HISTORICAL STATUARY HALL

Famous Old Chamber Overhauled and Restored to Its Pristine Condition.

IMPRESSIVE IN BEAUTY AND DIGNITY

Extent and Character of the Improvements-Twenty-Seven Statues There Contributed by Sixteen States.

The American people will doubtless be pleased to know that the historic old chamber formerly used as the house of representatives, and now known as Statuary hall, has been overhauled, architecturally and artistically, and restored to its pristine condition Competent critics who have viewed the restored chamber, relates the Washington Star, unite in declaring that in beauty, dignity and impressiveness it offers attractions exceeding those pos-

messed by any other chamber in the capitol. This is the famous chamber with the unaccountable acoustic properties, the chamber where Madison was inaugurated president in 1809 and again in 1813, where Monroe was inaugurated for his second term in 1821 and where Fillmore took the oath of office as president on July 10, 1850. following the death of President Taylor. This is the hall in which Henry Clay presided with such distinction as speaker of the house in the old days. Here occurred the stormy debates incident to the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, and the preliminary struggles over the vexed question of slavery. Here Daniel Webster, and later Abraham Lincoln, sat in turn as obscure representatives, each before the day of his meridian fame. Here John Quincy Adams was chosen president over Andrew Jackson in 1825, when the election was thrown into the house of representatives, and here as an aged and veteran member in harness he was stricken with his mortal illness in 1848.

The present restoration of the ball is in-

A Big House Cleaning.

terior of the new library of congress have been unfavorably impressed with the capitol, which in comparison with the library has seemed dingy and unattractive. But the architecture of the capitol possesses indescructible merits that will always comtrifling matter of surface painting or other superficial decoration to be brought out and accentuated. To do this and to remedy the present hall of representatives and all the corridors and passageways leading to it renewed as to paint in lighter and more cheerful tints,, and has ornamented the side surfaces and ceilings afresh, in accordance with the requirements and peculiar style of the building and at the same

time in conformity with the demands of

modern artistic taste.

The work on Statuary hall was begun immediately after the adjournment of congress in July last and has progressed withskill of fifty artists, under the direction of general in the civil war, in bronze, both by croup. It is pleasant to take and, as it Joseph Rakemann of Washington, who forty years ago assisted the famous Italian painter, Constantine Brumidi, in the decoration of the rotunda and the senate corridors and committee rooms. Following similar work done last year in the supreme court chamber, an entire new fireproof steel ceiling was constructed, the contour of the old ornamental plaster ceiling being exactly duplicated, except that real ribs in relief and indented panels were substituted for painted ribs and panels on a smooth surface. In addition the plaster relief work, set against a mauve ground, has been splendidly enriched with pure gold leaf ornamentation, which serves to emphasize the lines of the massive ribe, panels and rosetted coffers. The interior walls also are renewed in soft tones of Sienna marble. a handsome new skylight takes the place of the old at the apex of the concave celling and the apparent size of the chamber is materially increased by the removal of vast accumulations of old books from the galleries. The hall will be lighted at night by 300 incandescent electric lambs, placed above the white cornices, augmented by an enormous chandelier hung from the lantern at the center of the celling and by lesser chandeliers hung from brackets protecting from the corner piers.

New Ornamentation.

The prevailing color tone of the ceiling is mauve. That of the corridors leading from the hall to the present house of representatives is buff, with various delicate mauves, manilas, old golds and kindred pea greens as contrasting tints. The panelings are colored mostly in olive and maroon, richly loaded with gold in line accent, fretwork and filagree embroidery, while the mural borders are generally of Pompelian red, and the panel borders, of classical designs to laurel and ivy leaves, are chiefly of olive green. Gold without stint is the unfailing final touch on cellings, cornices, groined

arches and panels. At frequent intervals along the main cor-



The powder puff may help to hide the ravages of time but it avails little to hide the ravages of disease. When the face is disfigured by eruptions, the treatment must go below the surface to the blood,

which is corrupt and impure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures disfiguring eruptions which are caused by impure blood. It cures scrotilous sores, erysipelas, boils, pimples, czeme, salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases which impure blood breeds and

