

Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA

Mabillon Remembered.

The memory of Jean Mabillon, a French Catholic priest of the Benedictine order, who was one of the founders of the modern critical method in the study of history, was honored in Paris the other day when the church and learned societies united in celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of his death. The exercises were held in the Church of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. In the abbey once connected with the church Mabillon did his great work. At the age of about 33 he has achieved so great a reputation for scholarship that he was sent to this abbey to write a history of the Benedictine order from the documents gathered there. Out of his study of the ancient documents grew his book, "De Re Diplomatica," which is one of the earliest works on the authenticity of old manuscripts and on the tests to establish their validity. Mabillon is regarded to-day by French scholars as one of their national glories; yet his youth was not promising. He began his studies with his uncle, the village priest where he lived, and he studied so hard and paid so little heed to his physical condition that he had to be sent from one monastery to another in hope that his health might be improved. But this French country lad with an enfeebled constitution lived to the age of 75, and left a name which is not forgotten after more than two centuries.

Female Tenacity of Life.

Statistics show that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Among insects the male perishes at a relatively earlier period. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males. In the human race, says the New York Weekly, despite the intellectual and physical strength of the man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strong man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than females. The proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men. Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart and liver, scrofula and paralysis are far more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among both men and women.

French naval vessels appear to be the special victims of disaster. The numerous casualties at Toulon, the naval station, and the mishaps to various torpedo and submarine vessels will be recalled. The latest accident is the explosion of a steamship on the cruiser Descartes at Tanciger, by which ten men were killed and 30 injured. Other navies, including our own, have had accidents of more or less serious character, and in view of the complicated machinery which enters into the construction and operation of modern war vessels it is not surprising that these should occur occasionally, but certainly the French navy seems to have more than its share.

Uncle Sam has 108 many and well-trained young second lieutenants for his army. They are members of this year's graduating class at West Point Military academy, to whom diplomas were given by Secretary of War Taft and who were forthwith commissioned for active service. The army is in need of officers, and this new contingent will be very acceptable. And who knows how many great soldiers and glorious heroes may be evolved from that gallant company of youths beginning their military career so modestly?

Although in foreign countries and in some parts of our own land a birth is announced in the newspapers as a matter of course, a New York man who advertised the arrival of his first boy now doubts the wisdom of pursuing this practice in large cities. Within a fortnight he had had calls from 13 salesmen, and received 36 letters and circulars, and 58 samples, all aiming to promote the infant's health or happiness by the sale of some article of merchandise.

Baron Eugene St. Clair, who was a member of an old French family, who had been a professor in American and European colleges and who could speak 12 languages, died of starvation in New York a few nights ago. Why did the New York heiresses permit this?

The Gotham policemen are to study various languages in order to attend to the needs of the polyglot population. From all accounts, one language they need badly to study is the language of civility, remarks the Baltimore American.

The British, after all, are to give \$100,000 for the release of Gen. MacLean. He comes high, but Raisuli was right in supposing that they must have him. This will give quite a boost to the kidnaping trade in Morocco.

A New York court has decided that a mistress has the right to slap her maid if the maid gets "sassy." The ruling may be wise and reasonable, but the trouble is that the maid will probably leave if the mistress takes advantage of her legal right.

Straw votes are being taken in various parts of the country, and in the meantime the various candidates are making hay while the sun shines. Somebody is going to reap a good harvest.

THE PRESIDENT GIVES OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

In Special Message He Asks the Passage of Several Pending Bills.

WOULD AMEND TRUST LAWS

Believes Some Features of Present Statutes Are Obsolete and Need Revising.

Would Prevent Both Blacklist and Boycott—Sees Need of Tariff Revision Commission and Immediate Waterway Legislation.

Washington, Mar. 25.—The following is the full text of the president's message sent to congress Wednesday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be action by the congress before the close of the present session. There is ample time for their consideration. As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken one way or the other on these bills at the present session. In my message at the opening of the present session, and in previous messages, I have repeatedly suggested action on most of these measures.

Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation. At least a model child-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that in the one place solely dependent upon congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever to protect children by forbidding or regulating their labor.

I renew my recommendation for the immediate re-enactment of an employers' liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the supreme court. Within the limits indicated by the court, the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employe to which the power of the congress can extend.

In addition to a liability law protecting the employes of common carriers, the government should show its good faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employes for injury or death incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both federal and state legislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employes than any other industrial country of the world.

