

LADIES' COLUMN.

THE COQUETTE'S ALBUM.

Upon that table small, between
The window and the painted screen,
You'll find the volume full in view;
'Tis clasped with gold and bound in blue.

Come, sit beside me here, I pray
And see me turn the years away
With every pictured page, and call
Them back to me, my lovers all.

This was a young divine, whose eyes
Saw nothing lower than the skies,
Whose every tone and look and pace
Was full of high and saintly grace.

When at the church I saw the light
From widows stained with colors bright,
In rainbow glory round him fall,
I thought I loved him best of all.

This was a youth whose eagle glance
Had swept the prairies' wide expanse;
Whose arm had plied from shore to shore,

In waters wild the fearless soar,
When first I happened to behold
His bright, dark eyes and bearing bold,
His graceful figures straight and tall,
I said, "I love him best of all!"

Here is a face in which the pride
Of ancient blood is soon desisted;
And yet on Mount Olympus trod
In days of old no Grecian god
More beautiful, and when above
My chair he leaned, and breathed of love

In murmurs soft and musical
I knew I loved him best of all.

The light is growing very dim,
And we will close the book with him.
Tears on my cheeks, you say? Ah, no!
'Tis but the fire's too ardent glow.
One—'tis the young divine—is dead;
And one—the dark-eyed youth—is wed;
One in far lands beyond my call,
And yet I think I loved them all.

How To Wear a Shirt Waist.

Nowadays almost every woman wears a shirt waist. But very few women know how to wear one properly. It is an art in itself.

More often than not the shirt waist disguises the prettiest curves of the form. It is not put on properly and not held in place correctly, consequently it loses all its smart effect. It wrinkles, the gathers spread and it has an unsightly bouffant effect in the back, instead of clinging to the figure with trim smoothness.

The woman of fashion is just as particular in the way she adjusts her shirt waist as she is the bodice of her evening gown.

Ever since the shirt waist first appeared the safety pin has been used to keep it in place. But the shops are continually displaying shirt waist and skirt supporters, many of which are an improvement over the safety pins.

Something new and successful in keeping the shirt waist in place is a belt with a band of thin nickel at the back, which is provided with two slots. There are also three catches to adjust the belt so that the shirt waist will be kept in place and also the waist and skirt held together. First, take one catch with hook turning up and pin it through the back of the shirt waist exactly at the waist line. Then place the belt in the catch and buckle around the waist outside of the shirt waist. After this has been fastened take the two remaining catches and pin them on the inside of the skirt band, one on each side of the opening of the skirt. This will be found an excellent contrivance for keeping the shirt waist in its proper place.

This belt or supporter is also made with a little hook at the top, which helps to hold firmly in place the outside belt.

It is an unpardonable sin against good breeding to wear a soiled shirt waist. It is imperative that it be fresh and clean and the shirt waist's accessories must also be selected with great care. With every shirt waist an appropriate necktie and belt must be worn. Fluffy tulle bows ruin the smart effect of a plique tailor-made shirt waist and a jeweled belt is out of place when worn with any cotton shirt waist.

Empire Dresses Coming Back.

Conspicuous among the autumn models will be the Empire gown. The little short-waisted Josephine frock promises to be all the fashion this fall.

Already it is the vogue in Paris for evening gowns. The softest and prettiest of the empire dresses are of lace, flowing over a petticoat of chiffon, and made with a bolero of lace and jewels. But in the fall velvet empire dresses will be worn. And it will not only be empire gowns, but empire coats which the women of fashion will wear.

Long coats will be worn and invariably they will be empire in effect, with a wide sweep at the bottom. Silk coats will be the rage.

The coming back into fashion just now of the empire gown illustrates plainly the modern woman's love of chance.

For a year or more she has been struggling with all her might and main to lengthen her waist line. Unless she could so adjust her skirt and belt that her waist would appear from two to three good inches longer in front than the back she was not considered a success from the fashion point of view. The long waist effect was essential. Now the equally exaggerated short waist is coming and the sickle woman is sure to welcome it with smiles of approval.

