STATE MILITIAMEN IN CAMP

Today Marks Beginning of Routine at Lincoln.

JUNKIN ON THE PRIMARY TICKET

of State Has Followed Law Certifying Names-State and Express Companies.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 12-(Special.) Khaki clad, alert and robust, warriors of the Nebraska National guard, will tomorrow begin the routine of camp life. Companies have been arriving in the city throughout the day, commissary departments have been arranged for quarters and supplies, and tomorrow the militiamen will tackie the food and regulations of army

Adjutant General Schwarz has established brigade headquarters at the F street park. The following are with him: Major D. L. Howell, Eighteenth infantry, U. S. A., Ft. Leavenworth, who represents the government; Colonel George F. Jenkins, Fairbury, quartermaster and commissary general, and Major E. H. Phelps, assistant adjutant general. The hospital corps, under command of Major Birkner of Lincoln, and the signal corps. under command of Captain Gage of Fremont, are also encamped at the F street

The First regiment, under command of Colonel Storch of Fullerton, is at Capital beach. The other officers of this regiment are Lieutenant Colonel Gegner of Madison and Majors Eberly of Stanton, Grimm Wilber and Bachr of Omaha.

The Second regiment is at Epworth lake park under the command of Colonel Hartigan of Fairbury, with Lieutenant Colonel Osborne of Omaha and Majors Mack of Albion, Paul of St. Paul and Sammons of

Regimental and brigade parades and a sham battle are features of the program. Junkin Says He Followed Law.

In defense of the sample ballots which he has sent out to the various county clerks, Secretary of State Junkin said this morning he did not specify after the candidates for railway commissioner the "to fill vacancy," because no one filed to fill a vacancy. He merely did as lowed he was compelled to do under the provisions of the primary law; that is, certify out to the county clerks the names filed him as candidates for a nomination. After those names which were filed as candidates to fill a vacancy, he said he inserted those words. Only two such names were filed, a candidate for regent on the socialist ticket and a candidate for judge of the Ninth district. He did not insert these names on this certificate alphabetically, he said, but in the order filed. On the sample ballot the names appear alphabetically. On his sample ballot the secretary of state included only the candidates state officers, and it is up to the county clerks to insert county and judicial officers on the ballot alphabetically,

Ruling on Branding Liquer. In answer to an inquiry regarding the brar ing of liquor packages, Food Commissioner Johnson has given out the fol-

The rulings of this office in regard to canding liquor packages are as follows:

"All liquors sold in Nebraska must be labeled, showing the percent or proof of alcohol and net contenta."

As to your suggestion that such a ruling would mean practically prohibition, I have only this to say—that the law seems to be very plate in its requirement and I shall undertake to enforce it as I understand it, without considering whether such en-

it, without considering whether such enforcement helps or hinders the liquor traffic in this state.

The dealer who buys imported liquors to sell to his customers in this state ought to know before he bys, the character of the goods. If he does not know, then that is the very best reason why he should be held to a strict responsibility, for it is certainly somebody's business to know the quantity and the character of the contents of a bottle or liquor.

You say it would be impossible to relabel every bottle of imported goods after passing port inspection. Why do you say this? It is not a difficult matter to label these bottles in the country where the liquor is produced. The producer at that end of the line should be willing to comply with the law in force in this state, which is intended to protect the consumer here against an article not what it pretends to be, but if the producer of this foreign liquor refuses to label his goods to meet the requirements of the Nebraska law where the stuff is to be consumeed, then let the dealer on this side of the water, who is appealing to the Nebraska consumer for confidence and patronage, let him take the trouble to know the character and the quantity of the goods he buys before he ofters them for sale here. This law intends to protect the consumer in this state against deception, either as to the character or the quantity of the liquior in the container.

The negarity deal which the consumer is entitled to when he buys, rather than the

sider the square deal which the consumer is entitled to when he buys, rather than the inconvenience of which you complain in the label requirements.

