

NOVEL CURB FOR BAD TEMPER

Business Before Sentiment Exemplified in a Marriage Contract.

IOWA COUPLE'S "RULES TO GO BY"

Previous Matrimonial Experience Made Them Wary and a Wise Lawyer Put Their Ideas of Union in Writing.

Isiah F. Harding and Mrs. Isabella Engelbrecht of Dallas county, Iowa, had not found smooth sailing upon the sea of matrimony, although both are comparatively speaking, rich. Twice each had been married and twice divorced.

When, therefore, seeking a consolation prize, Harding asked Mrs. Engelbrecht to be his extreme caution attended her affirmative response lay down some rules to go by," she said, and Harding agreed.

The result was the most remarkable prenuptial contract ever drawn in Iowa, and perhaps in the world. Veteran lawyers say they have never seen anything quite like it.

It arranges for almost every possible contingency that may arise in the wedded life of two people.

The contract plainly sets forth who shall build the fire, when the husband may bring home guests to meals, when the relatives of each shall visit them, how the money is to be divided, how often the wife may attend social functions without being scolded at—and even fixes a limit to the number of possible future Hardings.

By observing in minutest detail the terms of this remarkable document Harding and his third wife have already enjoyed two months of life together without a cloud appearing in their matrimonial sky.

"When Isiah asked me to marry him," explained Mrs. Harding the other day, "I told him that I didn't feel like trying matrimony again unless we could agree on some things that had troubled me before. Isiah said he'd had troubles, too, and he felt right into the idea. That is how we happened to plan it."

So the couple proceeded to the office of an attorney and stated what they wished embodied in the contract. Even the man of the law, accustomed as he was to the eccentricities of human thought, was astonished, but he drew the document and it was duly filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of Polk county, where the prospective bride resided.

Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harding have been residing upon the former's farm in Dallas county, a few miles from Des Moines. Harding and his wife seem entirely happy and at peace with themselves and the world.

Limited to Fifteen Years.

By the terms of the contract Mr. and Mrs. Harding agree, in the first place, that they will live together as man and wife for fifteen years. If at any time during the fifteen years either becomes dissatisfied he or she may file in the office of the recorder of deeds a declaration of the contract null and void. If within the fifteen years either becomes dissatisfied he or she may file in the office of the recorder of deeds a declaration of the contract null and void.

Both Harding and Mrs. Engelbrecht owned valuable farm lands, he in Dallas county and she near Des Moines. It was necessary to make careful arrangements for the control of these properties.

By the contract the property is valued in two and each settles half on children by former marriages. Harding has a son and a daughter and the wife has two sons and a daughter. Their personal property is likewise divided among the children.

In speaking of children, it may not be amiss to mention that contract provides definitely and stringently that there shall be but three little ones born to the new Harding family. The penalty for the violation of this rule is not set down in the document, but it is presumed that it might be regarded as grounds for separation at the end of the fifteen years.

As to the business relations that exist in every home, they are well provided for. Mr. Harding has agreed that his wife shall have a weekly income of \$15. This she is to spend for the household. But the husband is to furnish the coal, and in case the parties move to the city he is to pay the gas, water and ice bills.

It is specified that each child that arrives shall entitle the mother to \$2 each week additional.

Then follows another unique provision. Mrs. Harding is rather fond of society. She reserves the right to attend two social functions each week without molestation from the lord of the house. Should they remove to the city, one of these enjoyments shall be the theater and Harding, in that case, must pay the bill.

Mrs. Harding is a strict Presbyterian, and she stipulates that she must be escorted to church twice each Sunday by her husband, if she desires to go.

There is but one provision in the agreement which seems to give the husband the better of the deal. That is that the wife shall pay for the servants, in case they are needed. As a means of assisting her, however, she is entitled to the receipts of the poultry, both eggs and fowls, and she gets the returns from one cow.

If the twain decide that they cannot keep servants, then the husband is deemed to labor. The agreement specifies that the wife must get up in the summer, build the fire and cook breakfast; but in the winter this shall be the husband's lot.

There will be no such thing as "hubby" coming home with a guest under each arm for supper—no, indeed, unless "wifey" first gives her consent. The rules in this respect are rigid.

They state that neither the man nor his wife shall bring guests home to any meal or at any other time without the consent of the other, and then not more than twice a week.

