

Valuable Medicine.
No family medicine chest should be without peroxide of hydrogen. This is of the greatest value in disinfecting any abrasions of the skins which may have been suffered. It destroys all germs with which it comes in contact and should be immediately applied to pin, prick or any other of the so-called trifling hurts. As a matter of fact, a pin wound is often more dangerous than one a hundred times its size, for the point may contain some deadly poison which is injected before the prick is even noticed.

European News Disseminators.
A French statistician calculates that there is one newspaper published for every 82,000 inhabitants of the known world. In Europe, Germany heads the list with 5,500 newspapers, of which 800 are published daily. England comes next, 3,000 newspapers, of which 809 are "dailies," and then comes France, with 2,819 newspapers, of which only one-fourth are daily or published twice or three a week. Italy comes fourth, with 1,400 papers, and is followed by Austria-Hungary, Spain, Russia, Greece and Switzerland, the last having 450 newspapers. Altogether, Europe has about 20,000 news papers.

Honesty No Bar to Fortune.
It is a mistake to think that vast fortunes cannot be built up by honest methods. They can and often are. There are thousands of men among whose riches there does not mingle one particle of the sweat of unrequited toil, on whose crimson plush there is not one drop of the heart's blood of the needlewoman, whose lofty halls are the marble of industry, not the sinews and bone of the tolling masses.—Dr. Madison C. Peters.

His Faulty Memory.
"Have you got any—any typewriter exterminators?" asked the small boy. "What!" exclaimed the salesgirl, aghast. "Typewriter exterminators. I think that's what they told me to get. Anyhow, it was something that—"
"Do you mean typewriter erasers?"
"Well, maybe that was it, but what's the difference? Ain't they the same? I want a dime's worth of 'em."

Like the London Variety.
"But can't we girls play in your game?" asked little Bessie.
"Naw, it's too rough," replied her brother Tommy. "Why, there will be fighting in it."
"Oh, that's all right. We can play that we are suffragettes."

Integrity of character is more to be esteemed than mere capacity or genius.—Adams.

Omaha Directory

Courtney's
Wholesale and retail dealers in everything for a gentleman's table, including Fine Imported Table Delicacies. If there is any little item you are unable to obtain in your home town, write us for prices on same, as we will be sure to have it. Mail orders carefully filled.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PURE FOOD PRODUCTS AND TABLE DELICACIES

TELEPHONE MARKET 518
COURTNEY & CO., Omaha, Nebr.

Visitors to Omaha at Ak-Sar-Ben or at any other time, are invited to make their headquarters at

BRANDEIS Boston Store OMAHA

Largest store west of Chicago. You are always welcome here. Free waiting rooms. Baggage checked free. Save money on everything.

OMAHA THE BRIGHTEST SPOT ON THE MAP
A GOOD PLACE to invest your money where you can get from
6% to 10% On Improved Properties
Write Us How Much You Have to Invest
HASTINGS and HEYDEN
1704 Farnam St., Omaha, Nebr.

DENTISTS
Drs. Bailey & Mach, The 3d floor, Farnam block, cor. 16th and Farnam Sts., OMAHA, NEB. Best equipped dental office in the Middle West. Latest appliances. High class dentistry. Reasonable prices.

RUBBER GOODS
by mail at cut prices. Send for free catalogue.
MYERS-DILLON DRUG CO., OMAHA, NEBR.

OMAHA WOOL & STORAGE CO.
SHIP YOUR WOOL to the Omaha market to get better prices and quick returns. Ref., any bank in Omaha.

KODAKS = FINISHING
Everything for the amateur. Largest wholesale stock in the West. Send for catalogue. Mail orders a specialty.
THE ROBERT DEMPSTER CO., Box 1197, Omaha.

M. Spiesberger & Son Co. Wholesale Millinery
The Best in the West. OMAHA, NEB.

FARMER'S ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS
For Power and Light. Send for circular and prices. Agents for Alamo Gasoline Engines and Engine Starters.
ORR GAS ENGINE STARTER CO.
1113 Farnam St., OMAHA, NEB.

Field Glasses, Binoculars and Telescopes.
Wern Optical Co.
We test eyes for sight, and on prescription glasses when needed. Eyeglasses and optical instruments of all kinds. Consult us first. Wern Optical Co., Southwest corner 16th and Farnam streets, OMAHA, NEB.

ASK JOHN DEERE OMAHA
For Booklet "How to Raise Better Crops."

