

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

Many a man has discovered that popularity is not worth the price.

Smokers like Lewis' Single Binder cigar for its rich mellow quality.

Occasionally a girl doesn't try to flirt because it's involuntary.

Garfield Tea corrects constipation by arousing the digestive organs to their intended activity. Composed of Herbs.

It isn't always the person who wants to say something that has something to say.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the *Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcherson* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Privilege.
Visitor—Why don't you get out of this town? You can never make a success in this dull hole.
Native—No, but I can always tell what I could have done elsewhere if I'd ever have gone away.—Puck.

Strange Children.
George Bancroft, the historian, used to relate with gusto a joke that he caught while trotting to school along a Massachusetts country road. It was about old Levi Lincoln, says Percy H. Epler in "Master Minds at the Commonwealth's Heart."

The old gentleman was nearly blind. A flock of geese was being driven gobbling up Lincoln street. Leaving far out of the carriage, the fine old aristocrat, thinking they were children, threw out a handful of pennies, graciously exclaiming: "God bless you, my children!"

ARMY DELAYS.



The Adjutant—Inform Corporal Stripes that his application made some time since for a furlough has been granted by the war department.
Sergeant—I'm sorry to say, sir, that Corporal Stripes died some six weeks ago, sir.

BUSINESS WOMEN A Lunch Fit for a King.

An active and successful young lady tells her food experience: "Some years ago I suffered from nervous prostration, induced by continuous brain strain and improper food, added to a great grief.

"I was ordered to give up my work, as there was great danger of my mind falling me altogether. My stomach was in bad condition (nervous dyspepsia, I think now) and when Grape-Nuts food was recommended to me, I had no faith in it. However, I tried it, and soon there was a marked improvement in my condition.

"I had been troubled with faint spells, and had used a stimulant to revive me. I found that by eating Grape-Nuts at such times I was relieved and suffered no bad effects, which was a great gain. As to my other troubles—nervous prostration, dyspepsia, etc.—on the Grape-Nuts diet they soon disappeared.

"I wish especially to call the attention of office girls to the great benefit I derived from the use of Grape-Nuts as a noon luncheon. I was thoroughly tired of cheap restaurants and ordinary lunches, and so made the experiment of taking a package of Grape-Nuts food with me, and then slipping out at noon and getting a nickel's worth of sweet cream to add to it.

"I found that this simple dish, finished off with an apple, peach, orange, or a bunch of grapes made a lunch fit for a king, and one that agreed with me perfectly.

"I thrive so on my Grape-Nuts diet that I did not have to give up my work at all, and in the two years have had only four lost days charged up against me.

"Let me add that your suggestions in the little book, 'Road to Wellville', are, in my opinion, invaluable, especially to women." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

STATE CAPITAL LINCOLN

Some Penitentiary Statistics.

The fact that there are thirty-nine persons in the state penitentiary serving life sentences will be news to most newspaper readers. At the last report there were 426 prisoners there. Of these twenty-five have sentences ranging from 10 to 40 years, while the remainder are under sentences of from six months to 10 years. There were 221 whites, 98 negroes, 6 Indians and one Korean. Two white and two colored women were included. During the last two years four were received under sentence of the death penalty, 6 who had been convicted of first degree murder were sent up for life and a similar sentence had been imposed upon three convicted of second degree murder. Eight were received who had been convicted of manslaughter. In all 31 slayers of their fellows were received at the prison during the biennium. Two came from Adams county, one from Antelope, one from Brown one from Burt, one from Cherry, 2 from Cass, 2 from Cheyenne, 12 from Douglas, one from Gage, one from Hall, 2 from Keith, one from Kearney, one from Madison, one from Sheridan. In addition 36 others who had been convicted of attempts to kill were placed in prison.

An Ordnance Department.

Acting under new regulations of the war department, Adjutant General Phelps has created an ordnance department in the Nebraska national guard. The work of the new department has been done by officers in the adjutant general's department, but hereafter a separate department will be maintained. Major Louis H. Gage, assistant adjutant general, is detailed as chief ordnance officer, Captain Lon C. Kesterson, Second infantry, and Captain Lincoln Riley, First infantry, are appointed ordnance officers and all are detailed as inspectors of small arms practice—Major Gage to the First brigade, Captain Riley to the First regiment and Captain Kesterson to the Second regiment.