Special provisions are made for the entertainment of relatives of either. The husband's relatives are permitted to visit them during the first two weeks of May. Mrs. Harding's kintoks are permitted to invade the family circle during the last two weeks of October. However, this rule is construed to mean that the children of either, so Mrs. Harding says.

Restrictions Necessary. Such, in brief, are the principal bylaws governing this thoroughly organized household. Past experiences, it seems, demonstrated to each the necessity for a strong governing bolt upon the family engine.

Mrs. Harding, it is stated, was deserted by her first husband and secured her divorce from him. Her second husband was a wealthy farmer of foreign descent, who, it was charged, insisted on making her do the chores, milk the cows and even work in the hay fields.

This was more than she would stand and she sued him for divorce a year ago. She got the divorce and alimony amounting to half his estate, netting her a fortune of possibly \$30,000.

As for Harding, the shoe, it appears, fitted the other foot and he was twice defendant in divorce courts upon charges of unreasonable temper. He also was divorced about a year ago.

In fact one of the remarkable features of this strange romance is that Harding and Mrs. Engelbrecht met for the first time in the divorce court room of Judge A. H. May, Harding and his wife were obliged to wait until Mrs. Engelbrecht obtained her decree before their case could proceed.

As Harding sat there he was moved to pity by her tale. When he found that his efforts in resisting his wife's suit were fruitless he accepted the situation.

Not a month elapsed, it is said, before Harding sought out the woman who had told the sorrowful tale on the witness stand. He told her that he believed she could curb his temper and she said she thought she might take a chance. But she insisted that the contract be drawn up and it was signed before they were married two months ago.

Features of the Contract. Know All Men by These Presents: That we, Isiah F. Harding of the county of Dallas and Isabella Engelbrecht of the county of Polk and the state of Iowa of the second part, do hereby agree and stipulate between us and said Isabella Engelbrecht, party of the second part, that if at the end of the fifteen years aforesaid described we shall be living together as man and wife, we shall be bound by the terms of this agreement, which shall be binding upon us and our heirs, assigns and assigns forever, and we shall be bound to perform the same as well as our heirs, assigns and assigns forever.

And we hereby bind ourselves to the faithful performance of the following stipulations, so far as within us lies:

Isiah F. Harding, party of the first part, agrees that Isabella Engelbrecht, party of the second part, shall upon her wedding to him, the party of the first part, receive each week the sum of \$15 with which to defray the household expenses, but it is understood that he, the party of the first part, shall furnish fuel and water.

It is expressly understood that from this union shall come not more than three children. Upon the birth of each or any child the above amount of \$15 per week shall be increased \$2 per week.

The remaining six months of the year. Neither party shall invite guests to the house except with the express permission of the other, and then not often than twice per week. Relatives shall not be allowed to visit the family, except the relatives of the party of the first part shall be permitted to visit the home at any time within the first two weeks of the month of May; relatives of the party of the second part within the last two weeks of October. This shall not relate to any way to the children of either of the parties to this covenant.

If the parties of this covenant shall remove to the city to live it is agreed that in addition to the costs mentioned above party of the first part shall pay ice and gas expenses. Furthermore, it shall be the privilege of the party of the second part to attend two social functions each week, one of which, if the parties reside in the city, shall be the theater, and this expense shall be borne by the party of the first part.

Each Sunday the party of the first part shall secure the coal for the household for the second part to church in the morning and again in the evening should she desire it.

Party of the first part shall keep up the house insurance, keep the premises in good condition, and at all times ready to receive conveyance to and from town, see that both himself and wife are properly clothed, take an active part in the improvement and assist in any political movement for the general good.

Each party shall be bound to obey the laws of the state and to be true to the dictates of his conscience.

ISABELLE ENGELBRECHT.

Softening Influence of Hobbies. Harding is a mild-mannered man in appearance. He does not appear to be the fire-eater that his former wives painted him. His present wife naively suggests that his softening influence has not been exerted in vain. In any event the couple are getting along as nicely as cooing doves, according to the neighbors, who are deeply interested in the case.

"Oh, I don't think there is anything so very wonderful about it," remarked Mrs. Harding the other day.