"I was troubled with ecsama from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet," writes Mrs. Silla Quick, of Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich. "Could not walk at times nor wear my shoes. Thought there was no help for me—at least the doctor said there was no help for me—at least the doctor said there was nose. I went to see friends at Christmas time and there heard of the good that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery had done for them, and was advised to try it at once. For fear that I might neglect it my friend sent to the village and got a bottle and made me promise that I would take it. I had oeen getting worse all the time. I took tnirteen bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and ten visits of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and used 'All-Healing Balve,' which made a complete cure. It was slow, but sure. I was taking the medicine about eight months.

"I would say to all-who read this; try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before wasting time and money."

Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before was-ing time and money."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious edicines. He gains; you lose. There-re accept no substitute for "Golden

Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

little color sketches, portraits and symbolical designs in medallions and vignettes suggestive of patriotic memories and interesting events of American history. Among hese are aketches of Mount Vernon, Washington's tomb, Arlington house and the Washington monument; portraits of Columbus and Vespucci and Indian heads, weapons and armorial bearings. All the decoralated to last for the next fifty years at least. They all harmonize with the distinctive style of the building, which belongs to the period represented by the beginning of the last century, and the decorative scheme follows faithfully the ideas that dwelt in the minds of the original arcihtects. In authorizing the work congress assumed that the country takes a pride in the na-

expense necessary to its proper adornment. Our Pantheon. Of late years Statuary hall has been regarded in the light of a national Pantheon, where the people have placed on view sculptured efficies of admired heroes, pioneers benefactors. From the year 1807, when it was first finished, until 1814, when it was Franklin Simmons. burned and defaced by the British in an atcempt to destroy it, it was occupied as the hall of representatives, and again from 1819, when it was restored, until 1857. On September 16 of that year the lower branch of congress took possession of the present hall of representatives in the new south marble wing of the capitol, and since that date the old hall has served principally as one of the show places of the venerable

By the terms of an act of congress, ap proved by President Lincoln on July 2 1864, the chamber was officially designated as a national statuary hall, and an invitation was extended to all the states to contribute statues to be set up therein. The act reads: "The president is hereby authorized to invite each and all the states to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronge, not exceeding two in number for each state, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished efdental to the radical house cleaning begun civic or military services, such as each in the capitol under the supervision of Su- state shall deem worthy of this national perintendent Eijiott Woods last year, when commemoration, and when so furnished the the greater portion of the venerable build- same shall be placed in the old hall of the ing was overhauled. During the last five house of representatives, in the capitol of years visitors to Washington who have the United States, which is hereby set gone through the capitol sightseeing after apart, or so much thereof as may be neceshaving first inspected the magnificent in- sary, as a national statuary hall, for the purposes herein indicated."

Up to the present time only twenty-seven statues have been contributed by sixteen states, and the contributions, though interesting and valuable, all of them are not in every case as representative as might be mounts the white marble entablature above mand admiration and that need only a desired. This is the natural result of the pillars at the southern entrance. The method of selection, exercised at different hall now presents an appearance that has times, where each state, through its legisdefect Superintendent Woods has had the to immortalize in this manner. Among the lature, chooses whom it pleases at the time twenty-seven statues now grouped within the hall there are quite a number that may justly be pronounced masterpieces of the sculptor's art. Most of them bear on the pedestal the coat-of-arms of the donating Okl., who has been in business eleven

gtate. New York has contributed two in bronze,

ridors the artists have painted admirable of the steamboat, by Howard Roberts, and John P. Muhlenberg of revolutionary fame,

by Blanche Nevin. Massachusetts is likewise represented by two in marble, John Winthrop, first colonial governor, by Richard S. Greenough, and Samuel Adams, the revolutionary organizer, by Anne Whitpey

