MAY START GAYNOR BOOM

Bullet of Assassin Ready to Make New York Mayor Candidate.

NOW PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY

If the Executive of the Metropolis Recovers He May Be Entered for the Democratic Race in 1912.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The Washington view of the shooting of Mayor Gaynor is that if he survives, he is likely to be the democratic nominee for the presidency in 1912.

It may well happen that when James J. Gallagher fired an assassin's shot at Mayor Gaynor he was doing the very thing that was calculated to make certain the rise of the mayor politically. At any rate, that is one of the possibilities of the situation.

The information here is that there is not much question of the nomination of the mayor for governor of New York if it is seen that his wound is not going to impair his vigor. It is known that some of the shrewdest republicans in New York have been calculating all along on Gaynor as the democratic nominee.

This was before Mayor Gaynor was wounded. That the circumstances of the assault upon him and the fortitude with which he has borne up have helped to increase his popularity in New York and nationally, is clear.

Already leading Minnesota democrats have spoken out in favor of Gaynor as the available man for the democratic presidential nomination. Others are extremely likely to do so.

As the situation stands among the democrats, the great body of them are looking for a Moses to lead them. If Mayor Gaynor should happen to be the next governor of New York and should make a success of it, he would be almost invincible at the next democratic national convention.

It is true that Governor Judson Harmon is much in the limelight as the possible, many think probable, nominee for president. He would be a strong factor if he carries Ohio this fall, and doesn't slip up on some of the numerous political banana peelings that his friends are throwing in his path. But the trouble with Uncle Jud is that the Bryan wing of the party has its suspicions of him. It doesn't like the fact that he was so long receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad and it remembers he was in the Cleveland cabinet. It has a deep, dark notion that he is allied with the so-called reactionaries of the democratic party and is lukewarm toward his nomination to say the least.

William J. Bryan is well known to be hostile to the nomination of Harmon. On the other hand, the Bryan forces would support Gaynor and so would a good many of the conservative element of the party.

Looking at the situation in almost any way one will, it appears, as most politicians here size it up, that if Gaynor gets well he'll be hard to catch politically.

FOR PROTECTION OF PUBLIC MEN

(Continued from First Page.)

half a chance; but of course he was never left in such a position that an assassin could have come upon him from the rear. President Taft is of a different temperament. He has such faith in his fellow countrymen that if he ever were attacked it would fall entirely upon his guards to protect him.

"How can public officials be protected from assassination? Well, as I said before, they can be guarded so that no one can attack them at close quarters. Of course, a crack shot with a rifle, if he is determined to kill a certain man, is beyond the power of human agencies to prevent him from carrying out his work. But the greatest danger is from the crank and insane man, and they invariably try to get too close to carry out their work.

Stringent Laws Needed.

"I think if the several states passed laws making it a capital offense to make any kind of assault upon a governor, mayor or high official, it would tend to make such crimes less numerous.

"Then, too, every sale of firearms should be registered. Every store that sells a revolver or rifle should be compelled to file a report with some official, stating to whom the firearm was sold and for what purpose it was to be used.

"This would have a beneficial effect in this way. If a public official would receive a threatening letter, he could ascertain if the writer had purchased a revolver or if he owned one. All firearms should be numbered. If a revolver were found near the crime it would be easy to trace its owner or at least the purchaser.

"Another thing I would suggest is a strict enforcement of the law which prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons. More care should be exercised in the issuing of permits to carry firearms. Now, not one of these things, nor all of them, will prevent a murderous assault from being made upon a public official. It is impossible to prevent insane men from attempting to carry out their purposes. However, these suggestions, if followed out will lessen the danger.

"That our officials must be guarded and protected from murderous assaults is evident and especially when they are in public places. If Mayor Gaynor had only taken the precaution and had two guards near him last Tuesday he would now be enjoying his vacation."

Not a Simple Task.

A. L. Drummond—From the experience I gained while connected with the secret service I came to believe years ago in the advisability of having protection for every executive officer, whether he be of the United States or of the individual states. There are in every community men of the type represented by the cowardly assailant of our mayor, who through their association with other loose thinking and looser talking individuals finally come to believe in the justice of violent methods of righting real or imaginary wrongs.