"I had made up my mind that I would not get into any more domestic tangles unless I knew in advance where I was going to get off. I've suffered a whole lot just because I didn't know where I was going to get off. I've suffered a whole lot just because I didn't know where I was going to get off. I've suffered a whole lot just because I didn't know where I was going to get off."

"Mr. Harding didn't want to do it at first. He said it was too much like playing horse ball, and he would not look up the rules every time we wanted to do anything. But I told him that if I was worried having at all I was worried that much trouble and he finally consented."

"But we haven't had to look up the rules at any time since we were married. I have been able to keep a hired girl, and so I haven't had to take my turn building the fires. I guess we'll be able to keep her next winter, too."

"Then, too, my \$15 has been right in my hands every Saturday night and I am managing to save some of it so that I can give Isiah a nice present on his birthday next October. He doesn't know that, so you mustn't say anything to him about it."

"I find that it pays to let your husband know in advance how much you need to keep things going, and a woman who will get married without doing so is foolish. It's a good thing to have it down in writing, too. Isiah's wife takes a good amount to much if they get the opportunity to dodge it."

And so Mrs. Harding seemed to be happy. In fact, she said that she has found life with Mr. Harding to be a perfect Utopia contrasted with her previous experiences in wedlock.

She is a rather nice looking woman of perhaps 40 years. Harding is about ten years older. Their farm home is beautiful, with well-kept lawns and plenty of shade. The house is neatly painted and modern in design.

Harding seems free with his money. He has a nice stable of horses and the turnouts in which he drives his wife to church twice each Sunday, according to their contract, are strictly up to date. Both he and Mrs. Harding are neat and everything about their home suggests prosperity.

—Chicago Chronicle.

NATIONS IN A TUNNEL RACE

Rivalry Between American and British Contractors in New York Tunnels.

With English engineers and workmen on one side and American engineers and workmen on the other, a great race is now going on underground in New York. The course is under the depths of the East river and the racers are fighting their way through walls of granite ancient as the sun and striking here and there a bed of mud fraught with varied dangers.

One of the racing crews is made up of the Englishmen employed by Pearson & Son of London, England, who have the contract for building the great Pennsylvania railroad tunnel from Manhattan to Long Island. Beyond the river from the English workmen the rival gang of American workmen and engineers who are building what is known as the Belmont tunnel, which is to connect Long Island City with the subway in Manhattan at the Grand Central station at Forty-second street.

The race might well be termed the tunnel handicap, for the Englishmen had two or three months' start of the Belmont people. When the Belmont people began work they were at first held back by court injunctions and legal tangles, but finally the word was given and they were off.

It was just then that the Englishmen, who had been driving away every hour of the twenty-four, began to encounter difficulties, until at present their side has developed into an obstacle race.

The Belmont people sank their shafts on Man-of-War rock out in the East river, where the government has just finished spending several hundred thousand dollars in removing the reefs that obstructed the channel. Over the site of this very rock, which the government engineers had taken out, the Belmont people anchored barges, filled in the river, made a safe foundation and then sank their shafts to the river bed and through the rough granite until they reached the designated depth of the projected tunnel.

Then they began driving headings both ways. One heading is aimed straight for Long Island City, while the other heading is worming its way toward Forty-second street in Manhattan.

From shafts sunk in Manhattan workmen are battling their way through sand and rock eager to join hands with their fellow workmen under the river. From another shaft in Fourth street in Long Island City another gang of workmen are driving their workings under the river toward the gang who are blasting a road to meet them.

Thus at several points with feverish haste gangs of workmen night and day are burrowing toward each other. Through Fourth street in Long Island City, from West avenue to Jackson avenue, a trench has been opened and dug to the required depth, and now the work of building the concrete foundations and walls of this section of the tunnel is under way. This will be the Long Island approach to the tunnel.

It would appear that all along fortune has favored the Belmont tunnel people. Most of their workings have been through coarse granite, and as a result the work of driving the tunnel through has progressed with no serious hitch.

But while good fortune has characterized the operations of the Belmont workers, according to report, the Englishmen, who are boring the four tubes for the Pennsylvania tunnel, have struck hard luck enough to equip several tunnel undertakings with the blues. Every contin-

gency known to modern engineering had been provided against by the Englishmen when they undertook the East river tunnel.

