

## THE NORTHWESTERN.

BENSCHOTER & GIBSON, Eds and Pubs.

LOUP CITY, ILL. NEB.

A mammoth tooth, 15 inches broad a foot long and weighing 16 pounds, has been found near Chelsea, Cal.

Women have almost a monopoly of orange packing in California. The fruit is so dirty when it is first picked that it has to be carefully dusted before it is ready for shipment.

In a little handful of earth in the crotch of the branches of the big elm in front of a store at Norway, Vt., is a currant bush. The shrub has been growing there for two or three years, and has attained a vigorous size. Last year it bore fruit for the first time.

There is a noticeable falling off in the supply of pastors for Protestant churches in both England and America. There is also a prospect of a similar deficiency in Germany, for while 10 years ago out of every 1,000 students who entered the German universities 206 were students of theology, in 1893 the number was 150 for each 1,000, while this year it is only 101.

It is claimed that there are fewer gum chewers in Washington than in any other city of its size in America. Any person who walks down a public street masticating a wad of gum immediately becomes the subject of remarks. On the other hand, it is asserted that more cigarettes are smoked each day in Washington than in any other city of equal population except those in the extreme southern part of the United States.

Every year at Tunis a solemn religious service is held in memory of the early Christian martyrs, Vivia, Perpetua and Felicitas. The ceremony was conducted this year a few weeks ago by Mr. Combes, archbishop of Carthage. One of the most picturesque incidents in the celebration was the procession to the subterranean chambers attached to the ancient arena of Carthage, the very place where, in the third century, the two martyrs were delivered to the wild beasts.

The acquisition of new territory has stimulated American interest in travel, both at home and abroad. Just now the ten-thousand mile trip of the presidential party is having an effect in the same direction, as will the several congressional parties which are making preparations to go to the Philippines. The steady current of information coming from all these outlying islands is quickening the enthusiasm of American travelers and making us to an extent "familiar with the world." To render the familiarity an influence for good everywhere should be our main concern.

No stranger monument ever existed that that which was erected at the Hotel de Ville by the inhabitants of Luneburg, in Hanover, in honor of a pig. This, which took the form of a kind of mausoleum, contained a large glass case in which was hermetically inclosed a fine ham cut from the animal, whose memory was to be handed down to posterity. Above was a tombstone slab of black marble, on which, engraved in letters of gold, was the following inscription in Latin: "Passers-by contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Luneburg."

The disconcerted worries of a morose person may very likely shorten his days and the general justice of nature's arrangement provides that his early departure should entail no long regrets. On the other hand, the man who can laugh keeps his health. To the perfectly healthy laughter comes often. Too commonly, though, as childhood is left behind, the habit falls, and a half smile is the best that visits the thought-lined mouth of a modern man or woman. People become more and more burdened with the accumulations of knowledge and with the weighing responsibilities of life, but they should still spare time to laugh.

The sons of the German emperor are being brought up in a strict school. While the crown prince is being initiated into all the solemn rites and practices of student life at Bonn his three younger brothers, Eitel Fritz, August Wilhelm, and Oscar, are hard at work at Ploen, where they are subjected to a daily routine stricter even than that to which they are accustomed at home. Every day they are up at 5:30, have their cold tubs, then their breakfast, and forthwith begin work. The eldest of the brothers visits the first class of the cadet school, the second attends the lower fifth, and the third the upper third. They appear to have made plenty of friends there and take an active part in all the games. The most popular game at present moment is tennis, while the second place is apparently by riding and cycling.

The earthquake waves due to the Japanese shock of June 15, 1896, were recorded on the self-registering gauges at Honolulu and at Saucellita, in the bay of San Francisco. Dr. Charles Davison has recently compared the calculated velocity of the earthquake waves with the velocity formerly calculated from the usual formula, and found that at Saucellita, for example, the first crest of the waves reached the tidal gauge 10 hours and 34 minutes after the shock, having traversed in this time the distance of 4,787 miles at an average of 664 feet a second.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN

THE SUBJECT.

