

THE FALLS CITY -ROLLER MILLS-

Does a General Milling Business and Man-
ufactures the following brands of Flour

Sunflour **Crown** **Magnolia**

We guarantee every sack of the above brands of flour to be made in our own mill and to be of the highest possible quality. We also manufacture Graham, Corn Meal, Rye, Buckwheat and Breakfast Food. We deal in all kinds of feed.

We also conduct a general Grain, Live Stock and Coal business and solicit a share of your patronage

P. S. HEACOCK & SON

WILSON THE TAILOR

is the criterion for prevailing fashions

OUR FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
FOR SUITS, OVERCOATS AND TROUSERS
are now ready for your inspection

Fine Dress Suits a Specialty

JOHN WILSON

Money! Lands!

Private Funds to Loan
ANNUAL INTEREST OPTIONAL PAYMENTS

If you wish to get a loan write me. Some good farms, ranches, and other property to sell or exchange.

Farm and stock ranch, 320 acres, Dawes county, Nebraska, deeded and clear; fenced and cross fenced, running water, two wells and windmills, sheds and corrals, small house. There is said to be about 250 acres of this land that can be cultivated; there is also some timber. The place could be divided into smaller tracts for farming, or into smaller ranches. It is 20 miles from Crawford and 5 miles from town on railroad. This is surely a bargain for some one. Price, \$16,500.

Hay and stock ranch 1800 acres, 400 acres under irrigation, 50 acres alfalfa; all fenced and buildings. A bargain at \$14,000. Dawes county, Nebraska.

2200 acres, 4 miles of good town, Edwards county Kansas; running water, also wells and windmills. \$7.00 per acre.

6500 acres all fenced and good buildings; plenty of water, fine place for cattle, 40 miles north of Grand Island, Neb. Will sell or lease for stock purposes.

320 acres between Falls City and Salem; a desirable upland farm. What would you say at less than \$65.00 per acre, long time. Best of terms. Will take an 80 as part pay.

A fine 3 1/2 acre farm near Elk Creek, Johnson county, Nebraska, at \$80 per acre.

For sale first class bakery, confectionary, soda water, ice cream parlor. Steam heat centrally located, fine room, east front. No. 1 opportunity.

100 acre farm in Richardson county, Nebraska, will sell or take an 80 acre farm near Hiawatha as part pay. Four miles from depot. Near school.

100 acres in Nuckolls county, Neb., two miles of depot. 125 acres cultivated. Good terms.

150 acres in Nemaha county, Kas. All kinds of improvements. Five miles from Goffs on railroad. \$8.00 for short time.

165 acres six miles from Shubert, Neb. All in good No. 1 condition. A small amount down, and long time given, or would take some other property as part pay. A rare opportunity.

\$6,000 stock of merchandise, Richardson county, Neb. Will sell or exchange for land.

80 acres Richardson county, Neb., 3 miles from depot. Good farm. Will sell and take some western land as part pay or a harness shop in right location, \$8,000.

80 acres near Falls City, \$8,000. No. 1 home.

80 acres northeast of Falls City. Good location. \$6,400.

5 acres adjoining Falls City. Good terms.

Residence and 4 lots close to business. Southeast corner. A bargain, \$1,400.

100 acres Johnson county, Neb. 80 rods to church and school, 4 miles from depot; house, barn, corn crib and granary, good orchard, \$11,000. Will sell and take a 40 as part pay. Good terms. Give long time. Look this up. A good chance.

Elevator and flouring mill, northeast Kansas. Good country. Will exchange for merchandise or land.

For rent a stock, grain and fruit farm, 195 acres. Two miles from depot. Want good man. Will require two teams. Write for particulars.

100 acres Sheridan county, Kas. Fine land, \$2,000.

Have you an 80 or 100 or more you desire to sell or exchange? Write me your wishes. If you desire to buy or sell or exchange may know of just what you want.

Henry C. Smith FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA

MAKING OF THE BASEBALL.

The Industry Established in 1858 Employs Hundreds of People Who Have Learned Art.

This is the story of a baseball. It begins with a rubber core. Then it extends through hundreds of yards of wool yarn to a horsehide cover. More hundreds of yards of wool yarn give the resiliency, or "bounce." Then comes cement, and an outside cover within the prescribed weight and circumference laid down by the league magnates, says the Boston Globe.

To every lover of the national game the following facts will be of interest:

Half a century ago the game of "rounders" gave a quick eye, a well-developed arm, a deep chest and a fleet foot to thousands of youngsters at "recess."