New Course for Athletes.

State university athletes will find a new course of study awaiting their favor when they return to school next fall. All-year Athletic Coach E. O. Steinhilber has announced an innovation in the form of a course on the theory and practice of football. The course will be conducted throughout both semesters of next year, including library readings, class recitations and laboratory work, the latter in the nature of practical demonstrations on the athletic field. In return for the completion of the course, the students may receive two hours' university credit. The course will correspond to track athletics.

Dedicate New Y. M. C. A. Building.

Lincoln.—With fitting ceremonies, the new five-story Y. M. C. A. building which has been under construction for over a year, was formally and solemnly dedicated Sunday afternoon. Two programs were given, the first in the city auditorium, followed by an address and formal opening of the new building by W. J. Bryan on the west steps of the structure.

Big Egg Dealers Willing.

The big creamery and egg purchasing firms of Omaha have adopted resolutions favoring the new rules promulgated by Food Commissioner W. R. Jackson, which lay the burden of candling eggs upon the country dealers who buy direct from farmers. The big firms which buy from the merchants are heartily in favor of this arrangement.

Frank W. Booth of Washington, D. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Nebraska school for deaf at Omaha.

Governor Aldrich made the appointment and it will become effective July 1. Superintendent Stewart, who has been holding over, will leave the institution at that time.

Clarence W. Erwin, one of the oldest of the present state bank examiners, has resigned and Governor Aldrich has appointed in his place H. C. Nicholson, assistant cashier of the Livestock National bank of South Omaha.

To Prosecute Bookkeeper.

Governor Aldrich has instructed Attorney General Martin to begin criminal proceedings against Thomas E. Stewart, formerly bookkeeper of the state institute for feeble minded at Beatrice, because of a shortage of \$1,337 in the cash of the institution as shown by the books kept by Mr. Stewart. It is said Mr. Stewart will make the defense that he was not alone in the custody of the cash of the institution and that others had access to the money drawer.

Rural Life Commission Meets.

The rural life commission, appointed by Governor Aldrich after the passage of a resolution by the last legislature, met in Lincoln and outlined its work for the next year. The members of the commission are L. C. Lawson of Clark, chairman; Dean Charles E. Bessey, G. T. Condra, J. W. Crabtree, W. S. Delano and F. G. Odell, all of Lincoln; R. W. McGinnis of Fremont, J. D. Ream of Broken Bow, J. A. Ollis, Jr., of Ord, and J. S. Canaday of Minden.

NEBRASKA AS IT SHOULD BE KNOWN

[This paper was read before the Nebraska Press association at its meeting in Omaha, June 5-6-7, by Will M. Maupin, of Lincoln, Nebr.]

We of Nebraska should know, and knowing tell the world, what Nebraska is and is to be; what Nebraska offers to the homeseeker, the investment seeker and the health seeker; what hidden potentialities for human happiness lie dormant in her fertile soil, and what she is annually contributing to the sum total of the world's created wealth.

In the beginning of this necessarily brief paper I want to say, and say emphatically, that the last session of the Nebraska legislature, which performed many good deeds, neglected the ripest opportunity ever offered a legislature to confer a lasting benefit upon the state. I refer to its failure and neglect to make the initial appropriation for a Bureau of Publicity and Immigration. There was no reasonable ground for opposition to the measure; no reasonable objection in economy. In fact there was no opposition to the bill. But, unfortunately, it did not offer opportunities for log-rolling and trading. It had behind it the solid backing of every enterprising organization in the state, of every wide-awake man who is anxious to see Nebraska take her rightful place among the states of the republic. But because legislation today has become largely a matter of "You tickle me and I'll tickle you," so largely a matter of trade and barter, this splendid measure calculated to give us a start in the great work of making the truth about Nebraska known to the world, was allowed to die of inanition, of malnutrition, of sheer neglect. And in doing so the legislature worked a grave injury to the commonwealth.

States, like corporations and partnerships and firms must advertise in these strenuous days or fall to the rear. Constant, persistent, insistent, intelligent advertising is the keynote of success in any business, and there is no greater or more important business than the building of a state.