"Lo, These Are Parts of the Ways"—  
"But How Little a Portion Is Heard of Him"—Job xxvi, 14—Workings of Divine Power.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Kloppsch, N. Y.)  
Washington, June 16.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage raises high expectations of the day when that which is now only dimly seen will be fully revealed; text, Job xxvi, 14: "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

The least understood being in the universe is God. Blasphemous would be any attempt by painting or sculpture to represent him. Egyptian hieroglyphs tried to suggest him by putting the figure of an eye upon a sword, implying that God sees and rules, but how imperfect the suggestion! When we speak of him, it is almost always in language figurative. He is "Light" or "Dayspring From on High," or he is a "High Tower" or the "Fountain of Living Waters." His splendor is so great that no man can see him and live. When the group of great theologians assembled in Westminster abbey for the purpose of making a system of religious belief, they first of all wanted an answer to the question, "Who is God?" No one desired to undertake the answering of that overmastering question. They finally concluded to give the task to the youngest man in the assembly, who happened to be Rev. George Gillespie. He consented to undertake it on the condition that they would first unite with him in prayer for divine direction. He began his prayer by saying: "O God, thou art a spirit infinite, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in thy being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth." That first sentence of Gillespie's prayer was unanimously adopted by the assembly as the best definition of God. But, after all, it was only a partial success, and after everything that language can do when put to the utmost strain and all we can see of God in the natural world and realize of God in the providential world we are forced to cry out with Job in my text: "Lo, these are parts of the ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

**God's Way of Doing.**  
We try to satisfy ourselves with saying, "It is natural law that controls things, gravitation is at work, centrifugal and centrifugal forces respond to each other." But what is natural law? It is only God's way of doing things. At every point in the universe it is God's direct and continuous power that controls and harmonizes and sustains. That power withdrawn one instant would make the planetary system and all the worlds which astronomy reveals one universal wreck, bereft hemispheres, dismantled sunsets, dead constellations, debris of worlds. What power it must be that keeps the internal fires of our world imprisoned—only here and there spurring from a Cotopaxi, or a Stromboli, or from a Vesuvius, putting Pompeii and Herculaneum into sepulchre, but for the most part the internal fires chained in their cages of rock, and century after century unable to break the chain or burst open the door! What power to keep the component parts of the air in right proportion, so that all around the world the nations may breathe in health, the frosts and the heats hindered from working universal demotion! Power, as Isaiah says, "To take up the isles as a very little thing." Ceylon and Borneo and Hawaii as though they were pebbles; power to weigh the "mountains in scales" and the "hills in balances"—Tenerife and the Cordilleras. To move a rock we must have lever and screw and great machinery, but God moves the world with nothing but a word; power to create worlds and power to destroy them, as from observation again and again they have been seen red with flame, then pale with ashes and then scattered.

**Workings of the Divine Power.**  
We get some little idea of the divine power when we see how it buries the proudest cities and nations. Ancient Memphis it has ground up until many of its ruins are no larger than your thumb nail and you can hardly find a souvenir large enough to remind you of your visit. The city of Tyre is under the sea which washes the shore, on which are only a few crumbling pillars left. Sodom and Gomorrah are covered by waters so deathful that not a fish can live in them. Babylon and Nineveh are so blotted out of existence that not one uninjured shaft of their ancient splendor remains. Nothing but omnipotence could have put them down and put them under. The antediluvian world was able to send to the postdiluvian world only one ship with a very small passenger list. Omnipotence first rolled the seas over the land, and then told them to go back to their usual channels as rivers and lakes and oceans. At omnipotent command the waters bouncing upon their prey, and at omnipotent command sinking back into their appropriate places. By such rehearsal we try to arouse our appreciation of what omnipotence is, and our reverence is excited, and our adoration is intensified, but after all we find ourselves at the foot of a mountain we cannot climb, hovering over a depth we cannot fathom, at the rim of a circumference we cannot compass, and we feel like first going down on our knees and then like falling flat upon our faces as we exclaim: "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