They figured on encountering beds of quicksand, and were prepared to deal with the problem in a scientific English fashion. But they didn't know just how obstinate and ugly a bed of Yankee quicksand could be, particularly when the quicksand came to know it was dealing with English engineers.

As a result, for months now the waters around the Manhattan end of the Thirty-fourth street ferry slips have resembled a huge boiling cauldron, while at times there is a good display of geysers. Here is where the fight has been going on between the Yankee bed of quicksand and the ingenuity of the English engineers.

"Blas't the blomm'n' mud bank!" soliloquized an English workman when they first struck the trouble. "Hit's hotly a blasted mud bank. Give hit a poultice of clay, ye know, an' the blomm'n' thing'll be halt right."

And from that day to this the Englishmen have been dumping tons of heavy clay over the boiling area and still the cooking of the Englishmen's plans goes on. The roof of the tunnel at this particular point is very near the surface and the compressed air used in the workings to keep out the water and hold up the walls of the tunnels until the lining is put in bursts through the soft sand and mud and finds an outlet in the river, thus causing the water to boil and spurt up in geysers.

From the present outlook it is likely that the Belmont people will be first across with their tunnel—New York Sun.

SERBIAN SITUATION BETTER

Dismissal of Regicides Brings Temporary Peace to Kingdom of Peter Swineherd.

BELGRADE, Sept. 1.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There are many indications that the situation in Serbia, temporarily relieved by the dismissal of the regicide officers, is once more being regarded by King Peter's government with considerable anxiety.

The increasing restlessness in the army is the most disquieting circumstance that has to be faced. Since the terrible tragedy of three years ago there has been an incessant ferment in its ranks against the present dynasty, and the agitation is now markedly growing, gaining daily fresh adherents amongst the officers and cadets.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the government fears a military revolt, and is taking steps to counteract the spread of the anti-dynastic propaganda. The introduction of a militia system is in contemplation, and meanwhile it is announced that all noncommissioned officers who have served ten years are to receive their discharges.

GERMAN BIDDERS EXCITED

Increased Tax on Beer Causes Much Discussion as to Who Shall Pay.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—On the enraging subject of beer Germany is working itself into a state of intense excitement. It has all arisen in consequence of the increased excise duties which passed the Reichstag in the spring. The question at issue is: Who is to pay this duty—the brewer, the publican, or the consumer? and discussion is carried on in some centers of population with an intensity almost frantic. The brewers are trying to shift the burden on to the publicans, and the publicans on to the public. As matters stand at present, the brewers are apparently going to make extra large profits out of the raised duties, as their enhanced prices are far beyond anything which these duties justify, and brewery shares are steadily rising on the exchange. In numerous large cities of northern and central Germany, a "beer war" has broken out.

Strike at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Due to the failure of the stevedores and ship agents to sign a new contract, the longshoremen on the river front, white and black, suspended work today. Both parties to the controversy are holding sessions today.

MEDICAL ETHICS



Must Science and Skill be chained to ghosts of an obsolete idea while suffering humanity cries out for help?

Should we hide its light under a bushel and let those who need its rays grope in darkness?

Some doctors never advance, but the medical profession as a whole has made proud and useful progress during the closing years of the Nineteenth Century. The ancient code of medical ethics, with its fixed rules and hide-bound regulations, is moss covered and obsolete. Honest and legitimate advertising is no more a crime for the physician than it is for the merchant, the manufacturer, or other enterprising business men who make the world move. At the threshold of the 20th Century a physician's ability is determined by

The Cures He Makes

And not by his ethical standing. If he has long studied and thoroughly mastered a single line of diseases, thereby acquiring knowledge and skill that would bless and benefit mankind, it becomes not only his privilege but his duty to say so through the medium of the press. Why should he keep from others that which would make their lives longer and happier.

