



SWISS MILKMAN AND HIS OUTFIT.

Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Twelfth Page.)

lished in different parts of Europe and later on I believe in the United States. The business paid right along, and similar establishments are now to be found in different parts of Switzerland operated by the Swiss. The farmers bring their milk to the factories and are paid so much per quart for it. There seems no reason why the business should not be profitably carried on in the dairy regions of the United States.

Switzerland makes lots of money out of its cheese. It exports something like 60,000,000 pounds annually and its receipts therefrom are more than \$8,000,000. We ourselves take about 5,000,000 pounds every year and pay our grocers on the average 35 cents a pound for it. The same cheese sells here for about 16 cents a pound. The duty is only 6 cents so you can see that our grocers are making a good round profit.

I am surprised to find that no Neuchatel cheese is made at Neuchatel, although Neuchatel cheese is known the world over. Neuchatel is a town of 20,000 people, which is more noted for watch making than anything else. It has a large house industry and a number of factories and uses many American watch cases to inclose Swiss movements. The only cheese of account that is exported from Switzerland is the large round cheese which we know as Schweitzerkase and of which we eat almost \$1,000,000 worth every year.

Switzerland has been called the playground for Europe, but it is the workshop of the Swiss. The tourist business, big as it is, is a bagatelle in comparison with the other industries. Nearly every town and city is a beehive of work. I have written of Zurich as one of the most prosperous factory towns of the continent. Geneva has only 100,000 people, but it is doing the business of tens of millions and all the country around hums. There are watch factories, music works and crockery establishments here which make quantities of goods for export and also establishments turning out jewelry and enamel work.

In Basel, a city of the same size as Geneva, on the other side of Switzerland, the industries are equally great. Ribbons are made there on looms imported from America, and there are factories of various kinds.

One of the queerest industrial centers is Chaux-de-Fonds in the Jura mountains. Here the finest of Swiss watches are made and that largely by hand. The town has a population of 32,000, and half of its people are employed in making watches and watch movements. The work is much divided, each man making one kind of wheel or part of a movement. Those who prepare the simplest pieces may get as much as 50 cents a day, while the finer workmen will receive \$2 or more. The town turns out something like 300,000 watches every year, an output worth more than \$7,000,000.

It is in Geneva that most of the enameling of watches is done, many of our finer cases being sent there from the United States to be finished. The Geneva watches are also noted for their beautiful construction. They are spoken of as jewels as well as timekeepers. Most of the watches are of the cheaper varieties, such as silver and nickel—about 1,000,000 of each being sent away every year. We annually import something like 13,000 nickel, 28,000 silver and 4,000 gold watches from Switzerland, and in addition more than 54,000 watch movements.

We are accustomed to think of Switzerland as an old country. So it is. It was a thriving place in the days of the Romans, even then having its cities and villages. Later on the barbarians swept over it and it is from them that come the Swiss people of today. Many of the cities here were good business places in the middle ages. This was the case with Berne and

also with Geneva, where, during the reformation John Calvin thundered forth his denunciations of the priests.

Knowing these things one expects to find the Swiss cities hoary and gray. They are nothing of the kind. You have to hunt for antiquities. Geneva had houses in the days of Julius Caesar, but it is now almost as modern in appearance as a boom town of South Africa. The city is French in its architecture. Its houses are of five and six stories, divided up into flats often, having stores on the ground floor and dwellings up above.

Geneva is well located. It is a municipal jewel in a beautiful setting. The mighty Alps look down upon it, the frosty head of Mount Blanc rises high above it and the emerald Rhone rushes through it. It has wide streets and fine parks and it makes you think of a fashionable watering place rather than a business town.

The stores are like those of a summer resort. Souvenirs are sold in every block. There are windows full of wood carvings, photographs and paintings. Women go through the streets wheeling carts of picture postal cards, selling them as our Italian vendors sell fruits. The silk stores, jewelry stores and watch establishments are especially fine and everything is arranged to attract the tourist's eye.

Have you ever heard of St. Gall? It has only a little more than 30,000 people, but it chews up American cotton by the hundred of bales. It is one of the chief towns of industrial Switzerland, situated in the eastern part of the country, more than 2,000 feet above sea level. It is there that the famous Swiss embroideries have been made for the last 100 years. At first they were all made by hand, and what seems strange to me is that the most exquisite of them were made by men. At present they are made by machinery, the hand industry having been almost crowded out of existence. Some of the latest machines have 328 needles and each needle will make 10,000 double stitches in a day, so that one machine makes more than 3,000,000 stitches per diem. In olden times every one of these stitches had to be sewed by hand, and you can see what an enormous saving the machinery has made. On other machines laces are stitched, and especially lace handkerchiefs, of which as many as 700,000 dozen have been sent to the United States in one year.

Indeed our imports of St. Gall embroideries amount to about \$7,000,000 a year, and this reminds me that until the administration of President McKinley the St. Gall exporters were a party to customs frauds by which Uncle Sam lost millions of dollars in duties. The frauds were detected and the system of collection reorganized by Mr. James T. DuBois, a former consul general to Switzerland, who thereby brought a saving to the United States government of \$1,000,000 a year.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Origin of Christmas

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

will not accept this, because it is said in the New Testament that Jesus during His last meeting with the apostles "led them out as far as to Bethany."

A careful study of topography at times leads to more or less exact identification of certain spots. As was natural, Nazareth is filled with traditionally holy places, such as the Virgin's house; but there is one special incident of Jesus' life at Nazareth which points to a definite locality and that is "the brow of the hills whereon the city was built," down which the infuriated men of Nazareth sought to cast Him headlong.

