Effects of the Trade.

"A shoemaker is a poor sort of creature."

"Why so?"

"Because he is by trade a heeler, and there is not a time when he is not willing to sell his sole."

"But you must admit he has one virtue."

"What is it?"

"He will stick to the last."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

She Was in No Hurry.

Rev. Dr. Wallace, new pastor of the East End Baptist church, brought a new one to Cleveland with him.

According to the story, a Boston girl got on the street car one day carrying one of those muffs the size of an ordinary hassock. She had only one hand in the muff. A young man sitting next to her took advantage of the opportunity to slip his hand into the unoccupied end of the muff.

The Boston girl turned upon him severely. "I could have you arrested for such a familiarity," said she. "But," she added, "I'm from Boston and I purpose to keep calm. Now, I'll just give you ten minutes to let go of my hand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Remedy for Neuralgia or Pain in the Nerves.

For neuralgia and sciatica Sloan's Liniment has no equal. It has a powerfully sedative effect on the nerves—penetrates without rubbing and gives immediate relief from pain—quickens the circulation of the blood and gives a pleasant sensation of comfort and warmth.

"For three years I suffered with neuralgia in the head and jaws," writes J. P. Hubbard, of Marietta, S. C., "and had almost decided to have three of my teeth pulled, when a friend recommended me to buy a 25 cent bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I did so and experienced immediate relief, and I kept on using it until the neuralgia was entirely cured. I will never be without a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in my house again. I use it also for insect bites and sore throat, and I can cheerfully recommend it to any one who suffers from any of the ills I have mentioned."

AFTER THE QUARREL.

She—I wouldn't cry for the best man living, so there!

He—You don't have to cry for him, dear, you've got him.

OPENS GRAVE FOR A PICTURE.

Sorrowing Widow Had to Have Picture by Which to Remember Hubby.

To be exhumed after he had been buried for 20 days and told to sit up and "look pleasant" was the tough luck that befell a corpse out at Woodlawn cemetery, New York, the other day. Henry Brown, a train dispatcher on the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street elevated road, died December 6 of rheumatic gout and was buried decently and in order. Some two weeks after the funeral it occurred to Mrs. Brown that she would like a photograph of her husband, having none that did him justice. Immediately she petitioned the Bronx health department for permission to exhume Henry and snapshot him. The health department was somewhat dazed, but granted the request, and so, with a photographer and an undertaker, Mrs. Brown went to Woodlawn and had the three weeks' corpse dug up. Brown was taken both profile and full face.

PANTRY CLEANED

A Way Some People Have.

A doctor said:—

"Before marriage my wife observed in summer and country homes, coming in touch with families of varied means, culture, tastes and discriminating tendencies, that the families using Postum seemed to average better than those using coffee.

"When we were married two years ago, Postum was among our first order of groceries. We also put in some coffee and tea for guests, but after both had stood around the pantry about a year untouched, they were thrown away, and Postum used only.

"Up to the age of 28 I had been accustomed to drink coffee as a routine habit and suffered constantly from indigestion and all its relative disorders. Since using Postum all the old complaints have completely left me and I sometimes wonder if I ever had them."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

SIZZLING MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SCORES BIG CORPORATIONS BECAUSE OF THEIR ATTITUDE.

STANDARD'S METHODS ARE TORN TO PIECES

Tendency of Oil Concern to "Over-Awe, Crush and Disdain Public," Proves Warm Theme in Chief's Communication.

President Roosevelt's sizzling message to congress asked the enactment of a fair employers' liability law, more powers for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the executive again called to the attention of the lawmakers his campaign against the "specially privileged rich." Regarding the employers' liability act, recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, the president said:

"As regards the employers' liability law, I advocate its immediate reenactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus covered by an adequate national law, the field of intrastate employment will be left to the action of the several states. With this clear definition of responsibility the states will undoubtedly give to the performance of their duty within their field the consideration the importance of the subject demands.

"I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employes injured in the government service. Under the present law an injured workman in the employment of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife, and his young children. This is an outrage. It is a matter of humiliation to the nation that there should not be on our statute books provision to meet and partially atone for cruel misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own while faithfully serving the public."