"Deeds such as his require no great courage. They are rather the act of a desperate, illogical, foolhardy man.

"And to protect our public officials is by no means a simple task. Detectives are more or less helpless against them because the assassin is a creature of the moment. He comes to life, lives and dies all within a few hours.

"To guard against these men there should be at the elbow of every official a big, strong, nervy man, ready to take a chance with any one and on the alert. The man who is on guard should be one willing to take the risk of making a mistake and who is not afraid to be in the wrong nine times out of ten. Such a man can do more to protect the lives of our officials than a whole detective force.

"Such personal protection, and the very speedy execution of justice, with severe penalties, will do more than can a whole detective force.

"Such personal protectors and the speedy execution of justice, with severe penalties will do more than anything else to avert such crimes a what of the attempt on the life of the mayor."

Banker Conceals False Entries for Quarter Century

Doctors Books to Save Institution's Standing—No Personal Profit to Self.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 13.—Pride in the financial standing of the institution of which he had long been treasurer and fear lest the announcement of poor investments in western securities would hurt that standing led Richmond H. Ingersoll to make false entries in the books of the York County Savings bank a quarter of a century ago and to continue the falsification through all the years without detection, each year getting deeper in the muddle of false figures.

This is the explanation given by the treasurer following the closing of the doors of the bank yesterday after a discovery of a shortage of the funds had been made by a bank examiner.

That Ingersoll himself did not profit by manipulation of the securities was the belief tonight of bank officials. He had been treasurer of the bank for fifty years, and for many years had persistently declined to take a vacation.

Treasurer Ingersoll is tonight at the point of death as the result of an illness due to taking an overdose of headache powders. He has been unconscious for two days.

The depositors in the bank number about 4,000 and are largely cotton mill employes.

Esperantists Open Congress

Speakers of All Principal Tongues of World Converse Freely in Universal Language.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—With a reception, at which Dr. Zamenhof of Poland, author of Esperanto, the language of hope for international peace, was the central figure, the sixth International Congress of Esperanto opened informally here tonight. While delegates from nations all over the world were mingling the smooth flowing, liquid Esperanto with an occasional phrase or sentence in English, French, German, Russian or Japanese, from the other end of the hall in the hotel, where the congress is making its headquarters, came loud cheers for the oarsmen, who were being presented with the medals which they had won in the national regatta, held yesterday and today on the Potomac.

Standing at the doors were four blue coated Washington policemen, who, when asked a question, surprised many of the delegates by answering in perfectly good Esperanto.

Today they received a greeting from brothers across the sea, the Esperantist police club of Paris.

"Ponan vesperon," was the evening greeting which tonight was heard in the national capital more than any other.

It fell from the lips of the people from more than a score of nations. All understood its welcome tones and felt "at home."

Church services in Esperanto will be conducted tomorrow in St. Paul's Episcopal and St. Patrick's Catholic church.

First Hard Rain in Many Months

Inch of Moisture Falls During Day in Omaha and the Surrounding Locality.

The heaviest rainfall of the season flooded the streets, bathed the foliage and re-vivified the grass yesterday evening. Not only that—it established a record. It was the first August 13 since 1907, that has recorded an inch of precipitation. There had been more or less rain during the day, but the culminating point was reached about 5 o'clock in the evening. Then the heavens opened, and there was a welcome torrential rain.

If a rainfall be estimated at its value in dollars, yesterday evening's should have a big bill to its credit, as it was general in the east central part of the state. The access of moisture just came at the nick of time not only for the corn, but for all the crops.

FLYING MACHINES AS TARGETS

Hitting a Speeding Aeroplane a Difficult Feat for Rifleman.

The rifle expert, General George W. Wingate, who founded the Creedmore rifle range, thinks that to hit an aeroplane going forty-five miles an hour would be a very difficult feat for a rifleman, and he doubts if there are a dozen marksmen in the New York state militia who could manage it. In shooting at a machine 100 yards away it would be necessary, he says, to aim from ten to twenty feet ahead of it, and in shooting into the air the marksman is at a loss—"there is nothing to guess on." Moreover, such shooting would be as dangerous to friends as to foes. Yet he regards the rifle as the best weapon now available for the purpose, and recommends training in shooting on the wing. But if only an expert here and there, like Dr. Carver, who is regarded by General Wingate as the greatest trick shot he ever saw, can acquire such expertness, how can these few be distributed in war so as to have one on hand whenever it is necessary to repel an aerial assailant? Perhaps they should be stationed at the rear, where he thinks a flotilla of aeroplanes might do serious damage to ammunition trains and the commissariat.

