

Wars of European Countries.
 Turkey has been engaged in 33 years of the present century; Russia, 25; Spain comes next with 21 years of war; France has 27 years; Prussia, 24; Italy, 23; England, 21; Austria, 17; Holland, 14, and Germany, 13.

Much Area, but Few Inhabitants.
 Russia's Asiatic possessions are three times the size of Great Britain's, but hold only 23,000,000 inhabitants, as compared with England's 27,000,000 subjects.

The Devil's Own Work.
 There is in Germany a certain old lady who always has a kind word for everybody, and it matters not what atrocious crime or misdemeanor one may commit this old lady finds some extenuating circumstances in the case, and some way to excuse the perpetrator. Her son, one day provoked by what he considered undue waste of sympathy, exclaimed in disgust: "Mother, I do believe you would see some good in the devil himself!" "Well, my son," quietly and quickly returned the old lady, "I only wish that you had one half of his perseverance!"

Old Banking-House in Japan.
 The Mitsui Ginko is the oldest banking establishment in Japan. It was founded more than 200 years ago, and is now a strong partnership corporation, in which eleven members of the Mitsui family assume unlimited liability. Its capital is 5,000,000 yen, and its reserve fund amounts to 3,789,000 yen. Its officers are now in a temporary location, while an immense edifice, "the only steel building in the east," is in process of erection.

A Washington Birthday Story.
 For a Washington birthday story, this, from an exchange, will do: It's a pity Luke Short, who was "Bat" Masterson's old partner, isn't living to go to Paris and take part in that revolver contest. Some years ago Short was stopping at the Leona hotel, in Chicago. At breakfast he got in his glass of milk, when he noticed the milk in the air, and he got out of it with his 44, caught the fluid again in the glass, drank it, and then quietly resumed his conversation with a reporter to whom he was relating how his eyesight had failed.

TRY IT



Women suffering from female troubles and weakness, and from irregular or painful menses, ought not to lose hope if doctors cannot help them. Physicians are so busy with other diseases that they do not understand fully the peculiar ailments and the delicate organism of woman. What the sufferer ought to do is to give a fair trial to

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator which is the true cure provided by Nature for all female troubles. It is the formula of a physician of the highest standing, who devoted his whole life to the study of the distinct ailments peculiar to our mothers, wives and daughters. It is made of soothing, healing, strengthening herbs and vegetables, which have been provided by a kindly Nature to cure irregularity in the menses, Leucorrhoea, Falling of the Womb, Nervousness, Headache and Backache. In fairness to herself and to **Bradfield's Female Regulator**, every suffering woman ought to give it a trial. A large \$1 bottle will do a wonderful amount of good. Sold by druggists.

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CLEAN GUESS.

Which Netted a Broken and Sick Man a Little Fortune.

New York Mail and Express: "Did you ever have a big piece of pure luck when you really needed it badly?" said one who is at present a high railroad official. "I did once, and never again. It happened in Denver in 1882. I was broke. I had just come out of the hospital after a long tussle with pneumonia and I was unable to do manual labor, which was the only thing I could find. One afternoon, when things were at their very worst, I was sitting in the old Charriot hotel and overheard two men talking very secretly about a big strike in some mine. I inferred from their conversation that it was somewhere in the San Juan district, but they didn't mention the exact location or the name of the property. When they went out I noticed a tiny piece of ore laying on one of the chairs, where it had evidently been dropped while they were examining some specimens. It was brown quartz, literally full of gold. It was ore that made a fellow's heart jump just to look at it, and while I was turning it between my fingers it all of a sudden flashed into my mind that it must have come from the Lady Alice. They had taken stuff from it once, but the vein had 'pinched out,' and the property was supposed to be N. G. Its stock had dropped to nothing. Of course, it was only a guess," continued the speaker, "and there were several hundred chances that it wasn't the Alice at all. I did some quick thinking. There was a banker up town who owned a lot of Alice stock, and in two minutes I was on my way to his office. 'Look here,' says I, when I finally got into his den, 'I have information worth a lot of money to you; what is it worth to me?' 'Not a cent down,' says he, promptly, 'but 10 per cent if I get it.' I handed him the piece of ore; it was about as big as the end of my thumb. 'They've struck that in the Lady Alice,' says I. To my surprise he turned pale as death and yelled for a clerk. 'Run after Smith!' he bawled, 'and bring him back with that stock!' Smith, it turned out, was the messenger, and he was then on his way to deliver a bundle of Alice stock for which the banker had just been offered a couple of hundred dollars. He had thought it a good trade until he saw my ore. Smith came back and the banker tried his best to pump me, but I wouldn't tell him any more. If he had known I was only guessing he would have kicked me out, but the fates were with me. The next day the news of the discovery got to the public; it was Alice, sure enough, and the stock went shooting skyward. Meanwhile the fellows in on the secret had bought up all they could. My banker scooped in a big pot of money and I got \$2,500 for my share."