Enforcement of Sibley Act. In answer to a telephone inquiry from Representative Marshall Harrison of Otoe regarding the enforcement of the Sibley law and the position of the State Railway commission, Attorney General

Thompson has written the following:

Thompson has written the following:

In view of what you stated to me in this conversation, I take the liberty of informing you as follows in regard to the enforcement of the Sibley act:

It was the intention of the legislature, as you know, to pass this act, with the emergency clause, and have it go into effect at once, upon its approval by the covernor. This bill did not, however, go into effect upon its approval because it did not conform to the requirements of the constitution in that it failed to declare an emergency either in the body or the preamble of the act.

The railway commission had been informed that it was the intention of the express companies not to obey this law or put into effect the raises provided in the bill. Consequently under the direction of the State Railway commission and the governor, the very day the act became a law under the constitution, I commenced an

The Badge of Honesty

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the rundown system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Colden Seal and Queen's rrot, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroet and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King. Scudder, Coc. Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepala as well is in all billous or liver complaints wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The Golden Medical Discovery makes rich, pure blood and so invigerates and regulates the stomach, liver, and bowels. and, through them, the whole system, Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your drug-gist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hetel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve"

a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.
You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

action in the supreme court against each one of these express companies, five in number, praying for injunctions to restrain them from putting into force or effect any other or different rate than the rate named in said act, which, according to the terms of the bill, was 25 per cent of the rates in force and effect on the several lines of railroad January 1, 1907, in the state of Nebraska whereon these companies were transacting business.

Cases in Federal Court. As soon as the supreme court met I followed this up with applications for temporary injunctions. Before the court acted upon the applications the express companies filed their bond and application with the supreme court to remove these cases to the United States court. Under the the supreme court to remove these cases to the United States court. Under the laws of congress, whenever application is made and a bond for removal is filed, the state court loses jurisdiction until such time as it may be determined by the United States court that the cases were not removable cases. After this had been done by the express companies and the state court had been thus ousted of jurisdiction from the time being from hearing and determining these cases, the express companies commenced suits in the United States district court, for the Omaha division, against the members of the State Raliway commission and myself to enjoin us from undertaking to enforce the provisions of the Sibley act, and made application for a temporary injunction. I resisted these applications for temporary injunctions and succeeded in preventing the same from being granted.

In the suits thus commenced in the United States court it was alleged that the Sibley act was non-compensatory, conflacatory, contrary to the federal constitution, null and void. It was also alleged that the State Rallway commission and myself were threatening to commence a multiplicity of suits to enforce the provisions of the Sibley act in addition to the suits commenced in the supreme court. We prevented such injunctions from being immediately granted, tieng the hands of the railway commissioners and my own by showing to the court that it was not our intention to begin a multiplicity of suits, but to rely upon the supreme court to enforce the confliction of the Suits we had commenced in the supreme court to enforce the sure of the Sibley act

the same time to determine its constitutionality.

Will Prosecute Vigorously.

It is now, and at all times has been, the intention of the members of the Railway commission and myself to prosecute these suits commenced in the supreme court with all possible vigor and dispatch, to the end that we may not only enforce the provisions of the Sibley act, but at the same time to determine its constitutionality.

As soon as the judge of the United States court returns, which I understand will be in a very few days, I propose to move to have these cases which were commenced in the supreme court remanded back to the states court for trial. Under the decisions of the United States court I have no doubt I can succeed in having this done. This will be with a view to presenting these cases to the court at the earliest possible time. Then we shall determine our course of further action. If the act is held to be valid I will no doubt be granted the injunction prayed for, which, as suggested above, are in effect that the express companies shall be required to put into effect and charge only the rates provided for in the bill.