Although the French military aeronauts have as yet blown up no imaginary battleships by dropping suppositious bombs down their hypothetical funnels, they are really doing more than we are to develop the aeroplane's possibilities in naval warfare. Neither Curtiss' nor Harmon's experiments in hand grenade target practice are convincing. If bombs are ever to be thrown from aeroplanes going forty miles an hour they will be thrown by a marksman especially detailed for that purpose on board the aeroplane. It is absurd to suppose that Harmon or Curtiss, working his machine with hands, feet, wrists and shoulders, is really taking aim when he drops his imaginary bomb from a basket slung about his neck. One man to navigate the airship and one man or more to do the fighting is the way aerial warfare must go. And along that way the French are advancing.—New York Post.

Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is quickly relieved by the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is equally valuable for muscular rheumatism, and always affords quick relief. Sold by all dealers.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

POSITION OF GENERAL WOOD

Lays Down a Rule with Reference to Fighting Western Fires.

OFFICIALS MUST GET TOGETHER

Indian Bureau and Forestry Service Are Cautioned Not to Work for Separate Interests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, yesterday took the heads of Indian and forestry service to task for not getting together in their efforts to fight forest fires in the northwest. He told them, after a conference, that they would get no more aid from the army until they had at least mapped out some plan of action; that he did not intend to send troops to fight fire and have those troops cross each others paths and add unnecessary expense to their movement. The forestry service wants troops to fight the fires in the national forest reserves, while the Indian bureau heads want the troops to fight fires on the Indian reservations. General Wood said that one forest was just as much the government's reserve as the other and he would furnish troops for both, but not until the officials got together.

The acting heads of the forestry and Indian services admitted to Genral Wood that the conditions in the Flathead, Coeur d'Alene and Glacier park reservations were acute and that quick action and relief was needed to save the forests.

"Several thousand men are now working on the fires," said General Wood. "The fires are extremely dangerous this year, owing to the protracted drouth. Troops have been ordered to the scene of the fires from both the Departments of the Dakotas and Columbia. Pack trains have been ordered to proceed immediately from the army posts to the firestricken territories with supplies for the men.

"The Indian bureau has its agent on the Flathead reservation with a force of teamsters and other employes and Indians fighting the fires there, while the forestry service is making every effort to check the flames to the national reserves. These departments must work together. There is no difference between the forests on the Indian reservations and those in the national reserves. I believe that since our conference there will be a better understanding and all will pull together."

Situation Bad in Montana.

MISSOULA, Mont., Aug. 13.—Conditions today in the forests of western Montana show no appreciable improvement. The work of securing fighting crews is being vigorously pressed.

Three companies of the Fourteenth infantry stationed at Fort Missoula arrived home from American lake this morning and were immediately dispatched to the scene of fires in this district. Two more companies of soldiers have been ordered here.

In the forests about Missoula the situation is worse today. Fire is spreading along Belmont creek and fifty men have been asked for. The Lolo Hot Springs fire is also unchecked.

WALLACE, Ida., Aug. 15.—With 1,000 men fighting fires in the Coeur d'Alene national forest and a prospect of rain, forest fire conditions are much improved today.

Tales of perilous adventure are being brought here by the fire fighters who escaped from the Slate creek fire Thursday. They say they were forced to take refuge in Slate creek, remaining there for hours while great trees were falling on all sides and the country around was a roaring furnace.

The greatest difficulty now is getting supplies to fire fighters. The bake shops at Wallace are running night and day.

Mining Plant Destroyed.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14.—The plant of the Liscop Mining company on Big creek, near Wallace, Ida., was destroyed yesterday by a forest fire; loss $20,000. The buildings of the Blue Bell Mining company near the place were burned.

