

We frequently hear the theory advanced that the planets and suns explode and that our own earth might possibly explode from pent-up forces within. A high explosive exerts about the limit of pressure capable of being exerted by fused wet free and expanded by the heat generated by any chemical reaction. Such a pressure, great as it is, is far too insignificant to explode the earth. Were the whole exposed molten interior of our globe to be replaced by dynamite and detonated, the explosion would not lift the earth's crust. We have but to calculate the weight of a column of granite of a height equal to the thickness of the earth's crust to see that the pressure of the crust on the molten interior far exceeds the pressure exerted by exploding dynamite. We have seen that the speed of the detonative wave is about four miles per second. The speed of the earth in its orbit is four times as great, declares Hudson Maxim, in the Independent. If, therefore, the interplanetary space of our solar system were to be filled with an explosive mixture capable of being detonated and consumed with the speed of dynamite, and if this were to be set off just behind the earth in its orbit, the earth would not feel it, but would rapidly rush away from the wave of explosion, pass clear around the sun, and come back again to meet it more than six months later. It would take nearly a year for such a detonative wave to reach our sun from the earth. If the earth itself were a ball of dynamite, it would require half an hour to explode; and if the sun were a mass of dynamite, it would require about two and a half days to explode.

New Customs Regulations.

With a view to securing greater courtesy and dignity in the administration of the customs laws, the treasury department has issued a series of instructions to inspectors, copies of which will be furnished to each passenger on incoming steamers from foreign countries. For the purpose of customs administration, passengers are divided into non-residents of the United States and residents. This classification has no reference to citizenship. Non-residents are of three classes: actual residents of foreign countries; persons who have been abroad with a fixed foreign abode for one year or more, who elect to declare as non-residents, and persons who have been abroad for two years, with or without a fixed place of foreign abode, who elect to declare as non-residents. Residents include all others. There is no limit to the value of articles which non-residents may bring in free of duty, explains the Youth's Companion, provided they are articles actually accompanying the passenger, and necessary and appropriate for his or her use for the purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and not intended for other persons or for sale. Residents may bring in all wearing apparel and other personal effects which they took abroad with them, if not remodeled abroad to the value of \$100, if the articles are not for sale. Under the new regulations passengers are not required to make oath to their declarations. The offer of a bribe or a "tip" to a customs officer will continue to be held as a violation of the law.

The cottage in East Hampton, Long Island, where John Howard Payne lived as a boy when his father was principal of Clinton academy in the village, will be preserved for many years to come. Its site is needed to make room for a new church, and the cottage was in danger of destruction. An admirer of "Home, Sweet Home" has bought the building—it is more than 200 years old—and will move it to another site and remodel its interior for use as a summer home. The outside will be unchanged, so that those may be gratified who wish to see the place which Payne had in mind when he wrote, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

After all, it was not shocked modesty on the part of King Edward that led him to leave the theater at Marienbad in a huff. In fact, it wasn't the naughty song at all that offended him, but another which seemed to show disrespect to a local abbot who had been his host at a recent dinner. This is another beautiful vision of virtuous royalty destroyed.

That rich New York young woman who has discarded stockings and other articles of apparel which she deems superfluous probably will make some concessions to the Gotham climate a little later in the year.

That New York wife who is going to allow her husband to get a divorce because he loves another woman may figure that the nearest way to get revenge is to let the other woman have him.

It is estimated that American tourists took \$150,000,000 to Europe this summer. No wonder Europeans occasionally feel a little superior.

The modern girl has too little to occupy her mind, according to Hetty Green. What does Hetty think the modern man is doing?

Michigan is trying to get the "flying rollers" to leave the state and will not assist on their flying or rolling provided they go.

The State Capital

Matters of General Interest FROM Nebraska's Seat of Government

The Express Case Decision.

