

DIRECT GAIN FOR FARMER question that these things will be of the a market close to him. The nearer a man CLIMBING THE ARMY LADDER unwise to dash into the strange and un-

Orming of Great Western and Birth of

Omaha Grain Exchange.

LOWER FREIGHTS ON NEBRASKA GRAIN

Leasened Rates Duc to New Conditions Put Money Into Pockets of Producers and Conditions Certain to Improve.

The coming to Omaha of the Chicago Great Western and the establishment of the Omaha Grain exchange have already been of great benefit to the farmers of Nebraska; they will in future be of much greater benefit. If the interest in rates and other vital matters aroused were alone the only thing accomplished, a good deal could be counted. But lower rates have ome as the immediate result of the Omaha ambition and from these the farmers have been realizing for some time in better money for their grain. In future these rates will not improbably be yet lower. This has been the case in Kansas and in millions of hogs sold in South Omaha. sota since the markets in Kansas Then there are the cattle and the sheep to City and Minneapolis have been opened up. be added to the sum of good the South This was the case in Nebraska when the live stock market was begun in South Nebraskan." Omaha.

The Chicago Great Western first put in a low proportional rate which, while inoperation to Minneapolis, gave the farmers of southern Nebraska at least more for their grain which was shipped to Omaha and then north. Following this other railways have put in low proportionals to neapolis and Chicago. The Missouri Pacific put them in to the gulf. All these things enabled the farmer to get just so much more for his grain, the wheat crop at least having nearly half gone during this period since the work was first begun. The Rock Island put in a milling-in-transit rate, which was another advantage. Last, the roads led by the Northwestern have reduced the through rate to Chicago from I to 4 cents on grains. This is an injury to Omaha, but a benefit to the farmers in Northwestern territory, for the grain goes now to Chicago at an average of about \$19 n car cheaper, which the farmer has been getting since it became operative.

Benefit is Direct.

"I am not able to say that the Great freight rate goes down fis a.car the farmer Western or the Grain exchange have done gets that \$10. a great deal for Nebrasks farmers so far." said a local grain dealer. "But there is no advantage to the farmer, because it makes

No woman's happi-ness can be complete without children : it is her nature to love Woman's Nightmare and wany them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and

pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This

great and wonderful of women through



greatest benefit to the people of Nebraska. is to his market the better it is for him. These low through rates, which would not This is especially true when a grain man have been put in operation but for the sends out his first grain in the year. Per

coming of the Great Western, mean money haps this goes clear to New Orleans. It Progress of Adna B. Chaffee from "Rookie" to the farmers-a gain on every bushel of may be weeks before he hears from there to Lieutenant General. grain sold by them. Then to consider the as to how his grain graded. This is a probable effect of the grain market we thing he would wish to know immediately,

FIGHTING TALENT OVERCOMES OBSTACLES

Distinction Achieved by a Soldier Who Entered the Army as a Private-Anecdotes that Show

How He Got Up.

(Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.) From a "rookie" in the regular army to lieutenant general and chief of staff will be the record of Adna R. Chaffee when he succeeds ideutenant General Young on January 9. It will have taken him forty-three years to complete this record, but it stands alone in the military annals of the country, ds no private soldier in the regular army ever before rose to such distinction. When the civil war broke out General Chaffee was a young man of 19, born and bred in the Western Reserve in Ohio. He was an Ohio Yankee, brimful of patriotism and love of his country. He realized that the preservation of that country meant fighting, and when he made up his mind to help in that fighting, he declared:

"I am going into the war and I am no going there as a Sunday soldier, or because my neighbors and friends are going, but I am going to fight for the flag. I intend to join the regular army."

He enlisted as a private in Company K of the Sixth cavalry. He chose that branch of the service because he was fond of horses and thought he could fight better on horseback than afoot, He chose the Sixth ization that spread westward from the Miscavalry because he believed it was a fighting regiment, and it suited his estimate so well that it was virtually his military alma cavalry. mater for twenty-seven years. He entered it as a private in 1862 and left it when advanced to his majority in 1888.