If some of the old "yarn balls" made by mothers and grandmothers had been preserved they would be priceless to-day as relics. Those balls were "swatted" out of shape in the twinkling of an eye.

Then a "kid" cover was sewed over the yarn ball. It was cut in eighths of a circle, just as the orange skin is divided. This was promptly knocked off in the second inning, but it gave a third inning for the yarn.

Harrison Harwood, of Natick, was a lover of the game. He had "swatted" yarn into the comelike streamers and had batted "kid" covers half way across the "lot."

In 1855 he designed a two-piece cover. It was like what is now called a "toggle" joint. In other words, there were two hemispheres of leather, connected by a narrow isthmus, into which two other hemispheres fitted snugly. This was the first step. But the construction made it a "dead" ball. There was no "life" in it. Nevertheless, Mr. Harwood started a little factory in Natick in 1858. This was the first baseball factory in the United States.

The women who had made baseballs for sons and grandsons were only too glad to earn "pin money" by sewing the covers on. To-day there is hardly a family of half a century's standing in Natick whose progenitors were not interested in Mr. Harwood's venture.

And to-day there are over 100 families who learned the secret of sewing baseballs from parents and grandparents, earning much more than a living in homes that were paid for by baseballs.

VALUE OF A HEARTY LAUGH

Better Than Medicine, Declares English Physician, in Talking of Outburst of Merriment.

An English physician, in search of remedies for human ills, finds that laughter stands very high in the list of prophylactics. The effect of mere cheerfulness as a health promoter is well known, but an occasional outburst of downright laughter is the heroic remedy. It is a matter of everyday experience, says our English authority, that one feels the better for a good laugh, an explosion of laughter being in truth a "nervous storm," comparable in its effect to a thunderstorm in nature, doing good by dissipating those oppressive clouds of care which sometimes darken the mental horizon. This authority assures us that the memorable adage, "Laugh and grow fat," rests on a sound philosophical basis. Portly people are not given to laughter because they are fat; they are fat because they laugh.

An Insignificant Palace.

Of Cetinje, the capital city of the prince of Montenegro, father-in-law of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Sir John Furley, who has recently published a book on his public career, has a poor opinion. He writes: "I have often since been amused when reading in the papers of the fetes, receptions and banquets held in this capital, but from my knowledge of the place I have always felt somewhat skeptical as to their style and grandeur. The palace is called Bigliardo and we have in England many farmhouses with which it could not compete in size and comfort."

His Preference.

Mrs. Hatterson—Is your husband fond of young women?
Mrs. Catterson—Is he fond of them? Why, his second wife isn't born yet!—Life.

OUR PRODUCTION OF GOLD

Enormous Increase in This Line Has Caused Comment All Over the World.

The enormous increase in the production of gold with the consequent accumulation of the stocks of coin and bullion has attracted rather less attention in recent years than its importance would appear to demand, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Nevertheless the subject is not wholly neglected, and the estimates of production and accumulation that are put out from time to time are more and more the subject of comment. There is a great discrepancy between the statement of gold production and of the stocks of gold coin in the principal countries of the world. Much of the gold produced is used in the arts, and of that coined much is lost or reduced to attrition, so the amount of production during centuries greatly exceeds the stocks of coin existing in the world. The amount of gold in Europe in 1492, the date of the discovery of America, is believed not to have exceeded \$225,000,000 in value. From that time to the close of 1896, according to a report of the director of the mint, the world's production amounted to \$8,983,320,600. But the same authority estimates the stocks of gold money in the world at that time was \$4,359,600,000.

For the first 25 years after the discovery of America the annual production of gold was less than \$4,000,000. In the next quarter of a century it was in round numbers \$4,750,000. By the middle of the eighteenth century it had risen to over \$16,000,000 a year. From 1801 to 1810 the average annual production was nearly \$12,000,000. For the two decades next succeeding there was a great falling off. From 1831 to 1840, the last complete decade before the discovery of gold in California, the annual production averaged \$13,484,000. In the next decade it was \$36,393,000, but it was late in the decade before the discovery of the California mines. From 1851 to 1855 the annual production showed an average of \$132,513,000 and for the next period of five years of \$134,083,000. From 1861 to 1891 there was a falling off from these figures, but since the last named year there has been a steady increase. In 1896 the annual production for the first time exceeded \$200,000,000, being estimated at a trifle less than \$203,000,000. In 1903 it was \$325,000,000 in round numbers and last year the estimate is approximately \$350,000,000. The expectation that it will reach \$400,000,000 in 1905 does not seem unreasonable. In the present century the production for four years has been approximately \$1,200,000,000, and the present year is expected to raise it to \$1,600,000,000.