Judge W. H. Munger, in his opinion in the Nebraska express case, had this to say: "Under the judiciary act to entitle a party to remove on the ground of diversity of citizenship there must be a controversy between citizens of different states. A state is not a citizen, within the meaning of the judiciary act, but it is argued that as the state has no interest in the controversy which entitles it to maintain the action, therefore, it is a mere nominal party. "We have just held in the case of the State of Nebraska against the Board of Railway Commissioners against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, brought in the supreme court of the state for a like purpose and removed to this court, that the action was a removable one on the ground of diverse citizenship for the reason that the state, though named as a party complainant, had not such an interest as entitled it to maintain the action and hence was a mere nominal party, and that the real controversy was between the board of railway commissioners, authorized to maintain the action, and the railroad company. In this case, if there is a controversy at all, it is between the state and the express company. Whether or not such a controversy can be maintained by the state it is unnecessary for us to decide. We are only to determine whether or not there is a controversy between citizens of different states. Finding there is no such controversy the case is not removable on the ground of diversity of citizenship. "Without the emergency clause the law did not go into effect until July 5. It is contended, and that the defendants were not required to put the reduced rates into effect until thirty days thereafter; that the action being brought on the 5th of July was prematurely brought and therefore presents a federal question. We cannot agree to this contention. The mere fact that an action is prematurely brought cannot be said to present a federal question within the meaning of the judiciary act. If that should be so in a case of this character it would be so in every action brought by one individual against another prematurely to recover on a promissory note or other cause of action. "For the reasons given, the motion to remand is sustained and the case remanded to the supreme court of the state."

State University Again at Work.

Students are coming in and the largest attendance in the history of the institution is registered. From the registration so far it appears that the engineering departments are the chief attraction for men at the university. There has been a decided gain in engineering courses over the attendance last year. The forestry department also shows an increase. The academic college seems to prove a less and less attraction every year for the men who come to college, and this year has been no exception. The women still outrank the men five to one in this department. This year they have taken more than usual interest in the scientific courses, and here the ratio between the sexes promises to be much less than it was a year ago. Last year the academic college was attended by 1,639 students, and the industrial by 1,086. There was about an equal number of men and women in the two, taken together, but the industrial had a large majority of men, while the academic drew a large share of the women. The schools of music and fine arts registered more than 600 students last year, and only about 3 per cent were men. This year will show about the same ratio.

State Wants Pension Money.

The board of public lands and buildings is considering the adoption of a rule that will compel members of the soldiers' homes who receive more than \$12 a month to pay a percentage of their pensions to the cash funds of the homes. Until recently very few soldiers received more than \$12 a month pension, but now many receive more. The policy of the board was to permit pensioners who received \$12 a month to retain all the pension money, but to pay to the home all in excess of that amount. As few received more than that the payments to the home have been very small. Governor Sheldon was not entirely in favor of the proposed rule, but it received considerable support from Land Commissioner Eaton, Secretary of State Junkin, Attorney General Thompson and Treasurer Brian. The rule which appeared to meet with favor from a majority is as follows: "All who are members of the home at the time of the adoption of these rules, or who may hereafter become such, who are receiving or who may hereafter receive a pension in excess of \$12 and not more than \$19, shall pay into the cash fund of the home 10 per cent of the amount; \$20 and not more than \$23, 20 per cent; \$24 and not more than \$28, 30 per cent. In cases where any member is receiving \$30 or more, he shall pay such an amount as the commandant and the board may deem just."

High School Quality.

State Superintendent McBrien is receiving pupils of high schools who take the normal training course who pledge themselves that they will complete the course. The law requires them to remain in class eighteen weeks and there must be ten in a class. Each high school that qualifies will receive from the state \$350 a year. Some of the schools that have qualified and the number in the class are as follows: Holdrege, 44; Lexington, 24; Hebron, 30; Geneva, 23; Hastings, 21; North Platte, 24; West Point, 13; Wisner, 18; Fairfield, 12; Superior, 15.

Fire Protection at State House.

The old state house couldn't burn now if it wanted to. The water has been turned on in the new anti-fire pipes and the hose is all ready for a conflagration. This was all done out of the appropriation made by the legislature last winter. Incidentally the building has settled two or three inches since the session. Several days ago a creaking and cracking and groaning was heard in Superintendent McBrien's office and the plaster popped over the door and the floor dropped at least a fraction of an inch.