But there is a condition precedent to intelligent advertising. The constructor of the advertising must know what he is advertising. No man engaged in advertisement building can hope ever to know too much about the business or the goods he is exploiting. It is all well enough for the newspaper men of Nebraska to claim that they are constantly advertising Nebraska, but the plain, unvarnished truth is that they are not doing it as it should be done, and for the very simple reason that they do not know all they should know about Nebraska. I have lived in this state for a quarter of a century—longer by several years than the average Nebraska editor. I have tried in my weak way to advertise Nebraska to the world, and I thought for years I knew Nebraska pretty thoroughly. Something like six years ago I began studying Nebraska from a different angle. Formerly I had studied it from a car window or in political conventions or by converse with friends in my office. Now, after studying Nebraska for six years as any merchant studies his stock—any successful merchant, I mean—I have just begun to realize that what I knew of Nebraska up until six years ago was as nothing, and that if I keep on acquiring knowledge for the next six or eight years as I have during the past six or eight, at the end of that time my knowledge of this great state may qualify me to emerge from the kindergarten class and enter the first primary. The longest span of human life in this age would not suffice to enable one to graduate from the great school wherein knowledge of Nebraska is imparted.

Merely as a basis upon which to work intelligently while you study, I purpose giving you some concrete facts about our beloved state. I will not waste your time in detailing bald statistics. The average human mind can not think in millions. Statistical tables appeal only to statisticians. Columns of figures frighten and repel the average man. Because of this I undertook, while serving as chief of the statistical bureau of the state, to present the statistics about Nebraska in a more attractive form than the usual table of figures. I hope I may be pardoned if I lay claim to having achieved some measure of success in advertising Nebraska abroad. I am of the opinion that the crop statistics of Nebraska, and all other statistics, received a wider range of publicity under the plan I adopted than they had achieved before. One bulletin of comparative statistics reached a circulation of 70,000 with requests for upwards of 250,000 more. And such great journals as Collier's, Leslie's Weekly, Munsey's Magazine and the Cosmopolitan, to say nothing of the great daily newspapers, gave free to Nebraska a measure of publicity that could not have been purchased with money.

Now, here are some facts about Nebraska, tersely told, that will serve as the basis of many a good advertisement of Nebraska:

Nebraska was admitted to the union in March, 1867, and is therefore forty-four years old—six years less than half a century. All this progress, all this wonderful development, has been wrought in less than fifty years. Civilization's history records nothing like it.

Seventy-seven thousand square miles of territory, 415 miles east and west and 205 miles north and south. Forty-nine million acres, eighteen million acres cultivated. Upon these eighteen million cultivated acres Nebraska in 1910 raised upwards of \$400,000,000 worth of grains and grasses. Of the thirty million uncultivated acres more than one-half are just as good for corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, broom corn, etc., as the eighteen million cultivated acres, and one-half of the remaining acreage will in time, under intelligent cultivation and proper knowledge of the conditions to be met, be added to the wealth producing area. It took Nebraskans more than a quarter of a century to learn that they could not adapt Nebraska soil to the Nebraska man. Then came the most wonderful discovery of the age—the discovery that by adapting the man to the soil, Nebraska could be made the greatest agricultural wealth producer in the world. Since that discovery every year has seen hundreds of thousands of acres of soil, heretofore considered worthless, brought into cultivation and yielding returns that are so astonishing that it is hard to make people believe the truth. There is room in Nebraska for a half million more tillers of the soil who will till intelligently. Landseer, when asked what he mixed his paints with, replied, "With brains!" And there is no better fertilizer than brains.

Nebraska is the fourth largest corn producing state, and the youngest of the three, raising more corn to the acre than any other state. Nebraska is the fourth largest wheat producing state, and the youngest of the three raising more wheat to the acre than any other state. Nebraska is the fourth largest producer of oats, and the youngest of the four, only one state excelling her in production per acre. Nebraska is the third largest producer of sugar beets.

Nebraska manufactures more butter per capita than any other state, and her dairy industry is in its infancy. Nor is Nebraska alone an agricultural and live stock state. Twenty-five years ago we shipped in practically every manufactured article we consumed. Last year our total manufactured products were approximately worth \$250,000,000, or almost one-half as much as our total of agricultural products and live stock. Starting as it may sound, there is no state making such rapid strides in manufacturing lines as Nebraska. There is a reason. A dollar invested in Nebraska manufacturing establishments brings a greater return than a dollar invested in any other state.