Rhode Island has also supplied two beautiful works in marble, Roger Williams, by tions are of a permanent character, calcu- Franklin Simmons, and Nathaniel Greene, by H. K. Brown. Connecticut has sent two, Jonathan Trumbull, the first governor. Washington's "Brother Jonathan," and Roger Sherman, both by C. B. Ives. Vermont has also supplied two in marble. Ethan Allen, by Larkin C. Mead, and Jacob Collamer, an early senator, by Preston Powers. New Hampshire, in nowise behindhand, has contributed two in marble, tional capitol and does not begrudge the among the most notable of all, Daniel Webster, born in the granite state, and John Stark of Bennington fame. They were modeled by Carl Conrads after statues in bronze in the state house park at Concord. The original Webster statue was by Ball: that of the Stark figure was by Conrads himself. Maine, the remaining New Engwarriors, statesmen, inventors and public land state, has presented a marble statue of its first governor, William King, by

Men of the Middle West.

Ohio has also furnished two in marble, James A. Garfield and William Allen, a Missouri has also furnished two in marble, representing its worthiest sons, Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair, both by Alexander Doyle.Indiana has contributed one, representing its famous war governor and senator, Oliver P. Morton, in and soldier, in bronze, by Leonard W. Volk; Michigan one, Lewis Cass, in marble, by D. C. French; Wisconsin one, Pere James Marquette, pioneer and missionary, by G. Trentenove; Virginia one, a plaster statue others, when the spirit moves, she speaks, of George Washington, supposed to have been modeled from life, by the celebrated only earthly audience. The orthodox French sculpter, Jeane Antoine Houdon, and West Virginia one, John E. McKenna, a senator. Except these two latter, it will be noticed that there are none from southern states, and it is to be hoped that with returning prosperity they will not much longer delay to contribute memorials of their favorite sons.

Certain other art objects in the hall are northern entrance is surmounted by an ornamental clock, by Franzoni, the Italian scluptor, carved in solid parian marble, with a female figure representing Clio, the muse of history, standing in a winged charlot with tablet and stylus in hand. A colossal figure of Liberty, in plaster, the work of Causici, another Italian sculptor, surlong been desired, and when the country once awakes to a realization of its beauty the belated states may be expected to send statues to aid in its further enrichment.

Nothing so Good for Coughs and Colds. Mr. J. N. Perkins, druggist of Lawton, years, says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy that during all this time he has never Robert R. Livingston, by E. D. Palmer, and had a bottle of this remedy returned as for these expenses and recovered. The George Clinton, by H. K. Brown. New Jer- not having given satisfaction, proving consey has sent up two, Richard Stockton, a clusively that this preparation will do all signer of the Declaration of Independence, that is claimed for it. There is nothing in marble, and Philip Kearney, a major so good as this remedy for coughs, colds and H. K. Brown. Pennsylvania has furnished contains no injurious substance, may be two in marble, Robert Pulton, the inventor given to a child with perfect confidence.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

A few days ago a Miss Death was brought to the German hospital in Philadelphia to be operated on for appendicitis. She was a daughter, she said, of an un'ertaker. The surgeon's name who was chosen to perform the operation was Dye-Dr.

Frank Hackett Dye. When the operation was over Miss Death was placed in charge of two nurses. Miss Payne is the day nurse; Miss Grone

is the night nurse. The patient is recovering rapidly, and in a week or so Miss Death will bid goodby to Dr. Dye, Miss Payne and Miss Grone

A good story is told of the Russian po lice, who are very careful lest any literature of an atheistic character shall fall into the hands of the peasants. A peasant in the province of Minsk went

to a publisher's shop and asked for a

bible. Unwittingly the shopman gave him an algebra primer. On opening the book when he reached home the peasant was surprised to find it full of mystic signs and hieroglyphics. The peasant showed it to a policeman, who felt convinced that the signs were of an "extremely free thinking character," and

so arrested the owner. At the trial the peasant was discharged and the policeman instead of being re-Buckeye governor, both the work of Niehaus. warded for his religious zeal, was reprimanded.