Vacancy in Legislature.

Lancaster county has a vacancy in its legislative delegation, the Hon. Joseph Burns, state senator, has moved to Colorado, and at the primaries no one filed as a candidate and no application has been made to Governor Sheldon to include the filling of the vacancy in his election proclamation. Senator Burns has been missed from his favorite haunts for a long time and it developed that he had moved to Colorado, there to look after a young fortune he is leasing. By removal his office becomes vacant.

Nebraska Railroad Case.

The opinion of Judge T. C. Munger in the railroad cases which are re-ferred in the federal court, is in this language:

"The question involved in this case is whether the action may be removed into the United States circuit court. The solution of this question depends upon the construction of the act of congress of March 3, 1887, which gives cognizance to the circuit court of the United States of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity... in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different states, in which the matter in controversy exceeds exclusive of interest and costs the sum of \$2,000."

"The complainants contend that the action does not come within the statute for the reason that the act of congress refers only to controversies between citizens of different states and not to controversies between the state and citizens. "The fact that the suit is brought in the name of the state does not determine whether or not the state is really a party in interest."

Judge Munger then quotes from numerous opinions in state and federal courts bearing on this question and on the one referring to the point of pecuniary interest the state may have in the controversy. Analyzing various cases, Judge Munger finds that they are not wholly analogous to the one in controversy, as in each case cited by the attorney general, the state had some sort of actual interest, either of property, or to exercise police power in direct prosecution or suit for penalties.

"It is also contended that in case of doubt, it is the duty of the court to remand the case to the state court. This is not the rule of the circuit court of appeals for this circuit. "But no doubt is entertained that the state of Nebraska in this case has no real interest as an artificial person and therefore the motion to remand will be overruled."

Appraising Western Land.

Western county boards are busy appraising the state lands for leasing purposes, and when the report of Perkins county, which was the first to arrive, reached Land Commissioner Eaton he was surprised at the manner in which land values of that county had taken to the toboggan slide. He had heard of land values for Perkins county as high as \$15 per acre and none lower than \$5. But the county commissioners informed him that the school land was worth only from 40 cents to \$2 per acre, most of it being listed at 50 cents. The commissioner will reject this appraisal. He refuses to believe the land has had such a drop in value because of good crops and plenty of moisture.

Government Janitor Discharged.

John H. Leckliter, janitor of the federal building, is said to have received a discharge from the government to take effect September 30, but his friends are moving to have him reinstated. As the position is a civil service job a discharge must be for cause. Mr. Leckliter was serving his six months' probationary period. At the end of that time a recommendation for reappointment is necessary to enable the applicant to hold his place. In the case of Mr. Leckliter it is understood that he not only failed to get a recommendation from Custodian Burgess but that his discharge was recommended.

Railroad Men Explain.

C. E. Spens general freight agent of the Burlington and General Superintendent Byram of the same road, called on the railway commission. They discussed classification and talked of a complaint filed by John G. Hengen of Crete concerning an alleged overcharge on a car of lumber from Clearmont, Miss., to Crete. The defense of the road is that the two local tariffs were added together as permitted by the interstate commerce commission.

Work in Campaign.

Senator Burkett left for Washington to aid Mrs. Burkett in getting located so that the children can start into school. He will return to Lincoln shortly to take part in the fall campaign wherever he can be of service.

Food Commissioner J. W. Johnson.

is sending notice to meat packers, meat dealers and all persons selling meat for use in Nebraska containing a warning about the sale of short weight packages or packages which are not branded with the net weight.

RICH MEN PLAN AFRICAN EMPIRE

AMBITIOUS SCHEME IN WHICH NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES WILL INVEST MONEY.

PARTNERS OF A MONARCH

Thomas T. Ryan, James D. Stillman, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Others Have Joined King Leopold in Effort to Open Up Dark Continent and Incidentally to Turn Their Millions into Billions.

