STRANGE STORY PUZZLES AUTHORITIES

Excites Iowa People.

Abduction of Ray Elliott Brings Out a Revolting Confession and a Fint Denial of the Alleged Facts.

Iowa has a kidnaping case that is in abduction of Eddie Cudahy. The victim of the Iowa conspiracy was little Ray Elliott, 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott of Marengo. He was stolen May 12, 1893, and was restored to his parents fourteen months later, but not until the last few weeks has the mystery of his abduction been cleared away. The story reads like It seems, if the confession of one Reuben Good is to be credited, that the kidnaping of the child was but the sequel of another and even more heinous crime, a crime of which the community in which it was committed eight years ago knew nothing until Good volunteered the story of it.

The first crime, according to Good, consisted of the manulaughter, or possible murder, by his mother of his sister's illegitimate child. Goaded by a fear lest the homicide be detected, he says, she kidnaped little Ray Elliott and palmed him off upon the neighbors as her daughter's son.

The mother says that the boy who now passes for Ray Elliott is not Ray Elliott, but her son by adoption, and that his name

Good at the time of the confession was in robbing his mother, Mrs. David Lucas, and the latter alleges that the so-called confession is a story made out of whole cloth by her son; that it was incited by spite and a ing his arrest. The son retaliates by charging his mother with having an ulterior purpose in his presecution, or persecution, as he calls it. He says the charge of robbery against him is a trumped up accusation preferred by his mother in the hope of sending him to the penitentiary to lessen his chance of telling the story of the homicide, or of its being credited if told.

County Attorney Investigates.

The confession is now locked in the vault of County Attorney Reed of Black Hawk county, and it is possible that it will form the basis of an action against Mrs. Lucas on a charge of manslaughter. Attorney Reed is now engaged in investigating the facts attending the incident, and thus far nothing has been found to contradict Good's story. The case is arousing not a little comment in Black Hawk and Iowa counties, the latter being the county from which Ray Elllott was kidnaped. At first it was thought that, whether Good's story was true or not, nothing could come of it, as it was alleged that the statute of limitations would operate against the case, but since then it has been learned that the lowa statute of limitations does not apply in causes of this kind. The county attorney says that if the

having been advised by letter that the child the party, they selected him as the butt of would be sent to her in the care of a their jeers and threats. Great crowds of nurse, received it and apparently made it welcome. Good, who was then a comparatively young boy, was living with his

mother at the time the babe arrived. Good's Horrifying Recital.

"For a long time," Good continues, "my mother seemed to be very fond of the child, but one day it became peevish and fretful, and my mother, in a sudden burst of anger, struck at it. The blow was harder than she intended, and the high chair in which the child was sitting was upset. The child fell heavily to the floor, striking its head against a sharp projection, and I sustained injuries of which in a few minutes it died."

Then he goes on to give the ghastly details of how his mother set about it to dispose of the body. On realizing the enormity of her crime, he says, she became frightened and went out to dig a grave, but the ground was frozen, and she was compelled to seek tion for confinement. The child, a bright, another course. Then it occurred to her but unhealthy male infant, was born July to burn the remains in the kitchen stove. This she did, but a horrible odor arose from the burning flesh, and to hide this she went to a neighbor's house, bought i chicken and burned its feathers in the stove also. There were not enough feathers on the chicken, so she took the feathers out of a pillow and put them in the stove.

The remains having been successfully disposed of, Mrs. Lucas began to worry lest the neighbors should miss the infant and grow suspicious. She talked about this for several days, he says, devising various schemes for allaying suspicion, only to discard them. Then she suddenly left La Porte City. A few days later, while aimlessly walking the streets of Marengo, Iowa county, she espied the child known as Ray Elliott, and was struck by his resemblance to her daughter's dead son. She then and there, Good says, concocted the plan to kidnap him, a plan which a short time afterwards was successfully carried out.

Little Ray Elliott was taken to La Porte City, and later, according to the story, was turned over to Mrs. Lucas' daughter, who believed it to be her own child.

Good goes on to say that when the parents of the kidnaped child offered a reward of 500 for its return his mother, having previously exacted a promise of secrecy from woman named Mrs. C. T. Hepler of Waterloo, left it in her hands, and subse-

quently received half of the reward. Mrs. Lucas Tells Her Story.