It is not that the average woman is foolish enough to think she will look a success in the empire gown, but merely she has a desire for something different from what she has been wearing, which she is willing to try.

TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

Li Hung Chang's wife is reckoned one of the most beautiful women of China, and though 60 years old does not look over 25.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, the first woman to hold the place, has been elected, associate superintendent of the Brooklyn department of education.

For the first time in its history the New Jersey State Dental society last week admitted to membership a woman, in the person of Miss Mary A. Morrison of Salem.

A new organization, known as the Chicago Association of Accountants and Bookkeepers, claims to be working for mutual advantage. Inasmuch as increased wages for women would tend to keep up those of men. The object of the society is to strive for equal salaries for women who are doing the same work as men.

Miss Lillie J. Ray, daughter of Daniel A. Ray, recently made United States marshal of Hawaii, has been appointed deputy marshal to her father. Miss Ray has for the last year or two been in the pension bureau at Washington. She had previously served under her father in the land department, of which he was chief.

In France women are allowed to wear men's attire, but they must pay for the privilege. The amount of the tax which a woman pays for wearing masculine garb is about \$19 a year; but her willingness to pay the tax does not insure her the right to wear these garments. As a matter of fact, the right is conferred by the government as a tribute of great merit.

A kind neighbor had gone to call upon the widow and offer her sympathy. "Yes," said the widow, racking gloomily back and forth, "he is gone at last, and only the Lord and I—shaking her head while the visitor sat in sympathetic expectation of a eulogy upon the deceased—"only the Lord and I know the trial he was," concluded the widow.

One of the oldest women's clubs in London, the Somerville, has just been compelled to close its doors, owing to the decline in the support given the club. The Somerville was started in Regent street about twenty years ago, when the objects of a woman's club were somewhat different from what they are now. The club was founded in order to provide a resting place for those tired by the exertion of shopping and also to offer facilities for reading the papers.

New Zealand girls has banded together to form a ready-to-flight regiment. They have named their corps the Lady Douglas Irresistibles, in which social rank does not seem to have dictated regimental rank. Miss Edwin is the captain, while Miss Siddon, the daughter of the premier of the colony, is only a sergeant major, and the daughter of Sir Arthur Douglas, the under secretary for the defense of the colony, is merely a lieutenant.

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston of Washington, D. C., will read a paper before the international congress of photography at Paris this summer on the "Work of the Women of the United States in Photography." Miss Johnston is one of the two women delegates to the congress. She has made a study of photography as a means of illustrations from man artistic and mechanical standpoint. She was the first photographer to take photographs of the frescoes in the congressional library, having taken them from a scaffolding.

FRILLS OF FASHION

Some of this year's bathing suits have broad collars of white, polka dotted in some color. They are very pretty.

New cut steel buckles are most of them long and come in a variety of shapes. Some of them are made to stand upright and have only one end intended to be visible. This is a pretty ornamental point from which the rest of the buckle broadens out.

This is the season of the year when the milliner is making over her stock, and the wise woman will follow her example. The milliner rearranges her ribbons or flowers which have lost their first freshness by a long stay in the shop and with a bit of tulle or a little lace draped over them makes them look as good as new. The woman at home can go and do likewise.

There are attractive gowns of soft pink, turquoise blue and nuns' gray silk barge, trimmed with graduated rows of Cluny lace insertion, with a very narrow band of tulle frilling at each edge. The full bodice fronts have this garniture put on in crossing diagonal lines, which form lattice patterns, and in the center of the velvet collarband is a single row of the insertion, finished with lace frilling.

Black mohair is very much liked for the bathing dress and very generally used, yet not nearly so becoming as a glossy satin. The next best thing is a gray bathing suit trimmed with a deep wide band of white around the skirt and a white collar. The prescribed length of the skirt is a little below the knees, just covering the trousers, and while the swell suit is simple it is as carefully fitted and perfectly made as any gown in the summer outfit.