Reports from Bird creek on the St. Joseph river say every mining camp there has been burned. On Pine creek the fire has swept away much valuable timber.

"WEIGHT OF THE SOUL"

Experiments Made with Dying Men Arouses Sharp Medical Comment.

There is a popular notion that the weight of the living body is less than that of the dead one. In a recent issue of the Pioneer Mail of London a correspondent discusses this question in connection with the behavior of a crocodile which he shot dead while it was basking asleep on a quicksand.

When shot the crocodile began to sink and almost disappeared before it could be reached. The correspondent is clearly inclined to accept the popular notion of an increase in weight at death, but for the fact that recent experiments undertaken by some learned authorities in America have proved that a dead body was lighter than a living one. From this they (the learned authorities) deduced that the soul had a definite weight in pounds avoirdupois.

It is possible that some of our readers are unfamiliar with the experiments to which the correspondent of the Pioneer Mail refers. They were made and recorded a few years ago by Dr. Duncan MacDougall of Haverhill, Mass. Patients were weighed in the act of dying. The scale used recorded any increase or decrease beyond the fifth of an ounce—not a particularly delicate instrument for estimating the weight of that part of the living body which is usually regarded as immaterial and imponderable.

In the first of a series of six experiments Dr. MacDougall placed a man dying from pulmonary tuberculosis on the scales. The patient lost weight at the rate of one-sixteenth of an ounce per minute until the moment of death, when the beam end dropped with an audible stroke, showing a sudden decrease of three-quarters of an ounce in weight. What was the cause of the sudden decrease? Dr. MacDougall, after excluding the loss due to escape of breath and fluid contents of the body by evaporation or other natural means, concluded that the marked and sudden decrease was due to escape of the "soul substance." In this particular instance the soul was evidently a very material one, weighing three-quarters of an ounce.

The experimenter extended his observations to dogs, but the results gained were negative. At the moment of death the dog's body refused to show any alteration in weight. We are of opinion that the correspondent of the Pioneer Mail in seeking to explain the disappearance of the shot crocodile in a quicksand need not take his "learned authorities" too seriously. Dr. MacDougall's observations are to be explained by the peculiar bias on the part of his scales or on the part of the friends who assisted him. At least the scales used by other investigators have refused to reveal any sudden diminution in the weight of the body at death.

In the usual acceptation of the term death occurs when respiration and circulation have ceased, but in a more strict sense the death of the body is gradual, the muscular system, for instance, being really alive some hours after the apparent death of the individual.—London Lancet.

HUMBLE GOOBER AS AN ASSET

How a Million-Dollar Swells as it Reaches the Ultimate Consumer.

The person who buys a nickel's worth of peanuts to munch at the ball game, to feed to the squirrels in the park, or to gladden the hearts of the kiddies at home, scarcely realizes that he has contributed to an industry that last year farmed a $1,000,000 crop, and which placed on the market in various forms reached the enormous sum of $36,000,000. But it is a fact!

This little seductive nut—a resolution to "eat just one" is soon forgotten—whose birthplace is America, was, until comparatively recently, unappreciated either as to the "money in them" or as a really nutritious product. Today the peanut plays an important part in pleasure, from the swell dinner party to the ever-present democracy of the circus, ball game, or picnic. After all, what is a ball game, a picnic, or a circus without the peanut accompaniment?

By far the largest part of the crop is consumed from the peanut stand, the little whistle-sign of the roaster being the signal for the average youngster to suggest to dad or ma that some of them would be very acceptable, and the paternal or maternal parent's willingness—nine times out of ten—to invest. Yet there are millions of bushels that go to the fattening of hogs throughout the south, the feeding of poultry, while the vines, often cured as hay, feed thousands of head of cattle, and even old Mother Earth is nourished by the roots of the plant, which furnishes nitrogen to it from the air.

The result of all this is that scientists claim that the peanut, which in the past was not very highly regarded, is the only food staple that will at once nourish man, beast, bird and fields. It is the most nutritious of the entire nut family, rich in tissue building properties, containing glucose and carbohydrates—and is the cheapest. Beyond the shadow of a doubt it is first from both a dietary and economic standpoint.