Now comes the really strange feature of this strange story. Mrs. Lucas, being placed in the sweatbox, denied her son's ecount in toto, and added a chapter for herself-a chapter which calls into question the identity of Ray Elliott, and sets out the astounding allegation that the boy Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott are now fostering as their son is not their son, but the illegitimate offspring of an unknown woman. She says that she and her daughter, now Mrs. Thomas Burke, have made repeated attempts to recover possession of the child, but that Mr. and Mrs. Elliott refuse to give it up. The court records of Iowa county show that habeas corpus proceedings to this end have been instituted there, but that they failed of their purpose, the Elliotis having proved their parentage. When the Boy Was Stolen.

Ray Elliott, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott of Marengo, Ia., was kidnaped on the afternoon of May 12,

For two days business in the little town was suspended, all able-bodied men being engaged in the search for the lost child. At the end of this time, no clue to his whereabouts having come to light, the theory of time several persons of the village remem- | recommends it to his friends.

WHOSE BABY IS THIS BOY bered that on the day the child disappeared a man and a woman were seen camping in man and a woman were seen camping in the vicinity of the village. They had been traveling in a covered wagon. One or two Dispute Concerning the Identity of a Child villagers had engaged them in conversation and these testified to hearing the woman say that she had recently lost a child and that since then the loneliness bad been almost unbearable. This, then, constituted the motive for the abduction, an element which had heretofore been lacking

The circulars which were sent out described the missing boy as follows: "A small boy, 4 years old, white hair, blue eyes, light complexion, considerably freckled, wore gray dress, black plush cap, shoes out at toes. Supposed to have been carried off by persons traveling in wagon. A reward of \$500 will be paid to the person remany respects quite as remarkable as the turning the child or furnishing information leading to his recovery."

This was signed by E. E. Alverson, mayor of Marengo.

Searching Covered Wagons: For many months after this every person seen traveling in a covered wagon within a radius of 100 miles of Marengo was hauled up and his vehicle searched, as constables, sheriffs and policemen through out the state were keen to earn the reward Every gypsy camp was searched and every

estray child in anyway answering the de-

scription of Ray Elliott was photographed and the picture sent to the distracted parents at Marengo. Finall, one day, at the end of fourteen letter from a woman in Waterloo, la., named Mrs. C. T. Hepler, and inclosed was a picture of a 5-year-old boy whom they believed to be their son. The letter told a strange story. It was in substance that the original of the photograph had been left with the writer by a strange woman who had desired ber to adopt him. "I was not

willing to decide immediately," wrote Mrs. the Black Hawk county jail on a charge of Hepler, "so the woman said she would leave the child with me for a week on trial, and that at the end of that time she would return for her answer. d never saw the desire to be avenged against her for caus. I have forgotten it. I kept the child for a

ishment of the guilty parties, but no one seemed to know how to accomplish this end. The story told by Mrs. Hepler appeared plausible. She said she didn't know the name of the woman who had left the

that she was a woman embarrassed them They preferred to wreak their vengeance people gathered about him and cries of "hang him!" were raised. "String him up!" shouted the mob. "Hang him to the

first tree! I'll help pull the rope." Mr. Elliott swore out a warrant against the three and they were lodged in jail. This seemed to satisfy the mob and it soon

afterward dispersed. Explanation Offered the Public.

While in fail Mrs. Lucas explained that he and her daughter and son-in-law had come to Marengo to secure the child which she had left in care of Mrs. Hepler at Waterloo ten days or two weeks before. Then she told this story of how she originally came in possession of the child: In 1889, she said, she was employed as matron in the insane department of the Muscatine county (Ia.) poor farm, and dur-

ing the summer of that year a young unmarried woman was brought to that institu-31. Mrs. Lucas offered to adopt it and the mother agreed.

In November, 1892, Mrs. Lucas' daughter. now Mrs. Thomas Burke, visited her and offered to take the child, who then went by the name of Louis Leroy Meskell, to her home in Marion, O. Mrs. Lucas consented. and a few days later the infant was taken to Ohio, where its name was changed to Roy Burke.

A year later Mrs. Burke and Roy came back to a visit to Mrs. Lucas in Iowa. It was then that she (Mrs. Lucas) took the child to the home of Mrs. Hepler.

After Mrs. Lucas and the Burkes were released from jail they at once instituted habeas corpus proceedings to recover possession of the child, starting a litigation which dragged through the courts for more han two years, and finally closed with the Elliotts being given custody of the boy. Mrs. Lucas and the Burkes always took the initiative in this litigation, and at no stage of the proceedings was it possible to

prosecute them on a charge of kidnaping. Thus the matter stands today, leaving the little boy in the case in a decidedly unenviable role, as he cannot be sure whether he is Ray Elliott, Roy Burke or Louis Leroy

South Dakota Lodge to Convene in Annual Session, Beginning May 14.