IN THE LIMELIGHT

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN CHIEF



Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, recently selected as chairman of the Democratic national committee, occupies a most unique position. He was practically the only Bryan Democrat in the delegation from his state to the Denver convention. It is also noteworthy if one recollects that in each of the previous two Bryan campaigns for the presidency Mr. Mack flocked by himself as a Bryan man. The first time it happened Mr. Mack started out with the anti's, and that lined him up with such men as David B. Hill, William C. Whitney, Bourke Cockran, the late Gov. "Billy" Russell of Massachusetts, W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin and men like that. Rather than not be "regular," however, he accepted the dictum of his party convention and made the best of it. He was with Bryan throughout the campaign and ever thereafter. It was chiefly as a result of his loyalty to Bryan that he was honored with his present office.

Five or six years ago Mack came out with a terrifying warning to his fellow Democrats in states that were not holding fast to the true Bryan faith in their various state platforms. He declared that unless they stuck by the platform and the ideals of the Bryanized Democracy he saw an awful smashup coming just down the road a way. There would be a third party, headed by Bryan, George Fred Williams, Tillman, Towne and others, and they would write "passe" on the good old Democracy and send it to the scrap heap. This awful warning was intended to drive David Bennett Hill, Belmont, Taggart and other Democrats of alleged Republican tendencies hurrying to the woods to avert the simoon.

This year Mack was one of the early birds of the Bryan movement in the Democracy. While his fellow New Yorkers were scoffing or uttering shrill shrieks of terror over the prospect of another Bryan nomination, Norman was on the job with a W. J. B. streamer on his hat. As a result, while the rest of New York went with the anti's with a wild whoop, Mack succeeded in saving himself solid to Bryan without losing a man.

In Buffalo Mr. Mack is recognized as a power, politically and otherwise. He owns a daily newspaper, the Times, and he has other business interests which have helped to make him a very comfortable fortune.

WILL HELP TO GATHER COIN



Fred W. Upham of Chicago has been named as assistant treasurer of the Republican national committee and given full power and authority to go out into the highways and byways as well as into the humming marts of trade as an official beggar. There is no question but this gives Mr. Upham one of the biggest begging commissions in the books, and neither is there much doubt that the G. O. P. begging will be thoroughly and painstakingly done.

Mr. Upham will pay attention particularly to the western portion of the country, and will have his headquarters in Chicago. His position will be only nominally second to that of George R. Sheldon, the New York financier, who is treasurer of the committee. Sheldon will confine his coin-lifting operations to the east, where his intimate relations with most of the big financiers and business men will make it easy for him to coax the needed sinews from their wallets. In the west Upham will do much more effective work than could Sheldon, on account of the rumors connecting the latter with one or two dozen trusts—beneficial, of course—in which he is an officer.

Upham is a real business man and the head of an important lumber manufacturing firm in the central metropolis. He is also interested in the coal business and in several other concerns of varied character. Personally, Upham is what is generally termed a "hustler." Incidentally, but in no wise contradictory, he is a good deal of a club man and belongs to a long string of social and patriotic organizations. He is 47 years old and began his political career in Chicago as an alderman ten years ago. He has been holding some sort of an official position in that city ever since and has made an excellent record.

PANAMA'S NEW PRESIDENT



Domingo Obaldia, who has succeeded Dr. Amador as president of the republic of Panama, was born about 64 years ago in David, a town on the isthmus, and is still a man of active physique and vigorous intellectual powers. Since the creation of the republic in 1903 his career has been a most eventful one. He served as senator in the Colombian congress, and on September 20, 1903, took over the functions of governor of Panama. Two months later, when the uprising occurred, Senor Obaldia was arrested and held a prisoner in the house of Dr. Amador, who afterward became president. On the senator taking the oath of allegiance to the new republic he was released. His appointment as minister to the United States followed.

Senator Obaldia led the conservative party in Panama, but also showed reform tendencies. While minister to the United States he was a follower of President Amador, and was elected vice-president of the republic. It was during Amador's recent absence in Europe that, while acting as president, Obaldia discovered a system of graft which permeated the entire administration. He at once introduced drastic reforms, but they were all nullified on Amador's return to Panama. And since nearly a fortnight ago it has required the powerful influence of the United States government to protect him from unfair methods.

Senora Dona Josefa Jovane de Obaldia, wife of the new president, is a charming woman, and belongs to an old and well known Panama family. She speaks French in addition to her native Spanish, but has not yet acquired English. With her two sons she accompanied Senor Obaldia to Washington and lived there until her husband's return to Panama.

GOES ON RETIRED LIST



Real Admiral Richardson Clover, president of the naval board of inspection and survey, has been placed in the retired list on account of age.

He was born in Hagerstown, Md., just 62 years ago, and was graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1867. He has had a long and creditable career in all branches of the naval establishment, including the coast survey, in southeastern Alaska.

From 1889 to 1893 he was hydrographer in the bureau of navigation, and from 1897 to 1898 he held the responsible position of chief of the office of naval intelligence. In the early part of the Spanish war he was a member of the war and strategy board until May 1, 1898, when he was placed in command of the United States ship Baneroff.