You spoke of the propriety of commencing actions to enforce the penalty provision of said act. This, of course, may be done, but what would be gained by such proceedings? In denying the applications for injunction, and intimated that injunctions would be granted in the United States court, the judge gave leave to the express companies to renew their applications for injunction, and intimated that injunctions would be granted by the federal court and the hands of the Railway commissioners and my own would be tied, and we would thus be prevented from undertaking to enforce the Sibley act in any other manner than in the suits already commenced. In any suit or suits to recover penelties that might be commenced, it would be possible for the express companies to raise the question of the validation of the possible for the express companies to raise the question of the validation of the possible for the express

State's Case Will Be Hurried. Moreover, these would be penal actions and the parties would be entitled to tried by jury, and even though we were successful in such suits, appeals could, and no doubt would, be taken and the express companies would have six months after the judgment of conviction and the imposing of the penalty to appeal the case or cases to the supreme court. It would be perhaps at least a year after trial in

Starch You Can

Depend Upon

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO

Silver Gloss Starch

es instantly.

BEST FOR ALL BINDS OF STARCHING.

For general use hell as directed. For light starch
solid as a solid weder starch, requiring so belling.

Made for over 50 years at Cowego.

All grocers, full-weight packages.

When doing up articles of fine linen or lace work, or particular pieces of any kind, you need have no fear of poor results, or of harming the fabrics, if you

the lower court before we could reasonably expect to get the question presented and determined in the supreme court. By pursuing the course we have taken we will be able in all probability te reach a decision of these questions in the suits we have commenced in the supreme court at least nine months before we could reach a decision in any of the cases that might be commenced to recover penalities. These suits that we have commenced in the supreme court will not prevent or preclude us in any manner from commencing suits against the express companies to recover penalities provided for in the Bibley act after it is determined by the court to be constitutional and valid.

Casa County Chantauqua. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 12-(Special.)-At the Cass County chautauqua in Elmwood the County Teachers' institute filled the program this forenoon for the first time. The instructors were County Superintendent George L. Farley, Prof. E. L. Rouse of the State Normal at Peru, Miss Margaret Farley of the Lincoln schools, Superintendent C. A. Fullmer of the Beatrice schools and Superintendent J. W. Gamble of the Plattamouth schools. The Sappho Ladies' quartet gave three fine selections this afternoon, and Harry F. Huntington gave a monologue, "Seven Oaks," and Rev. Frank L. Loveland, D. D., of Omaha gave a most interesting talk on "Follies of Fogyism." In the evening Bishop William Horn of Cleveland, O., spoke of the 'Philosopher's Stone." The Elmwood Brass band gave an open air concert in the evening. The weather was delightful for the oc

Phenomenal Yield of Wheat, SHELTON, Neb., Aug. 12-(Special.)me of the phenomenal yields of wheat for which this part of Nebraska has become famous was threshed yesterday on the Pounder farm, northeast of town, and was probably the largest in the state this year. The field contained seventy acres, and the average machine measure yield was a fraction over forty-nine bushels to the acre. As the quality was of the very best, the crop weigh out over fifty bushels. The land was leased by Mr. Joshua Greenwood, and his two-thirds of the crop will amount at the present prices to over \$2,000.

William Hicks Shot at Nehawka. NEHAWKA, Neb., Aug. 12.-(Spec'al.) Last evening Robert Shrader and William Hicks were visiting together, sinving, drinking and having a good time, when, without warning, Shrader shot Hicks in the breast. The bullet was deflected from its course by the breastbone and lodged near the shoulder. He will recover. The men had not been quarreling and were on the best of terms.

Nebraska News Notes. NEHAWKA—Pleasant West died last night of tuberculosis at the home of h s son, David, aged 72. He leaves three sons, Leander of Ironton, O.; Joe of Belvidere, Neb., and D. C., the banker of this place. It has not been decided whether the burish will take place here or at the old home in Portsmouth, O.

SHELDON—Testerday was the hottest day this season and also for five years, at this point, the thermometer registering from 10 clock until 4 at from 100 to 165 in the shade, and work of all kinds was suspended. shade, and work of all kinds was suspended.

BEATRICE—A. E. Myers of this city has raised a curlosity in the shape of string beans three feet long. Several years ago he sent to France for seeds, and has raised several crops from the small beginning. The first four seeds cost him il.

