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## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

### Keepers Put Ban on Dances in Zoo



WASHINGTON.—Keepers at the National Zoological park are horrified. Monkeys there are doing the "turkey trot" and the "grizzly bear." The little animals do the dances in the most unapproved style. Where the monkeys discovered the dance is the mystery that is puzzling the keepers. Some believe that it must have been danced in the house by some enthusiast. Others contend that it is the result of the monkeys' "artistic temperament."

That the monkeys were indulging in the disfavored dance was discovered yesterday when a passing keeper happened to see Julius Caesar, the dean of the monkey house, and Cleopatra, the fascinating, heart-breaking first lady of monkeyland, going

through the intricate steps of the dance.

He stopped, he looked, and he listened. The face of Julius, according to the keeper, was lighted up with a grin which seemed to denote a happiness and a self-satisfaction that has been strangely missing from the guests of the rustic mansion overlooking beautiful Rock creek ever since the keepers found it advisable to give them cold-storage eggs in lieu of the fresh-laid kind.

The keeper who discovered the monkey's dancing said that in a few minutes the entire population of the monkeys' cage was swaying to the steps of the dance. He said that it seemed so lifelike that he was almost convinced that he heard Julius say to Cleo, "Everybody's Doing It" and "Roll Your Eyes, My Honey."

The two monkeys that have set the fashion, according to the keeper, do not seem to approve of the younger monkeys indulging in it, and stopped dancing in a vain endeavor to have them desist.

### Chief Justice Fuller Was Courteous

JUSTICE HARLAN and Chief Justice Fuller were riding home one evening on the back platform of a car, preferring that to a seat in order to smoke. The door of the car was open, and at intervals smoke from their cigars drifted in. Noticing this, the conductor informed them that smoking was prohibited.

"But," objected Justice Harlan, "the wind carries the smoke to the south and we are traveling north."

"That's all right, mister; but them's my orders," insisted the knight of the bell rope.

During the conversation Justice Fuller had stepped down on the car step and hidden himself behind the mammoth physique of his argumentative friend. He was enjoying his cigar to the fullest extent.

"Orders are orders, I know," continued Justice Harlan, determined to convince the conductor by logic of the folly of blind obedience; "but there are cases where a law coercive at one time may at another be void. Allow me to cite a certain case in our common law statute book—"

### Roughness in Reviving Is Not Assault



A CHARGE of assault, which had been pending against William Hart, a foreman in the employ of the Washington Gasoline company, was dismissed by Judge Pugh in police court the other day. The charge against Hart had a peculiar origin. He was foreman of a gang of men who were working in the gas mains in Takoma Park this winter. December 7 12 of the men were overcome by gas and several of them had narrow escapes from death. Hart, with the assistance of Dr. Archibald L. Miller and several citizens of Takoma, got the men out of the trench and revived all of them but one.

The man was in such a serious con-



and I don't care about no law!" persisted the conductor stubbornly.

The car had turned into Fifteenth street by this time.

The little chief justice was just lighting his second cigar, entirely disinterested in the plea of his learned colleague.

As the car reached their destination, just above U street on Fourteenth, both men alighted. Chief Justice Fuller stepped down from the car and gravely offered Justice Harlan the stump of his cigar as a lighter. It was his third! To his credit, though, he did not smile nor make any reference to that fact. Nor did he pass any opinion on the case that had just been tried before him. Which goes to show what a truly courteous gentleman the late chief justice of the United States really was.

dition from the effects of the gas that he failed to respond to the methods used, and Hart adopted strenuous means of bringing him around.

Bystanders, including Dr. Miller, who is a dentist at Takoma Park, objected to Hart's manner of resuscitating men overcome by gas, and the assault charge was filed. Hart entered a plea of not guilty and demanded a jury trial.

After considerable delay the case was called up, when Hart withdrew his plea and demand for a jury trial, and asked Judge Pugh to dispose of the case at once. Hart explained that the method he used was one he had used successfully in many other cases, and that it has always been successful. The court held that if men who help resuscitate persons overcome by gas or almost drowned are to be prosecuted for the necessarily rough treatment that must be administered a feeling of timidity will obtain, which may result in the death of many who otherwise might be revived.

