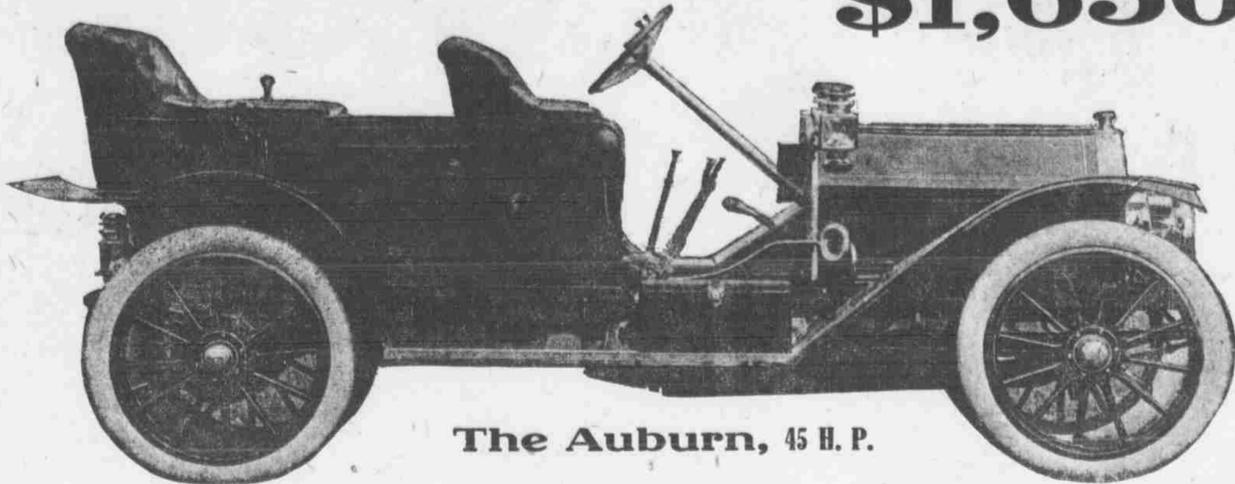


# AUTOMOBILES

## The Rider-Lewis

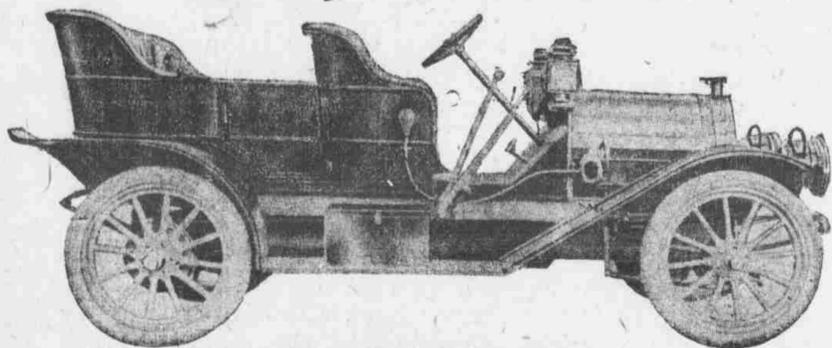
WAIT FOR THE RIDER-LEWIS.  
 It looks like a \$2,000 car.  
 It is equipped like a \$2,000 car.  
 It rides like a \$2,000 car.  
 It runs and climbs like a \$2,000 car.  
 The man who owns it feels as if he owns a \$2,000 car.  
 It might easily be sold as a \$2,000 car.  
 The announcement this celebrated car is coming has created a flurry greater than any other car ever brought west.  
 The Rider-Lewis is coming.  
 Hundreds are waiting for it.  
 You can afford to wait.  
 Don't miss it.  
 Don't buy until you have ridden in it.  
 Price—magneto included—\$1,000.



The Auburn, 45 H. P.