## The God of Abraham.

A tradition says that Abraham of the Old Testament was when an infant hidden in a cave because of the persecutions of Nimrod. The first time the child came out of the cavern it was night, and he looked up at the star and cried, "This is my God," but the star disappeared, and Abraham said, "No, that cannot be my God." After awhile the moon rose, and Abraham said, "That is my God," but it set, and Abraham was again disappointed. After awhile the sun rose, and he said, "Why, truly, here is my God," but the sun went down, and Abraham was saddened. Not until the God of the Bible appeared to Abraham was he satisfied, and his faith was so great that he was called "the Father of the Faithful." All that the theologians know of God's wisdom is insignificant compared with the wisdom beyond human comprehension. The human race never has had and never will have enough brain or heart to measure the wisdom of God. I can think of only two authors who have expressed the exact facts. The one was Paul, who says, "Oh, the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God, how unsearchable are his judgments and his ways past finding out." The other author was the scientist who composed my text. I think he wrote it during a thunderstorm, for the chapter says much about the clouds and describes the tremor of the earth under the reverberations. Witty writers sometimes depreciate the thunder and say it is the lightning that strikes, but I am sure God thinks well of the thunder, or he would not make so much of it, and all up and down the Bible he uses the thunder to give emphasis. It was the thunder that shook Sinai when the law was given. It was with thunder that the Lord discomfited the Philistines at Eben-ezer. Job pictures the warhorses as having a neck clothed with thunder. St. John, in an apocalyptic vision, again and again heard the thunder. The thunder, which is now quite well explained by the electricians, was the overpowering mystery of the ancients, and standing among those mysteries Job exclaimed: "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

**The Omnipotence of God.**  
We have all been painfully reminded, in our own experiences that we cannot be in two places at the same time. Madler, the astronomer, went on with his explorations until he concluded that the star Alcyone, one of the Pleiades, was the center of the universe, and it was a fixed world, and all the other worlds revolved around that world, and some think that that world is heaven and God's throne is there, and there reside the nations of the blest. But he is no more there than he is here. Indeed, Alcyone has been found to be in motion, and it also is revolving around some great center. But no place has yet been found where God is not present by sustaining power. Omnipotence! Who fully appreciates it? Not I. Not you. Sometimes we hear him in a whisper. Sometimes we hear him in the voice of the storm that jars the Adriatic. But we cannot swim across this ocean. The finite cannot measure the infinite. We feel as Job did after finding God in the gold mines and the silver mines of Asia, saying, "There is a vein for the silver and a place for the gold where they fine it." And after exploring the heavens as an astronomer and finding God in distant worlds and becoming acquainted with Orion and Mazaroth and Arcturus and noticing the tides of the sea the inspired poet expresses his incapacity to understand such evidences of wisdom and power and says: "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

So every system of theology has attempted to describe and define the divine attribute of love. Easy enough is it to define fatherly love, motherly love, conjugal love, fraternal love, sisterly love and love of country, but the love of God defies all vocabulary. For many hundreds of years poets have tried to sing it and painters have tried to sketch it and ministers of the gospel to preach it and martyrs in the fire and Christians on their deathbeds have extolled it, and we can tell what it is like, but no one has yet fully told what it is. Men speak of the love of God as though it were first felt between the pointing of Bethlehem star and the pounding of the crucifixion hammer. But no! Long before that existed the love of God.

**Seeing God Face to Face.**  
Only glimpses of God have we in this world, but what an hour it will be when we first see him, and we will have no more fright than I feel when I now see you. It will not be with mortal eye that we will behold him, but with the vision of a cleansed, forgiven and perfected spirit. Of all the quintillion ages of eternity to us the most thrilling hour will be the first hour when we meet him as he is. This may account for something you have all seen and may not have understood. Have you not noticed how that after death of the old Christian looks young again or the features resume the look of 20 or 30 years before? The weariness is gone out of the face; there is something strikingly restful and placid; there is a pleased look where before there was a disturbed look. What has wrought the change? I think the dying Christian saw God. At the moment the soul left the body what the soul saw left its impression on the countenance. I think that is what gave that old Christian face after death the radiant and triumphant look. The bestorbed spirit has reached the harbor; the hard battle of life is ended in victory. The body took that look the moment heaven began, and the curtain was completely lifted and the glories of Jehovah's presence rushed upon the soul. The departing spirit left on the old man's face a glad good-

by, and that first look gave the pleased curve to the dying lip and smoothed out the wrinkles and touched all the lineaments with an indescribable radiance. As no one else explains that improved and gladdened post mortem look, I try to explain it, saying: "He saw God!" "She saw God!"