New York.—In the heart of Equatorial Africa a group of New York millionaires has acquired an empire.

Out of this empire, representing in direct and indirect control a region of 166,000 square miles, they expect to increase their millions, perhaps to turn them into billions.

The men who are exploiting this untrodden wilderness of forest, mountain, jungle and morass are Thomas F. Ryan, James D. Stillman, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., H. P. Whitney, E. B. Aldrich and the Guggenheim brothers. Other names have been mentioned, including those of J. P. Morgan, Thomas F. Walsh and Anthony N. Brady, who may own stock in the two great companies which have been formed, but they are not directors in either and have taken no active part in their organization.

These men have as partners Leopold, king of the Belgians, and a few Belgian financiers.

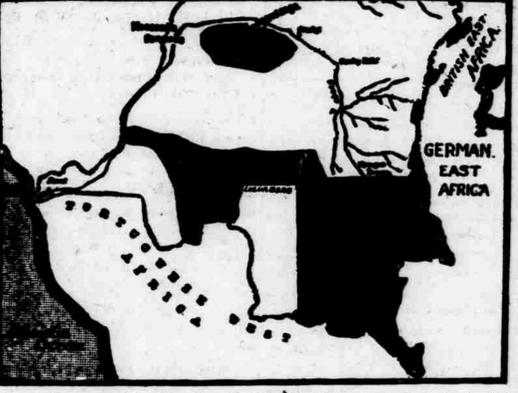
Their empire is in the heart of the Congo Free State; in fact it stretches almost across its greatest breadth, from east to west, and consists of between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 acres, or, roughly speaking, an area about the size of New Hampshire and Vermont. Over this they have powers which are virtually absolute. Nominally the Congo courts have jurisdiction over the territory and it is governed by the laws of the Congo, but actually these Americans are its masters. They have the right to police it and the terms of their concession impose this upon them as a duty. They may employ native labor or may import coolies or Americans, just as they like, but there is no doubt they will employ natives.

Project Originally Hammond's.

King Leopold secretly sold these Americans this concession some months ago. Mr. Ryan is not a man who is in the habit of going into gigantic transactions without knowledge of what he is doing or without some definite assurance that he will reap a substantial profit from his investment. The man who advised him that there was big money to be made in the Congo was John Hayes Hammond, the famous engineer, who had looked Central America over in a general way and who knew the vast mineral wealth that lay hidden in its immemorial forests of rubber trees, ebony, mahogany and other valuable woods, and he knew that, even if the gold, the copper, the silver should not pan out as he expected, there was enough money to be made out of the rubber and the wood to reward handsomely the men who should open up the country. Upon his report, supported by the reports of other experts, Mr. Ryan

Difficulties in the Way.

The great difficulty ahead of Mr. Ryan's men is the improvidence and savagery of the natives upon whom they will have to rely to do the work. Money means nothing to them. They must be paid, at any rate at first, in something they can use—such as cotton, beads or knives, and it is the intention of the Americans to furnish the natives with food and lodging as a return for their labor. But it is exceedingly difficult to persuade these men to labor at all. They care nothing for the development of the country, preferring to live by hunting, fishing and gathering the fruits and nuts with which nature has supplied them so bounteously. Many of them are cannibals still and would practice their gruesome rites if it were not for their dread of the stern punishment that is meted out to any who may be caught eating human flesh. This is made a crime by the laws of the Congo and is punishable by death. Cannibalism has been stamped out of the parts of the Congo along the coast and the banks of the great rivers, but there is no doubt that it still flourishes in the



Map of Western Africa Showing the 166,000 Miles of Territory Controlled by the American Syndicate Through Concession and Stock Ownership.

accepted the suggestion of the king of the Belgians that he take a long lease of this vast territory.