With the light, feecy gowns of the day the woman has to provide herself with an extra corset cover. There is the corset cover that is what its name implies and is intended for service, and there is the second corset cover which is intended for show. It is a dainty affair of the sheerest lace and laws, and its daintiness can be discerned through the thin dress bodice. It is low cut, with just a strap over the arm and reaches about to the waist line.

FARM NEWS NOTES.

Deep Planting.

Since the heavy winter losses of 1899 there is coming to be a more favorable opinion of deep planting as a possible means of protection against winter losses. The objection to deep planting is not that it injures the stems, but because the feeding roots need the oxygen of the atmosphere in the preparation of their food quite as much as do the leaves, and deep planting prevents the air from reaching them. Mehan's Monthly declares that so far as the trunk is concerned, burying under the earth would be a benefit rather than an injury, and that if it were possible to have the stems or trunk severed feet beneath the surface and the roots only a few inches the vigor of the tree would be enhanced thereby, which makes one almost wonder why nature didn't think of this way of doing it.

As this is impossible, however, it is suggested that the earth of the surface may be heaped around the trunk to advantage as long as we do not bury too great a root feeding surface. In confirmation of this is cited a case occurring nearly a half century ago in the experience of a peach grower, near Cincinnati, named Bolmar. He had earth by the cartload heaped around his peaches. The orchard had with miniature haystacks. The growth and general health of the trees were so remarkable that the owner conceived the idea of securing a patent for his method. The patent, however, would not hold. No one could be restricted from earthing up a fruit tree any more than he could from earthing up a row of celery. The method, however, was useful enough to have deserved a patent and it would very probably be advantageous to all orchardists to have mounds of earth about the base of their fruit trees, and it is surprising that a practice so promising is so generally neglected.

HCuses for Poultry.

It will soon be time to begin to think about new houses if any are to be built, and of how they are to be arranged. It is just as difficult to build a poultry house that will suit every condition as it is to build a dwelling that will always suit everybody connected with the household. Much depends on the kind of fowls and the demands made upon them. After having built two or three houses we have come to the conclusion that the simplest are the best. A house 10x10 feet, 4 feet in the rear and seven in the front, with a door and a window in the south, will probably suit a larger number of people than any other. The roof should be good, the singles being the best. Double walls will pay, if winter eggs are desired. Poultry that are cold will not lay in winter. If more fowls are kept that a house of this size will accommodate, build another the same size, which may either be near to the first or at some distance away. Some kind of an open shed is a very good thing for use as a scratching shed by the poultry in stormy weather in winter. These will be found very convenient to have. It may not be necessary to keep fowls in yards except at breeding time, and even then it is not necessary unless two or more breeds are kept on the same farm. By having yards, however, they can be sorted and fed to a better satisfaction. Laying hens may be fed for laying and breeders for breeding, and all non-producing hens may be fed as the occasion demands.

Crowding poultry houses invites disease, and hence it is a good plan to keep but a few in a place, allowing not more than twenty-five or thirty in one flock. Make arrangements for a new house soon if one is to be built, and hens will not have to be moved in the spring, and thus stop them from laying. During the moulting period is a good time to build and move fowls.

Popular Poultry.

A breed of poultry often springs into popular favor for a short space of time, only to drop out of sight, and give prominence to other breeds which have stood the test of years.

A breed of fowls, to win and retain popularity, must possess intrinsic merit, and fill at least in a great measure the requirements of pure bred poultry. If selected for egg production, they must under proper conditions lay not less than ten to fifteen dozen a year, while if selected for market fowls, they must, when dressed, present an inviting appearance, and be large enough to meet the demands of the locality where sold. New breeds are being constantly boomed by breeders in all parts of the country, but until something better than the old favorite breeds can be produced, all are destined to be short lived, and will in a few years drop entirely out of sight.

At present the buff fowls are very popular, and many of them unquestionably possess real merit and will win friends, but it is doubtful if they ever prove the equal in every respect of the older fowls.