The fact of the matter is the peanut in about every way is in a class by itself as regards price, average number in pound, edible part, waste and fat. They average about 250 to a pound at a cost of 10 cents, the edible portion is 73.6, waste 26.4, and the amount of fat is placed at 80 per cent. These are remarkable figures when one stops to consider them, and brought out more clearly when compared with the small Texas pecan, its nearest competitor, which sells for over a third more, averages but 216 to a pound, has a waste of 61.8 per cent, edible part but 38.2, and contains 68 per cent of fat.

The farming of peanuts during the past five years—not longer than this—has become an established industry of this country. At present about five-sixths of the crop comes from Virginia and most of the balance from Tennessee, Georgia, West Virginia, and the Carolinas, although most of the southern states contribute some. As the peanut industry has increased so has the use of all nuts grown mightily as an article of food during the last decade, and the entire family now forms a most important part of the diet of the physical culturist and vegetarian.—New York Times.

PLEA FOR THE FIREPLACE

Gives Character to the Home as Well as Warmth to the Room.

From the aborigines' fire on a flat rock the steps in the development of the finished fireplace of today have been few and far between. The crude device smoked their huts and our fireplaces often smoke our homes.

Poets have sung of the ideal fireplaces—one that warms you and is a pleasure to behold; one that extends a cheerful welcome to the guest and is a delight to dream before—a fireplace that will make the poorest hut as pleasant as a palace. They write not of its smoking, its chilling drafts, and noxious gases.

However, ideal fireplaces surrounded with flames can and have been built, the poet's song realized, and all objectionable features eliminated.

The perfect open fire must diffuse and reflect the maximum of heat from a given amount of fuel without the escape of smoke or gases into the room to be heated, and at the same time ventilate uniformly.

Large sums of money are often spent on the material or frames and the fireplace itself is left to the mercy of someone who does not understand its proper proportions and construction.

The most common fault in building is that the throat of the chimney is much too large. This was originally necessary for the accommodation of the chimney sweep; and the natural consequence was that all of the warm air which should have warmed the room went up the chimney.

No other way of heating can ever be as cheerful and healthful as the open fire.

The brick fireplace is far more artistic than the old stock mantel with its hideous accompaniment of mottled tile. However, brick has the great disadvantage of being almost impossible to keep clean, and as even a well regulated fireplace may sometimes smoke, and as ashes and dust will gather, this is truly a drawback. The most beautiful effects may be obtained by using tile. These tiles are made in every conceivable shape and size, as well as in every possible color.

For the bedroom or the "colonial room" we have the soft, satin-finished creams and whites, or the dainty delicately glazed tiles.

Any of the tiles may be washed just as you would wash any piece of porcelain, with soap and water, and thus be kept in good condition.

The heart of the house, as one fire worshiper has called the fireplace, should give character to the whole room. Study well what you want it to be, but while you make it a joy to the eye, see that it is scientifically constructed and will adequately heat the room that it is intended to heat.—Los Angeles Herald.

Home Colors Vanished.

What has become of the white house with green blinds? A generation ago it was the nearly universal color in New England. One color toned in well with the snow of the winter landscape, while the other was essentially in harmony with the grass and the foliage of summer, making it at either season an excellent combination. But painting houses in colors came in so that now every combination seems to be employed somewhere except the white-green. Although it is still seen in an occasional house, it appears usually as if it was a result of the momentum of the past rather than a newly made selection. A considerable percentage of the houses which retain this color cheme, for example, are much behind in their painting, suggested that were the owners to apply the brush anew, it would be with more popular tints. And yet much might be said for the old combination. May it not sometime return?—Boston Transcript.

Scientific Note.

"Yassuh," says the eminent Perfessuh Pokechops, beaming through his glasses upon the interviewer, "I has discubbah'd a pos-tive anecdote foh melancholly."

"Indeed! And where is this remedy obtained?"

"On the princupple obtainin' amongst de scientists what is devolvin' remedies foh othah complaints, sah, I has gone into de labbertory ob nachuh an' wrestled fum huh breast de secret dat watehmelon is de best anti-toxin. Yassuh!"—Chicago Post.

WORKING FOR GIRLS OF ITALY

Granddaughter of General Garibaldi Visits United States.