But, as I said early in this paper, the human mind can not think in terms of millions. If I say that in 1910 Nebraska produced 36,000,000 pounds of butter we merely smile and say, "that's some butter." But you'll probably sit up and take notice when I tell you that if all that butter were packed in pound cartons, and the cartons stacked up end on end, it would make a column of butter two and one-half inches square and 285 miles high; or if loaded into standard freight cars it would make a train over thirty miles long!

In 1910 Nebraska hens produced 102,000,000 dozen eggs—one billion, two hundred million eggs. Placed end to end they would reach once and a half times around the world, and they were worth more money than all the gold and silver dug out of any one state in this Union during the same year. Imagine, if you can, all those eggs rolled into one big egg, and then imagine a hen big enough to be the author thereof. With one scratch of her foot she could excavate enough dirt to make a basement for a City National Bank building, and throw the dirt across the Missouri river.

Ever hear of "King Cotton"? Texas is the greatest cotton producing state, yet her 1910 crop of cotton was not worth as much as Nebraska's corn and wheat crop by \$30,000,000. The total tobacco production of the Nation last year wasn't worth as much as last year's crop of Nebraska corn, and it wasn't our best corn year, either. Pennsylvania is the greatest coal producing state, but her coal output last year was not worth as much as the mine mouth as the grain, hay and live stock of Nebraska on the farmsteads. All the gold dug from Uncle Sam's soil in 1910 wouldn't pay for Nebraska corn and wheat in 1910. And mind you, this with less than one-half her fertile soil under cultivation, and that less than half not yet intensely farmed—so as to produce the maximum results.

Let us load upon freight cars all the grain, grasses, live stock, butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes and sugar beets produced in Nebraska in 1910. Would they make a train long enough to reach from Omaha to Sidney? Yes, and then some. From Omaha to Salt Lake? Yes, and a bit further. From Omaha to San Francisco? Yes, and a little further. Well, how long? In order to get a main line track long enough to hold that train it would be necessary to bridge the Atlantic ocean, the English channel and the Baltic sea. With the caboose of that train in St. Petersburg, the conductor who carried orders to the engineer in the cab would have to walk and walk and walk until he reached an engine that projected out into the Pacific ocean fourteen hundred miles west of San Francisco, for that train would be ten thousand and four miles long. In 1910 Nebraska, with a population of less than a million and a half of people, produced more from her soil than Japan, with forty million people, produced and purchased from other nations. The per capita of agricultural wealth production of Nebraska in 1910 was greater than that of any

other state. Her two main cereals, corn and wheat, were worth more than the nation's output of copper; her four main cereals, corn, wheat, oats and rye, were worth more than the nation's output of iron ore; her butter, eggs and poultry were worth practically as much as the nation's output of crude petroleum; her hay output was worth more than Alaska's output of precious metals, and her baby crop worth more than the baby crop of all the other states combined.

You think you know Nebraska? I doubt if there is an editor here who is familiar with the history, the productivity and the resources of his own country. Nebraska a desert? What other state has as many miles of rivers within her borders? Nebraska has over 800 miles of Platte river wholly within her confines. And with the Blue, the Nemaha, the Loups, Pine, Stinking Water, Republican, Salt, and creeks too numerous to mention, she possesses an undeveloped water power that would rival Niagara. She ought to be manufacturing from Nebraska grown raw material every finished product that humanity eats and wears, and pretty near everything that humanity uses, using Nebraska power and paying wages to Nebraska workers.

I claim that Nebraska, with more to advertise than any other state, is the least known state—at home or abroad—of any state in the Union. Kansas spends \$30,000 a year in publicity and immigration work; Missouri spends \$40,000 a year; Colorado spends \$15,000 a year; Washington and Oregon spend \$25,000 a year each; California spends a quarter of a million—Nebraska doesn't spend a dollar.

Any wonder thousands pass us by to invest in the higher priced and less productive lands of the northwest? Any wonder that Canada is getting some of Nebraska's best? Any wonder that the Nebraskan in New York who undertakes to tell some of the real facts about Nebraska is laughed at and set down as a chronic prevaricator?