Poultry raising should be profitable on farms, even if not sent to market. With beef high in price, the farmer can supply himself with fresh meat at all seasons. The difficulty is that a great many farmers do not give their fowls proper care. It is possible that over 50 per cent of the chicks hatched on farms perish without the farmer knowing the cause or being aware of the loss until the chicks are called up and counted. Dogs, cats, rats, hawks, crows and other enemies tax the farmers severely on young chicks, and much of this loss could be avoided with more attention given the poultry.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

America has 2,500,000 telephones. Cuba is the greatest sugar producing country.

St. Louis has the world's largest hardware house.

Doctors in Germany are increasing four times as fast as the population.

In Switzerland a telephone can be fitted to private houses for \$5 a year.

The Austrian government has introduced the eight-hour day in workshops conducted by the state.

The approximate value of vessels built in shipyards of the great lakes during the last year is \$16,500,000.

Europe not only produces more than one-half of the world's wheat crop, but consumes almost the entire world's surplus.

The pineapple crop of Florida will break all previous records. The value of the crop on the east coast alone will be in excess of \$700,000.

Portland, Ore., exported 2,500,000 bushels of wheat during the last eight months. More than half of this was raised in the state of Washington.

The largest railroad tunnel in the world is nearly completed through the Cascade mountains, west of Kalispel, Mont. It is the pet scheme of J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern road, and will save that road twelve miles and several hours in the transcontinental run.

A. P. Wilson, a Duluth contractor, has begun work on a large building for a co-operative mercantile association of Finns at Ishpeming, to be used as a store, public hall and banquet room for the Finnish population of Ishpeming. The plans have been drawn by Duluth architects and provide for a building to contain stores for all sorts of goods.

During the year which ended June 30, 1899, 928,224 persons were employed by the railroads, to whom were paid the immense sum of \$23,000,000, or 49 per cent of the gross earnings of the roads. In 1896 the number of persons employed by railroads was 785,034—a gain of 142,800 in five years, or 18.3 per cent.

The state labor commissioner of Indiana reports that co-operation is increasing noticeably in the window glass trade of that state. Several cases are given of where workmen have banded themselves together and are conducting a prosperous business. They say there will be no trouble as long as no trust succeeds in obtaining a corner in sand.

New Jersey is said to have the largest chicken ranch in the world. At Manassas a company has secured a tract of 250 acres to establish a giant hen ranch, conducted on scientific principles. The city of New York last year paid \$20,000,000 for eggs, most of them more or less stale, the consumption being 100,000,000 dozen. The first year's output of the enormous new chicken ranch now being laid out will be 30,000,000 eggs. This will be the product of a laying herd of from 150,000 to 200,000 chickens.

Fruit and Health.

There is a general impression that fruits are a healthful diet, but the reasons are not very well understood. A common fault in most dietaries is that they are too concentrated, and this produces effects similar to heavy grain in the feeding of live stock.

Bulk in foods, with distension of the stomach and other organs engaged in digestion, is an essential to health. Neglect to properly cleanse and relieve the system is also a long step downward toward disease. The basis of most popular nostrums is their purgative effect. When fruits are freely eaten they produce the same effect and compel obedience to the frequently neglected laws of nature.

Where apples are abundant, or, indeed, fruits of any kind, and are eaten freely, the amount that may be consumed without injury and even with positive benefit, is wonderful. Physicians will generally admit that a large percentage of disease is due to the clogging of the system with the wastes of the body. They are not removed and are in part absorbed with poisonous results. This more readily occurs when highly concentrated foods are in the main consumed. Big baskets of good apples, dish after dish of berries, peaches, piums, cherries and a jarrid full of canned fruits and bottled juices, with a large consumption of grains and vegetables should take the place of a very concentrated diet. We ought to feed ourselves with as much judgment as we do the steer at the trough, and with it we are taught the necessity for extending the concentrated foods fed. Judgment should, of course, be used in eating fruit, too, and one should not go to extremes, but a large consumption of fruits would in most cases contribute to health.