# \$1,650

# \$1,000



The Rider-Lewis

A  
 Demonstration  
 Is Our  
 Strongest  
 Argument

The Auburn has arrived.  
 This is good news to thousands.  
 The name Auburn stands for everything good in Nebraska.  
 It means the best engine.  
 The smoothest riding.  
 The prettiest action.  
 The finest performance of them all.  
 The new model 45 is a 5 or 7 pass., 36-in. wheel; Rutenber motor, multiple disc clutch, gear drive, 3 speed reverse selective, high tension magneto included, weight 2300.  
 It might easily go in the \$3,000 class.  
 It sells for \$1,650, ready to be delivered.  
 Other models, \$1,150, \$1,250, \$1,350.

# Omaha Automobile Co. State Agents

216 South Nineteenth Street

### FLOWERS FOR NEXT SPRING

This is the Time to Plant Bulbs Outdoors.

### INDOOR CULTURE OF BULBS

Right Soil Culture and Varieties to Select—Naturalizing Narcissus—One Cause of Failure with the Lilies.

"October is the best time to plant bulbs for winter and spring blooming," declared a nurseryman who makes a specialty of bulbs. "All spring blooming bulbs make their root growth in the fall and six weeks or more before the ground freezes is not too much for them to do it in."

"The perfection of the flowers depends on the root growth, so if you are trying for fine blooms you must see to it that your bulbs have time for their roots to grow. This rule applies to bulbs that are to be used for indoor decoration as well as for those that are to be planted out of doors. The ones to be used indoors should be potted this month and should be allowed six weeks to grow their roots before bringing them into light and warmth."

"Sandy loam is the ideal soil for bulb culture. If the soil is too heavy, as most soils are, a liberal amount of sand should be added and well mixed with the earth. Well decomposed manure should be put in the beds about six inches below the bulbs, but on no account should it be allowed to come into contact with their roots."

"When planting bulbs I always put a handful of sand under each bulb. This insures their having good drainage. I plant large bulbs, like narcissuses and hyacinths, five inches apart, and small ones like crocuses and snowdrops, three inches apart. My rule is to cover a bulb to a depth of about four times their own diameter."

#### How to Make the Bed.

"As the majority of the finer varieties of bulbs are not to be had in this country much before the middle of November, I plant large bulbs, like narcissuses and hyacinths, five inches apart, and small ones like crocuses and snowdrops, three inches apart. My rule is to cover a bulb to a depth of about four times their own diameter."

"After getting your bulbs in the beds the question of covering them during the winter is next in importance. My rule is after

the first few light frosts to cover my bulb beds with from two to four inches of straw manure, the depth depending on the exposure of the bed. On the top of this manure I put a layer of evergreen boughs to prevent the manure and litter from being blown away by the wind. It isn't the freezing that harms bulbs, so much as the alternate freezing and thawing. This mulch is to prevent this. Care must be taken to see that there has been enough frost to drive the field mice to their winter quarters. If not they will nest in the litter and eat up the bulbs.

"I don't like autumn leaves for mulching bulb beds, because they pack too closely and either keep the bulbs too warm or too dry. In the last case the plants will be stimulated to grow too early in the spring, while in the latter case the root growth is never as good as it should be. When the shoots make their appearance in the spring I remove some of the cover, for it is much better for them to get chilled than to remain too warm."

**For Indoor Culture.**  
 "For indoor culture I believe in starting the bulbs just about as soon as you can get them. Be sure in potting that good drainage is insured for unless it is the bulb is sure to suffer from wet feet and eventually decay."

"When planted for house culture bulbs shouldn't be put quite so far below the surface as when planted out of doors, but otherwise the process is about the same. Equal care should be taken not to allow any fresh manure to come in contact with the roots. Many nurserymen pot in rich loam and depend on liquid fertilizer to do the rest in forcing large and early blooms."

"As it is next to impossible for the amateur to get good specimens of the amaryllis and several of the most desirable varieties of Japanese lilies before the middle of November, the potting, like the planting out of doors, must be deferred. Of course there is no danger of the ground in pots freezing, but there is an almost greater danger of having the pots brought into the light and warmth before the bulbs have had sufficient time for their root growth. Six weeks is not a bit too long to allow bulbs to make their root growth. It is much better to increase that time by a week than to shorten it by a day."