He afterward resumed charge of the office of naval intelligence until 1900, when he was assigned to duty as naval attaché at the United States embassy at London, where he remained for three years. He was then placed in command of the battleship Wisconsin on the Asiatic station, and brought that vessel home to the United States.

For the past three years he has been president of the board of inspection and survey engaged in the trial of warships constructed since that date.

In May, 1886, while holding the rank of lieutenant, he was married to Miss Mary E. Miller, daughter of the late Senator John F. Miller of California. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Country and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, and of the New York Yacht club and of the University club of New York.

INTERNATIONAL BOOK EXCHANGE
UNCLE SAM'S GREAT LITERARY BUREAU



A WEEKLY SHIPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

Uncle Sam is doing his best at the dissemination of literature. He is at the head of a mighty international book exchange which annually handles about 200,000 packages of books aggregating half a million pounds in weight, and which are distributed to all parts of the globe. It is the government's clearing house for official and scientific literature, and is known as the international exchange system or the Smithsonian exchanges.

Most of the shipments made contain full sets of United States government documents for authorized depositories, and the balance consist of departmental and other publications for miscellaneous correspondents. The lists of Smithsonian exchange correspondents include about 60,000 separate addresses.

These figures furnish some idea of the large scope of operation of a system which, outside the scientific and academic world, is not generally known. Dr. Cyrus Adler, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the library and exchanges, explained recently the purpose and work of this international literary clearing house.

"The exchange service," he said, "is almost as old as the institution itself. It was originally designed for the purpose of exchanging Smithsonian publications for those of other learned societies and faculties. Through the action of congress and through a treaty negotiated with various foreign countries, to which many nations have since adhered, it has become an important international agency for the exchange of governmental, scientific and literary publications. It is devised to benefit the institutions in this country and abroad, serving as one of the most important means for carrying out the fundamental purpose of the institution, 'the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.'"

"It is through this system that the original documents, reports of scientific experiments, official transactions of societies, governmental publications and like productions are sent to the libraries and kindred institutions of the world, at a great saving of labor and expense. Instead of each society, association or academy sending documents to a thousand others, a constant circulation is maintained through the medium of the Smithsonian Institution."

"The operation of an official exchange bureau of this sort gains the benefits of centralized effort. When boxes and packages are properly stamped by the Smithsonian Institution and marked 'International Exchanges,' customs inspection is waived. For a long time many steamship lines went so far as to provide free transportation on all packages of Smithsonian exchanges. Further privileges, such as the waiving of certain consular fees on bills of lading are enjoyed by the exchange system, making it altogether of great service not only to the government which supports it, but to its citizens as well. The government appropriation available for this service during the present year is \$32,000."

The idea of an international literary exchange system is not new. It was first permanently established 70 years ago by H. Alexandre Vattemare of Paris. As early as 1694, however, the royal library of France, authorized by King Louis XIV., conducted an international exchange for several years, and the American Philosophical society (founded in 1743) and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (founded in 1789), at the beginning of the nineteenth century, traded their proceedings and transactions for those of foreign scientific societies. Mr. Vattemare's efforts began in 1832, when he succeeded in interesting many learned men of Europe in his plans. In 1893 he visited the United States and obtained the indorsement of many leading Americans, among them Washington Irving, Joel R. Polinsett, then secretary of war; Julian C. Verplanck, and also the governments of a number of cities. On his second visit to this country he was designated as the agent of the Library of Congress to conduct the exchange system established between France and the United States.

The National Institute of this country in 1840 set up a similar international exchange of natural history specimens. Although the Smithsonian exchange system had no direct connection with those established between national governments by M. Vattemare, it soon superseded all other plans for international exchanges. The institution was founded in 1846 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." To further the second term of this bequest, the first volume of the Smithsonian pub-

lications, on the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, by Squier and Davis, was issued in 1848, and distributed in this country and abroad.

The germs of the present exchange system are evident in the words of the first secretary, Joseph Henry, who wrote as early as 1832:

"The worth and importance of the institution are not to be estimated by what it accumulates within the walls of its building, but by what it sends forth to the world. Its great mission is to facilitate the use of all the implements of research, and to diffuse knowledge, which this use may develop. The Smithsonian publications are sent to some institutions abroad, and to the great majority of those at home, without any return receipt, save in some cases that of co-operation in meteorological and other observations."

As now conducted, the rules for the control of the exchange service provide in addition to the distribution of the United States government publications to foreign libraries, for the distribution abroad of books, pamphlets, charts and other printed matter sent as gifts or exchanges from literary and scientific societies or individuals to correspondents abroad, without expense to the sender beyond that of delivery to the Smithsonian institution in Washington. No charge is made to the receiver except in some instances the cost of delivery from the Smithsonian agent or correspondent nearest to him. Similar material sent from abroad to this country is forwarded to the recipient without expense to him, the packages having been delivered free of freight charges to the foreign agent or correspondent of the institution.