Several of General Chaffee's predecessors in the highest position in the army came from the ranks, but they were in the volunteer service, and were advanced rapidly during the four years of the civil war. Chaffee stuck to the regular service; his promotion came slowly, but surely, Two years elapsed before he wore a shoulder strap, and in that period he had served through the various grades of a noncom missioned officer. He did not reach a Heutenancy until February, 1865, and be-

came a captain in October, 1867. In those years he had fighting to his heart's content, and realized the purpose he declared when he devoted his life to his country. That dogged purpose is not hard to read in the grim, angular face and heavy set jaw of this grissled veteran who spent two decades in the saddle. It is the face of a fighter, but not of a quarrelat me man. There is not one line of cruelty in his way. like yisage, but there is deathlike determination and unalterable purpose in the

United States legation at Peking. I leave the allied troops do not move I will go

eral Chaffee at the conference of the commanders of the allied troops in Tion Tain in the summer of 1899, when the Chinese raid Boxers were threatening the costruction of the foreign legations in the capital of the of the Ban Carlos Indian reservation, and celestial empire. Russia did not want to move. France and Germany were indifferent, and at the conference all sogts of obstacles were raised to an immediate ad-

plications threatening, there was the queshis army life. So it does to Mrs. Chaffee. It is no wonder, then, that that good lady's tion of precedence in the movement of fond ambition is to see their son, Adna R. allied troops, and a score or more of other dilutory arguments were produced.

Chaffee, jr., now a cadet at West Point, General Chaffee, junior to most of the assigned to old Company I, Sixth cavalry, when he graduates from the Military acommanding officers there, listened and then in his characteristically brief, almost ademy.

General Chaffee has no patience with brusque, style delivered his ultimatum. He took the short cut out of the difficulty, slovenliness, lax discipline or inattention to recognized only one pressing object, the duty. More than forty years in the regudeliverance of the belenguered legations. lar service has made him extremely strict The record of that advance from Tien Tsin in the observance of the duties of a soldier. His habits of neatness and precision he has to Pekin is one of the thrilling chapters of the history of the American army, brought with him to Washington, and since "On what side of the city is our legaoccupancy of the office of assistant his tion?" was the demand of General Chaffee chief of staff he has spread terror among when the walls of Peking appeared. When the dilatory old clerks and careless mcstold the quarter in which Minister Conger sengers in that part of the War departand his suite were beleaguered, he cried: ment. His own deak and room are the pic-

"There's where we strike for." ture of neatness. He attends to his duties He swerved his column of United States in full uniform, every article of dress being troops direct for the nearest entrance to properly adjusted. Soon after taking possession of his offices

the foreign compound. The man, who thirtyeight years before had taken the most he made a round of inspection among his direct course to fight for his countrymen clerks. They have not recovered yet and rescue his flag. Chaffee had not "What's this? Where did this trash come changed a whit in all those years. He was from? Clean it out. 'Take it away." These

the simple, hard-jawed fighter he was were the brusque orders that issued from when he buckled on his saber and mounted his lips as he saw desks littered with pahis horse as a private in Company K of pers and packages, wastebaskets overflowthe old Sixth cavalry. ing with debris and a careless adjustment of furniture in the offices. Campaigning Against Indians.

Captain of the Sixth.

A reformation was worked at once and The old boys who went to the frontier now the clerks and messengers who never after the civil war, and for nearly a generdreamed that a general in uniform would ation campaigned against the Indians from the Mexican border to the Canadian line notice how they did their work, realize that a soldier is among them, and further will need no introduction to Chaffee. For twenty-one years he chased Indians over inspection has not been necessary on the the aikall plains and into the mountain part of General Chaffee.

fastnesses of the southwest, managed In-As a Lover of Horses. dian reservations, prevented outbreaks, and General Chaffee is a lover of horses. Next in general acted as a guardian of the civilto the enlisted men, the comfort and care of the animals in his command were alsouri after the close of the civil war. During those twenty-one years he was captain ways his concern.