"As to variety in bulbs of course that depends on what you are aiming for. About the most popular and easiest grown of all bulbs is the poet's narcissus, which has a charming flower about two inches across, with a red rimmed saucer in the center. It blooms in the open in May and a variety, the ornatus, in April."

**Planting the Narcissus.**  
 "At present the fad is to plant narcissuses in places that will make them appear to be wild flowers. To get this effect they should be planted freely in the grass, not the lawn where they will be cut by the mower, but among trees and shrubs, along the edges of the walks, in the meadows, on rocky hillsides and almost any place where a bulb can take root and multiply undisturbed. They should be planted four or five inches deep and should be scattered and covered where they fall.  
 "They will not need to be disturbed for

years. The only culture that I have found necessary for such narcissus plantations is a mulching of manure every year or so, applied after the first frosts in November and taken off the next spring. The winter rain causes the fertilizing elements to sink into the ground sufficiently to give the bulbs all they will need for the next year or two. These narcissus cost from \$5 to \$10 a thousand.

"The very earliest bloomers among bulbs are the snowdrops, which often come in March before the snow has disappeared. These should be planted about two or three inches deep and allowed to remain undisturbed for five years at least. They do well in almost any locality and are excellent for naturalizing on the lawn, because the bulbs mature before it is necessary to cut the grass.

"As a border or broad band of snowdrops next one of crocuses is particularly effective. Forget-me-nots can be added without disturbing the bulbs all spring and again in the autumn."

#### Daffodils and Gladioli.

"When it comes to daffodils and the aim is for the rare as well as the beautiful, you may as well begin with Mrs. de Graaf. That costs more money than any of the others and has the second largest blooms of the white flowered varieties. When it first opens it is a bright primrose, but it soon changes to white. The flowers are about five inches across. Those of the Peter Barr, which is a trifle less expensive, are somewhat larger. As a class white daffodils are weak growers, but Mrs. de Graaf can be said to have a fairly strong constitution."

"There is a wide range of color in gladioli and while they are neither equally hardy nor beautiful they all have the common trait of needing to be put in the ground in the autumn. I don't know of any surer way of failing in growing these bulbs than planting them out of doors in the spring."

"There are many varieties that it is hard to get before it is too late to plant them in the open. When that happens with me I pot them and put them in the cellar, where they require scarcely any attention during the winter. By the middle of May they will have made about six inches of growth and can be planted in the open with the assurance that under ordinary conditions you will have blooms in July or about a month earlier than your neighbors."

"The cheapest and the most easily grown of the white lilies is the Madonna, or annunciation, lily. This variety and the nankens lily, which is a delicate yellow, should be planted in August or early September if the best results are to be had in the open ground. They may both be potted for indoor forcing this month."

#### Bermuda Lilies Lead.

"Many wonderful virtues have been claimed for the Philippine lily, but I do not think it will ever supplant the Bermuda lily for forcing for Christmas and Easter bloom, or the Madonna for garden culture. It has one good feature—it can be forced into bloom in a far less time than any other variety, in eight weeks. If these bulbs are potted in the last week in October you are almost certain of having

### SORROWS OF POOR CARUSO

Was Happier, He Says, When He Earned Two Dollars a Day.

### WOES OF A POOR SINGLE MAN

He Has No Liberty Now and Suffers From Stage Fright—Then the World Is So Curious About His Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Caruso has reassessed himself. Before a crowd of 11,000 at the Albert hall he swept away with his magnificent performance all memory of the rumors circulated here and in America that his wonderful voice had suffered through the operation performed on it some months ago. In speaking to a representative of the Sun he said:

"People, I suppose, think I am the happiest man on earth with all my successes and large earnings. To tell you the real honest truth, I was much happier when I was a nobody earning \$2 a day. Now I have no liberty at all. My smallest action is criticized, every word commented upon. Even my private affairs are made public. When I had my private life I was pestered night and day with reporters and because I refused to disclose details which I considered absolutely personal the press in general spoke so unreasonably about it that serious business complications might have followed had I not recovered as quickly as I did. Because I am a celebrated tenor I have not the right to have the feelings of an ordinary man? What did I care at the time for the curiosity of the world when my whole career was at stake?"