**Keeping Flowers Fresh.**  
Cut flowers, though universally employed, are seldom treated as they ought to be, so here are a few hints for those who like to keep their blossoms fresh as long as possible.

First of all, they should be put into some large receptacle and sprinkled freely with water all over. Only after this preliminary operation it is wise to transfer them to the several pots they are to occupy. They ought to be taken out every morning, sprinkled as on the first day, the tip of the stem then being cut off, and fresh water, flowing from a tap, should be allowed to run over the stalks, holding the flowers head downward, says the Philadelphia Press.

Finally, and herein lies the principal secret of success, the water in the vases may be "doctored" in this manner. Mix thoroughly together a tablespoonful of finely shredded yellow soap, enough chloride of sodium to cover a florin, and half a pint of water. Put in a portion of this mixture into every receptacle and fill in the usual way.

A pinch of borax in each one will preserve all the coloring of the most brilliant flowers, and by renewing the supply of the above solution every two or three days the flowers will last for a couple of weeks or more. Palms and all foliage plants must be carefully but moderately watered, washed, put outside daily for a bath of air and sunshine and must not be stood in draughty places.

**Electricity at Long Range.**  
The street cars in Oakland, Cal., are now operated with electricity from the Yuba river, 140 miles distant. The water power, having been converted into electricity, is carried on wires six-tenths of an inch in diameter, made of an alloy of copper and aluminum. The electrical pressure is 40,000 volts, and the loss in transmission is said to be 5 per cent. This is by far the longest electrical transmission system for power purposes in existence, and if the loss is as small as it is stated to be, it is the most promising indication of the possibilities of long-distance transmission yet furnished. "Something like six years ago," says the Railway Engineering Review, "a test of electric transmission over a line between Frankfurt and Lauffen, in Germany, a distance of 110 miles, was made for experimental purposes, but not until the test of the plant above referred to has transmission for commercial purposes over a line of such great length been a fact."

**Cutting Down the Army.**  
The initial step has been taken by the War department toward the reduction of the force of regulars in the Philippines to 40,000. Orders were cable General MacArthur to send to the United States the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments of infantry, Fourth cavalry, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third companies of coast artillery and the First, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth batteries of field artillery. The homeward movement of these troops can not be begun until after the volunteers have been returned. At present it is believed that 40,000 men will be enough for the Philippines. The manner in which the troops shall be distributed among the different arms of the service is as follows: Cavalry, 15,840 men; artillery, coast and field, 18,802, and 35,529 infantrymen. The total enlisted strength will be 74,504 men. The army, including officers, will aggregate about 80,000.

**Five Talents.**  
The last man to go for a helping hand for any new undertaking is the man who has plenty of time on his hands. It is the man and woman who are doing most who are always willing to do a little more.

The people who are tired of life are not those who work, but those who are too proud or too lazy to do so. Many of the rich are morbidly restless, while those who have to earn their daily bread are comparatively contented and happy. The Bible says that "the sleep of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much." (Ecc. v, 12); and the busy worker has health and blessing which the listless idler never knows.—Selected.

**Topers' Children Are Weak.**  
"Not infrequently, the children of toppers die of hereditary weakness, not only showing a pronounced tendency toward diseases of the brain, epilepsy and idiocy, but they are also frequently subject to vicious inclinations and criminal tendencies. They lack perception for that which is moral and which contributes to a steady, well-ordered career. Weighted with the burden of hereditary mental weakness, they not infrequently take to tramping, fall into crime, or become the victims of drunkenness or insanity. The tendency to drink degenerates not only the existing race, but also the coming generation."

**Individual Responsibility.**  
Francis E. Clark says: "Many revivals can be traced, so far as human agency goes, directly to the prayer of some individual Christian; sometimes to the prayer of a helpless invalid who could never attend a prayer meeting. What God has done, God will do, if we are ready for Him to work through us."

The first American theater was opened in 1750 in the city of New York.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII, JUNE 30—QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Golden Text: God Hath Both Ruled Up the Lord, and Will Also Raise Up by His Own Power—1. Cor. 6, 14—  
Subject: Jesus Raised.