Soon after landing in the Philippines and of Company I of his beloved old Sixth assuming the duties of military governor There were no "soft snaps" cut out for there, General Chaffee started on a tour of

inspection. He proposed to find out things Chaffee. He was a "regular," He knew for himself, and did not take the reports of not the subtle art of wire pulling at Washsubordinates without investigation. ington; so contented himself with his plain

duty of fighting. The cavalry had plenty In Luzon he came upon a pack of 4,000 to do on the borders and frontiers, and animals which had accumulated on the there was no more active officer in the quartermaster's hands, and which were coranddle than Adna R. Chaffee. raled within a very small space. The rainy

"Chaffee was a regular dare-devil in the season had set in; the horses and mule saddle," remarked an officer who served were knee deep in mud, and a more discon with him in many western campaigns, the solate, pathetic picture had never met the general's eyes than that brigade other day. "He was part of his horse, and animals exposed to the rain and wallowing the toughest cavalryman that ever straddled pig leather could not wear out the in the mire old man in an Indian chase. In the Red

"Why don't you get more ground for river campaign of '74 I remember Chaffee's these animals?" he demanded peremptorily daring rides and sleepless pursuit of the of the officer in charge. "We have been unable to secure a lease

hostile Indian. Through a broken country, that would appall one of your eastern fox of the surrounding property," was the anhunters, Chaffee led his men over bluffs swer. The general crawled up on the fence. and through gorges to reach the hiding looked over the big herd of dirty animals red devils. That was a chase long to be

and, turning to the officer, said: For his exploits in that campaign Chaffee "Don't wait for a lease. Seize those received honorable mention and the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the order readwenty ficres to the right there and have them fenced in at once. Complete the fence and turn in the animals by 4 o'clock ing that this was conferred "for distinguished services in successfully leading

This allowed some seventeen hours for the preparation of a twenty-acre corral, which. was seized in time of peace (for peace had been established), but the officers ment orders for the part he took in the engagement with renegade White Mountain knew Chaffee, and by 4 o'clock the next Indians in the "Big Dry Wash" in Arizona day the 4,000 animals were driven into twenty agres of higher and drier ground,

in 1882. He served against the Comanche where they had some comfort. Indians in Texas, and was with General Miles in the latter's campaign against the Impressive Lessons. Cheyennes in Indian Territory, and did gal-

General Chaffee's solicitude for his horse lant service with Crook in the latter's more than equalled by his solicitude to the Slerre Madre mountains in

for the comfort of his enlisted men. 1853. For several years he was in charge Down at Legaspi, in the southern Philip proved as capable a peace administrator as he had a fighter. pines, the officers in command of a pos received a lesson for him they did not forget. He had inspected the post and was passing through the hospital, where there than were a number of men sick with fevers. lets."

question the surgeons in charge, but passed through the wards in the hospital, inquiring of the men themselves as to their allments and treatment.

"What is the matter with you, my man?" he would ask a soldier.

"The doctor says I have dysentery." would be the answer. "What are they giving you to eat?"

The man would respond that he was fed on some sort of gruel or soup.

"Is that the proper food for these mon?" the general asked the surgeon in charge. "It would be better if they were put on mlik diet." was the response.

"Why don't you give them milk, then?" demanded the general.

"We have none to give them."

"You have none to give them? How is that?" said the general. "We had milk at the mess table this morning.'

"There is only a limited supply of condensed milk" explained the surgeon. "scarcely enough to supply the officers' table."

"You give these men what milk there is. Officers and women must do without it until an adequate supply for all reaches the post. See to it that a sufficient tity of condensed milk is ordered at once and in the meantime the officers' mess will do without it," was the order of the general, as he turned on his heel and left the hospital.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifler in nature, but few realized its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the evalem.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onlong and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teath and further acts as a natural and eminently safe carthartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects, the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form. or, rather, in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: Stuart's Absorbent Lorenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly bunchted by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozensy than in any of the ordinary charnest tab

remembered.' moulding of his brow, the line of his lip and the set of his jaw. a cavalry charge over rough and precipitous bluffs held by hostile Indians. On to Peking. He was further commended in depart-