The monks transferred this scene to the so-called "Mount of Precipitation," half an hour southeast of the town, but high up in the older village there is a semi-circle of steep cliffs now concealed partially by undergrowth which scholars now believe was the scene of this attempt. In excavating the upper platform there recently, many traces of ancient buildings have been

found and it is supposed that they were erected while the tradition of this location was still fresh.

The value of a careful study not merely of the modern town bearing an ancient name, but of the country sometimes a mile or two away is necessary in our geography is to be correct.

It is admitted that the Mosque of Omar is founded on the site of the ancient temple of Solomon, and the sinking of the wall at the south wall of the platform shown that there was a remarkable wall there nearly 2,000 feet long and 150 feet in height. As it now stands the wall is considered a marvel and only half of it is exposed. What must it have been when the tall towers of the temple stood high above it and thousands flocked toward it from all parts of the land?

It is thought that Solomon's palace originally stood at the south end of the platform, for it is there that the excavators found great vaulted crypts. The temple of Solomon, as far as men can tell from the buried walls, must have been an oblong 900x600 feet, with his palace 600x300 feet to the south of it.

Many years must pass before it can be said that Palestine has been explored. Better than agitation for its complete political possession will be, probably, organized effort to excavate and survey the Holy Land everywhere and thus gain actual possession of the history of the sacred places—a far greater treasure than the ownership of the soil.

New Cure for Insomnia

Among the recent discoveries accidentally made is the fact that insomnia may be cured if the person afflicted will but spend a few minutes before retiring each night puffing an empty tobacco pipe. The remedy is therefore available to those who do not smoke as well as to the devotees of the habit, says the Chicago Chronicle, for it is not necessary that the pipe shall have been used by a tobacco smoker. To smokers the remedy involves no cost whatever, but of nonsmokers the capital outlay of the price of a pipe is required. It must be a wooden pipe, and curved, not straight.

Having retired for the night, the sufferer should lie perfectly flat on his back, discarding pillow rests, and puff steadily at an empty pipe until he feels thoroughly drowsy. The desired result usually is achieved after from about sixty to 100 puffs have been made. The puffing should be done slowly, with a deep inhaling movement. The expelling motions must be made deliberately with narrowed mouth. During the entire operation the pipe should not be removed, as each displacing and replacing movement tends to wakefulness.

Those capable of great concentration of thought should, if smokers, imagine they see volumes of smoke, and those who eschew the burning weed will be helped by counting the puffs.

As sleep is often successfully wooed while yet the pipe is in the mouth, bowls of meerschaum or clay are not recommended, since these are liable to be broken when the coming of slumber allows the pipe to slide from the mouth. Nervous people may be reassured that there is no danger in falling asleep with the stem edge of a curved pipe caught between one's teeth. Sleep always occasions the grip to be removed. That may hold also of straight pipes, but for other and obvious reasons these are less suitable than those with curved stems.

A Distinction

Baltimore American: "What is your occupation?"
"I haven't any."
"What! you mean to tell me a big lot of a fellow like you don't work?"
"Oh, yes, sir, I work in a box factory."
"Well, don't you call that an occupation?"
"No, sir; I only get \$3 a week; that's no occupation, that's a job."

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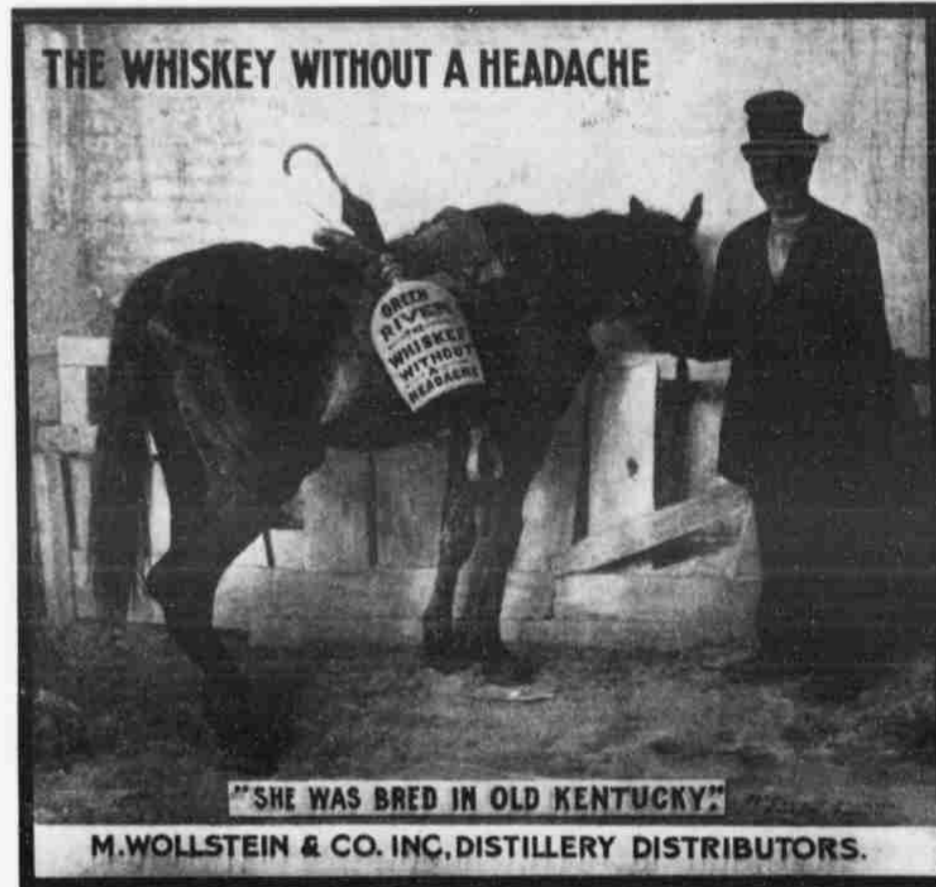
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