Injunction Legislation. I also urge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice; and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say, not to exceed a week or thereabouts from the date when the order was issued. It is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction, except where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court, or in other cases of urgency.

Rate Law Amendments. I again call attention to the urgent need of amending the interstate commerce law and especially the anti-trust law along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements, subject to these agreements being approved by the interstate commerce commission and published in all of their details. The commission should also be given the power to make public and to pass upon the issuance of all securities hereafter issued by railroads doing an interstate commerce business.

A law should be passed providing in effect that when a federal court determines to place a common carrier or other public utility concern under the control of a receivership, the attorney general should have the right to nominate at least one of the receivers; or else in some other way the interests of the stockholders should be consulted, so that the management may not be wholly re-delivered to the man or men the failure of whose policy may have necessitated the creation of the receivership. Receiverships should be used, not to operate roads, but as speedily as possible to pay their debts and return them to the proper owners.

Would Amend Anti-Trust Law. In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the anti-

trust law, because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among labor men and farmers, if the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes, should be recognized as legal. As I have repeatedly pointed out, this anti-trust law was a most unwisely drawn statute. It was perhaps inevitable that in feeling after the right remedy the first attempts to provide such should be crude; and it was absolutely imperative that some legislation should be passed to control, in the interest of the public, the business use of the enormous aggregations of corporate wealth that we so markedly a feature of the modern industrial world. But the present anti-trust law, in its construction and working, has exemplified only too well the kind of legislation which, under the guise of being thoroughgoing, is drawn up in such sweeping form as to become either ineffective or else mischievous.

In the modern industrial world combinations are absolutely necessary; they are necessary among business men, they are necessary among laboring men, they are becoming more and more necessary among farmers. Some of these combinations are among the most powerful of all instruments for wrongdoing. Others offer the only effective way of meeting actual business needs. It is mischievous and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books unmodified a law, like the anti-trust law, which, while in practice only partially effective against vicious combinations, has nevertheless in theory been construed so as sweepingly to prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business. Some real good has resulted from this law. But the time has come when it is imperative to modify it. Such modification is urgently needed for the sake of the business men of the country, for the sake of the wage-workers and for the sake of the farmers. The congress can not afford to leave it on the statute books in its present shape.

Remedies Advised. It has now become uncertain how far this law may involve all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, as well as all business organizations, in conflict with the law; or, if we secure literal compliance with the law, how far it may result in the destruction of the organization necessary for the transaction of modern business, as well as of labor organizations and farmers' organizations, completely check the wise movement for securing business cooperation among farmers, and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor. A bill has been presented in congress to remedy this situation. Some such measure as this bill is needed in the interest of all engaged in the industries which are essential to the country's well-being. I do not pretend to say the exact shape that the bill should take, and the suggestions I have to offer are tentative; and my views would apply equally to any other measure which would achieve the desired end. Bearing this in mind, I would suggest, merely tentatively, the following changes in the law:

The substantive part of the anti-trust law should remain as at present; that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations should continue to be declared illegal; provided, however, that some proper governmental authority (such as the commissioner of corporations acting under the secretary of commerce and labor) be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract subject to the prohibition contained in the anti-trust law, into which it is desired to enter, might be filed with the bureau of corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination—the executive department having power might forbid the contract, which would then become subject to the provisions of the anti-trust law, if at all in restraint of trade.

If no such prohibition was issued, the contract would then only be liable to attack on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. Whenever the period of filing had passed without any such prohibition, the contracts or combinations should be disapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing with a reasonable provision for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farmers' organizations, and other organizations not organized for purposes of profit, should be allowed to register under the law by giving the location of the head office, the charter and by-laws, and the names and addresses of their principal officers. In the interest of all these organizations—business, labor, and farmers' organizations alike—the present provision permitting the recovery of threefold damages should be abolished, and as a substitute therefor should be the right of recovery allowed for the plaintiff and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The law should not affect pending suits; a short statute of limitations should be provided, so far as the past is concerned, not to exceed a year. Moreover, and even more in the interest of labor than of business combinations, all such suits brought for causes of action heretofore occurred should be brought only if the contract or combination complained of was unfair or unreasonable. It may be well

to remember that all of the suits hitherto brought by the government under the anti-trust law have been in cases where the combination or contract was in fact unfair, unreasonable, and against the public interest.