The little orthodox Friends' meeting house at Woodstown, N. J., has only one surviving worshiper, Miss Priscilla Lippincott, an old woman, who twice a week, marble; Illinois one, James Shields, senator | carefully arrayed in the garb of that sect, goes alone to the building and frequently sits an hour on "first day" in the cushioned pew which she has occupied for fifty years. Sometimes she sits in silence; at with the long since emptied benches as her Quakers, once so numerous, built the meeting house, but all save Miss Lippincott have died, joined other meetings or united with the Hicksites. If Miss Lippincott should fail to hold services in the little meeting house it would revert to the heirs of the original owner of the land, but so long as services continue to be held there it cannot be disturbed, and therefore she noteworthy. The inner doorway of the never fails to be at the door with the big brass key at the hour for service on "first' and "fifth" days.

> The waiters of Paris are up in arms against tips. They held the other night a meeting whose battle cry was "A bas le pourboire!" and are shortly to issue handbills setting forth the evils of the tipping system-familiar topic, though never before presented from the waiters' viewpoint. Tipping is a complicated system in Paris. Each "pourboire," as it is collected, is put into a general box, and at the end of the day the total is divided equally among the waiters. They receive no wages, but, on the contrary, have to advance to the cafe keeper at the beginning of each day a sum estimated at one-half of the day's pourboire. Whether or not the gratuities reach the estimated total, the fixed sum is paid to the owner for "expenses." One garcon recently brought suit against his employer 2,000 waiters at the meeting determined on

Indiana is now noted for a large crop of Hoosier poets and novelists, and for the fact that, for every seven marriages in the state, there is one divorce,

Getting the Home Ready for **Thanksgiving**

With everything in trim, snug shape, will be your pleasure for the next few weeks. You'll want the dining room furnishings to be particularly pleasing-you'll want what is newest-the stylish, modern kind. We're ready here-with what is best in tables, sideboards, dining chairs, and all the necessary fittings, but there's a low swing to prices that will make it easy for the Thanksgiving buyers-that will clinch your faith in the economy of

"From the cheapest that's good to the best that's made."

We show a great variety of CHINA CLOSETS, in all finishes and designs. We start them for a china closet CHINA CLOSET-With bent glass ends, made of quar-

A great variety of other patterns at \$21.00, \$23.00,



\$25.00, \$30.00, \$33.00 and up.

Some very pretty designs in cane

Other patterns in cane and wood seat, solid golden oak, polished finish, \$1.50, \$1.80, \$2.00 and \$2.25. Dining chair, OUR PRIDE. Very fine box frame, cane seat chair, made of best select quarter-sawed oak, handsomely polish-

Dining Tables

SELECT SOLID OAK DINING TABLE-Golden polished finish, has turned and fluted legs, square top, each..... SELECT QUARTER SAWED TOP GOLDEN OAK DIN-

PRETTY FRENCH DESIGN DINING TABLE-Made specially for our trade, handsomely hand polished, constructed of best select quarter sawed golden oak, richly ornamented with hand carving, special

OTHER TABLES in great variety at \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00-every one of which are special

ROUND TOP TABLES-Pretty designs in golden oak, quarter sawed, hand polished, at \$15.50, \$17.00 and \$20.00. HANDSOME PEDESTAL TABLES at \$21.00, \$24.00,

for the dining room we show in all woods and finishes. Fifty-eight patterns to select from. Some very choice pleces at \$25, \$33, \$37, \$38 up to the most artistic \$160

Sideboards Yes! a large assortment of about fifty-fi styles, ranging from \$14.25 to \$225.00.

Yes! a large assortment of about fifty-five

SOLID OAK SIDEBOARDS-Rich, pretty designs, neatly carved, special good value at..... SIDEBOARD-Made of the best select quarter sawed golden oak, very large and massive, richly hand-carved and polished, lined drawer for silver. Extra large pattern French bevel mirror, Top is

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SIDEBOARDS-Ranging at \$15.75, \$17.25, \$20.50, \$23.75, \$27, \$30, \$36 and up for the more massive and finer grade goods. Make your Thanksgiving selection now. We will hold goods for later delivery if desired.

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VACATIONS FARMER-WHYNOT?