The Scent Cure.

Interesting experiments with the odors of herbs have from time to time been made, and it has been found that many species of microbes are easily destroyed by various smells. The odor of cloves has been known to destroy microbes in thirty-five minutes; cinnamon will kill some species in thirty-five minutes; thyme in thirty-five. In forty-five minutes common wild verberna is found effective, while the odor of mint has destroyed various forms of microbes in fifty-five minutes, and it is recorded as the most effective of all odors as an antiseptic. It is now believed that herbs which have been found in Egyptian mummies were placed on the bodies more for their antiseptic properties than as mere ornaments or objects of sentiment.

Rays Find False Teeth.

Albert Brown, an aged and paralytic citizen of Paterson, N. J., was out and in a set of false teeth for two days. He swallowed them Sunday, and as he could not speak the whereabouts of the artificial grinders was a mystery. It was decided that since he could not have walked away with them and could not have thrown them away because of his paralyzed condition, he must have swallowed them. The X-rays discovered the missing set of mouth upholstery snugly reposing in the upper part of the esophagus. They were successfully removed and clamped to their proper position.—New York Journal.

Pan-American Exposition



Service Building

Buffalo, N. Y., March — The Service Building of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the Niagara Frontier, from May 1st to November 1st, 1901, was the first building of the Exposition to be erected and is used by the corps of officials and employees having direct charge of the constructive work of the Exposition.

The building, which is situated on the west side of the grounds, is 95x145. It is in the form of a hollow square, having two stories on its exterior facades and three stories on the court side. The entrance, which is in the form of a driveway, faces the north and communicates directly with the inner court. Part way down this entrance, and from each side, extend the main corridors. That on the right leads to offices and apartments to be used for police headquarters and hospital service, including the rooms for the use of the Commandant of Police Station, the Chief of the Fire Department, medical waiting room, drug supplies, offices for a surgeon and his assistants and an operating room. The hospital has a porte cochere entrance for ambulance and emergency purposes.

The other portions of the first floor are taken up by a large room for the officers and clerks who have charge of the admissions and collections, and the auditing of accounts; these rooms being fitted with fire-proof vaults.

The working office of the Director of Works, with his private office and stenographer's room, offices for the landscape Architect, the Superintendent of Building Construction, Purchasing Agent, Chief Engineer, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, and accommodations for the officers having charge of Transportation and Installation, Exhibits and Concessions, are arranged to carry on the business of these Departments.

On the second floor is the large draughting room; used by the force of architectural draughtsmen. This Department has separate offices and draughting rooms, with a large vault for valuable drawings. On this floor are the sleeping apartments of the Director of Works and the Chiefs of the various Bureaus, comprising the Department of Works. Here also are numerous apartments for such of the employees as the nature of their duties requires to be continuously at the Exposition grounds. A kitchen and dining room, apartments for the janitor and hospital nurses, and several guest chambers are provided on this floor.