The world's stock of gold coin, including bullion in national treasuries which performs the functions of coin, was estimated in 1873 to be \$1,209,800,000, in 1897, \$1,359,600,000. By the end of the present year the total is estimated at little short of \$6,000,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in nine years.

In Thibet.

Here is a description of a country scene in Thibet, taken from Col. L. A. Waddell's note book, "Lhasa and Its Mysteries": "From every hamlet the cottagers had swarmed out into their fields, and were busily plowing and sowing in the glorious sunshine, forming pleasing bits of bright color. The men were plowing with oxen gaudily bedecked with plumes of wool dyed glowing scarlet and blue, with long throat tassels of dyed yak's tails and harness of jingling bells, while close behind the plowers came the gayly dressed women as the sowers, scattering broadcast the seeds from their baskets."

Answered by Suggestion.

"Do you really think I begin to show my years, Ella?"
"Do you want me to answer frankly?"
"Why, yes, of course."
"Then let us change the subject."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not There Yet.

Claude—Don't you think my mustache is becoming?
Maude—Well, it may be coming, but it hasn't got there yet.—N. Y. Times.

WILL POWER AN ESSENTIAL

The Man Who Believes and Has Confidence in Himself Is He Who Succeeds.

What would you think of a young man, ambitious to become a lawyer, who should surround himself with a medical atmosphere and spend his time reading medical books? asks Orison Swett Marden, in Success. Do you think he would ever become a great lawyer by following such a course? No, he must put himself into a law atmosphere, where he can absorb it and be steeped in it until he is attuned to the legal note. He must be grafted into the legal tree so that he can feel its sap circulating through him.

How long would it take a young man to become successful who puts himself into an atmosphere of failure and remains in it until he is soaked to saturation with the idea? How long would it take a man who depreciates himself, talks of failure, walks like a failure, and dresses like a failure—who is always complaining of the insurmountable difficulties in his way, and whose every step is on the road to failure—how long would it take him to arrive at the success goal? Would anyone believe in him or expect him to win?

The majority of failures began to deteriorate by doubting or depreciating themselves, or by losing confidence in their own ability. The moment you harbor doubt and begin to lose faith in yourself, you capitulate to the enemy. Every time you acknowledge weakness, inefficiency, or lack of ability, you weaken your self-confidence, and that is to undermine the very foundation of all achievement.

So long as you carry around a failure atmosphere, and radiate doubt and discouragement, you will be a failure. Turn about face, cut off all currents of failure thoughts, of discouraged thoughts. Boldly face your goal with a stout heart and a determined endeavor, and you will find that things will change for you; but you must see a new world before you can live in it. It is to what you see, to what you believe, to what you struggle incessantly to attain, that you will approximate.

FIND TREASURE OF A KING

Hoard of Gold, Ivory and Precious Stones Lies Hidden in African Soil.

Treasure hunting continues to occupy the attention of many people in various parts of the world. A hoard of buried wealth not as well known as certain others is that supposed to have been secreted by Lobengula, king of the Matabele in South Africa, before he met his death at the hands of the British. This treasure is said to consist of gold, ivory and precious stones. It was brought into the limelight of public notice not long ago by the arrest of a Dutchman named John Jacobs. He arrived at Bulawayo, told something of his plans, was put into what they call the "goal" and has since been deported.

Lobengula succeeded his father as king of the Matabele in 1870 and boldly opposed European civilization. He made Bulawayo his capital. After the discovery of gold in his territory in 1872, Portugal, the Transvaal and Great Britain strove to win the supreme control over Lobengula's kingdom. In 1888 he signed a treaty with Great Britain, admitting her suzerainty. In 1893, provoked by the insolence of the British South Africa company, he attacked the English. He was terribly beaten. His capital was taken and in his flight he himself was killed.

John Jacobs, the treasure seeker, was a school-teacher. He claims to have been private secretary to King Lobengula and that in this way he learned where the treasure was hid. The Bulawayo authorities, however, discovered that he had a bad record. Hence his deportation. Jacobs is an elderly man, bearing evidence of long exposure to wind and weather. The treasure is still to be found.

Old Age and Late Hours.

A statistician affirms that the majority of people who attain old age have kept late hours. Eight out of ten who reach the age of 80 have never gone to bed till after 12 at night.