Time that we made Nebraska known to all the world! High time that we acquaint the world with the marvelous improvement that has been wrought within her borders in less than a generation! High time that we let the world know that right here in the heart of the once "Great American Desert" we have builded in less than a generation a state that stands at the front in education, that stands at the front in wealth production per capita, that stands at the front in development of manufacturing, that leads all other states in civic reforms and accomplishes them without revolution and wholly by thoughtful study and intelligent progress.

But before we can adequately tell the world we must first know Nebraska. So this is the message I bring you, fellow newspaper men: Let us study Nebraska, study her history, her resources and her possibilities, to the end that we may be fitted to advertise our beloved state to all the world for what she is—the most productive, progressive and pushing; the most enterprising, energetic and enthusiastic; the most intelligent, industrious and inspiring—in short, the greatest area of productivity peopled by the most progressive people in all the world.

This toast I give to you: "Nebraska, the producer of the best of all things; of bad things the possessor of least; a state without a 'bread line' or a child sent breakfastless to school; with a future unlimited and a past to be proud of; a state of homes and schools and churches—her greater development our duty, her bounty our sufficient reward."

O, the glories of Nebraska! With her fields of waving grain; With their promises of plenty 'neath the summer sun and rain; Rippling wheat fast turning yellow for the harvest soon to be; Rustling cornblades in the breezes making sweetest melody; Billowed fields of scented clover curing 'neath the skies of blue; Sunny slopes, and shaded valleys with the clear streams rippling through—Over all in peace and comfort, not a trace of sorrow's pall. And to live in Old Nebraska is the greatest joy of all!

O, the glories of Nebraska! Far abroad her stores are spread; From the measure of her harvests are the distant nations fed; Here within her wide dominions, wrought from stretch of desert lands, is the greatest work of progress ever wrought by human hands; Here, within a generation, we have builded, strong and great, On a deep and sure foundation, a progressive, happy state. And at even, resting, listening to the children's laughing call—Just living in Nebraska is the greatest joy of all!

O, the glories of Nebraska! Like an Eden Garden spread; Filled with nature's fruits and flowers, and a blue sky overhead; Like "Land of Milk and Honey" that the Israelites spied; Said spread out across old Jordan to delight their wondrous eyes; Like old Canaan seen by Moses as he viewed the landscape o'er, With that country's richest treasures laid before him—and some more. O, there's lots of joy in living where the streams of plenty flow. And to live in Old Nebraska is the greatest joy of all!

O, the glories of Nebraska! Sing her praises full and free! Wondrous past that's but the promise of the greatness yet to be; Pouring forth her wealth of products as from Plenty's Golden Horn; Filling all the world's storehouses with her crops of wheat and corn. Spread between the mighty river and the mountains of the west, Fairest land in all creation, by the God of Bounty blest. And from rose of early dawning till the long gray shadows fall Just to live in Old Nebraska is the greatest joy of all.

The Asylum Murder. Lincoln, Neb.—The coroner's jury which investigated the death of Charles Brookman, killed Saturday night by Martin Skow, of Omaha, at the insane asylum, brought in a verdict exonerating the authorities of the institution of any blame in the matter. The overcrowded condition

of the institution was a contributing factor in the tragedy.

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Libby's Sliced Dried Beef
Old Hickory Smoked
Highest Quality
Finest Flavor

Try This Recipe
To the contents of one medium size jar of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef, add one tablespoonful of butter, then sprinkle with one tablespoonful of flour and add one-half cup of cream. Cook 5 minutes and serve on toast.

Ask for Libby's in the sealed glass jars.
At All Grocers
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

IT DOES ON HOUSES.



Wise—Do you see that striking looking woman with the veil.
Howe—Yes.
Wise—Do you know why she wears the veil?
Howe—No. Homely?
Wise—No; she's afraid the sun might blister the paint.

Very Select.
The landlady was trying to impress the prospective lodger with an idea of how extremely eligible the neighborhood was. Pointing over the way at a fine mansion, she said in a husky whisper: "Young man, over there across the street there's seven million dollars!"

Out of the Hair.
"Here's a hairpin in the soup, wait er," said the mad diner.
"Yes, sir. It's all right. It's here sopp, sir."

Breakfast A Pleasure
when you have

Post Toasties
with cream

A food with snap and zest that wakes up the appetite.

Sprinkle crisp Post Toasties over a saucer of fresh strawberries, add some cream and a little sugar—

Appetizing
Nourishing
Convenient

"The Memory Lingers"
Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.