HURON, S. D., May 12 .- (Special.)-The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of South Dakota will hold its annual session here, beginning Tuesday, May 14. For this event the local lodge has made great preparations. It is estimated that 200 delegates and visitors will be present. A reception will be given for members of the grand lodge and guests Tuesday night at which Mayor J. A. Cleaver will deliver an address of welcome. This will be followed with dancing. Wednesday evening "Niobe" will be presented in the opera house, to which all members of the grand lodge and visitors from out of the city will be given

complimentary tickets. The city will be decorated in honor of the event. The grand lodge of this order was organized for the two Dakotas in August. 1889, and another session was held here in May of the following year. The fourth an-nual session or the grand lodge was also here in May, 1893, as was also the adjourned

session from the Black Hills. Mr. F. D. Arnold, Arnold, Ia., writes "He was troubled with kidney disease about three years. Had to get up several abduction became generally accepted and times during the night, but three bottles it moved westward and slightly southward department affairs during the coming two circulars were sent broadcast offering a re- of Poley's Kidney Cure effected a complete

Control of Interstate Rivers Brought to the Supreme Court.

Leave to Institute Suit to Restratu the Mountaineers from Using the Waters of the Arkansas is Sought.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- (Special.) -- On Monday next will begin a battle royal in Kensas will ask leave of the court to file one state to another. The suit has been tude it was in prior to the civil war. threatened by Kansas for several years. In April, 1900, the attorney general of months, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott received a Kansas came to Washington to institute suit, but for some unknown cause decided to postpone action. The fact that such suit was contemplated led to the introduction in the senate of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to trausmit to the senate the reports of measurements made by the geological survey of the flow of the Arkansas, especially at points near the Kansas-Colorado state

Records Are Not Complete.

In response to this resolution the secreturn for her answer. I never saw the woman before and if she told me her name I have forgotten it. I kept the child for a week, as I agreed, and as the woman didn't return at the end of that time I began to grow suspicious that all was not as it should be. I had heard of the Ray Elliott case, so thought I'd have the boy photographed and send the picture to you to see if he was your son."

The photograph from Waterico was shown to hundreds of persons in Marengo who had known Ray Elliott and all agreed that it bore a striking resemblance to him.

No time was lost in investigating the matter. Mr. Elliott, the father of the boy accompanied by Rev. W. B. Phelps, went to Waterloo and brought him back, and that night there was general rejoicing in Marengo.

Was held at which speeches were made congratulating the parents upon the recovery of their son.

Arrest and Threatened Lynching.

Amidst all this rejoicing a wish was often expressed for the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties, but no one tary of the interior reported as follows:

Greater Economy is Possible. The secretary in his report submitted a table showing the flow of the river at various Kansas and Colorado points, and of this said:

the name of the woman who had left the chroumstances warrant he will file information against Mrs. Lucas, charging her with manslaughter.

In his confession Reuben Good says a sister of his and a daughter of his mother by her first husband was betrayed in the early 90s and went to a home for the unfortunate in Michigan. A child was born to her and, under the name of Meskell, when the infant was but a few weeks old, she directed the authorities at the home to send it to Mrs. Lucas of La Porte City, Ia, being careful not to mention that Mrs. Lucas was her mother. Mrs. Lucas, she explained to them, was a woman of her acquaintance who could be trusted to take care of the sun and the child with her, nor did she know whence the know whence she child with her, nor did she know whence she know whence she came or whither she went, and to all appearances this chapter of the story would never be known.

A few days later, when everyone was racking his brain for some way to find the mysterious woman in the case, the unexpected happened, and the woman her self—Mrs. David Lucas—accompanied by her son-in-law, Thomas Burke, and her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Burke, and her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Burke, arrived in the city. The boldness of this act took the wind out of the sails of those who had been so keen to devise schemes for the woman's capture and punishment. Moreover, the fact that she was a woman embatrassed them.

Arkansas Drainage Basia.

Regarding the examination of the Arkansas river drainage basin the report

t reconnoissance map completed of over hree-fourths of the entire area. This has

a recennoissance map completed of over three-fourths of the entire area. This has been published in the series of topographical atlas sheets. It may be said that about three-fourths of the reservoir sites which are reported to exist have been found, although it is believed that there are from ten to twenty localities which deserve consideration.

