

England and the United States—divided we stand, divided we remain.

When you are in trouble, people who call to sympathize, are really after the particulars.

When women notice anything suspicious, they begin to talk, and the men begin to watch.

All the members of a family secretly laugh at the efforts made by another member to be agreeable to callers.

Fred Grant may fight with Fitzugh Lee in Cuba. As has been suggested, the civil war is far enough away to be forgotten.

Any change in the government of Spain must inevitably be a descent from the frying-pan into the place where Spaniards most belong.

Castelar says indignation seals his lips. We beg to congratulate him. No Spaniard opens his mouth just at this time without putting his foot in it.

Those German sailors at Cadiz who fraternize with Spanish sailors and curse the United States with unity and force are evidently tars from the same stick.

Sorosis recently discussed the subject, according to the New York Evening Sun, "Art; its relation to nothing in general and to goodness knows what in particular." There is an honesty in that title which is so interesting that one has no curiosity with regard to the discussion. It is a sufficiency unto itself. The political discussions of Sorosis have had no such charm and, we feel sure, not half as much information.

Under the coast-signal system, which has been adopted by the Navy Department, 3,000 men will patrol the Atlantic coast from Bar Harbor to Galveston, night and day, in all weather, watching for the approach of an enemy or a signal from a passing United States warship. All these watchers can communicate in the course of a few minutes by telephone or telegraph instruments stationed at short intervals with the Navy Department at Washington.

The Russian declaration of neutrality has one important statement not usual in such cases, as follows: "The disagreements which have recently arisen between Spain and the United States of America have induced the imperial government to seek, in consent with the other powers, some means which might prevent an armed conflict between the two countries. Unhappily, our friendly measures are without results and a state of war now exists between Spain and the United States. It is with regret that the imperial government witnesses armed conflict between two states to which it is united by old friendship and deep sympathy. It is firmly resolved to observe with regard to these two belligerents a perfect and impartial neutrality."

The statement that our national emblem is fashionably used for yacht and hammock cushions has been going the rounds of the newspapers, with but few to say it nay. A young girl who recently gave a yachting party called her guest of honor, a boyish ensign, because he took an uncomfortable and isolated seat on the bow. "Really," he answered, laughing, "I have punched the heads of so many sailors for getting their heads so accidentally mixed up in the flag that I can not sit on it myself." And he was right. The Stars and Stripes are to be raised aloft, to be wrapped around dead heroes, to be saluted with pride and reverence; not to be made into chair seats, nor to drape bargain handkerchiefs, nor to fly from the bung of whisky barrels. Against such common prostitution of our flag, each one of us, like the young officer, can make personal protest.

Dispatches from Tokio state that Russia and Japan have entered into the following agreement concerning Korea: 1. Russia and Japan definitely recognize the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea and mutually engage to refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country. 2. Desiring to avoid every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, Russia and Japan mutually engage, in case Korea should apply to either of them for assistance or advice, not to take any measures in the nomination of military instructors or financial advisers without having previously come to a mutual agreement in the matter. 3. In view of the large development of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Korea, as well as the considerable number of Japanese subjects resident in that country, the Russian government will not impede the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

The military drill in our public schools is a great help to the work of disciplining an army. Add to it the experience in war that we had thirty years ago, and the work of the national guard, and a few days suffice for an army ready for action. It took months in 'sixty-one to accomplish the discipline that is now to be had for the asking, and our standing army amounts to a mere handful. Every school ought to give the military drill and information that amounts to our standing army, and it is the best and the least expensive in the world.

"What is a man?" inquires the Reverend Edith Hill Booker of Kansas in a recent lecture. But for the fact that the lady has been married fourteen months we should suspect a typographical mistake, the real question being that of the average Kansas maiden, "Where is a man?"

It was the original impression of the Spaniards that the yankee pigs were of the kind that went about roasted, with knives and forks in their backs, begging the Spaniards to eat them.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

FOUR BOYS DROWNED.

They Went Bathing in a Pond and Could Not Swim. OTTUMWA, June 15.—Four young boys, all sons of prominent citizens, were drowned in a pond near Osted's brick yard, north of Ottumwa. The dead are: Fred Jopson, aged 15; Ray Teeter, aged 14; Johnnie Whittaker, aged 13; Darwin Wilson, aged 12. The bodies were recovered. The boys had gone out to the pond to bathe. Recurrent rains had swelled the pond to twice its size and the water was in places ten feet deep. None of the boys could swim. All started off together on an old raft. It capsized with them and the boys went down together. One other lad with them managed to come to the top and he was pulled out by men who were attracted by the cries of the drowning lads. Physicians were hastily summoned from the city and they worked for several hours over the bodies as they were recovered, but could not resuscitate them.