BYEBENJAMINANDREWS in The Twentieth Century Farmer.

of outing travel among people of the merely many farmers from enjoying periods of well-to-do classes. To the ordinary man on business errands bent, car travel would be a burden were it not for the good humor their relaxation there is an infectious cheer that speaks of the wholesome effect of

the outing is ended. each year in looking about is a good one. The tension of modern American life demands that both mind and body have periiods of relaxation-must have them or in time suffer the nervous breakdown which is

the curse of our age. That this fact is going to be widely recognized is shown by the variety of people who make up the goodly company of summer travelers. The minister leaves his sermons and his wife her missionary meetings and aid societies. The lawyer, under the excuse of land hunting, seems able to desert his clients for a time. The banker drops his business mask and talks eagerly and with enthusiasm of good fishing resorts. The leader of men meekly follows his golf-skirted daughters and wife. The teacher loses her worried frown, the bookkeeper his stoop, and the newspaper man -well the newspaper man is there, but he is one who can never lay aside his professional mantle! He carries with him his notebook and his politics.

But where is the farmer? The great the land which is viewed from the car winpilgrims.

Why is this? We know that a farmer's life is as monotonous and wearying as any. There are certain short seasons when his work is extremely heavy and rushing, is less adaptable. I have yet to find the During the having, harvesting, stacking retired farmer who has been able to cultiand threshing periods in spite of the heat and stress the farmer must work from day- parties. light until dark without daring to lose a day or an hour. Weather conditions often demand night labor. This period lasts for something like two months. At the end no one on the farm can fail to be exhausted.

Farmers' wives and daughters bear heavy burdens of housework and theirs are lives comparative isolation. They would keenly appreciate periods of communion with the outside world. Why is it that farmers' families so rarely enjoy these advantages? The few who do change their lives now and then are usually the best farmers. They are the ones with the most progressive ideas and methods, the farmers who are most highly regarded in the community. But why are they so few? Surely not because farmers cannot afford he expense of outing trips. I instance to you an average farming section in Ne-Within a radius of two miles there are probably ten or twelve men worth \$4,000 to \$25,000 each. Yet many of them live in the manner of city laborers earning \$1 a day. They scorn vacations as they scorn the pretty comforts and pleasures of their city relatives, who, perhaps, are worth much less money—simple comforts and pleasures which from ignorance as to the case of obtaining them

foolish extravagances. I am inclined to

leisure and change.

But again, many a farmer gets inta a rut Usually it is a mistaken idea, bad expecting to realize at least their long the new community which I am predicting? dreams of delight, only to find that they have made the change too late. The comnature and grow irritable.

these other classes would cease to exist, able and change easily and the wife has the man whose work has given its value to still her housewifely tasks, which are pleasure and labor partners. changed only by being lightened, while her dows is seldem found among the vacation hunger for social interests leads her a vigorous hand in church and lodge affairs. In these interests it is hard for the husband to follow her. Man's nature vate a taste for receptions and dinner

All this tends to mar the harmony of the family. When, usually, by the third year, the man decides to move back to his old farm, there is apt to be an unpleasant situntion. Of course the wife is willing to go for her husband's sake, even though it be against her inclination, but you may expect open rebellion on the part of the children. It is a rare thing for a family to pass through this crisis without being in

some degree broken up. Of course there are exceptions to this state of affairs. The farmer may find in town congenial work of some sort allied to his old habits, but the results sketched are ommon enough to be a warning.

It is my belief that a small amount of outings for the farmer and his family would so improve the enjoyment of country life as to remove from both parents and children all desire for permanently leaving the farm. Should they after all ever go west various parts of the country because he has or need to reside in town-which it is seen for himself. He is quicker at finding greatly to be hoped will in the majority of new ideas which he can adopt to improve instances never be the case—they will have his own methods. These new ideas have the preparation necessary for entering upon a money value and the man who discovers the new life "with joy and not with grief." regarded by the farmer as wild and It is certainly desirable that farmers should best paying farm. become better and better off, but it is not

I am impressed by the growing popularity touching the cost of the thing which keeps prove they should quit their old homes where their money has been made and throng into towns.