The international exchange service has now grown to huge proportions. Three paid agencies abroad are maintained in London, in Leipzig and in Budapest. The shipments sent abroad by the Smithsonian exchange service include practically every organized community in the world, from Ireland to South Africa. They are made in uniform packages or boxes, and shipments to smaller communities are sent whenever enough material has accumulated to warrant its transmission. To larger agencies the service is weekly. To France, in 1907, went 153 boxes and 12,961 packages; to Great Britain and Ireland, 308 boxes and 20,213 packages, and similar amounts to other large agencies, supplying in all nearly 60,000 correspondents. In return France sent 4,687 packages of books, Great Britain and Ireland 7,937, British America 309, and so on.

It may be seen from the larger figures on the shipment side that the United States government is more generous than any other nation in the matter of publishing and giving away literature of a scientific and an educational nature.

The exchange service is limited to voluntary contributions from recognized societies, institutions or faculties. The United States does not undertake to ship free of charge books purchased in different countries, nor scientific apparatus nor instruments. The exchanges are still administered for the same purpose as at their beginning, "for the diffusion of knowledge among men."

Dories in School of Sharks.

Ships coming to port from No Man's Land bring reports of school of ravenous sharks that infest the ocean adjacent to Marthas Vineyard.

Members of the crew of the fishing schooner Priscilla, Capt. Fred De Wolf, declare that fishermen in the Priscilla's dories recently had a battle with a school of sharks that tried to overturn the boats.

A critical moment came when the sharks rushed on the dories from several ways at once. The boats were kept upright with great difficulty. Some of the sharks leaped from the water as if to view what was in the boats. In the rush three of the biggest sharks became engaged in a battle among themselves, an opportunity which the fishermen took to row hastily to the schooner. One of the sharks it is said, was more than 15 feet long.—Boston Herald.

Buildings in Large Cities.

The total cost of the buildings erected in the principal cities of the United States in 1907 was \$661,076,286, a net decrease of \$17,634,633 from the figures of 1906, but an increase over those for any previous year. The unit cost of building, however, increased in the last year, for there were some 184,955 permits issued in 1907, as against 181,174 in 1906. In the cities showing a decrease in building, New York takes the lead, with a falling off of \$41,691,982, or 26.84 per cent.

OPEN DEALING IN PAINT.

Buying paint used to be like the proverbial buying of a "pig in a poke." Mixtures in which chalk, ground rock, etc., predominated were marked and sold as "Pure White Lead," the deception not being apparent until the paint and the painting were paid for. This deception is still practiced, but we have learned to expose it easily.

National Lead Company, the largest makers of genuine Pure White Lead, realizing the injustice that was being done to both property owners and honest paint manufacturers, set about to make paint buying safe. They first adopted a trade mark, the now famous "Dutch Boy Painter," and put this trademark, as a guaranty of purity, on every package of their White Lead. They then set about familiarizing the public with the blow-pipe test by which the purity and whiteness of White Lead may be determined, and furnished a blow-pipe free to every one who would write them for it. This action was in itself a guaranty of the purity of National Lead Company's White Lead.

As the result of this open dealing the paint buyer to-day has only himself to blame if he is defrauded. For test outfit and valuable booklet on painting, address National Lead Company, Woodbridge Bldg., New York.

Sewing Room Vaudeville.

"It's nip and tuck with me," said the Sewing Machine, "though I often strike the seamy side."

"I do something of a reel," announced the Spool Cotton.

"I have a good eye for the thread of a plot," complacently declared the Needle.

"I gather interest as I go along," boasted the Ruffler.

"I do a pretty smooth turn in my cancan," modestly remarked the Oil.

"When I try to do anything," mournfully remarked the Eye, "I get the Hook."

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

A Financier.

"Dear, what in the world was the lawn mower doing at the foot of the stairs when I came in at midnight last night?"

"Didn't you tell me that you had taken out an accident policy on your life?"—Houston Post.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

That Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes, Makes Weak Eyes Strong, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain and Sells for 50c.

Ingratitude is a sign of weakness; one never finds a strong man ungrateful.—Mountford.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

A wise man is apt to know when he has enough before he gets it.

Dr. St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. H. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The best workman is he who loves his work.—T. T. Lynch.

Use Allen's Foot-Paste Cures tired, aching, sweating feet. See trial package free. A. S. Gimsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends.—Coleridge.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually, Disperses Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

SICK HEADACHE
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 Face-Simile Signature
Refuse Substitutes.