OSKALOOSA, June 15.—Frank McLaughlin, Jr., was carried over the dam in a boat and was drowned. A companion was fortunate enough to escape.

MARSHALLTOWN, June 15.—James Welch, aged 15, was drowned in the Iowa river while swimming. He was taken with a cramp and drifted into a whirlpool.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Recruiting Station Established at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, June 16.—An order has been issued by the war department for the recruiting of a signal corps in Iowa. Captain Frank Lyman, Signal Corps U. S. V., at this place has been made recruiting officer, and he is on the lookout for telegraph operators and expert electricians who can pass the physical examination. This branch of the service is to a great extent the most interesting in the army. A company of signalmen is attached to each division and corps headquarters and its duties consist of keeping up communication between the different commanders, the base of supplies at the rear and other points. To do this telegraph and telephone lines are used, both flying and permanent, heliographs, flags and torches, searchlights, etc. The signalmen are all mounted and are armed with sabres, carbines and revolvers. As the pay is better than in infantry and cavalry it is to be presumed that there will be little difficulty in filling up the ranks of the company. Those who wish to join should communicate with Captain Lyman at once.

STATE ASSESSMENT DECREASE

Returns From Nineteen Counties Indicate That It Will Decrease Slightly.

DES MOINES, June 16.—If the returns on assessments in nineteen counties of the state now in the hands of the auditor are an indication, the total assessment in Iowa under the new law for this year will show a decrease. In the nineteen counties there is a net increase of about half a million dollars, but Scott county alone shows an increase of \$2,000,000, only three others of the nineteen show any increase and the other fifteen show decreases ranging from a small figure to \$1,000,000. The latter figure represents the decrease in Polk county, however, about \$300,000 of which is due to an error and to the decrease of the court reducing the assessment after the return was made to the auditor. Clinton county shows an increase of \$773,000. Boone county of \$283,000, Fayette of \$31,000 and Scott county of \$2,000,000.

FINN WON HANDS DOWN.

Secured Eighth District Fusion Congressional Nomination.

CRESTON, June 17.—Ex-Senator Geo. L. Finn, of Bedford, had an easy victory and secured the eighth district congressional nomination at the fusion convention of the democrats, populists and free silver republicans. The candidates were: Claude Porter, of Centerville; M. L. Bevis, of Mt. Airy, and George L. Finn, of Bedford, but at no time was there any prospect of success for Porter or Bevis. Finn came to Creston with abundant strength, held it, and went into the convention with victory certain. The informal ballot displayed his power, and on the formal ballot he was nominated, receiving 129 votes. Porter (10 and Bevis 8).

COLLAPSED IN WITNESS BOX.

Mrs. Betsy Smith Exhausted by Tireless Questioning.

DES MOINES, June 16.—"Yes, I said that all the witnesses examined before the grand jury were d—d liars, and I say so again," was the remark of Betsy Smith yesterday at the murder trial now going on in the district court. She was mad. It was her third day on the witness stand, and she seemed weak. She was exhausted with the strain and the task of answering the cross-questioning of the attorneys for the state. It was only a little after she made the statement quoted that her counsel was compelled to ask for an adjournment on account of her nervous condition. She had collapsed. The state had evidently rattled her. It was 4 o'clock, and the court consented to an adjournment.

Recruiting Stations.

DES MOINES, June 16.—The second call recruiting stations and officers in charge are as follows: Forty-ninth regiment—Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant E. H. Gonsolas; Waterloo, Lieutenant Guy Kellogg; Dubuque, Lieutenant W. S. Hart; Fifth regiment—Ottumwa, Lieutenant Goleman; Lambert, Muscatine, Major Tille; Keokuk, Lieutenant Renald. Fifty-first regiment—Des Moines, Lieutenant E. R. Bennett; Creston, Lieutenant R. P. Gaines; Reo Oak, Lieutenant H. W. French. Fifty-second regiment—Webster City, Captain J. W. Lee; Mason City, Captain P. O. Resell; Sheldon, Captain H. A. Gooch.

Fire at Charlotte.

CLINTON, June 16.—Fire at Charlotte destroyed the houses of K. P. Gohlman, hardware; M. G. Gohlman, hotel and restaurant; Bank of Charlotte; J. M. Laughlin, drugs, and several other buildings. The loss is \$50,000.

Miner Crushed by a Train at Foster.