BEATRICE—Word has been received from Dean Dempster, who left last week with three others in his automobile for Derver. They arrived in Denver without serious mishap. They will tour Colorado in Mr. Dempster's car and return overland.

FIGURES ABOUT PRINT SHOPS

(Continued from First Page.)

almost equal value, subscriptions and sales, however, being greater by \$1,000,000. At the census of 1900 advertising took the lead," with an excess of nearly \$16,000,000. Since to rely upon the suits we had commenced in the supreme court to enforce the provisions of the Sibiey act, and at the same time to determine its constitutionality.

1900 this lead has been further increased, and in 1905 amounted to nearly \$34,000,000. It is probable that this change in relative tionality. positions of these two classes of assets did not result from failure on the part of receipts from sales to advance generously in amount, but from the much more rapid increase in receipts from advertising; the former more than doubled from 1890 to 1906, but the latter much more than tripled. In 1880 the total value of advertising was equivalent to the expenditure of 78 cents 99 cents in 1880 to \$1.37 in 1906.

The statistics relating to newspapers and nificant item, the employment of child lament of children.

Increase in Business.

The increase in value of sales in the five years from 1900 to 1905 was so great by comparison that the increase in the previous ten-year period appears insignificant. But eight states show a percentage of increase for the period from 1890 to 1900 equal to or exceeding that for the entire United States from 1900 to 1905. In 1900, with the exception of Idaho and Montana, no state reported as great an increase as 50 per cent. Yet during the half decade covered by this report fifteen states reached

Ten states reported from the decade from 1890 to 1900 an increase in value of adverising greater than 50 per cent, but so great had this branch of the industry become in 1905 that thirty-four states reported for the five-year period an increase in excess of 50 per cent. The increase indeed for the entire United States upon a decade basis was more than double that reported for the

previous period. No increase in the industry has been more striking than that reported for the number of pounds of paper used. Of the total amount of paper manufactured in 1905 more than 900,000 tons were used solely for newspapers and periodicals, representing almost one-third of the entire output of the paper mills of the United States. To make this paper required the services of nearly 15,000 men, and represented approximately \$9,000,terial 1,300,000 cords of spruce, poplar and hemlock logs, representing the timber product of approximately 100,000 acres, exclusive of the logs imported from Canada. Thus every working day in the year the forests of New England and the middle states, with scattered areas elsewhere in the north and northwest, yielded approximately 1.765,000 feet of timber to be trans formed into the newspapers and magazines required to supply the people of the United

The Matter of Circulation.

Probably the earliest returns of any branch of industrial statistics, possessing even approximate value, is the table published in the Compendium of the Seventh Census, presenting statistics of aggregate circulation of all classes of publications in 1810. From this table it appears that practically a century ago there were 360 news-paper in the United States, having an aggregate circulation per annum of 22,821,700.

FOUND—A pocket-book at 24th and A Str., South Omaha, Owner can have same by calling at 1818 Borceo St., So. Oniaha. (12)—M947 12x

HOMBLIKE rooms, meals if wanted; for young lady clerks or gentlemen. Phone Harney 1974. (15)—Moss 18

Buy Electric Railroad Stock Now



Why deposit your money on a three per cent interest when such an opportunity is before you? Ask anyone who has been East, West or South where they have electric roads and you will get a quick response that the electric roads are the biggest paying proposition of today.

All Elecric stock has gone to par and over. \$104 buys \$400 worth of stock. \$208 buys \$800 worth of stock; \$520 buys \$2,000 worth of stock and so on.