Assails Injunction Abuse.

Abuse of the use of the injunction in labor cases provided another theme for the executive. He declared there is some need for action regarding the rights and wrongs of labor from blacklisting to boycotting. Continuing, he said:

"As regards injunctions, I can do little but repeat what I have said in my last message to congress. Even though it were possible, I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence. The judge who uses it cautiously and conservatively, but who, when the need arises, uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service upon our people, and his preeminent usefulness as a public servant should be heartily recognized. But there is no question in my mind that it has sometimes been used heedlessly and unjustly, and that some of the injunctions issued inflict grave and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined."

That the Santa Fe railroad president had guilty knowledge of rebating is an assertion which the executive made with effect. In his message he inclosed letters of correspondence, which he declared point to the truth of his statements. His words in this connection are:

"In enclose herewith a statement issued by the chief of the bureau of corporations in answer to certain statements (which I also enclose), made by and on behalf of the agents of the Standard Oil Corporation and a letter of the attorney-general containing an answer to certain statements, also inclosed, made by the president of the Santa Fe Railway Company. The Standard Oil Corporation and the railway company have both been found guilty by the courts of criminal misconduct; both have been sentenced to pay heavy fines; and each has issued and published broadcast these statements, asserting their innocence and denouncing as improper the action of the courts and juries in convicting them of guilt. These statements are very elaborate, are very ingenious, and are untruthful in important particulars. The letter and inclosure from Mr. Heney sufficiently illustrate the methods of the high officials of the Santa Fe and show the utter falsity of their plea of ignorance, the similar plea of the Standard Oil being equally without foundation."

Would See Traffic Associations.

Uniformity of railroad rates was another one of the executive's themes which is of interest to the general public and President Roosevelt advised a pool of traffic associations for the purpose of conferring on rates. In that connection he continued as follows:

"I desire to repeat my recommendation that railways be permitted to form traffic associations for the purpose of conferring about and agreeing upon rates, regulations, and practices affecting interstate business in which the members of the association are mutually interested. This does not mean that they should be given the right to pool their earnings or their traffic. The law requires that rates shall be so adjusted as not to discriminate between individuals, localities, or different species of traffic. Ordinarily rates by all competing lines must be the same. As applied to practical conditions, the railway operations of this country can not be conducted according to law without what is equivalent to conference and agreement. The articles under which such associations operate should be approved by the commission; all their operations should be open to public inspection; and the rates, regulations, and practices upon which they agree should be subject to disapproval by the commission."

Then followed a "roast" on the "evil rich." The president told of the campaign which the wealthy lawbreakers conducted and set forth remedial legislation. His statement in that regard follows:

"Under no circumstances would we countenance attacks upon law-abiding property, or do aught but condemn those who hold up rich men as being evil men because of their riches. On the contrary, our whole effort is to insist upon conduct, and neither wealth nor property nor any other class distinction, as being the proper standard by which to judge the actions of men. For the honest man of great wealth we have a hearty regard, just as we have a hearty regard for the honest politician and honest newspaper. But part of the movement to uphold honesty must be a movement to frown on dishonesty. We attack only corrupt men of wealth, who find in the purchased politician the most efficient instrument of corruption and in the purchased newspaper the most efficient defender of corruption. Our main quarrel is not with these agents and representatives of the interests. They derive their chief power from the great sinister offenders who stand behind them. They are but puppets who move as the strings are pulled. It is not the puppets, but the strong cunning men and the mighty forces working for evil behind and through the puppets, with whom we have to deal. We seek to control law-defying wealth; in the first place to prevent its doing dire evil to the republic, and in the next place to avoid the vindictive and dreadful radicalism which, if left uncontrolled, it is certain in the end to arouse."

Big Corporations Are Hit.