TELLS OF WORK DONE IN ROME

Allied with the Methodist Church, Young Woman Is Not Antagonizing Any of the Elements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Three talks will be made in this city tomorrow by Signorina Italia Garibaldi, daughter of General Ricciotti Garibaldi, and granddaughter of the famous Italian liberator. Signorina Garibaldi is in this country in the interest of home schools for girls at Rome, of which she is directress. It is an institution for orphan girls under the direction of the Methodist mission at Rome.

The granddaughter of Garibaldi is an earnest and most charming young woman and is intensely interested in her work. She speaks English with hardly a trace of accent.

"There is a great deal needed to be done for the children of Italy," she said today, "and I joined with the Methodists because they seemed to better realize the need of the work in which I am interested and more disposed to take it up in a systematic, efficient manner.

"We are doing a great work in Rome," she continued, "and the people there are beginning to appreciate it. Naturally we are not popular with the clericals. The recent episode in which Colonel Roosevelt figured indicates pretty clearly the esteem in which the Methodist missionaries in Rome are held by a certain element, but this feeling is not shared by those among whom the work is done. In my work I have no idea of antagonizing any element. These children need care and attention and we seek to give it to them to the best of our ability.

Conditions Improving.

"I believe conditions are improving in Rome and throughout Italy. There certainly is room for improvement. I take little interest in politics, but I should say in Italy the republicans are going with the clericals. The clericals are trying to get hold of the republicans because they, too, are against the monarchy. The monarchy feels itself alone and is going toward the socialists.

"My plans are not fully matured, but I shall remain in America until about October 1 and will visit other sections of the country during my stay. I am in the hands of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church.

"We have in our home now about seventy girls whom we are educating and training for useful lives. Many of the girls are being trained as nurses. You know I am a graduate nurse myself. Our girls did some fine work at the time of the Messina earthquake."

Miss Garibaldi studied for two years at the Woman's college at Baltimore. When she returned to Italy from America she studied at the Military hospital at Rome and received a diploma as a Red Cross nurse. Her mother, who was an English woman, and elder sister, Rosa, are Red Cross nurses also. Miss Garibaldi has a hospital in Sardina for the poor, where she receives Catholics and Protestants alike.

BOSTON PAPER DOES HONOR TO MEMORY OF PETERS

Calls Attention to the Passing of the Brave Men of Carrington's Old Regiment.

The Boston Transcript recently printed the following merited tribute of appreciation of the late Samuel S. Peters, whose funeral occurred in Omaha last Wednesday:

"Death has been busy of recent years with officers and men of the Eighteenth United States infantry, a regiment which, under the command of General Henry B. Carrington, won distinction in the 'Indian campaign' of 1866-67 by saving Sheridan, Wyo., and other pioneer settlements. The ranks of the surviving veterans have just suffered another invasion by the decease of S. S. Peters of The Omaha Bee. His old commander speaks of Mr. Peters as a brave soldier and a good comrade, and the men of Mr. Peters' own profession will avouch that as a journalist he won high honors and esteem. Eastern readers may come closer to him by the aid of Mrs. Carrington's new book, 'Army Life on the Plains.' The last literary work done by Mr. Peters appears in that volume and it contains an excellent portrait."

SWEET BALM FOR AUTHORS

Consolation Prizes of Literature Indicated by Recent Experiences.

Cheer up! The Atlantic Monthly once rejected "Rantankerous Rodney, the Red-Handed Renegade," by Colonel Prentiss Ingraham. That peerless production, "The Payne-Aldrich Tariff," was spurned by La Follette's Weekly and a host of other midwest magazines before acceptance by the Congressional Record.

T. Roosevelt did not receive a dollar a word for his stirring romances of the Rider Haggard variety until he had run for the legislature, reformed the New York police, revolutionized the navy, humbled the Spanish nation, reformed the orthography of a race, found the Ananias, Undesirable, Nature-Fake and other popular clubs, fired the Twenty-fifth infantry and named his own successor.

It required a winter spent in imaginative effort on the Greenland land-ice to enable Dr. Cook to produce that fascinating $80,000 work, "I Took Nobody but I-Took-a-Shoo."