As this lesson concludes our study of the life of Christ, it will be well to make two brief reviews—one of the Quarter's lessons, and the other of the life of Christ as a whole, the main divisions of which should be repeated so often that they will be impressed on the memory for all time.

**Preparation.**  
Jesus was born in Bethlehem, where the wise men from the east came to worship him, but when Herod the Great desired to kill him, Joseph and Mary took him to Egypt for safety. After the death of Herod they made their home in Nazareth, taking Jesus at the age of twelve to the Passover at Jerusalem. About 30 years were thus spent in preparation for his public ministry.

**Judea.**  
After his baptism in the Jordan and temptation in the wilderness, Jesus began his public ministry, spending nearly a year in Judea. Among the disciples chosen in this period were John, Andrew, and Peter. After Jesus had returned to Jerusalem from a brief visit to Cana of Galilee, where his first miracle was wrought, Nicodemus called upon him secretly, and was taught concerning the kingdom of God. Leaving Judea, on his way to Galilee, Jesus talked with the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well, and revealed to her that he was the promised Messiah.

**Eastern Galilee.**  
Jesus was at first received with favor by the people of Galilee, but was rejected in the synagogue at Nazareth by those among whom he had grown up. He then chose Capernaum on the Sea of Galilee as his home and the center of his active ministry. After several months of teaching and miracle-working, he formally appointed the twelve apostles. Peter, Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, Matthew, James, Lebbeus, Simon, Judas, and preached the sermon on the Mount. From Capernaum as his headquarters, he continued to make tours or circuits among the villages of Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God.

**Northern Galilee.**  
After about sixteen months in eastern Galilee, where there was a growing opposition to him, Jesus continued his ministry in the northern portion of Galilee and in other out-of-the-way places. Near Tyre and Sidon he met the Syro-Phoenician woman, a Gentile, whose daughter he healed. Farther south he wrought the miracle of feeding the four thousand. In this period Peter made the great confession that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of the living God, and Jesus foretold plainly his death and resurrection. In the transfiguration, which may have taken place on Mt. Hermon, the disciples were given a vision of his glory.

**Last Journeys.**  
After making two journeys to Jerusalem, one to the Feast of Tabernacles in the autumn, and the other to the Feast of Dedication in the winter, Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead. On account of this miracle the Jewish leaders determined to put Jesus to death, but he left Jerusalem, continuing his ministry principally in Perea, the country east of the Jordan, where he gave the parable of the Prodigal Son and other teachings. On his way to the last Passover he met the young ruler, and gave sight to the blind man near Jericho, arriving at Bethany, near Jerusalem, a few days before the feast.

**Last Passover.**  
During the Passover week were the following great events:  
The triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.  
The second cleansing of the temple.  
His last great discourse, foretelling the destruction of Jerusalem and the end of the world.  
The institution of the Lord's Supper.  
The betrayal by Judas.  
The agony and arrest in Gethsemane.  
The trial before the Sanhedrim and before Pilate.  
The crucifixion and the burial.

**The Forty Days.**  
During this period, which covers the time from the resurrection of Jesus on the first day of the week to his ascension, many appearances of the risen Savior in Judea and Galilee are recorded. Jesus appeared to the women who, on the morning of the resurrection, visited the tomb and found it empty. On the evening of the same day he accompanied the two brethren on their way to Emmaus, and appeared also to the assembled disciples, Thomas being absent. A week later he appeared again to the disciples, when Thomas was present, and subsequently to many of his followers in Galilee, where the great commission was given, that they should go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

The ascensions took place from the Mount of Olives, near Bethany, where, after blessing the disciples, Jesus was parted from them and received up into heaven.

**After the Ascension.**  
On the day of Pentecost the Holy Spirit descended on the waiting disciples in fulfillment of Jesus' promise, and three thousand were converted and baptized. The Christians dwelt in quietness and peace until persecution arose, when to Stephen, the first Christian martyr, a vision was given of Jesus standing at the right hand of God. Jesus also appeared to Saul, the persecutor, on his way to Damascus, and he was converted and became Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles. When John was in banishment in the island of Patmos he was given a vision of Christ, and in the book of Revelation, described the splendor and blessedness of heaven.