Of course it is something of a gamble, for the American explorers are going into what is virtually unknown country, and the difficulties, sanitary, engineering, economical, etc., may prove so great that they will not immediately make any profits. But the odds are so heavily in their favor that the chance was well worth taking. The crown domain, which is a large part of the Congo, returns at a conservative estimate a profit of at least \$700,000 a year, and almost all of this is from rubber, the minerals being virtually untouched. So Mr. Ryan and his associates have every reason to hope for large profits.

Exact Investment Unknown.

The exact amount they are investing in the Congo is difficult to ascertain, but it is known that they paid King Leopold \$1,500,000 for the concession, and that he and the Belgian stockholders retain a substantial block of stock in the Societe Internationale Forestiere et Miniere du Congo, one of the companies they have formed. The

EDUCATING HORSES FOR WAR.

Enormous Sums Spent by the Nations of the World.

From the earliest times the horse has been a potent factor in war, and to-day his education is a delicate and serious matter, undertaken at great expense by all the nations of the world, says a writer in the Circle Magazine. Germany needs a million horses for cavalry and artillery to put her colossal forces in the field. France re-



Thomas F. Ryan.



James D. Stillman.

other company is the American Congo company; just how the shares in it are allotted is not yet known. Besides these companies there are the two great Belgian corporations which have had enormous concessions for many years; these are the Anglo-Belgian India Rubber company and the Katanga company. In both of these the Americans have bought large blocks of stock—enough to secure a dominating influence. The former has a concession for 25,000 square miles, the latter for an area averaging 420 miles long by 200 miles wide.

These latter companies are immensely profitable. They collect the taxes and police their own territory, and the methods used by some of their employes in collecting the taxes, which are paid in rubber have supplied the enemies of King Leopold with ammunition for their campaign. Whatever truth there may be in the stories of "atrocities" must be laid at the door of these concessionaires. Their experience with the natives as workers will be valuable to the Americans, as the latter will have precisely the same conditions to meet and have almost as plenary powers as their fore-runners. These powers have been curtailed within a year, as a result of the abuses which a Belgian commission discovered. The concessionaires have been forbidden, for instance, to use armed native sentries or armed overseers.

Plan to Benefit Natives.

It is the plan of these Americans whom King Leopold has interested in his African territory to treat the natives on a plan that differs slightly from that of the Belgian concessionaires. They will start plantations of bananas, peanuts and all the other fruits, grains and vegetables, for which the climate is adapted; they will develop the fisheries of the great rivers and employ the natives to can the products of both. They will at first supply the natives with everything they need, including food and lodging, and pay them in beads and trinkets, gradually teaching them the use of money as a trading medium. They will have to start schools and hospitals, and here Mr. Ryan will find wide scope for his philanthropy, although the field is not virgin soil, for the priests and nuns of several religious orders are already in there and have done much splendid work among the natives.

Thus It Is that New York Millionaires are at Work Exploiting...

Thus it is that New York millionaires are at work exploiting altogether about 166,000 square miles of African jungle, surveying virgin forest, boring into unknown mountains, building roads and railroads through trackless wildernesses and exercising absolute sovereignty over millions of naked man-eating savages, with a reasonable prospect, whether they strike mineral wealth or miss it, of raising their millions to the billion mark.

LIKE SHEETS OF ICE.

Were Bed Coverings of Visitor in English Country Home.

The old-fashioned glazed chintz, which in the Victorian era was for so long a period in favor as a covering for the English drawing room sofas and chairs, is now very fashionable in this country, especially for bed rooms. This chintz is generally a large floral pattern, on a white ground, and will last for years if properly cleaned and "calendered," a word unfamiliar to most American ears, although in England calendering is a usual process in every household, many housekeepers using it for their beautiful linen sheets, which makes them dreadfully cold and slippery! It is done by a mangle that burnishes the material with a glass, and for chintzes and table nappery may be appropriate, but for sheets, except in torrid weather, it is anything but comfortable. "I shall never forget," said an American girl, speaking of calendered sheets, "visiting at a country house in England, where in zero weather they gave me polished sheets of ice, for that is what they felt like! I shivered for an hour or more, unable to sleep, and I took them off and slept in the blankets. I was afraid that the housemaid would consider that it was an American aboriginal habit, so I made up the bed again in the morning, pressing it down as if it had been slept in. This I did every day for my week's stay, as I shall always remember those calendered linen sheets with amusement, fancying my hostess' feelings if she had seen me at work night and morning."