William Jennings Bryan is reported industriously engaged on his new work, "The Fourth Battle." It is probable that he will spend a lifetime in the writing of this brilliant series.

Judge Landis did not perpetrate that memorable $20,000,000 joke until he was well into middle life.

Preserve the elegantly printed, politely worded rejection slips you receive. When you have collected them in thousand lots they can be sold back to the various publications.

Remember that the Outlook and the New York Sun do not care for the same class of Roosevelt witticisms.

If you are a jokesmith, you have your mother-in-law and your wife at your mercy. If you are a minor poet your enemies will lament their natal day.—New York Times.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gently stimulate the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system, cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by all dealers.

Weighed In.

Picking up a sharp knife from the meat stand, the customer extends it to the butcher with the remark:

"I haven't any use for it, but you may cut it off, and I'll take it along, anyhow."

"Cut what off?" gasps the astonished butcher.

"Your hand. You weighed it with the roast, you know, and I want all I pay for."—Life.

Nebraska

Otoe for Hayward.

DUNBAR, Neb., Aug. 14.—(Special.)—The recent political assaults upon the candidacy of Hon. William Hayward, republican candidate for congress in the First district, by T. F. A. Williams of Lincoln, alias George Tobey, opponent, have sent Hayward stock up all over the district, especially in his old home county here. The German voters of Otoe county are in line for him, and will vote the republican primary ballot out of respect and fair play for Mr. Hayward. Few republicans or democrats here in Otoe will vote for Dahlman now, but will see to it that William Hayward gets their votes at the primaries. There is such a thing as county pride, as home patriotism, in politics, and Otoe county voters Tuesday at the primaries will give to William Hayward the biggest nominating majority ever accorded a candidate for congress in one county in this district.

Five Inches of Rain at West Point.

WEST POINT, Neb., Aug. 14.—(Special.)—The rainstorm of Friday and Saturday was the record-breaker for the season. Nearly five inches of rain fell during the twenty-two hours' duration of the storm. Streets are badly flooded, culverts and large sections of brick sidewalk being swept away by the high water. During the storm Saturday morning the residences of F. J. Maich and Mr. Frost were struck by lightning, but aside from destroying shingles on the roof no material damage was done. The telephone system of the city and rural lines are completely demoralized, no communication being possible.

Nebraska News Notes.

ORLEANS—Rev. Father Barnard of this parish was transferred last week to Donovan, Neb., Father Hahn of Nebraska City taking up the work here. A large reception was given Father Hahn by the Catholic ladies at the J. E. Dunley home. Several hundred people attended and ice cream and cake were served.

ORLEANS—Over one hundred families of Free Methodist are assembled at the Newman grove, three miles east of here, holding their annual camp meeting conference.

AURORA—The Hamilton county teachers' institute closed last Friday with a reading contest and musical program. There were 113 teachers registered, and the keenest interest was displayed. The instructors were Chancellor Fulmer of Wesleyan university, Prof. Searson of Peru and Miss Nell Moore of this city. In the contest on Friday out of seven contestants, the winners were: Miss May Nissen, first; Miss Mary A. Day, second. The judges were: Rev. F. D. Reeves, Rev. W. O. Harper, Judge W. L. Stark, George L. Burr and A. P. Sprague.

ST. PAUL—Another widespread rain visited Howard county last night, the precipitation being quite heavy in the north and east part of the county, but gradually tapering down to a sprinkle in the southwest corner.

SEWARD—James C. Dahlman of Omaha spoke at Seward Saturday afternoon, and simultaneously with his coming the long drouth was broken by a heavy rain.

SEWARD—The county board adopted a resolution at its last meeting to defray the expenses of the extra twelve feet of paving inside the chains of the court house square. This is addition to the twenty-seven feet already voted by the board to pave. The expense to the county is estimated to be about $11,000.

SEWARD—An excursion train will be run here today from Lincoln to accommodate German Lutherans who desire to attend the dedicatory services of the new $25,000 Lutheran church. Services will be held in English. The congregation will serve luncheon at the old church.