**Power of Typographical Error.**  
A printer's error has resulted in a queer state of things in Homer, Mich. At the recent election Samuel Woolley and W. J. Webster, both Democrats, ran for school inspector and member of the board of review, respectively. The printer transposed the names, but not the offices. Both gentlemen were elected, though neither got the place he sought.

**BITS OF INFORMATION.**  
The value of the pictures in the National Gallery, London, is about £1,250,000.  
Many Etruscan tombs have been found in central Italy during the last two years.  
The earliest mention of shoes is in an Egyptian papyrus, about 2,200 years before Christ.  
Italians call locusts "little horses," and the German term for these pests is "hay horses."

**Full Weight Counterfeiters.**  
A kind of counterfeiting that has become popular in England of late is the manufacture of spurious shillings out of genuine silver. As the same amount of silver contained in a shilling is worth only about one-half of that sum the coiners reap excellent profits. All of the false shillings detected heretofore have been cast in a mold, but it is pointed out that were the counterfeiters to enlist the service of an expert engraver and die-sinker detection would be almost impossible and the only obvious remedy would be to increase the size and weight of the coins.

**"Maclaren's" Pun Won the "Mon."**  
Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") and others, according to the Congressionalist, recently dined with W. S. Caine, member of parliament. Mr. Caine offered to give £50 to a hospital fund through the man who would make the best pun on his name within a few minutes, and then, just as the time was about to expire, and Mr. Caine thought he was about to escape, John Watson said: "Don't be in such a hurry, Caine."

Sad to say there is such a thing as alert stupidity.

**A Pike County Miracle.**  
Velpen, Ind., June 17.—Wm. O. B. Sullivan, a farmer of this place, and who is a brother of ex-Representative Sullivan of Pike and Dubois counties, has had a remarkable experience recently.

Mr. Sullivan is 49 years of age, and has been a citizen of Pike County for 30 years. For two years, he has suffered much with kidney trouble and rheumatism. His shoulders and side were very sore and stiff, and his back was so bad he could hardly straighten up at all. He had palpitation of the heart, and a smothering which was very distressing. He used three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is as strong and well as ever he was. He pronounces his cure a miracle. Mr. Sullivan's statement of his case is startling.

"A month ago I was a cripple. Today I can do a hard day's work every day, and have not a single ache or pain."  
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What some people don't know they are forever talking about.

## WONDERFUL GEYSERS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

No Other Region in the World Abounds in Such a Variety of Attractions.

The most wonderful scenery in the world is in Yellowstone National Park, the great natural curiosity shop of the universe. Nowhere else, within equal bounds, are found so many natural wonders grouped, almost as if by design, for the special convenience of sight-seers. The wonders of the Alps and the Himalayas, could they be gathered together and compressed into an equal space, could not hope to rival in grandeur, in variety nor in number, the attractions of the Yellowstone. Were all the attractions except the geysers removed, the region would still be famed world wide, drawing nature lovers from all countries to witness the exhibitions of unequalled power of these matchless giants, which, with a roar that may be heard long distances, spout huge columns of seething water high into the air, sustaining them there for varying lengths of time. Old Faithful, with a regularity that begot its name, at intervals of 65 to 75 minutes, sends up a huge column of water 150 feet into the air, remaining active for four minutes. Giant, with a deafening roar, spouts 250 feet every third day for 90 minutes, while Giantess, at longer intervals and with slightly less power, maintains activity for twelve hours at a stretch. Many others, at intervals ranging from five minutes to several days, spout water to varying heights, remaining active for periods ranging from one second to an hour or more. In all, there are thirty-three members of this interesting Geyser family of sufficient importance to deserve special mention. Twenty-eight of these are in Upper basin, and when several of them, with their rainbow tints, spouting at once, the scene is indescribable. Other scenes of grandeur that abound in favored mountainous regions pass in endless review before the enchanted tourist, all sense of fleeting time being lost in their admiration.

Travel to the park, following improved transportation facilities, has greatly increased in recent years. Leaving the Oregon Short Line at Montana, Montana, after a pleasant ride through changing scenes from Salt Lake City, comfortable stage coaches run to and through the park, making the trip at easy stages in five days, four of which are spent among nature's wonders, and the other among delightful scenery. Good hotels are conveniently located in the park for sight-seers, where one may stay indefinitely, at very reasonable cost.

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