It is more difficult to procure pure milk and butter at this season than in winter. Owing to the use of preservatives in milk, a large number of consumers become suspicious and use as little as possible. Unless a reform occurs it will not be long before the producers of milk will find the demand greatly reduced. The dairymen or farmer who will satisfy his customers that they are receiving a pure article, and who will strictly serve them honestly, will have no difficulty in fixing his own price, even when there is an abundant supply to be obtained of the suspected article.

It is twenty years since the establishment of the Moravian church. The Moravians have the reputation of excelling in foreign missionary zeal all the other branches of the church, and today have no fewer than 300 representatives in heathen lands, with 100,000 souls under their care.

"OLD CHAW" IN MISSOURI.

How the Old Settlers Make Their "Homespun Terbacker."

An old Missourian from one of the brush districts of Saline county was a witness in the circuit court in Marshall last week, says the Kansas City Journal. While waiting in an ante room he pulled from his pocket a chunk of tobacco six inches long, two inches in diameter and perfectly round and smooth, and as hard almost as flint. After he had cut off a chew a man who had watched him asked him what it was. "Terbacker," he answered. "Yes, I know, but what kind is it?" "My own kind." "Where do you buy it?" "Don't buy it. It's homespun terbacker. I made it myself."

In response to a good deal of questioning the old man told his story how the roll of tobacco was made. "First and foremost," he said, "you must have good upland, home-grown terbacker and cure it in the sun. Then you stem it, takin' out all the stalks. When you're ready in the fall to make up your year's supply of chawin' terbacker, you saw off a hickory log and bore a hole in one end about a foot deep with a two-inch auger. You have your leaf soaked in honey and peach brandy, or if you haven't the peach brandy, apple brandy will do. You put your soaked terbacker leaves into the two-inch auger hole in the hickory log and ram it down tight, and keep puttin' in the leaf and rammin' it down till the hole is nearly full. Then you take a hickory piub made to fit the hole and drive it in as tight as you can with a maul. This mashes the terbacker into a solid chunk. Then you put the green hickory log on the fire and let it burn slow until it is heated all through and the sap begins to sizzle out of the ends. You take the log off then and put it out doors to cool over night and there's your chunk of chawin' terbacker that will keep as hard as leather in any climate, but it's the sweetest chaw in the world. There never was no store terbacker to hold a candle to for a sweet, juicy, lastin' chaw."

Several tobacco chewers standing around sampled the old man's homemade plug and declared that it was the best they had ever tasted. "In the old days that's the way the fast settlers in Missouri made their chawin' terbacker," the old man said.

THE CHINESE BOXERS

When Peaceful They Make Very Good Farmers.

As China is now undoubtedly foremost in the public eye, a glimpse of her "Boxer" farmer will no doubt prove interesting.

A Chinese farmer is about as unlike his American counterpart as can be imagined.

He does not live as they do in comparatively isolated districts, but in a village which is walled around and very densely populated.

In China two hundred acres of land is a huge farm.

The man who owns ten is considered wealthy, and a single acre will yield its owner a decided competence.

Rice, sugar cane, potatoes, indigo, ginger, tobacco and wheat—these are the things he grows.

Rice, of course, is the Chinese staff of life.

As the Chinese farmer uses no milk, butter or cheese, the only four-legged beast on a Chinese farm is the zebu, a species of ox, that is used for drawing the plough.

Perhaps the most curious phase of the Chinese farm is the fact that the Chinese farmer trains his hens to follow the harvesters to pick up the last grains left among the stubble and also the noxious insects that abound there.

If at the close of the present turbulent times in China any enterprising American should care to emigrate there to start a farm, the cost of such a project will no doubt prove of much interest.

Of course, as to the price of land no authentic figures can be given at this time, as the result of the present conflict will have a great deal to do with the matter.