DAVID CITY—One hundred and twenty-five boosters for the David City chautauqua toured the country Thursday and Friday in twenty-seven automobiles decorated with pennants, bunting and banners. They visited nineteen towns where the citizens turned out and greeted thim with band music and responses of welcome. The David City band and the male quartet rendered short programs at every stop, which were followed by addresses. The excursions were under the direction of the secretary, S. J. Hyatt and Foy C. Elder, and covered a distance of ninety-five miles on Thursday and seventy-five miles on Friday. They were joined en route by autos along the line, where the people entered into the spirit of th occasion. The weather and roads were fine and al enjoyed the outing which was remarkably free from accidents or break-downs. An excellent dinner was served to the party by the women of Enterprise on Thursday and on Friday by those of the Baptist church of Octavia.

DAVID CITY—Ruth McGaffin, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Hugh McGaffin of this place, took a large dose of carbolic acid yesterday morning. She is dangerously sick at the present time, but it is thought she will recover.

Counting the Hours.

"Those people in the next flat seem to have a regular program of popular songs every evening," said the visitor.

"Yes," replied the man who is gradually getting a tremble and a vacant stare.

"By the way, what time is it?"

"Let me see. It was half-past 'She's My Daisy' a little while ago; it must be nearly a quarter to 'Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet.' Don't hurry. It'll be at least an hour before the piano strikes 'Farewell, Farewell, My Own True Love.' "—Washington Star.

Turtle in His Stomach.

William Douglass of the North Side, New York, is dead as the result of a turtle's egg hatching in his stomach. A few weeks ago Douglass partook of some turtle soup. Four days after taking the soup he became ill and numerous physicians were unable to diagnose his disease. Later he died. An autopsy was performed and a partially formed turtle, almost as large as a hen's egg, was found in his stomach.—New York Tribune.

Uncle Ezra Says—

Ev'ry ol' hoss shows his keep; also his keeper.

Also it is impossible fur some hosses to feel their oats.

You can't make a boy believe that onions are healthy long weedin' time.

When opportunity knocks at your door don't make your wife git up an' tend it.

Ef care ever killed a cat it must hev had a little dynermite mixed in with it.

While you are waitin' fur the cow to back up to be milked somebuddy else hes several pounds uv butter.

One good thing about growin' old is the fact thet one gits up earlier mornin's, an' consequently gits a hull lot more work done.

The ol' hoss need hev no fear uv bein' pushed aside fur the autymobile; man likes to handle the whip purty well, an' they ain't no fun in hammerin' a tourin' car.—Boston Herald.

Whims.

The city man who was summering in the country was lounging at a little station on an interurban line.

Along came a seedy pilgrim walking up the track.

"My friend," said the city man, "do you expect to hoof it to the next station?"

"Sure."

"How far is it?"

"'bout six miles."

"What's the fare from here there?"

"Fifteen cents, I reckon."

"Car coming pretty soon?"

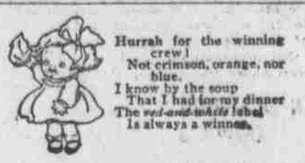
"Yep."

"Well, just to gratify a whim, suppose you let me lend you money enough to pay your fare to tha' station."

"That'll be all right, boss."

"I haven't the change. Here's a quarter."

"Thanks. Now, boss," said the seedy wayfarer, "jes' to gratify a whim, I'm goin' to keep on hoofin' it. Good-bye."—Chicago Tribune.



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Not crimson, orange, nor blue.
I know by the soup
That I had for my dinner
The red-and-white label
Is always a winner.

"Best"

What do we mean by that much-abused expression "the best" when we apply it to

Campbell's TOMATO SOUP

We mean first its taste and flavor—its appetizing tartness, with just a touch of the natural sweetness developed in perfect sun-ripened vine-ripened tomatoes. Then its creamy richness and "body"—its *satisfying* quality. Then its wholesomeness, purity and nourishing food-value.

Test it on all these points. And if you don't agree with us get your money back from the grocer. The same with all our soups.

21 kinds 10c a can

Just add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

You'll find Campbell's Menu Book handy every day in the week.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
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WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—Mrs. SARAH LOUSIGNONT, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful

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BASE BALL
Omaha vs. Denver
Vinton Street Park
August 15-16-17-18

Monday, August 15th Ladies' Day. Game Called 3:45.
Special car leaves 15th and Farnam at 3:30.