By easy stages the president drew near to the Standard Oil trouble of a short time ago, and then he told of alleged methods of the Rockefeller syndicate to "overawe common carriers, crush out every competitor and look down upon the people with a contempt which the public deserves as long as it permits such men to act with impunity." It was at that point and in connection with the insurance and Chicago & Alton scandals that Mr. Roosevelt took the heaviest fall out of wealthy corporations which have been held to account by the government. The message continued:

"The keynote of all these attacks upon the effort to secure honesty in business and in politics is well expressed in brazen protests against any effort for the moral regeneration of the business world, on the ground that it is unnatural, unwarranted and injurious, and that business panic is the necessary penalty for such effort to secure business honesty. The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of the men caught in a gambling establishment when that gambling establishment is raided by the police. If such words mean anything they mean that those whose sentiments they represent stand against the effort to bring about a moral regeneration of business which will prevent a repetition of the insurance, banking and street railroad scandals in New York; a repetition of the Chicago & Alton deal; a repetition of the combination between certain professional politicians, certain professional labor leaders, and certain big financiers, from the disgrace of which San Francisco has just been rescued; a repetition of the successful effort by the Standard Oil people to crush out every competitor, to overawe the common carriers, and to establish a monopoly which treats the public with a contempt which the public deserves so long as it permits men of such principles and such sentiments to avow and act on them with impunity. The outcry against stopping dishonest practices among wrongdoers who happen to be wealthy is precisely similar to the outcry raised against every effort for cleanliness and decency in city government, because, forsooth, it will 'hurt business.'"

Tells of Criticising Judges.

"Our opponents have recently been bitterly criticising the two judges referred to in the accompanying communications from the Standard Oil Company and the Santa Fe Railroad for having imposed heavy fines on these two corporations; and yet these same critics of these two judges exhaust themselves in denouncing the most respectful and cautious discussion of the official action of a judge which results in immunity to wealthy and powerful wrongdoers. Most certainly it behooves us all to treat with the utmost respect the high office of judge; and our judges, as a whole, are brave and upright men. Respect for the law must go hand in hand with respect for the judges; and, as a whole, it is true now as in the past that the judges stand in character and service above all other men among their fellow-servants of the public. The judge who does his full duty well stands higher, and renders a better service to the people, than any other public servant; he is entitled to greater respect; and if he is a true servant of the people, if he is upright, wise and fearless, he will unhesitatingly disregard even the wishes of the people if they conflict with the eternal principles of right as against wrong. He must serve the people; but he must serve his own conscience first. All honor to such a judge; and all honor can not be rendered him if it is rendered equally to his brethren who fall immeasurably below the high ideals for which he stands. Untruthful criticism is wicked at all times, and whoever may be the object; but it is a peculiarly flagrant iniquity when a judge is the object. No man should lightly criticise a judge; no man should, even in his own mind, condemn a judge unless he is sure of the facts. If a judge is assailed for standing against popular folly, and above all for standing against mob violence, all honorable men should rally instantly to his support. Nevertheless if he clearly fails to do his duty by the public in dealing with lawbreaking corporations, lawbreaking men of wealth, he must expect to feel the weight of public opinion; and this is but right, for except in extreme cases this is the only way in which he can be reached at all. No servant of the people has a right to expect to be free from just and honest criticism.

"An Ethical Movement."

"The opponents of the measures we champion single out now one and now another measure for especial attack, and speak as if the movement in which we are engaged was purely economic. It has a large economic side, but it is fundamentally an ethical movement. It is not a movement to be completed in one year, or two years or three years; it is a movement which must be persevered in until the spirit which lies behind it sinks deep into the heart and the conscience of the whole people. It is always important to choose the right means to achieve our purpose, but it is even more important to keep this purpose clearly before us; and this purpose is to secure national honesty in business and in politics. We do not subscribe to the cynical belief that dishonesty and unfair dealing are essential to business success, and are to be condoned when the success is moderate and applauded when the success is great. The methods by which the Standard Oil people and those engaged in the other combinations of which I have spoken above have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality on the part of a labor union, and every form of violence, corruption, and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot-box stuffing in politics. We are trying to secure equality of opportunity for all; and the struggle for honesty is the same whether it is made on behalf of one set of men or of another. In the interest of the small settlers and landowners, and against the embittered opposition of wealthy owners of huge wandering flocks of sheep, or of corporations desiring to rob the people of coal and timber, we strive to put an end to the theft of public land in the west. When we do this, and protest against the action of all men, whether in public life or in private life, who either take part in or refuse to try to stop such theft, we are really engaged in the same policy as when we endeavor to put a stop to rebates or to prevent the upgrowth of uncontrolled monopolies. Our effort is simply to enforce the principles of common honesty and common sense. It would indeed be ill for the country should there be any halt in our work."