A complete outfit will cost about \$50, consisting of a plough with two shares, a harrow, a fanning mill, a pump worked by a treadle for irrigating the fields, a zebu, hoes, sickles and numerous sundries. If the farmer should care to hire a laborer he will have to pay him about \$25 a year, inclusive of food, clothing, tobacco and head shaving.

Twelve cents a day is a very fair allowance for many Chinamen, and the fortunate recipient of so much wealth will often share his good fortune with one or more dependent relatives.

The Presbyterian mission at We. Helm, which is reported to have been destroyed by Boxers, is a property 300 feet wide and 1,100 feet deep. The buildings were of Chinese architecture and were well adapted to the purposes of the mission. They included a boys school, girls' school, men's hospital, women's hospital, chapel, dispensary and residences of the missionaries. Attached to this mission were 124 separate groups of Christians, numbering about 3,000, some of them being even eighty miles away. In May of last year the district was made a separate presbytery. The property is valued at \$100,000, but it is doubtful if the mission could be restored in all its parts for that sum. When order is finally brought back in the Celestial empire, there will be an enormous bill of damages to be met by the government in one way or another.

Washington Post: If a pleasure is proposed, accept it. You are expected to be entertained.

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Our New and Improved TURKISH BATHS contain all of the best features of other cabinets with several entirely new ones. They are constructed so that you can supply yourself with drinking water and sponge the face without an Assistant. Our Cabinet Baths produce perfect Health, Cleanliness, Vigor and Beauty. Cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia, soothe the Will Nervous and produce sound Sleep. Will cure Colds, La Grippe and Malaria with the Bath. Physicians recommend them for Women's Trouble, Blood and Skin diseases, Liqueur and Morphine Habit. Immediate relief guaranteed in the worst cases. Write for the entire system by opening up the several Millions Pores of the skin and expelling from the system by profuse perspiration all the impure salts, acids and poisonous matter which it retained, cause disease, sickness and premature death. We make cabinets from \$5.00 to \$15.00. Agents make from \$75.00 to \$200.00 a month. Write for Exclusive territory given. TOLEDO, OHIO. STANDARD BATH CABINET CO.

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Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y. CURES ALL Kidney Diseases, Backache, etc. Address, Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y.

Denver News: Warlike—You will soon see it come out that the powers caused that war, Civilian—Which are you talking about—Caleb Powers causing that Kentucky war, or the other powers causing the war in China?

Why not doctor yourself? "Genova" Tablets are guaranteed by Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., to cure all diseases, inflammation, ulcerations of the urinary system, organs, bladder, etc., or send free medicine until cured if guaranteed to cure. An internal remedy with injection combined, the only one in America. Price, \$2, or 2 for \$3, sent by mail. Retail and wholesale of Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; M. A. Dillon, South Omaha; Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. B. Baker, Sioux City. A complete line of rubber goods on hand; ask for what you want.

Dr. Charles H. Latimer of St. Elizabeth's asylum, Washington, has been commissioned by the government to go to the Philippines to study and report upon the rumored effect of the climate of those islands upon the occidental brain.

Menses surely brought on regularly, suppressions neglected, often result in blood poisoning and quick consumption, and is the direct cause of women's troubles; therefore keep the menses regular with "De Le Drie" Female Regulator, and women will be happy and healthy. If it fails, Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., send free medicine until cured, and fully cured; \$2 per package, or 3 for \$5, per mail. Retail and wholesale of Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; M. A. Dillon, South Omaha; Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. B. Baker, Sioux City. A complete line of rubber goods on hand; ask for what you want.

UMMER TOURS via the WABASH RAILROAD. On June 1st the Wabash will place on sale summer tourist tickets good to return until October 31st, to all the summer resorts of Canada and the East.

The Continental Limited. Leaving Chicago at 12 noon; leaving St. Louis at 2 a. m., which was so popular with the traveling public last year, will run on same schedule time this season.

For rates, time tables, or further information in regard to trips East or to Europe, or a copy of our Summer Tours, call on or write, O. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt., Room 462 N Y Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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