FOSTER, June 16.—Wm. Dougherty, a coal miner, was killed on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad tracks. He was heading his way on a train. It came unoccupied and he was crushed to death.

IOWA G. A. R.

R. W. Tirrill, of Manchester, Elected Commander.

SIoux CITY, June 17.—At the encampment of the Iowa G. A. R., R. W. Tirrill, of Manchester, was elected commander of the Iowa G. A. R., having an easy victory. D. S. Eldredge, of Sheldon, was chosen senior vice commander; P. H. Lenon, of Guthrie Center, junior vice commander; E. H. Hazen, of Des Moines, medical director, and M. W. Darling, of Sioux City, chaplain. The W. R. C. elected Mrs. Georgia W. McClellan, of Denison, commander. Waterloo was chosen as the next meeting place of the G. A. R. Carroll was awarded the prize flag for having the largest delegation in the parade, and Crocker Post, of Des Moines, captured first prize of a \$90 silk flag offered by Sioux City for the best equipped post in the parade. The report of the assistant adjutant general showed the following: In good standing: December 31, 1896, there were 43 posts, containing 15,561 members; gain by muster, 165; by transfer, 116; by reinstatement, 263; loss by death, 163; by honorable discharge, 24; by transfer, 91; by suspension, 530; net loss, 264; in good standing at present, 15,297. The death roll for twelve years has aggregated 1,760, and the percentage has increased from 7 in 1887 to 19 in 1898. The total receipts for the year ended June 1, 1898, were \$4,311, added to the balance on hand, \$2,260, makes \$6,570. The total disbursements for the year were \$4,646; invested in realty, \$1,064, leaving a balance on hand of \$864. The department now has \$6,600 invested in realty. The department headquarters are in possession of paintings, portraits, statuary, etc., to the value of \$1,095. Seven past department commanders are still missing from the gallery of portraits.

IOWA CROP CONDITIONS.

Bureau Reports Show They Are Unusually Good.

DES MOINES dispatch: The annual report of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, compiled by Director Sage from the reports of correspondents in nearly every township in the state, has been issued. This report gives the acreage of the various crops raised in the state as well as a statement of their conditions on June 1, the date on which correspondents are instructed to close and forward their reports. It is made in the form of a comparison with the report for 1897. The report shows a wonderful increase in the number of acres of wheat sown. There is a small falling off in the acreage of winter wheat, but that of spring wheat shows an almost unprecedented increase, due undoubtedly to the ruling high prices of this commodity. Corn shows a decrease, but it is so small that with a continuation of the present excellent corn weather the loss in acreage will not figure in the yield. Oats have also lost in acreage, but the condition now is so much better than a year ago that the decrease in acreage is more than accounted for. Practically all the crops are in much better condition now than they have been at this time in years. Wheat, corn and oats are all rated at over 100 per cent. Rye, flax and barley are not so good, but hay is over 100 per cent and potatoes are 92 per cent, despite the wet weather. Since the returns from which the report is made were received the weather has not been wholly favorable to the small grain.

Cora Smith Confesses Murder.

DES MOINES, June 15.—Cora Smith told the story of how her stepfather was murdered before a large audience in the district court. She claimed that her aunt and herself were the guilty parties. She befriended her mother. She said she loved her.

Iowa Troops to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—It is semi-officially stated that the third expedition to the Philippines will depart a week from Saturday. With it will go the Fifty-first Iowa regiment.

IOWA CONDENSED.

Judge Remley, at Iowa City recently, sentenced George S. Smith to 3 years and 6 months in the penitentiary. This is the culmination of a lengthy trial, in which the said Smith was convicted of shooting with intent to kill.

At Creston recently Robert Wood, who struck George Munger over the head with a neckyoke, the blow proving fatal, had his preliminary hearing and was held to the grand jury. Wood was unable to furnish the \$6,000 bail required. His plea will be self-defense.

Waterloo dispatch: The sash, door and blind factory of the Cedar Valley Manufacturing Company was almost totally destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock a. m. The loss is \$20,000, with insurance of \$7,000. This is the second large manufacturing plant of the same character to be destroyed in Waterloo within a week, and there is an increasing belief that the fires are of an incendiary origin.

At Des Moines recently the friends of Companies A and H, the Des Moines companies of the Fifty-first regiment, met at the Y. W. C. A. rooms. Miss Mary E. Kight, chairman of the committee to raise funds to send Miss Della Weeks, a trained nurse, to the Philippines to care for the Des Moines boys, reported about \$100 pledged. The committee was instructed to go ahead with the soliciting and Miss Weeks was authorized to leave for San Francisco at once. It was decided to have a permanent organization, with D. E. Patterson as president, Mrs. C. B. Worthington secretary, and Miss Mary E. Kight secretary.