"I am ordered to go to the relief of the with my troops for that city at once. If

alone with my United States soldiers." This was the declaration made by Gen-

vance upon the Chinese capital. It was " His twenty-one years' service as captain

Omaha because there was no live stock just how it had run. It is an advantage bought there. If the farmer had hogs to to be close to your market so that you sell he had to ship them to Chicago, and can tell what conditions are. I do not bethe freight bill amounted to just \$45 on the lieve that the Omaha market will result in cars then in use. Then there was the many elevators being put up in the state shrinkage, for hogs lose in weight and by for the reason that there are now few

death, and that could be safely counted at places without elevators, and additional \$15 a car, making the expense at least ones would simply mean the division of \$63. Now the South Omaha' market has the grain among more firms, and large gradually worked up until the South Omaha amounts of grain can, of course, be handled price on hogs is just 10 cents lower than in elevators much more cheaply than small the Chicago market, or about \$15 less on a amounts. We have had an iuspection of car. Offsetting this against the freight the grain in Omaha and an Omaha grade for treight and the shrinkage in shipping to a year at least. This has been what might

Chicago and you have left the neat saving be called a private inspection, of course, to the Nebraska farmer of nearly 559 a but it has had to be honest. This will car. You can soon see what the saving now become a grading and inspection under in all these years must have been on the the exchange."

RELIGIOUS.

The late Isaac Barker of Newport, R. I., bequeathed by his will \$40,000 to the Ameri-can Unitarian association of Boston, and 1,000 to the Channing Memorial church of Newport. Omaha live stock market has been to the Doesn't Mean Higher Prices.

should take the similar case and effect so as to know what his grain was going to

of the live stock market at South Omaha. run. But sending to New Orleans he might

Before that was established all the Ne- have to ship for weeks before he got the

braska and western live stock had to be grade. With a market in Omaha the grain

sent to Chicago, and there were no rates could be shipped in, and in two or three

making profitable shipments into South days the dealer in the state would hear

Archbishop Farley appointed Father John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine when it was blown up, to be chap-lain to the House of the Good Shepherd, New York. A member of the Nebraska Grain Dealassociation does not think that the exchange will result in higher prices being paid for grain.

The Rev. John Cotton Brooks, brother of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, has just colebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as rector of Christ Episcopal church at Springfield, Mass. "No," he said, "no higher prices can be expected. The increased competition due to energetic buying for this market in the fields where Minneapolis and Kansas City. Springfield, Mass. Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools in this country have a membership of 2.834.000. Evangelist A. C. Jeffries, father of James J. Jeffries, the pugliist, is holding revival meetings in Ealtimore at present. The railroad department of the Young Men's Christian association has issued a pamphlet, "Progress," telling of its growth. The railroad branch had 43,000 members in 1801, and has now 62,248. Rev. S. B. Dunn, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Woonsocket, R. I., has resigned his charge because, he says, he and his family are slowly starving to death on the beggarly salary allowed him. Bishop P. A. Ludden of the Catholic diohave been practically the only bldders, cannot raise the price, for the reason that grain is all sent to the great markets-to New Orleans, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere, and it is so big a business that these set the price, and one firm or one city could not bid more than the others. It will simply be the question who can do the business the territory.

"Lower rates, on the other hand, always mean a gain to the farmer. That is where the grain movement in Omaha has so far been a gain to the Nebradka farmer. The Bishop P. A. Ludden of the Catholic dio-cess of Syracuse, N. Y. In his sermon last Sunday, severely arraigned the idea of teaching children the existence of Santa Clanz. He says children are taught a myth instead of the real meaning of the day. grain dealers in the small town handle grain on a small margin, 1 cent or a cent and a half, or something like that. If the

"The grain market here will be a distinc

Father George Patrick Sherr, who died at Denver recently, was one of the few bearded Catholic priests in the country. He had devoted his life to the mission work of the church and was greatly beloved throughout the mountain region of Colo-<text><text><text><text>