Early in our professional career we broke away from thumbscrew, which would have confined us, as it now confines many otherwise able physicians, to a small experience, and selected for our life work a specialty to which we have earnestly devoted the best years of our existence. We have spared neither time, labor nor expense in acquiring such knowledge, skill, experience and scientific equipments as would be most useful to ourselves and beneficial to our patients, and have developed and put into practice treatment for VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, BLOOD POISON, NERVO VITAL DEBILITY and allied troubles of men—which make their cure an unqualified and absolute certainty. Any man thus afflicted is earnestly invited to come to our office, where we will explain to him our methods and where he will receive private counsel, a careful personal examination and an honest and scientific opinion of his disease absolutely free of cost. Then if he decides to undergo treatment, he knows that he will not be trying an experiment. These are our specialties. We neither seek nor accept any other classes of diseases. Consultation Free. 8:30 a. m. till 8 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Whatever may be the cause of Varicocele, its injurious effects are too well known for extended comment. Suffice to say that it depresses the mind, weakens the body, racks the nervous system, and ultimately leads to a complete loss of power. If you are a victim of this dire disease, come to our office and let us explain to you our process of treating it. Under our treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. The pools of stagnant blood are forced from the dilated veins, which rapidly assume their normal size, strength and soundness. All indications of disease and weakness vanish completely, and in their stead come the pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and restoration.

VARICOCELE

Men, many of you are now reaping the result of your former folly. Your vitality is falling, and will soon be lost unless you do something for yourself. There is no time to lose. Nervous decline, like all diseases, is never on the standstill. With it you can make no compromise. Either you must master it or it will master you, and fill your whole future with misery and indescribable woe. We have treated so many cases of this kind that we are as familiar with them as you are with the very daylight. Once cured by us, you will never again be bothered with gloomy thoughts, drains, nervousness, falling memory, loss of ambition or similar symptoms which rob you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business, pleasure or marriage. Our treatment for weak men will correct all these evils and restore you to what nature intended—a hale, healthy, happy man, with physical and mental power complete.

Nervo-Vital Debility

On account of its frightful hideousness, this disease is commonly called the King of all bad diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it, the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions or spots on face or body, little sores in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows, and finally leprosy-like decay of the flesh and bones. If you have any of these or similar symptoms, you are cordially invited to consult us immediately. If we find your fears unfounded we will quickly unburden your mind. But if your constitution is infected with the virus we will tell you so and show you how to get rid of it. Our special treatment for Blood Poison is practically the result of our life work, and is endorsed by the best physicians of America and Europe. It contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom of the disease disappears completely and forever. The blood, the tissues, the flesh, the bones and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

Blood Poison

It matters not how long you have suffered, or how many different doctors have disappointed you, we will cure you just as certain as you come to us for treatment. We will not do it by cutting. Our treatment completely dissolves and permanently removes every obstruction of the urinary passage. It stops every unnatural discharge, allays all inflammation, reduces the prostate gland when enlarged, cleanses the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the organs and restores health and soundness to every part of the body effected by the disease.

Urethral Obstruction

In curing a disease of any kind we never fail to remove all reflex complications. In the case of Varicocele, the weakness caused by it disappears. If it is obstruction, and has developed in Prostate Bladder or Kidney affections, the injured organs are all restored to a perfectly healthy condition. If it is Blood Poison and all skin and bone diseases, arising from the taint are entirely and permanently eliminated from the system. If it is Nervous Debility, the many distressing symptoms following in the train and indicating a premature decline of the physical and mental power are totally removed and rapidly replaced by the youthful energy of robust manhood. Hence all resulting ill and reflex complications which may be properly termed associate diseases, and which, in fact, are often more serious than the original ailment that gives rise to them—all, we say, disappear completely and forever with the cure of the main malady.

Associate Diseases

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MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

SPECIAL Homeseekers' Excursion TO Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Republic of Mexico. TUESDAYS AUGUST 21ST, SEPTEMBER 4TH AND 18TH, OCTOBER 2D AND 16TH, NOVEMBER 6TH AND 20TH. 1906, VIA MISSOURI PACIFIC RY. & IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. TOM HUGHES, T. P. A., OMAHA, NEB. T. F. GODFREY, P. T. A., ST. LOUIS, MO. H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Men Want New Hats. As soon as new styles are shown, We're ready for the rush and trust we shall have the pleasure of selling you your new fall hat. We've the new block in stiff and soft shapes and our hats at any given price are the best hats we know anything about. We can fit the head, face, fancy and purse—Stiff Hats, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 & \$5.00. Soft Hats, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 & \$5.00. Hats and caps in all wanted shapes for boys and children. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager. WE CLOSE AT NOON MONDAY—LABOR DAY.