Surveys of the area and capacity of about one-fourth of reservoir sites known to exist have been made. There are, in round numbers, twenty other reservoirs whose capacity should be ascertained.

The examination of sites for dams and the preparation of estimates of cost was begun in the case of only reservoir, and that the most expensive and important at Twin lakes. Subsequently construction has been begun at this point by a canal company.

The total area of the Arkansas river drainage basin at the Kansas-Colorado line is estimated to be 24,600 square miles, an extent larger than the aggregate area of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. At Hutchinson, Kan., the drainage area is in creased by about 10,000 square miles—a little more than the area of Vermont. Most of this country should be rapidly examined for possible reservoir sites, although it is known that the more important of these are within the 5,000 square miles of mountain area.

Ceuter of Population.

Center of Population. Recent telegraphic announcement was made that the center of population of the United States has moved westward foureen miles and southward two and one-half miles in the last ten years. In making the computation the population of Alaska and Hawaii, although included in the Twelfth census, has not been considered. his trip, is missing an old-fashioned, soapy The method used by the census bureau in obtaining its conclusions was as follows: The population of the country was first distributed by "square degrees," as the area included between consecutive parallels and meridians has been designated. A point was then assumed, tentatively, as the center, and correction in latitude and longitude to this tentative position were computed. In this case the center was assumed to be at the intersection of the parallel of 39 degrees north, with the meridian of 86 degrees west of Greenwich. The population of each square degree was assumed to be located at the center of that square degree, except in cases where it was manifest that this assumption would A. O. U. W. TO MEET AT HURON of the square degree was occupied by the sea or other large body of water, or where it contained a city of considerable magnitude which was situated "off center." In this case the position of the center of the population of the square degree was estimated as near as possible. The shortest distances between each such center of population of a square degree (whether assumed to be at, or at a distance from, the center of the square degree), and the assumed parallel and meridian were obtained. The population of each square degree was then multiplied by the shortest distance of its his law practice he is firm in his intention parallel of latitude, and the sums of the of remaining in the cabinet as secretary parallel of latitude, and the sums of the products, or moments, north and south of that parallel were obtained. Their differthat parallel were obtained. Their difference, divided by the total population of the country, gave a correction to the latitude of the assumed center of population. In a similar manner the east and west moments were obtained and from them a correction to the longitude of the assumed center was obtained. Not a Fixed Fact.

The center of population has moved forty-one miles and was eighteen miles any undue economy. Should the secretary to a point about forty miles northwest by years he will be pretty well to the front ward of \$500 for his safe return. About this cure. He feels better than he ever did and west of Washington. The southward move- in presidential availability on the repubment was due to the annexation of Louis- lican side.

WHICH STATE OWNS WATER | tana. From 1810 to 1820 it again moved | ALL INTEREST IN AMERICANS westward and southward to a point sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va. From 1820 to 1830 it still moved westward and southward to about nineteen miles southwest of Moorfield, in the present state of West Virginia. This southward movement was due to the addition of Florida to our territory and the extension of settlement KANSAS CASE AGAINST COLORADO in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Ar- UNEASINESS OVER NORTHERN PACIFIC kansas. From 1839 to 1840 settlements in Michigan and Wisconsin and the prairie states deflected the course porthward to a point sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, in the present state of West Virginia. From 1840 to 1850 it continued its westward course, deflecting slightly to the south, reaching a point twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg, in the present state of West Virginia. The southerly movethe supreme court of the United States ment in this decade was due to the anbetween the sovereign states of Kansas nexation of Texas. From 1850 to 1860 it and Colorado. The attorney general of moved westward and slightly northward to a point twenty miles west of Chillicothe, O. suit in equity against Colorado to pre- From 1860 to 1870 it again moved westvent the people of the latter state from ward and sharply northward, reaching a using the waters of the Arkansas river for point forty-eight miles east by north of proved. The close in Americans was quiet original work is represented. A new irrigation purposes. The attorney general Cincinnati. The northern movement was of Colorado will contest the right of Kan- due in part to the waste and destruction sas under the law to institute such a suit in the south consequent upon the civil and some weeks later the court will rule war, and in part to the fact that the cenupon the question, which incidentally will sus in the south was not accurately taken. bring up the entire question of interstate In 1880 the center of population had rerights to use of streams which flow from turned southward to about the same lati-

Last and Present Locations.