An Example

Deposit \$520.00 in any bank and you will get three per cent interest or \$15.60 per year for your investment with the

Invest \$520.00 in this stock and you will get \$2,000.00 worth of stock on which your dividends will be declared; to be conservative suppose we declare a six per cent dividend; 10 per cent will be very safe. You will get \$120.00 per year or almost eight times the amount you would get from the bank. Now which is the wise thing for you to do-let the banker use your money for \$15.60 a year or let your investment with us make you from \$120.00 to \$200.00 per year, besides at the end of three years you will hold a certificate of stock worth \$2,000.00 or more, and can borrow money on it if you should

you information that will convince you of the value of this OMAHA & NEBRASKA

To the Small Investor

thing saved ahead for a rainy day. Don't you find it hard to

do so. Why? Because your small savings do not work for

you. Do you know that many small investors have become

wealthy by the investment in a good proposition. If you can

invest \$5.00 a month in this stock it means you have saved

\$20.00 per month; \$10.00 invested each month means that you

have saved \$40.00 per month; \$15.00 invested each month

means a saving of \$60.00 per month and so on. This is no

speculation, but the best proposition in Nebraska today for a

good, sound investment. Send in the coupon and let us give

You are working on a salary. Do you expect to get any-

CENTRAL RAILWAY 320 First National Bank

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

COUPON--MAIL TODAY Please send me further information in

regard to the road. Name

REFUSE TO DEMAND BOOKS

Railway Commission Passes on Application of Creameries.

JUDGMENT ASKED ON EVIDENCE

mony is to Be Introduced-Complaint Filed on Coal

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Aug. 12.-(Special.)-The State per capita; in 1890, \$1.18; in 1900, \$1.26, and Railway commission refused the request 1905, \$1.79, on the basis of estimated pop- of the attorneys for the central creameries ulation June 1, 1904. The per capita value for an order for the books of the railof advertising thus more than doubled from roads to be brought before the commission, 1880 to 1906. On the other hand, the per and then offered to subpoena witnesses capita value of subscriptions and sales who would bring books should the attorincreased much less rapidly, rising from neys so desire. Attorney Hainer said such an order would have no effect, as the witnesses would have to be summoned periodicals indicate a remarkable increase from Chicago and the commission had no from 1900 to 1905, except in the one sig- jurisdiction to secure a witness from another state. Mr. Hainer then moved to or, Among the ten leading industries strike out all of the evidence introduced previously referred to, printing and pub- which did not bear on the cream rate. He lishing led in the decrease in the employ- did this at the suggestion of Mr. Clarke, who desired to bring the matter to a show down. The commission refused to do this and Mr. Hainer admitted no evidence relating to rates had been introduced. Hainer then introduced the following, upon which he asked the commission to

pass, but was not acted upon: Move to Deny Petition

The actions are made plaintiffs and that state, and assign the following reasons therefor:

1. Said application to raise said rates and the transportation to raise said rates and the vidence therein show that said applications are made pursuant to an unlawful and void combination and agreement between said plaintiffs and others to prevent

cations are made pursuant to an unlawful and void combination and agreement between said plaintiffs and others to prevent any competition in rates for the transportation of milk and cream.

2. That inder the evidence introduced on this hearing it clearly appears that the gates for the transportation of milk and cream now in force and effect were adopted and have been maintained by said plaintiffs severally; that the same have been in full force and effect for more than ten years last past; that based thereon and reiving upon said rates said defendants have severally expended large sums of money in erecting, equipping and maintaining large plants and factories for the manufacture of butter in this state, and that at great expense they have built and developed the dairy industry of this state and that under the laws of this state the lowest of the several rates so put into effect and maintained by either of said plaintiffs is presumptively a reasonable rate.

3. That no evidence has been introduced on this hearing to rebut or overcome said legal presumption that the lowest of said rates so put into effect is reasonable, and no evidence has been introduced at this hearing showing or tending to show that the lowest rate for the transportation of milk or cream put into effect by the plaintiffs or either of them is non-compensatory or non-remunerative.

4. The defendants here further move this

or non-remunerative.

4. The defendants here further move this honorable commission that it fix and cause to be put into full force and effect rates for the transportation of cream by common

Well-fed and Comfortable no matter how hot the day, on

Grape-Nuts

carriers within the state of Nebraska in cars other than freight cars and in trains other than freight trains, and which rate shall be applicable to and from all shipping stations within said state, the following distance tariff schedule of rates for each ten gallon can to-wit.