Labor Organizations. It is important that we should encourage trade agreements between employer and employe where they are just and fair. A strike is a clumsy weapon for righting wrongs done to labor, and we should extend, so far as possible, the process of conciliation and arbitration for strikes. Moreover, violence, disorder and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes, should be as promptly and as sternly repressed as when committed in any other connection. But strikes themselves are, and should be, recognized to be entirely legal. Combinations of workmen have a peculiar reason for their existence. The very wealthy individual employe, and still more the very wealthy corporation, stand at an enormous advantage when compared to the individual workman; and while there are many cases where it may not be necessary for laborers to form a union, in many other cases it is indispensable, for otherwise the thousands of small units, the thousands of individual workmen, will be left helpless in their dealings with the big one unit, the big individual or corporate employer.

Twenty-two years ago, by the act of June 29, 1898, trades unions were recognized by law, and the right of laboring people to combine for all lawful purposes was formally recognized, this right including combinations for mutual protection and benefits, the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labor, and the protection of the individual rights of the workmen in the prosecution of their trade or trades; and in the act of June 1, 1898, strikes were recognized as legal in the same provision that forbade participation in or instigation of force or violence against persons or property, or the attempt to prevent others from working, by violence, threat or intimidation. The business man must be protected in person and property, and so must the farmer and the wage-worker; and as regards all alike, the right of peaceful combination for all lawful purposes should be explicitly recognized.

Objects to Boycott. The right of employes to combine and contract with one another, and with their employes should be explicitly recognized; and so should the right of the employes to combine and to contract with one another and with the employers, and to seek peaceably to persuade others to accept their views, and to strike for the purpose of peaceably obtaining from employers satisfactory terms for their labor. Nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law, this being the type of boycott defined and condemned by the anthracite strike commission.

The question of financial legislation is now receiving such attention in both houses that we have a right to expect action before the close of the session. It is urgently necessary that there should be such action. Moreover, action should be taken to establish postal savings banks. These postal savings banks are imperatively needed for the benefit of the wage-workers and men of small means, and will be a valuable adjunct to our whole financial system.

Tariff Revision. The time has come when we should prepare for a revision of the tariff. This should be, and indeed must be, preceded by careful investigation. It is peculiarly the province of the congress and not of the president, and indeed peculiarly the province of the house of representatives, to originate a tariff bill and to determine upon its terms; and this I fully realize. Yet it seems to me that before the close of this session provision should be made for collecting full material which will enable the congress elected next fall to act immediately after it comes into existence. This would necessitate some action by the congress at its present session, perhaps in the shape of directing the proper committee to gather the necessary information, both through the committee itself and through government agents who should report to the committee and should lay before it the facts which would permit it to act with prompt and intelligent fairness. These government agents, if it is not deemed wise to appoint individuals from outside the public service, might with advantage be members of the executive departments, designated by the president, on his own motion or on the request of the committee, to act with it.

I am of the opinion, however, that one change in the tariff could with advantage be made forthwith. Our forests need every protection, and one method of protecting them would be to put upon the free list wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come from any country that does not put an export duty upon them.

Waterways Commission. Ample provision should be made for a permanent waterways commission, with whatever power is required to make it effective. The reasonable expectation of the people will not be met unless the congress provides at this session for the beginning and prosecution of the actual work of waterway improvement and control. The congress should recognize in fullest fashion the fact that the subject of the conservation of our natural resources, with which this commission deals, is literally vital for the future of the nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
The White House, March 25, 1908.

also thrown out, and the loss of blood occasioned by the delay came near costing his life.

Alum for Household Use. Alum should never be absent from any household. It has a very good effect if applied to bleeding wounds, as it checks the loss of blood. Boiled in milk in small quantities it is good for toothache. It must be held in the mouth, not swallowed. For bleeding of the mouth or tongue, a wash in cold water in which alum has been dissolved is very effective.

Family Runs in Hard Luck. Some day large eight-year-old Frederick Levy, at home with his father, ran from the house on an errand. Within a stone's throw of his home he slipped and fell in front of a trolley car. The left foot was taken off at the ankle.

Philadelphia People Have Good Reason to Complain of Fate. Here is a real hard-luck story. Two months ago the six-year-old son of Frederick Levy of 624 South American street, Philadelphia, fell in front of a street car and had his left arm severed at the shoulder. Before the lad was released from the Pennsylvania hospital his mother and three other children were removed to the Municipal hospital with fever.

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The Evolution of Household Remedies.