### WALLS OF CHINESE CITIES

Immense Structures to Be Demolished to Make Way for Modern Improvements.

Shanghai, China.—The decision to demolish the ancient wall surrounding Shanghai city is an interesting sign of the times as well as the preliminary to an ambitious scheme of development.

Scores of coolies were at work, says the North China Daily News, with pick and shovel on that portion of the city rampart which faces the street leading to the old yamen. The



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Fort on the Great Wall.

Fort on the Great Wall. wall itself is several times wider than the alleyways along which pedestrians and rickshaws make their devious and difficult way in that part of the city. The space acquired by the removal of the wall should therefore, if used to best advantage, be of considerable value.

It appears to have been suddenly discovered that the wall is useless as a means of defense and that it is an ugly impediment to the development and improvement of the native quarters. The work was put in hand immediately the order went forth from the town hall works department that it was to be executed without fail.

The owners and inhabitants of shanties on the wall have been ordered to remove these, and any fences, material, etc., which would impede the progress of the work. An outcry might have been expected, since the scheme had been strongly opposed, but the order has been quietly accepted. In fact very little interest seems to have been aroused by the work, even though it inaugurates a striking change.

Two of the principal gates in the city wall of Hangchow have been removed. At Canton the republican government has ordered an investigation as to the population and the number of houses along the wall inside and outside the city. The officials deputed to the work are to report in a month, submitting a list of the houses and residents, together with a scheme for the demolition of the entire city wall.

### RISE AND FALL OF MINE TOWNS

Bubble of Popularity Frequently is Quickly Punctured in Many Gold Camps.

Vancouver, B. C.—"It don't take long to puncture the bubble of a town's popularity," remarked Paul C. Stephens, formerly of Washington, at the New Ebbitt. Mr. Stephens has been in nearly every mining camp which has sprung up in recent years in the west, Alaska and British Columbia. "The average person in the east," he continued, "does not comprehend what great gold mines there are in the small places of the west about which one hears but little. Take Nevada, for instance. I think the largest gold producing mine in the world is located there, near Goldfield, which yields more than \$1,000,000 a month. In Colorado there are scores of mines that are yielding fortunes, but they are rarely heard of. Goldfield, Nev., at the time of the boom, grew into a city of nearly 30,000 population. Today, with the fever gone, it has scarcely 3,000. Rawhide, which was another of the great gold 'hubs,' had at one time more than 20,000 people, but there are not more than 300 or 400 residents there today.

"The realty values of Goldfield have depreciated so much that property is worth comparatively little. Lots that were selling during the boom for as high as \$50,000 are offered now for \$2,000, and there are no buyers. It is almost sad to walk the streets of Goldfield and see the vacant business blocks that were erected by investors who were carried away for the moment by the gold craze.

"In British Columbia, on the Frazier river, is a little place called Barkersville, which is populated by perhaps 75 or 100 persons, mostly Chinamen. There was a time when Barkersville had 30,000 people in it and was a thriving mining camp."

Clock Rescues Family. Springfield, O.—Because an alarm clock was set at the wrong hour, the family of Harry Barrett was saved from being asphyxiated the other night. The little daughter of Mr. Barrett turned the key of the gas stove. At midnight the alarm clock aroused Mr. Barrett, who was partly suffocated, but was able to stagger to the stove and close the valve.

### HOMES IN AFRICA

High Standard of Refinement Exists Among the Dutch.

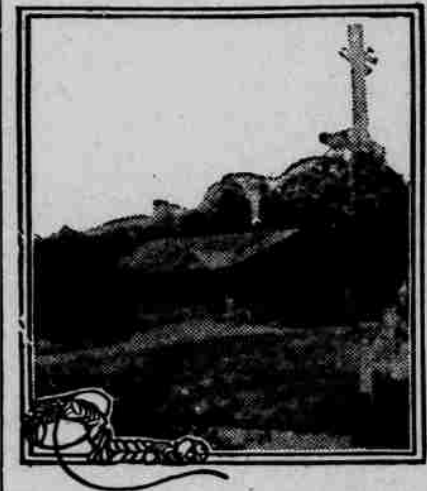
Boers Are the Backbone of Country—"Colored Help" Proves to Be Household Problem—Abundance of Work for Men.