Parents and older people need outings much more than children. Most of the vacation spirit of his fellow travelers. In of such long standing that its walls be- youth will seek education away from home come almost like stone. That rut is the and their travel will come then. It will fallacy of the ultimate long vacation. It is soon be the regular thing for young people change and of the added zest with which the hope of moving to town and living in to have some education away from home. the day's work will be taken up again when case after twenty or thirty years of farm The narrow idea that the country school course is all that a farm boy or girl needs The habit of spending some small part of management. Every year our towns and in preparation for life is passing away. cities witness the tragedy of town-moving And how much more that country school by farmers. They occupy their city homes, course itself will mean when passed amid

This bettered country community will plete breakup of habit after years spent not come while farmers postpone all pleasin one single line or-mode of life could ure for a long term of years in order that hardly fall to be tragic. Perhaps there it may be a more welcome guest when the is not much discontent the first year. It work is done. Work is never done, and it partakes the virtues of a short vacation. is better so. Work is the greatest blessing Your interests are taken up with the of life and is the medium of all enjoyment. building and furnishing of a new home It is the continual contrast of pleasurable and in sharing with the children the joy relaxation and strenuous effort that gives which they find in their altered life. But, spice and snap to life. To put aside pleaslike a widower, the new habitant of the ure until a distant season is to rob oneself city finds it hard to get through his sec- of it entirely, then as well as now. We ond summer. The signs of planting time roust educate ourselves to enjoyment as to and of cultivating time awaken the labor and unless we begin that education slumbering propensities of a life and call early we lose the faculty; so that, after for satisfaction with a relentlessness that years of toil we find ourselves hopelessly death to contentment. The "town warped and unable to fit the moulds of nor farmer" soon finds his one comfort in seek- mal life. Of course there are periods in all ing out others of the same dolorous class lives when, for the performing of some with whom he may discuss farm topics and special task or the mastering of some crisis crep prospects. He is apt to lose his jolly all else must be set aside for a short time, but we must never forget to resume the He gets but scant sympathy from his wife proper balance when these periods are past. producing agent, the man without whom and children, for children are impression-, There are no lives whose powers will not. in the long run, be strengthened by making

I urge the vacation plan for farmers first of all as the best way to broaden and enquickly to form new friends and to take rich farm life by teaching it to mingle the joys of life with the labor; to learn by travel and observation progressive ideas of comfort and beauty in the home.

> But there is another side of this question that is quite as important. I refer to suggestions the farmer will gain by an outing now and then as to improved methods in his vocation. A life time spent in reading agricultural papers may easily fail to give the farmer the practical help that one summer trip would bring. For years I had read of irrigation. I supposed that I knew a great deal about it. But when I saw farming actually carried on by that method it was as though I had never read a word upon it, so different was the reality from my book conception. I returned home blessing as never before the country that

was watered from the sky! The average western farmer has little idea of working with fertilizers. The eastern farmer has so little idea of working without them that it is a common thing for him, upon hearing of some large yield money expended in yearly or seml-yearly upon our western farms, to write and inquire as to the sort of mixture used for producing such results!

The farmer who gets about knows and understands the agricultural conditions in them most plentifully is apt to have the

believe that it is mainly this false idea desirable that as their circumstances im-



MILLIAM

can be no questioning the value of vacation trips the average farmer has no time to spare for them, at least in the summer, the season for excursion rates on the railroads. There are certainly two periods of heavy pressure in farm work in our section of the country during which it would be hard for the head of the establishment to leave. The first lasts from the beginning of spring work to the end of the corn planting season, about May 20. From then until about the middle of June there is usually a lax spell which would give time for a brief trip at a profitable season, a good time to visit the northern country, the prairie sections of the Dakotas and Minnesota or even the vast tracts of land recently opened in Canada.

From the middle of June to the middle of August comes the rush season which I have mentioned, but when this is ended the farmer is surely in condition to enjoy a vacation. That is the time when he should take his wife and go with her to the they arrived. Edith began to cry, but her mountains, the lakes or the sea for complete change. If the west does not attract him, there are numerous excursions to the east. He can take advantage of convention or exposition rates to visit the home of his ancestors, view spots of natural or historical interest and study the modes of living used by an older civilization.