State Government Must Aid.

Either the state or national government must undertake the regulation, of which the president spoke, and the executive asked the commonwealths to share the responsibility of curbing those corporations, which are accused of evil-doing. "Of course in any event both the national and state governments must each do its part," said President Roosevelt's message, and each can do a certain amount that the other cannot do, while the only really satisfactory results must be obtained by the representatives of the national and state governments working heartily together within their respective spheres. But in my judgment thorough-going and satisfactory control can in the end only be obtained by the action of the national government, for almost all the corporations of enormous wealth—that is, the corporations which it is especially desirable to control—are engaged in interstate commerce, and derive their power and their importance not from that portion of their business which is intrastate, but from the interstate business. It is not easy always to decide just where the line of demarcation between the two kinds of business falls. This line must ultimately be drawn by the federal courts. Much of the effort to secure adequate control of the great corporations by state action has been wise and effective, but much of it has been neither; for when the effort is made to accomplish by the action of the state what can only be accomplished by the action of the nation, the result can only be disappointment, and in the end the law will probably be declared unconstitutional. So likewise in the national arena, we who believe in the measures herein advocated are hampered and not aided by the extremists who advocate action so violent that it would either be useless or else would cause more mischief than it would remedy.

Points to the Future.

"The laws must in the future be administered as they are now being administered, so that the department of justice may continue to be, what it now is, in very fact the department of justice, where so far as our ability permits justice is meted out with an even hand to great and small, rich and poor, weak and strong. Moreover, there should be no delay in supplementing the laws now on the statute books by the enactment of further legislation as outlined in the message I sent to the congress on its assembling. Under the existing laws much, very much, has been actually accomplished during the past six years, and it has been shown by actual experience that they can be enforced against the wealthiest corporation and the richest and most powerful manager or manipulator of that corporation, as rigorously and fearlessly as against the humblest offender. Above all, they have been enforced against the very wrongdoers and agents of wrongdoers who have for so many years gone scot-free and flouted the laws with impunity, against great law-defying corporations of immense wealth, which, until within the last half dozen years have treated themselves and have expected others to treat them as being beyond and above all possible check from law. It is especially necessary to secure to the representatives of the national government full power to deal with the great corporations engaged in interstate comerce, and above all, with the great interstate common carriers. Our people should clearly recognize that while there are difficulties in any course of conduct to be followed in dealing with these great corporations, these difficulties must be faced, and one of three courses followed. The first course is to abandon all effort to oversee and control their actions in the interest of the general public and to permit a return to the utter lack of control which would obtain if they were left to the common law. I do not for one moment believe that our people would tolerate this position. The extraordinary growth of modern industrialism has rendered the common law, which grew up under and was adapted to deal with totally different conditions, in many respects inadequate to deal with the new conditions. These new conditions make it necessary to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions, and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the state and the nation toward the rules regulating the acquisition and untrammeled business use of property, in order both that property may be adequately protected, and that at the same time those who hold it may be prevented from wrongdoing.

Talks of Financial Stress.

"We have just passed through two months of acute financial stress. At any such time it is a sad fact that entirely innocent people suffer from no fault of their own; and every one must feel the keenest sympathy for the large body of honest business men, of honest investors, of honest wageworkers, who suffer because involved in a crash for which they are in no way responsible. At such a time there is a natural tendency on the part of many men to feel gloomy and frightened at the outlook; but there is no justification for this feeling. There is no nation so absolutely sure of ultimate success as ours. Of course we shall succeed. Ours is a nation of masterful energy, with a continent for its domain, and it feels within its veins the thrill which comes to those who know that they possess the future. We are not cast down by the fear of failure. We are upheld by the confident hope of ultimate triumph. The wrongs that exist are to be corrected; but they in no way justify doubt as to the final outcome, doubt as to the great material prosperity of the future, or of the lofty spiritual life which is to be built upon that prosperity as a foundation. No misdeeds done in the present must be permitted to shroud from our eyes the glorious future of the nation; but because of this very fact it behooves us never to swerve from our resolute purpose to cut out wrongdoing and uphold what is right. I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business distress; so far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrongdoing. But if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by the day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and in politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things; upon just and fair dealing as between man and man. Those who demand this are striving for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln," said the president in conclusion.

