the original articles there remain a flat writing table made by Jefferson, upon which it is said he made the first draft of the Declaration of Independence.

When Jefferson died his relatives and heirs decided they could not afford the great expense of keeping open the house as it then stood. Much of the furniture and furnishings were distributed by will, gift or purchase. Mrs. Martha Jefferson Randolph, daughter of the statesman and executrix of his will, decided to continue her home at Edge Hill, the Randolph estate, and was anxious to dispose of Monticello. The place was sold to James T. Barclay, a missionary, who held it but a short time and then offered it for

Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy, then a lieutenant in the navy, drove from New York city to Monticello to inspect the property and concluded a deal by which he acquired from Barciay the Jefferson mansion and 218 acres of the original estate. It was run down from lack of attention and there was little or the original inside furnishings left. Sentimental reasons prompted the commodore to get back the things that had belonged to the man who built the wonderful house, and for years he sought to regain the articles that had been scattered about the country.

Then came the war of the states, and the commodore, continuing his allegiance to the Union, was declared an "alien enemy" by the Confederacy, the estate was confiscated and the contents advertised for sale at public auction. Again the mansion was partly stripped of its furnishings, and many pieces of furniture were sold at the confiscation sale to families residing in the neighborhood. Some of the articles were returned after the war.

After the war, however, when legal adjustment of the estate of Commodore Levy was had and Jefferson M. Levy inherited the property, Mr. Levy continued the labors of the commodore in restoring the home as Jefferson had planned and

A majority of the articles were recovered, but those pieces that had been taken from the country were beyond reach and few of them were traced. With this as his nuclous, however, Jefferson M. Levy made thorough search of family records and documents, as well as getting information from living friends and relatives who had known the home when Jefferson lived, and from that list he has since attempted to get in his many trips abroad exact duplicates of the works of art. furniture and ornaments originally brought from France by Jefferson. In this Mr. Levy has succeeded with considerable accuracy, fitting up Monticello so exactly as it was originally that Thomas Jefferson might step into the home in spirit and find it familiar with objects intimate with his earthly residence.

the other night. Neither Mr. Dodge | most as little about golf as Dodge and nor myself had any more than a theo- myself, and there had been no provirelical knowledge of the game and our

"The trouble in, said Dodge, that on them as agricultural implementsh

"So he sent to Scotland and got an invoice on the finest-golf clubs that money could buy. There was an in-"One of the first men I ever played trument for every possible golfing conhe accepted the offer of his old friend, golf with was Cleveland Dodge," said tingency. When they reached the cus-Cleveland Dodge and went to sea upon Mr. Wilson "We told each other stor- tom house the officials did not know about the game I play than I did, said

sion made in the law for an import duty on golf clubs. Finally they levied

with his new clubs. When he returned that night he had changed his mind.

"Those customs officers knew more



enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Seven rooms are economically tuckroof of the house illustrated in the upstairs of down. feeign here shown. This house is built on the story and a half plan is easily as par of a plan of outside 22 feet 6 inches wide and 36 feet long decoration. There is more in this on the ground, without measuring the than most people realize. A home porches

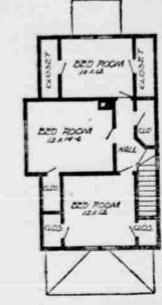
This is an economical way to build a medium-sized house, because you get the roof space for the upper rooms-space that is very often just thrown away on an attic. The upper bedrooms fit into the gables, and the plothes closets fit in between the bedrooms and the lower part of the roof: so there is no waste space at all, and you get square pellings, too-or near-IT BO

It depends a good deal on climate whether you want a house built like this, or whether you want to elevate the roof clear above the upper rooms. In some hot valleys where the sun seems to best down a little hotter each day during the summer, a higher roof might be an advantage; but on the northern bills where few really hot days are known and where the nights are usually cool, this style of house is just about as comfortable as any in the summer time, and it is a great deal warmer and more cory in winter. Our northern climate seems to have a good deal more winter than summer; in fact a good many of the does not consist merely of a house. northern states get six or neven The surroundings have a great deal months' winter, and the balance of to do with a person's comfort. You the year is largely divided up between want shade trees, but you don't want cloudy days and cool weather.

house plans are for. If a person has of course, you must have a place for a plain, straight-forward plan of a them and have them in their right house, with the size plainly given and places. You cannot buy a miscelthe shape and the size of the rooms laneous assortment of such things properly designated, he can study it | from a nursery, and stick them in