She Said the Wrong Thing.

"I shall never forget the first I gave to a pretty girl when I first knew her," the short man began. "It would make your mouth water to hear what it was. Grape fruit of breakfast food, with cream, a choice broiled chicken, a small champagne cup with it—it was a late breakfast—the finest of fruit, coffee. I can't remember the things I ordered for her at that breakfast, and what do you think she said when she finished? She said: 'You needn't have gone to so much trouble. I don't care for anything but a couple of eggs for my breakfast and a piece of toast.' "It was the wrong thing to say, I will admit," sighed his wife. "I was that girl and I have been living ever since on a couple of eggs for my breakfast and a piece of toast."

quires probably 750,000, and even Great Britain has needed as many as 230,000—in her serious predicament in South Africa while she was fighting the Boers.

Although England in peace time mounts only two-thirds of her cavalry, her horse bill amounts to about \$400,000 a year—a figure which may be multiplied by four or five for the German army. In most countries' omnibus, farm and domestic horses are registered as being available in time of war for miscellaneous service, and for

started last spring and it is their task to make the preliminary surveys for a complete geological survey of the region.

The concession was granted on conditions that make certain the immediate opening of the country. The Americans must open 30 miles within six years, and they are to have the exclusive right to the product of 20 of these for 99 years.

Copper and gold are the minerals they expect to find in the greatest quantities. Gold has been found in rich deposits in the adjacent British and French territory, and the same veins run into the Congo. The existence of copper, all ready to be mined, has long been known.

Plan to Benefit Natives.

It is the plan of these Americans whom King Leopold has interested in his African territory to treat the natives on a plan that differs slightly from that of the Belgian concessionaires. They will start plantations of bananas, peanuts and all the other fruits, grains and vegetables, for which the climate is adapted; they will develop the fisheries of the great rivers and employ the natives to can the products of both. They will at first supply the natives with everything they need, including food and lodging, and pay them in beads and trinkets, gradually teaching them the use of money as a trading medium. They will have to start schools and hospitals, and here Mr. Ryan will find wide scope for his philanthropy, although the field is not virgin soil, for the priests and nuns of several religious orders are already in there and have done much splendid work among the natives.

Thus It Is that New York Millionaires are at Work Exploiting...

Thus it is that New York millionaires are at work exploiting altogether about 166,000 square miles of African jungle, surveying virgin forest, boring into unknown mountains, building roads and railroads through trackless wildernesses and exercising absolute sovereignty over millions of naked man-eating savages, with a reasonable prospect, whether they strike mineral wealth or miss it, of raising their millions to the billion mark.

LIKE SHEETS OF ICE.

Were Bed Coverings of Visitor in English Country Home.

The old-fashioned glazed chintz, which in the Victorian era was for so long a period in favor as a covering for the English drawing room sofas and chairs, is now very fashionable in this country, especially for bed rooms. This chintz is generally a large floral pattern, on a white ground, and will last for years if properly cleaned and "calendered," a word unfamiliar to most American ears, although in England calendering is a usual process in every household, many housekeepers using it for their beautiful linen sheets, which makes them dreadfully cold and slippery! It is done by a mangle that burnishes the material with a glass, and for chintzes and table nappery may be appropriate, but for sheets, except in torrid weather, it is anything but comfortable. "I shall never forget," said an American girl, speaking of calendered sheets, "visiting at a country house in England, where in zero weather they gave me polished sheets of ice, for that is what they felt like! I shivered for an hour or more, unable to sleep, and I took them off and slept in the blankets. I was afraid that the housemaid would consider that it was an American aboriginal habit, so I made up the bed again in the morning, pressing it down as if it had been slept in. This I did every day for my week's stay, as I shall always remember those calendered linen sheets with amusement, fancying my hostess' feelings if she had seen me at work night and morning."