The results of these trips will, as a rule show the next summer in increased income from the farm. Better still, they will show in the happier faces of mother and children and in the new enjoyment which all will take in life. And that, after all, is the main thing. We are on earth to live. To find true and noble pleasures in life is important than to find vast profits of the financial sort. But remember that loy is a duty which awaits no man's leisure It must be taken early, often and more or less regularly, or it is never to be had at

Wright wrongs no man. Wright's old fashioned buckwheat flour is pure

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New Upright, cheap at \$275, we are selling this week for.........\$185.00 20 Pianos, actual value \$350 to \$400-take your choice......\$275.00 The Hamilton Pianos are always.....\$350.00 The Baldwin Planes are......\$500.00

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PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Sunday School Teacher-Why did the people throw stones at Stephen? Small Pupil-Please, ma'am, I reckon they wanted to hit him.

little girl in the depot, proudly. "Huh!" remarked the small boy, "mine ain't; he makes ma punish us when we're naughty."

Little Jack-Huh, that's easy! If he has false teeth he's old.

interesting, Nellie. Will you lend it to me when you finish reading it? proper book for you to read. It's a story

"Now, then, children," said the teacher, who had been commenting upon polar expeditions, "who can tell me what flerce animals inhabit the regions of the north "Polecats," shouted the boy at the foot

Little Johnny had spent his first day at school and when he returned home his mother asked what he had learned. "Didn't learn anything," answered

"Well, what did you do?" she inquired. "Nothing much," replied the little fellow, "only a woman didn't know how to spell cat, and I told her." Little 4-year-old Edith and her mother

were going to the country and when near the station started to run in order to catch the train, only to find it pulling out as mother said: "Don't cry, darling. We can go on the next train."

"Y-yes," sobbed the little miss, "but I'm -crying 'cause all our r-running's wasted."

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Stephen Maxwell, said to be the oldest engineer in this country, celebrated his 91st birthday recently by taking a trip on a modern locomotive near his home, Beaver Meadows, Pa. Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, sanitary super-intendent of Brooklyn, has issued an order patting a stop to the practice of taking to the police station persons found either partially or wholly unconscious.

The vital statistics for 1901, just issued by the Board of Health, show that during the year the deaths of fourteen centenari-ans were reported to the Health department of New York City. John Morris, a generation ago head of the Louisiana lottery, was blackballed by the New Orleans Jockey club. "I will make a graveyard of your track," he said, firmly, and his vengeance is sardonically embalmed in the peaceful Metaric cemetery.

Charles Hawtrey, the English actor, was recently playing in a town in the north of

England. Certain rain-making effects were intrusted to an old Scotchman known as "Mac," who produced the illusion by rattling some peas in a tin box. On the first night the peas were not rattled with sufficient vigor and Hawtrey rushed over to the stage hand, exclaiming: "Here, Mac, it's a rainstorm we want, not a Scotch mist. Louder, confound you, louder."

Former Governor George S. Scottwall of

"My father's the switchman," said the little girl in the depot, proudly. "Huh!" remarked the small boy, "mine ain't; he makes ma punish us when we're naughty."

Little Frances—I don't see how they tell a horse's age by his teeth.

Little Jack—Huh, that's easy! If he has

Little Jack—Huh, that's easy! If he has Little Jack—Huh, that's easy! If he has false teeth he's old.

Grandma—Your book meems to be very interesting, Nellie. Will you lend it to me when you finish reading it?

Little Nellie—No, grandma, it isn't a proper book for you to read. It's a story

twice as much.

Seitaro Takeda is the only Japanese who has ever been admitted to the York rite and Scottish rite degrees in Freemasonry. He is a member of Genesee Falls Blue lodge No. 507 of Rochester, N. Y., which has the largest membership in the world, its roll containing the names of 1,190 active members. Mr. Takeda was born in Shimonoseki, Japan, in 1856, has traveled all over the world and has been a resident of Rochester for twelve years.

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