FEW FREAKS IN ARCHITECTURE.

Eccentricity on the Part of Those Building and Furnishing Houses.

Instances of eccentricity on the part of those building and furnishing houses are common enough in every community. The following instances of freakishness in that regard may be cited in illustration of certain phases.

A Russian gentleman has erected at a cost of 8,000 rubles on his country estate at Savinowka, in Podolia, a 16-room house made entirely of paper. This house, which was constructed in New York, is calculated by its architect to last longer than would a stone building. The whole of the furniture, too, is made from the same material.

In County Westmeath, Ireland, a house has been built whereof all the windows are made to resemble in outline the backs of of easy chairs, being thus constructed by its eccentric owner to match the backs of a set of chairs in the dining-room.

In Connecticut a certain land owner, thinking that the view from his house lacked a church, proceeded to supply its place by erecting a row of cottages so designed as to resemble, from his side, the edifice required. Approached from the other direction, however, the sham is at once manifest.

Some years ago a man of scientific attainments, as well as of considerable means, elected to live in a tree in a suburb of Washington—that is, he enjoyed his leisure moments in the branches of the tree itself, where he had caused to be built a platform large enough to accommodate easy chairs and such other furniture as he desired to make use of during the day.

At the base of the tree, however, and surrounding it was built a structure of brick and stone inclosing the sleeping apartments of this eccentric individual. For many years this unique residence was one of the sights of the national capital.

One of the oddest houses ever constructed was the fruit of a French man's inventive fancy. This was the "revolving house," a structure actually built upon casters, so to speak, in order that the occupant might by means of an ingenious mechanism at any time roll it about, obtaining whatever light and air his fancy dictated.

THOS. CALE, OF ALASKA, MEMBER OF U.S. CONGRESS

Well Known on the Pacific Slope. His Washington Address is 1312 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN THOS. CALE.

Hon. Thos. Cale, who was elected to Congress from Alaska, is well known on the Pacific slope, where he has resided. His Washington address is 1312 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen: I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as a very efficient remedy for coughs and colds.

Thomas Cale.

Hon C. Slemp, Congressman from Virginia, writes: "I have used your valuable remedy, Peruna, with beneficial results, and can unhesitatingly recommend your remedy as an invigorating tonic and an effective and permanent cure for catarrh."

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature *Brent Good*

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Alabastine

ALABASTINE

THE ONLY Sanitary Durable WALL COATING

Suitable for any room, never molds, mildews or drops off the wall. Comes in dry powder. Add cold water. Brush on wall with 7 inch flat brush.

Alabastine is in packages, correctly labeled ALABASTINE. Each package covers from 300 to 450 square feet of wall.

SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL SOFT, VELVETY SHADES THAT NEVER FADE, AS WELL AS A CLEAR BRILLIANT WHITE

Alabastine is absolutely sanitary and thoroughly beautiful. Try it this fall. Your dealer has it, if not, write to

ALABASTINE CO.

New York City - Grand Rapids, Mich.

160 Acre FARMS in Western Canada FREE

Typical Farm Scene, Showing Stock Raising in

WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been Opened for Settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. V. BENNETT,
801 New York Life Building. Omaha, Nebraska.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Has Given Much to Charity.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, wife of the New York traction millionaire, has so much charity work on hand that she has a private office and staff of clerks and stenographers. She has given away about $4,000,000 in building hospitals, convents, schools and churches.

Could Girdle the Earth.

The startling calculation is now made that the world's Methodists are so numerous that, by joining hands, they could girdle the earth. They number 30,000,000.

A Noble Example.

The noble "Serampore Triad"—Carey, Marshman and Ward—with their families, lived together at a cost of $500 a year, and during their term of missionary service contributed their combined earnings, amounting to nearly half a million dollars to the evangelization of India.

Necessity for Action.

Nan—I was astonished to learn that Lil Billiwink had gone and married that Spriggins boy. Why, she a good ten years older than he is.