In 1890 the center of population had moved northward into practically the same latitude it occupied in 1870. This northward movement was largely due to the great development in the cities of the northwest and in the state of Washington and also to the increase of population in New England.

During the last decade the center of population has moved westward a little over fourteen miles and southward a little less than three miles. This is the smallest movement that has ever been noted. The slight southward movement is due largely to the great increase in population of Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas, while the great decrease in the westward movement of the center is undoubtedly due to the large increase in the population of the North Atlantic states. It also shows that the population of the western states has increased as rapidly as in former decades.

The total western movement during the past 110 years has been 510 miles. center has followed along the 39th parallel of latitude, deflecting slightly northward or southward, as accessions or settlements were made in either direction.

The center of area of the United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii and other recent accessions, is in northern Kansas, in approximate latitude 39 degrees, 55 minutes, and in approximate longitude 98 degrees, 50 minutes.

Median Point is Different.

The median point of population is the point of intersection of the line dividing the population equally north and south with the line dividing it equally east and west. It differs from the center of population in the fact that distance from the center is not considered. Its movements from census to census bear no relation to the movements of the population, since only movements by which bodies of population are transferred across its paralllel or its meridian have any influence upon its position. To illustrate this, a million people may move from Minnesota to Washington state without affecting its position, while the moving of a hundred persons from Michigan to Wisconsin might affect it appreciably. In 1900 the meridian of 84 degrees, 51 minutes, 29 seconds, equally divided the population of the United States east and west, and the parallel of 40 degrees, 4 minutes and 22 seconds, equally divided it north and south. The median

In 1880 the median point was sixteen miles west of Springfield, O. In 1890 i moved north and west to a point four miles southwest of Greenville, O., and from 1890 to 1900 westward to Spartanburg, Ind. The comparison of the movement of the center of population and the median point shows that they do not move in parallel lines, as from 1880 to 1890 the median point moved west twenty-seven miles and north six and six-tenths miles, while the center of population moved west forty-eight miles and north nine miles. From 1890 to 1900 the median point moved 10.8 miles and north 2.4 miles, while the center of population moved west 14 miles and south 2.5

Renovating the White House. Colonel Bingham, who is in charge o the White House and its grounds, is taking advantage of the absence of President and Mrs. McKinley to give the exterior of the executive mansion a much-needed coating of white paint. The White House is at best not a very imposing or elegant residence, and when its porches and walls become discolored with big blotches of yellow rust stain, and the once white paint be comes from exposure to the weather a clayey drab, it presents an appearance positively discreditable. Colonel Bingham going to do the best he can to beautify it during its temporary unoccupancy, and a score or more of white paint artists are touching it up with glaring white paint. Inside the mansion men and maids are taking up carpets, removing curtains and wielding with vigor mops and scrubbrushes. The president, besides enjoying

spring house cleaning. Jim Ham Lewis Has Hopes.

Ex-Representative James Hamilton Lewis has been a Washington visitor during the week. He wears finer clothes and more luxuriant whiskers than when he was it congress, and admits that the more he mixes in politics the more prosperous he becomes. Despite his well-groomed whiskers and superfine garments "Ham" Lewis, and with government officials of all political faiths in Washington.

If through his friendly relations with government officials he gets hold of "exclusive" news, the ex-representative generously remembers his newspaper friends, and it was this kindly disposition which was the source of a news item quite generally wired to numerous newspapers a few evenings ago that Secretary Root is to resign from the cabinet when the president returns, and that Judge Taft, president of the Philippine commission, is to be his successor. It was an "important if true" story, but subsequent inquiries developed the fact that while Secretary Root is sacrificing at least \$75,000 per annum est work I ever undertook in my life trying to get the workings of the War department in grasp, and now that I begin to know something about the business I feel that I can do the country some measure of good by remaining, and will remain even at a financial sacrifice, as long as I can accomplish good.

The secretary, while losing a big income by giving up his law practice for a cabisteadily westward since the time the first net position, will not suffer. Both he and ensus was taken in 1790. In that year Mrs. Root are wealthy, and if he never he center was twenty-three miles east of earns another dollar the family will be Baltimore, Md. By 1800 it had moved enabled to live, and that without practicing west of Baltimore. From 1800 to 1810 make an unusually good showing with War

United States Stocks on London Market Claim Entire Attention.

Most of Them Show Some Improvement and Recoveries-Foreign Securities Cheerful at First, but Recede Later in Week.