Under 30 miles. 17 cts 140 to 150 miles. 28 cts 30 to 40 miles. 17 cts 150 to 160 miles. 28 cts a way Courier-Tribune.

46 to 50 miles. 18 cts 160 to 200 miles. 28 cts 160 to 60 miles. 18 cts 200 to 240 miles. 31 cts 60 to 70 miles. 20 cts 240 to 250 miles. 32 cts 30 to 50 miles. 32 cts 30 to 50 miles. 32 cts 30 to 300 miles. 32 cts 30 to 300 miles. 35 cts 100 to 100 miles. 24 cts 300 to 300 miles. 35 cts 110 to 120 miles. 25 cts 420 to 450 miles. 35 cts 120 to 130 miles. 25 cts 460 to 470 miles. 35 cts 130 to 140 miles. 37 cts 140 to 300 miles. 36 cts 160 to 470 miles. 38 cts 130 to 140 miles. 37 cts 140 to 150 miles. 37 cts 150 to 150 miles. 36 cts 160 to 150 miles. 36 cts 160 to 470 miles. 38 cts 130 to 140 miles. 37 cts 150 to 140 miles. 37 cts 150 to 150 miles. 36 cts 160 to 470 miles. 38 cts 130 to 140 miles. 37 cts 150 to 150 miles. 38 cts 160 to 150 miles. 36 cts 160 to 470 miles. 36 cts 160 to 150 miles. 36 cts 160 to 150 miles. 36 cts 160 to 380 miles. 36 cts 160 to 470 miles. 36 cts 160 to 470 miles. 36 cts 160 to

No Action on Motion. Nearly the entire afternoon was spent discussing this motion, Attorney Gaines, of course, objecting to its adoption. Mr.

Hainer was finally asked if he would end his case if the commission passed upon the motion and he refused, saying the decision was adverse he wanted to put in more evidence. The commiss: >n then ordered him to proceed with the testimony and Witness Rushton resumed

In his argument for his motion Hainer said the Rock Island cream rate was the lowest in the state, and therefore by law should be in effect on all roads. His main hope is to get the special cream rate from all stations instead of from a of excitement among the spectators on our

The commission tomorrow will take up the complaint of the Marshall Oil comagainst the Burlington and other roads in the matter of discriminatory rates and the cream hearing put over until August 16.

Complaint on Coal Rate. The State Railway commission has filed ing on record to equal it. No damage, ex-

a complaint with the Interstate Commerce ommission charging that the Union Pacific Railroad company collects from the people of Nebraska a blanket rate of \$4.50 for the shipment of Rock Springs coal in Nebraska, and a blank rate of \$3.50 on coal shipped from Hanna, which rates are, it is alleged, exorbitant. The commission proposes a schedule of rates. The following rates are now charged:

ing rates are now charged:

Rock Springs to Cheyenne, 285 miles, \$2.40;
to Pine Bluff, 325 miles, \$3.75; to Smead,
Neb. (near state line), 341 miles, \$4.50;
thence on to Omaha, 309 miles, and all
intermediate points, \$4.50. To Kansas points
from Rock Springs; Cheyenne, to Denver,
Colo., 409 miles, \$2.30; to Kansas-Colorado
state line, 592 miles, \$3.75; to Weskan, Kan,
593 miles, and intermediate points, to
Salina, \$50 miles, \$4.00.

The following are the rates proposed by The following are the rates proposed by

the commission on coal from Rock Springs To Kearney, Neb., and branches north and south and also to Omaha, \$3.25 on lump, \$3 on pea and \$3.75 on slack; from Hershey to Elm Creek, \$3 on lump, \$2.76 on pea and \$2.50 on slack; from Coltan to Suthertand, \$2.78 on lump, \$2.50 on pea and \$2.25 on slack; from Smead to Sidney, \$2.50 on lump, \$2.35 on pea and \$2 on slack. The proposed rate on Hanna coal is a follows:

From Grand Island east, including the main line and branches, north and south, \$2.75 on lump, \$2.50 on pea and \$2.55 on slack; from Cozad to Alda, \$2.50 on lump, \$2.50 on pea and \$2.00 slack; from Brule to Smead, \$2 on lump, \$2.75 on pea and \$2.50 on slack;

NEBRASKA FROM DAY TO DAY Quaint and Curious Features of Life in a Rapidly Growing State.