She Said the Wrong Thing.

"I shall never forget the first I gave to a pretty girl when I first knew her," the short man began. "It would make your mouth water to hear what it was. Grape fruit of breakfast food, with cream, a choice broiled chicken, a small champagne cup with it—it was a late breakfast—the finest of fruit, coffee. I can't remember the things I ordered for her at that breakfast, and what do you think she said when she finished? She said: 'You needn't have gone to so much trouble. I don't care for anything but a couple of eggs for my breakfast and a piece of toast.' "It was the wrong thing to say, I will admit," sighed his wife. "I was that girl and I have been living ever since on a couple of eggs for my breakfast and a piece of toast."

quires probably 750,000, and even Great Britain has needed as many as 230,000—in her serious predicament in South Africa while she was fighting the Boers.

Although England in peace time mounts only two-thirds of her cavalry, her horse bill amounts to about \$400,000 a year—a figure which may be multiplied by four or five for the German army. In most countries' omnibus, farm and domestic horses are registered as being available in time of war for miscellaneous service, and for

TIRED BACKS.

The kidneys have a great work to do in keeping the blood pure. When they get out of order it causes backache, headaches, dizziness, languor and distressing urinary troubles. Keep the kidneys well and all these sufferings will be saved you. Mrs. S. A. Moore, proprietor of a restaurant at Waterville, Mo., says:

"Before using Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered everything from kidney troubles for a year and a half. I had pain in the back and head, and almost continuous in the loins and felt weary all the time. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills brought great relief, and I kept on taking them until in a short time I was cured. I think Doan's Kidney Pills are wonderful."

For sale at all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Middle Ground.

"Babies who are weaklings should be killed at birth," remarked the advanced doctor. "We are getting to be idiots and imbeciles," he added.

"You are too radical," remarked a hearer. "I wouldn't kill an idiot or an imbecile, but I wouldn't try to make a doctor out of him, either."

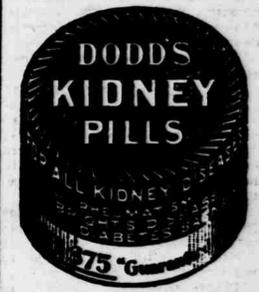
It was at this point debate took a turn almost acrimonious.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not Saying Much for Me.

"Pa, is ma your best half?" "I suppose so." "Still, that ain't sayin' much for ma, is it?"

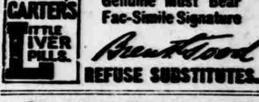
Levin's Single Six-ty straight 5c cigar. Made of extra quality tobacco. Your dealer or Levin's Factory, Peoria, Ill.

There never was any heart truly great that was not also tender and compassionate.—South.



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, Headaches, and all the ailments that attend the use of Alcohol, Coffee, Tea and Spices. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.



Omaha Directory

IVORY POLISH

For Furniture and Finances GOOD FOR ANY WOOD. Cleans and polishes, removes stains and restores the finish. Can not injure the wood in any way. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Absolutely the best furniture polish on the market. Sold through dealers or shipped direct. Price 25 and 50 cents. MANUFACTURED BY ORCHARD WILHELM OMAHA, NEBRASKA

If It's DOLLARS AND CENTS you are after

Ship Your Cream

to the Farmers Co-Operative Creamery, Omaha, Nebraska. We Finish Cream.

Brandeis New Store

The Biggest Store West of Chicago. One block long, 1/2 block wide, 8 stories high. Free waiting room. Baggage checked free.

College

Read Course in the City of Washington. Study in the City of Washington. Study in the City of Washington. Study in the City of Washington.

MATTHEWS DENTIST

Writes for our paper list and addresses on cleaning and drying of all kinds of clothing. One of the best in the West. 125 South Street, Omaha, Neb.

DYEING AND CLEANING

Writes for our paper list and addresses on cleaning and drying of all kinds of clothing. One of the best in the West. 125 South Street, Omaha, Neb.