"Often advertisers use my name to boom their goods. All sorts of stories are invented about me, some of these causing me any amount of trouble. Lately I have even been made fun of for dressing in a light colored suit at the seaside and for wearing a brown evening suit. I like colors, that is all."

"All English papers printed today in large type the story of a Glasgow man who has sued me to recover the price of four songs, which he says he sent me some time ago. It may be, but mandated as I am every day with hundreds of songs by unknown composers requesting me to sing them, I simply ignore everything about this man except that the whole affair, coming as it did on the eve of my concert at the Albert hall, is a bad advertisement for me and another strain on my already overtaxed system."

"Do you know that before each public appearance I spend a sleepless night and long hours of indescribable mental pain? I have never been able to get familiar with the public, every time it is for me as a debut. At my last concert at Manchester a few days ago I fainted immediately after my last song."

"In my dressing room at the Metropolitan, New York, when waiting for my call, I thought like a child frightened by a ghost. Only when I am actually on the stage do I succeed in pulling myself together. The thousands of eager eyes and opera glasses fixed on me have the same

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### MANY GIFTS FOR PRESIDENTS

Curious and Extraordinary Articles Sent by Admirers to the White House.

The report that President Taft has already been inundated with curious and extraordinary presents, ranging from prize pumpkins and home-made pickles to cows and pigs, sent to him by admiring farmers in the various states, reminds one that Mr. Roosevelt has been able to stock a miniature zoo at Oyster Bay with animals which persons interested in the big game hunting trips sent as gifts.

Embarrassing though these presents may have been, however, it is doubtful if they caused more perplexity and trouble to the recipients than the mammoth cheeses which it was the practice at one time to send to American presidents, and in her interesting work, "The Story of the White House," Esther Singleton gives an amusing account of a cheese sent to President Jackson by a dairy farmer of Quebec county, who wanted to bring the excellence of the dairy products of his neighborhood prominently into notice.

This particular cheese was over four feet in diameter, two feet thick, and weighed 1,400 pounds. In order to get rid of it, it was announced that at a certain reception the president's mansion would be thrown open to the people and that they would be entertained with cheese. And that cheese vanished in two hours. An eye witness wrote that it was "surrounded with a dense crowd as it stood in the vestibule, who, without crackers, purveyed away 1,000 pounds. The whole atmosphere of every room and throughout the city was filled with the odor. We have met it at every turn—the halls of the capital have been perfumed with it from the members' viewpoint of it having carried away great masses in their coat pockets." There can be no doubt, however, that the astute dairy farmer was imbued with a rare genius for advertising.

But 100 pounds less was the cheese sent to President Jefferson at the beginning of the last century. It made its journey to Washington from Cheshire, Mass., in a wagon drawn by six horses, and bearing the label, "The greatest cheese in America for the greatest man in America." Jefferson, however, was exceedingly shy of accepting gifts, and insisted on paying for the cheese, which cost him \$200. And six months later there was still some of that cheese left, notwithstanding the president's lavish hospitality.

It was customary for some of the friends of Martin Van Buren, who succeeded Jackson in the presidency, to send him a monster cheese every year. This, on one occasion, he caused to be distributed to his callers at a public reception. But it proved a costly gift, for the crumbs were trodden into the carpet and ruined the upholstery of the splendid furniture of the room known as the East room—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Merely His Suggestion.**  
 "I always do my best work," said the reporter at desk No. 1, "after I have had a cup of hot, strong coffee."

"And my brain," observed the reporter at desk No. 2, "always works best when I am smoking a cigar."

"Gentlemen," said the city editor, overhauling and seeing what the effect will be.—Chicago Tribune.

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