Mr. William A. Hadford will naswer unsetting and give advice FREE OF hall with an open stair. This seems mitigen of fulliffing for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience the most suitable extrance and the most satisfactory way of going as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he upstairs. Other arrangements have he without doubt, the highest authority been tried repeatedly; but builders or all these subjects appress all impaired have have have have have have found a satisfactory sub-to William & Findford, No. 178 West Inches busievers, Chicago, Ill., and only stitute for a front hall and a stair of this kind. It lands far enough back. upstairs to leave room for a good nedroom in the front part of the house. ed away within the four walls and and it does not spoil any room either

A house of this style lends itself



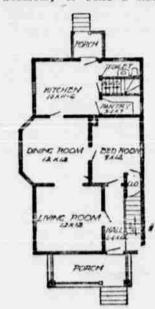
Second Floor Plan.

too much shade. You want flowers. It is to settle such questions that shrubbery, and climbing vines; and,



ever and decide at leisure about these; the ground in any kind of order, or different points. An economy in build- leave the planting to some handy man ing may not be an economy in after of all work. To be satisfactory, you years. It is sometimes better to in- must study the design of the house as crease the purchase price mortgage sufficiently to cover certain extra of the lot; and you must buy plants costs, in order to have the house as you want it: because, under satisfactory conditions, the increased enjoyment in occupying the house is worth a good deal more than the additional interest. However, each person must tation satisfactorily on poor soil it decide such questions for himself

There is a good deal in the looks of a house. In these modern times, it is not necessary to build a slab-sided



First Floor Plan.

barn of a house; there are plenty of neat designs that cost no more; in fact, some of them can be built cheaper than the old-style affairs that used to be so common.

A veranda extending all the way across the front end of the house asually adds a great deal to the appear- said: ance of the property, especially if the veranda is wide and roomy. There are a great many styles of porches, verandas, loggias, etc.; and it is sometimes quite difficult to decide which is the most appropriate for a certain house.

Houses like this are medium to price say from \$1,600 to \$2,000, nccording to the location, cost of labor and materials, and the inside finish This plan contains all the conveniences necessary and all the room that need. Sometimes people want more ceptionally good.

well as the shape, size, and location and trees that are suitable to the soil. to the climate, and to your own taste. It pays well to give careful atten-

tion to the preparation of the soil. You cannot grow any kind of vegedoes not cost a great deal to haul in good soil sufficient to cover the whole lot a foot deep; or this may not be necessary. A mixture of good soil. well rotted manure, and commercial fertilizer, will usually tone up almost any lot so that stuff planted will give good results.

Wealth in Bulgaria. Wealth is more evenly distributed in Bulgaria than in any other European state. Poverty, according to Edward Dicey, "does not exist among the Bulgarians." In the towns there are individual cases of destitution, owing to drink and misconduct, but these cases are few and insignificant. There is no need to make any public provision for the relief of the poor; there is no question of the conflicting interest of workmen and employers: strikes and trade unions are alike unknown. Bulgaria, as at present constituted, approaches as closely as is consistent with the imperfection of all human institutions to the ideal state of our latter day social reformers, in which there are to be no poor and no rich, no privileged class and no social distinctions.

Would Find Out for Him. Everett Shinn, the painter and wit of New York, scored off an enemy at

a tea at Sherry's. To this enemy, himself a painter of the Bouguereau school, Mr. Shinn

"How many pictures have you painted in the course of your long and honorable career?" "I haven't the least idea," was the reply

Mr. Shinn laughed maliciously, "Some day, then," he said. "I'll come around to your studio and count them."

Few Moose In Maine.

Hunters and game wardens say that noose are scarcer this year than they a family of four or five persons would were last. If a man gets a bull this year, he will have to travel some, room and more show. If they have and then the chances are it will be the money to pay out, and want to the guide that does the shooting. The use it in that way, it is all right; but law has probably protected the moose for a cory, neat little home that offers in Maine, but the lumbering operaall the comfort and conveniences uec- tions have hindered them and they essary at a low cost, this plan is ex- have gone out of the state into New Brunswick .- Aroostook Pioneer.

FOUND SAFETY ON THE SEA

About the Only Way Governor Wilson Could Escaps From Importuning Politicians.

When Gov. Woodrow Wilson wanted to sidestep the Democratic politicians long enough to write his speech | talk politics. accepting the presidential nomination

get at him; no emissary from Tam many could win near enough to ask a question, and his good nature gradually recovered from the weeks of import some." continual worry. When he landed he first wanted to play golf and then to

the latter's yacht. No reporter could les of those early days upon the yacht how to classify them. They knew al he "-Cincinnati Times Star.

first performances were unique. we haven't the right sort of clubs. I'll

"'That,' said Dodge, 'is a deliberate tnunit." "The next day he went on the links