Cape Town, Africa.—In South Africa there are many and varied influences at work shaping the character of the country—in its home life no less than in a political sense. When we read and speak of the lack of refinement exhibited in the homes of the Boers we must not forget that there is another section of the Dutch population of British South Africa. There is a very high and very exact standard of refinement in hundreds of old Dutch families in the Cape peninsula, families in which the traditions of ages back are carried out to the letter, whether they stand for niceties of domestic life or its warm-hearted hospitalities.

There are four colonies in the union of South Africa, and each has its own characteristics; every nation under the sun has given its quota to the people of those four distinctive countries; the two dominating races are just in the midst of a process of settlement of the many questions that have vexed them for the last ten years; and behind all this there is the great fact of the problem of white and black. These are the elements of which the colonist must form some sort of sympathetic estimate.

A common objective for all blame is the colored servant question. But many a tired and seasoned South American housekeeper would not give up her "colored labor" for any other that could be supplied in its place. The disasters of the system come from the abuse of it. A great many of the women who employ black servants in South Africa have the most imperfect way to treat or manage a servant of any sort.

As to the routine of every day life in South Africa, there is not very much to mark that as being distinct from the routine anywhere else. Men work hard; the demands of commercial life are heavy, and the "slacker" is useless; in short, there are many



Typical South African Home.

men who discover for the first time when they reach Africa how much work they are able to do. The climate is energizing, however, and work does not kill.

Not always with perfect justification, perhaps, the South African comes to look on life with a certain detachment; he does all that he ought to do, but does it carelessly, as if it were less than noteworthy. He does not become hurried; he dines at night—and takes plenty of time over it—and he appears to be careless of money even when he is not really so. Such an attitude as this brings much satisfaction, and the man who has that attitude cannot very well be charged with vulgarity or with the error of missing the whole meaning of life.

### TREES CLAIMED BY OCEAN

Fishes Swim Where Once Were Held the Drills of Soldiers on the Island of Panay.

Panay, P. I.—From Fort San Pedro to the outskirts of Oton, including all of the beach side of Iloilo city, the sea currents are rapidly washing away the sand and gravel and allowing the sea to encroach on the mainland at a dangerous rate. Old residents tell us that where the water now reaches was formerly solid ground; that soldiers were once drilled where now the fishes swim.

During the high tides of a few months since probably a hundred large coconut trees were literally washed up by the roots on account of the beach having been gradually swept away to such an extent that the waves could beat against them. These trees had been growing along the water front for many years and only fell after they had been undermined by the constantly encroaching water.

The property along this beach is valuable and should be protected. Not only is it valuable, but some of it constitutes the most beautiful part of this city, and for this reason also should be protected.

We suggest that steps be taken to have government engineers look into this matter with a view of making recommendations for some kind of protection against the constant wearing away of this valuable and beautiful part of our city.

## How the Dimes Grow

Wonderful how easy it is to break a dollar and spend it a dime at a time. But it is just as easy to save a dollar a dime at a time if you cultivate the habit. Dimes grow into dollars rapidly—and a dollar working for you helps you in getting the dollars you are working for. We help you cultivate the saving habit, and the dollars you save we will put to work for you. Make your dollars work for you and in time you'll not need to work so hard for them.

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Senator Brown's statement of campaign expenses declares that in addition to the fifty dollars filing fee paid under the statute to the treasurer of Buffalo county, Nebraska, he has expended no other sums, except for postage and stationery, circulars and postage and telegraph and telephone service, which all told does not exceed \$300.

Boston, Mass.—The abnormal weight of 350 pounds attained by Abraham Sodekson caused his death from fatness. He was forty-eight years old. Three weeks ago, when taken ill, Sodekson weighed 484 pounds. During his sickness it is estimated that he gained weight at the rate of twenty pounds a day.