Far—I know it, but it had narrowed down to a choice between him and his father, and she had to decide quick.

Malay Cocoanut Estates.

The cocoanut estates in the federated Malay states are worth about $30,000,000, says L. C. Brown, the official in charge of the plantations.

Makes a Difference.

A girl who used to make all sorts of fun of those who were poor spellers is now receiving three fat letters a week from a man who can't spell correctly

Naturally.

"Now," said the teacher, "suppose you had a dime and lost three cents, how much would you have—"

"Pardon me," interrupted the precise Boston boy, "but if it was a dime I should ha'n had to get it changed first."

Dead Man Guides Into Wreck.

Dead at the throttle, Calvin Frederick, an engineer on the Lehigh Valley railroad, ran his locomotive past a danger signal and caused a wreck in which Richard Miller and Cyrus Young, brakemen, were dangerously scalded.

"About the surest way to make a man uncomfortable," said a matron, "is to have his wife call him endearing names in public. That treatment is invariably dangerous. It first embarasses, then it irritates, and finally it exasperates.

Omaha Directory

Write for our new spring and summer style books for men and women. Ready February 15, 1908.

Nebraska Clothing Co.
15th and Farnam Sts.
Omaha, Nebraska.

HORSES and MULES

Auction every Thursday and Friday for the entire year

E. W. ANSPACH

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha.
Carload Consignments Solicited.

Western Electrical Company

We carry a complete line of telephones and telephone construction material. Also motors, generators incandescent lamps; in fact, EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL, from door-bells to power plants complete. Write for catalogue. **WESTERN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, 411-413 South Tenth Street, Omaha, Nebraska.**

A "SQUARE DEAL" ON HIDES AND FURS

Want 20,000 Muskrats and 1,000 mink at once. No. 1 Large Rats 18-22c. Kits 7c. No. 1 Mink, Large $3.75. Write for price list on hides and furs which is now ready. Tags and full information cheerfully furnished.

D. B. McDONALD HIDE & FUR CO.
Office and Warehouse, 513 So. 13th Street
References: Omaha National Bank OMAHA
Commercial Agencies Nebr.

DON'T FOOL WITH YOUR EYES

By having them experimented on by traveling fakers. Come to us for Free Examination. H. J. PENFOLD & CO., Leading Scientific Opticians, 1408 Farnam, Omaha.

MATTHEWS DENTIST

THE ORIGINAL PAINLESS
25 years in Omaha, Neb., Room 4, Bushman Block, N. E. corner 16th and Douglas Sts. Good set teeth, $4.50; gold crowns, $4.50; bridge teeth, $4.50; Amalgam fillings, 50c; silver fillings, 75c; gold fillings, $1 and up. WORK GUARANTEED 10 YEARS. Bring this advertisement with you.

IF IT'S A JOHN DEERE IT'S RIGHT

CHICAGO PICTURE & FRAME CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of **Pictures, Frames, Portraits, Art Novelties, and Glass**
Agents wanted everywhere. 608 S. 13th St., OMAHA, NEB

GRAIN COMMISSION

Farmers! Ship your grain direct for sale in the central market and save $30 to $100 per carload. Write today for "Shippers' Guide," giving full directions. Address, THE FARMERS GRAIN COMPANY, 779 1-2 Brandies Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PATENTS

Trade-marks and copyrights GUARANTEED PROTECT your ideas. Send for free booklet. 25 years established. Hiram A. Sturges, 519 N. Y. Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Do You Drink Coffee

Why put the cheap, rank, bitter-flavored coffee in your stomach when pure **GERMAN-AMERICAN COFFEE** costs no more? Insist on having it. Your grocer sells it or can get it.

OMAHA TENT & AWNING CO.

Tents, Awnings, etc. Largest west of Chicago. Write for prices and estimates before buying. Cor. 11th and Harney Sts.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and Apparatus

RAILWAY, STEAM AND GENERAL SUPPLIES
JOSEPH R. LEHMER, 1218 Farnam, Omaha

THE PAXTON HOTEL European Plan

Rooms from $1 up single, 75c up double.
CAFE PRICES REASONABLE