When an office seeks the man it doesn't have to hunt long.-Ormond Republican.

Nature Fake-A full grown rat took temporary possession of the two front windows of Mrs. James' store early, Thursday morning, before the store was opened, and remained there several min-utes catching flies. He cleaned out all

in one window and then went into the FATHER FINDS BODY OF SON other, and after catching all the flies in that one he disappeared. Several men amused themselves watching his opera-

a horse and came near losing the Enger;

next, Mr. Hastreiter was in front of his

binder taking away some weeds which

the horses started and caught one of

the gentleman's legs in the sickle, cutting

and lacerating it in bad shape, and last,

dislocated an elbow joint. They are now

all under the care of Dr. Cauley and

streets for a few moments. The white pony

years took a notion, while coming to town

with two little girls in a low-wheeled cart,

that it would see how quick time it could

cept some of the witnesses were awfully

lines the cart would run against the pony's

The Bee Want Ads Are the Best Business

bus Journal.

Taylor Clarion.

tions and declared that was the first fly-Claude Wells of South Omaha Drowns catching rat of their acquaintance .- Call-While Swimming.

A Difference-Monday morning a bunch | MEETS DEATH AT SEYMOUR LAKE Family Becomes Anxious at His Failure to Return and Father Goes to Discover

Tragedy.

Claude Wells, 16 years of age, son of John Wells, a switchman, living at Fortieth and N streets, South Omaha, was drowned in a pond which is closely connected with Seymour lake, Saturday afternoon. His father discovered the body late Sunday evening after it had been more than thirtysix hours under water. It was later taken the last two weeks. First, Mrs. an inquest was held Sunday afternoon. The Hastreiter was kicked on the finger by funeral services will be conducted at the

South Omaha Methodist church at 10 a. m.

Tuesday. Young Wells had been employed in the stopped the action of the binder, when office of the Citizen in South Omaha for some time. He was granted a holiday Saturday and went fishing. On leaving home he told his mother be might go in bathing. a son fell off the roof of a corn crib and She begged him not to go, but he promised to be careful. The family did not begin to worry until after the father came home are getting along in good shape.-Columat night from the Omaha yards, where he works. Early in the morning the father began his search of the lake and found no The Pony Went Its Record-A runaway trace of the boy. Then, remembering the Tuesday afternoon caused a right smart boy had once before gone swimming in a pond which was separated from the lake by the grade of the Burlington railroad he which the Oberkotter children have been went there. There near the bridge the driving when coming to school the last two father found the clothes of the boy who, with the evident intent of being careful, had gone in again where he had formerly bathed. He had failed to notice the heavy make between the blacksmith shop and the rains of the last week had raised water in courthouse, and they all say there is noththe pond from the overflow of the Pappio about five feet. The father thought he must have stripped and jumped in without scared. One thing to cause the pony to a thought of the danger. His body was run was there was no breeching on the found affoat near the place where the harness, and when the girls pulled on the clothes were discovered. It was already rapidly decomposing. The face was disheels. One of the girls said that was the colored almost beyond recognition and the best ride she ever had behind that pony .skin loosened on the hands.

If you have anything to trace advertise it in the For Exchange columns of The Bee Want Ad pages.



Dr. Price's Wheat Flake Celery Food

Dr. Price's Food is the purest and most strengthening food upon the market. It is made from the whole grain of the wheat with celery, which

makes it the most perfect food; the most cleanly, as it is not touched by human hands until served upon the table. No one that uses it will ever suffer from indigestion.