The top floor of the building has additional apartments, a large blue-printing room for the use of the Architects and Engineers Departments, and the operating rooms for the Official Photographer of the Exposition.

The building has a cellar. Frame

construction has been used throughout. The studs are covered on the inside with composition board and sheathed on the outside with hemlock planks, which are covered with cement plaster, the final finish having the appearance of stucco.

The ornamental work, including the flag standards, finials, festoons, etc., are of staff. The roof is covered with Spanish tile of iron. The building is in its architecture a free adaptation of the Spanish Renaissance, such as is shown in old Californian and Mexican missions and churches. This style was followed as closely as the requirements and exigencies of arrangement for light and space necessary in a first class working office allowed.

The building was erected ready for occupancy in 32 working days.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS TO JANUARY 20, 1900.

Work was begun on the site September 26th. Since that date the land has been cleared of fences, twenty-four hundred small poplar trees, twelve hundred willow bushes and seven hundred assorted shrubs have been planted about the border of the grounds. A boundary fence has been built eight feet high and twelve thousand feet long. A nursery has been prepared and several thousand trees and shrubs have been placed therein. Seventy-five large trees have been transplanted from points in the site to avenues on the border on the grounds. Some ten thousand cubic yards of top soil have been scraped, piled, mixed, and turned over. Four thousand yards of excavation have been removed from the East Lake; two green houses 20x80x10, with propagating houses adjoining have been built, and a number of cold frames have been set out.

The grounds have been cross-sectioned; buildings, canals, and roads have been staked out, 13,000 feet of sewer have been constructed. Plans for fire mains and domestic water supply have been completed. Route for intramural railway has been surveyed, and from 4,000 to 5,000 feet of canal, which encircles the grounds, have been excavated.

Two thousand poplar trees and maples have been received and prepared for early planting in the Spring. Two hundred and fifty Monumental cedars have been prepared, boxed, and are now awaiting Spring before being shipped from New Jersey.

Plans have been completed for the foundations of the Agricultural Building, and complete plans for Machinery and Transportation, one of the large buildings—350x500. Bids for all the main buildings will be invited at an early date, and even before Spring of this year much progress in the constructive work will be made.

COURT OF THE MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING



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The Court of the Machinery & Transportation Building of the Pan-American Exposition, which will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the Niagara Frontier, during the summer months of the year 1901, presents an interesting treatment of cloister work. The Machinery & Transportation Building itself forms a hollow square, with this Court in its center. It is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, the east and west ends opening respectively to the great entrances from the Grand Canal and the Court of the Fountains, while the great exhibiting rooms of the Mall side of the building, and the two exhibition rooms and great entrance court from the Court of the Fountains side of the building, lie on either side. Along each side of this Court, and extending the entire length, are roof-covered arcades under which the visitor may find rest on the comfortable benches.

A Worthy Institution.

Lady Frances Cook, who was Miss Tennie Clafin, of Brooklyn, and a sister of Victoria Woodhull, contemplates establishing in New York an institution where young women may study art, finding at the same time a home with congenial surroundings and a protection from some of the dangers which usually threaten the woman art student.

The pool itself is 175 feet long and 27 feet wide. It is placed in the center of the Court. The bank is sodded and planted on all sides, forming a pleasing frame or border effect; the water is low so as to receive the reflection of the growth around the pool. The fountain is an important feature, placed in the center of the pool, and giving life to the scene and freshness to the atmosphere. Throughout the Court are pleasant walks and paths, bordered with low-growing shrubbery and plants, and at intervals at axis-points with the arcades, rare plants are placed in great vases, making a truly architectural landscape effect. The entire scheme gives the effect of an admirable enclosure of a mission cloister, and is planned as one of the many little oases for the refreshment of the weary sightseer.

This Building and Court have been designed by Green & Wicks of Buffalo.

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