LONDON, May 12 .- During the last week the attention of the stock exchange has been so absorbed in Americans that little notice can be called. When the storm of excitement was tremendous it was soon seen that the worst was over. Good buying and firm, but below the level of New York. There still exists some uneasiness regard-Pacific, in spite of the fact that this stock closed 35 points up at 1701; which is 70 above the last quotation. The recording of the quotation fluctua-

tions during the last week is practically useless, as those have been so abnormal improvement, but closed under the best. Union Pacifics recovered 15, New York Wabash 41/2. Balti-Central 14%. more & Ohlo and Illinois Central recovered 4 points, Denver & Rio Grande 3, Eric preferred 24. Louisville & Nashville, Atchi son, Topeka & Santa Fe and Chesapeake & Ohlo recovered 2 points and the others

fractionally. Foreign securities were cheerful at first Coppers have been depressed, but were higher on balance. Earlier this week Kaffirs showed a good tendency on the reopening of some mines, and the Paris buying strengthened the market. Later, values receded in sympathy with general duliness. but on Saturday they somewhat improved, Rands rising 3 1-16 to 41%, and others fractionally Money was in good supply. Until Monday

It was quoted at 21/2 to 2%, fixtures were at 314 to 314, and three months' bills at 354 to

PRICES Instability of Market Hinders Deal-

ings in All Fabrics and Dry Goods. MANCHESTER, May 12.—The predominant feature of the last week has been the decline in cotton, the effect of which has been to hamper the cloth sellers. Notwith-

Can You

Add

Correctly

standing the later improvement most of the departments report unsatisfactory business, although there is a fair inquiry. There is a lack of workable demand, which is disappointing. The feeling prevails that a fair husiness would probably be transacted at the prosent level of values should a great stability develop. There were a considerable number of offers for fabrics from India, but the results were disappointing. Options were given to the China trade on some sales of the butter grades of shiftings of low rates. Yarns were quiet. The fall in cotton caused buyers to hesitate and they only placed such orders as were necessary for early delivery.

BIG BOOK ABOUT FARMING

Department of Agriculture Issue Edition for 1900, to He Ready

for Distribution July 1. WASHINGTON, May 12.-The year book of the United States Department of Aghas been done on other markets to which riculture for 1900 is now in press and will be ready for distribution about July 1. In addition to the secretary's report and the appendix this volume contains thirtyfollowed, whereupon the feeling was im- one articles, in which each division of feature is the publication of requirements for admission to the Agricultural departing the settlement, especially of Northern ment of the land grant colleges and the cost of attendance.

The year book is a volume of \$88 pages seven plates, of which nine are colored and eighty-eight text figures. The regular edition is 500,000 copies, of which 470,000 that they furnish little valuable indication are by law reserved for the exclusive use of condition. Most Americans showed an of congress and 30,000 for the departments All others than crop correspondents must apply to their senators or representatives in congress.

The articles include. "Smyrna Fig Culture in the United States," "Amplification of Weaher Forecasts," "Commercial Plans Introduction," "Forest Extension in the Middle West," "Influence of Rye on the Price of Wheat," "Mountain Roads," "Fungus Diseases of Forest Trees," "Rabies," The Scale Insect and Mite Enemies of Citrus Trees," "How Birds Affect the Orchard," "Hot Waves," "Potatoes as Food, Practical Forestry in the Southern Ap palachians." "Commercial Pear Culture Development of the Trucking Interests. "The Date Paim," "Practical Irrigation, "Free Delivery of Rural Mails," "Suc cessful Wheat in Semi-Arid Districts."

Doing Good. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. George H. Leader, publisher of the Breeze, Akron, N. Y., will give you some idea of the great good that is being done by DECLINE Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in curing colds and grip: "My wife and self have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe and wish to attest to its beneficial effects and thank the manufacturers for the good they are doing suffering humanity. Whenever I hear of a case of la grippe recommend this remedy." For sale by all

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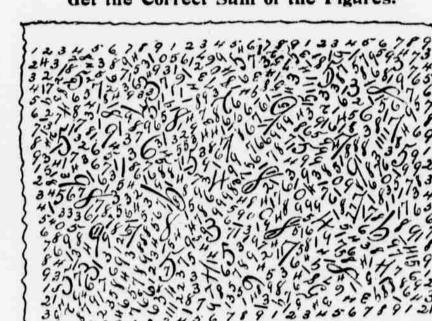
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