The modern patent medicine business is the natural outgrowth of the old-time household remedies. In the early history of this country, EVERY FAMILY HAD ITS HOME-MADE MEDICINES. Herb teas, bitters, laxatives and tonics, were to be found in almost every house, compounded by the housewife, sometimes assisted by the apothecary or the family doctor. Such remedies as pica, which was aloe and quassa, dissolved in apple brandy. Sometimes a hop tonic, made of whiskey, hops and bitter barks. A score or more of popular, home-made remedies were thus compounded, the formulae for which were passed along from house to house, sometimes written, sometimes verbally communicated.

The patent medicine business is a natural outgrowth from this wholesome, old-time custom. In the beginning, some enterprising doctor, impressed by the usefulness of one of these home-made remedies, would take it up, improve it in many ways, manufacture it on a large scale, advertise it mainly through almanacs for the home, and thus it would become used over a large area. LATTERLY THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY BUSINESS TOOK A MORE EXACT AND SCIENTIFIC FORM.

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LITTLE VISITS



WITH "UNCLE BY" Poor Old February.



Old February, cold and stern, the ruler of a frigid climate. Went forth to pass away the time. Deep in the thicket locked in snow from out a hole beside a log. "They're peeping at a furry little hog." "And who are you?" Old Feb. inquired. "Why don't you follow out your snout?"

The groundhog said: "I'm still in doubt! Oh, tell me, is the sun on high, or is it banked and folded in? My shadow frightens me like sin!" For answer February said: "The sun is out! Hi! Duck your head!" To March he spoke his blustering mind: "Six weeks of winter, now you mind!"

The twelfth day out in ice and snow Feb. came upon a birthday scene: "Upon my soul what does this mean?" Dan Cupid, passing down the road, said: "They for Lincoln pour their wine—Oh, won't you be my Valentine?" Old February, snorting mad, just shook his staff and turned about: "Ho! At his heels there came a shout: 'Come celebrate George Washington, the father of his countrymen!'"

"Such goings on!" Feb. gasped—and then five tripping maidens passed that way. And each one sang: "I'm Saturday!" "Five pay days we," they archly said. With graceful bow and preening head.

But when Old Leap Year, passing by, cried out to February: "Whew!" There eighteen maidens after you." Old February broke and ran, and ere the girls could reach his side, He passed the line of March—and died! The Leap Year Girls plunged madly on and left Old February dead. "We want a LIVE ONE-Chest!" they said. Ah, poor old February Month, he died of stress—

A busy, busy Month was he! He jact! Let him rest with Fate. In this year of nineteen-eight! Though cold and craft and oftentimes cross We mourn Old February's loss!

There are many nights but few burglars, many shadows but few sorrows, much imagination but few explosions. Why lay awake, quaking?

Speaking of the fascination of the literary life an advisory writer says: "The path of the literary genius is paved with bones." I am not a genius—merely a "literary gent"—but I am going to take a look at the path this evening as I go home and if I find the blamed old thing paved with bones, it's me to a button factory by first train. My palm has been itching for several days now and maybe that's why!

Ouch! Lemme Alone. In Lapland lovers never kiss. 'tis said. But nose-gentils in the north, O, strange, indeed, is Love's eclipse. Where noses touch and not the lips!—Milwaukee Sentinel Sunday Magazine.

Here, where a sneezing la grippe germ. On every errant breeze that blows is. The Lapland custom is observed—'We all of us are rubbing noses.'—Houston Post.

And yesterday, while coming down to work. I saw two young things rubbing noses—'Twas nine degrees below the freezing point. And they were rubbing theirs with snow-sneez!' Poetry and Potatoes. The editor of the Foard County (Tex.) News is a practical sort of fellow. He says: You may live in the future by inspiration, but you certainly must live in the present by perspiration.

Age of the Goose. A market girl sold a gentleman a fine fat goose, warranting it to be young; but it turned out to be unman- ageably tough. The next day he went back and said to the girl: "That goose you sold me for a young one was very old." "Certainly not," said the girl; "don't you call me young?" "Yes," he replied. "Well, I am but 19, and I've heard my mother say often that the goose was six weeks younger."

A Sad Awakening. A Kentuckian with a huge whisky jug asked a countryman to take him in a wagon a few miles over a hill, adding, "How much will it be worth?" "Oh, a couple of drinks out of that jug will be about right," said the countryman. After the journey had been made and the driver had taken a "swig," he said: "Stranger, I am a peaceable man, but unless you want to be full of lead to-night you had better find out a new way to carry your molasses."

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