The war tax paid the first year by Des Moines business interests will amount to \$168,250. This estimate is reached after investigation and extensive interviews with men and concerns affected by it. Below is a table showing the amounts which, it is expected, the tax will raise from the different classes of business given, the first year it is levied: Banks, \$60,000; commercial brokers, 10,000; brokers, including pawn, \$1,000; inheritance tax, \$5,000; recorded instruments, \$7,000; medicine, \$10,000; beer, \$25,000; railroads, bills of lading, \$2,000; railroads, sleeping car tickets, \$100; express companies, lading alone, \$2,500; telephones, \$200; telegrams, \$1,000; insurance, \$3,000; theaters, \$500; billiards, \$250; tobacco dealers' head tax, \$500. Total, \$168,250.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

How European Military Men Propose to Use Them in Field Operations.—Dogs for Ambulance Service.

At the time Shakespeare penned that immortal line, "Let slip the dogs of war," he could have had no idea that his words would one day be used literally. Yet such will be the case, for there is little doubt that in the next great European war the words written so many years ago by the great poet and dramatist will be the very ones used by the officer in charge of the war dogs to set his pack of ferocious canines on the enemy.

In the armies of almost every European country, except Great Britain, says a writer in the Rambler, dogs are trained either as spies, messengers, or to render help and assistance to the wounded. Germany, France, Russia, Austria and Italy, all have their bands of trained dogs, although it is in the

to which they belong, that they will attack a postman. In order, however, that they shall not do any injury when on the march, the dogs are held by the soldiers in a leash.

Work Best at Night.

The dogs have been found by experience to do their work in a much more satisfactory manner at night than in the daytime, when they will sometimes play with other dogs, or chase wild game if possible. It is a great temptation to the best behaved dog to see a rabbit or wild fowl dash out from somewhere and be unable to give chase to it. The dogs run little risk of being captured, as, in addition to being very swift, they are exceedingly ferocious.

As regards their feeding, the dog that



SENDING A TRAINED DOG TO THE FRONT WITH AMMUNITION.

first named country that they are made the most use of.

Since 1888 Prussia has employed various kinds of dogs for this purpose, including short-haired German pointers, spaniels, and sheep dogs. Two dogs are appointed to each company, each being under the command of a sergeant, while a lieutenant has the command of the whole of the "handlers."

Almost the whole of the time of these men is given up to the training of the dogs under their care. They teach them to carry dispatches and deliver cartridges to the fighting line, to search for wounded or fallen soldiers, and, when they have found them, to bark until assistance arrives.

If they cannot attract any attention by barking they carry back the wounded man's cap or tear off a piece of his clothing and carry it to the hospital, when the attendants return with them to the wounded soldier and convey him to the hospital.

Give the Alarm.

Another clever trick of theirs is to give an alarm at the approach of an enemy, a German being dressed up in the clothes of a foreign soldier for the purpose. In the early part of their education they are taken out with an old dog who thoroughly understands all that is to be done, this constituting the beginning of the delivery of dispatches.

One of the handlers, as the soldiers who train and look after the dogs are called, takes the young dog away, puts a dummy dispatch into the small leather pocket in the dog's collar, and starts him off to find his master. Most of the dogs are exceedingly fond of this kind of work, which can be readily understood by all who possess dogs and have noted the eagerness they display to carry home a walking stick or a basket, or take it to any particular person ordered by its master.

Another important part of the work of a war dog is bringing up ammunition during a fight. When the battle has commenced, the handler takes up a stand near the ammunition wagon with the dog. As soon as he sees ammunition is wanted, he leads the animal with 150 cartridges, carried in a double saddle bag, half of the cartridges on either side.

Thus loaded, the intelligent beast does his best to reach the line of sharpshooters, and, if successful, returns immediately, and so continues the work until the battle is over, or, as would be certain to happen sometimes, he himself is killed. It has been proved that if a dog is wounded while carrying out his duties, he can seldom be induced to again venture near the place where he has been shot.

However, the faithfulness of the dogs as a rule is wonderful, and, when loaded with ammunition they will never allow the cartridges to be taken from them by soldiers of another battalion, and sometimes only by those of their own company, so well are the dogs taught to know the division to which they belong.

The Germans find that the best trainers for the dogs are the men of the Jager regiments. These men are

does his work well gets a good dinner and kind treatment, but the unfortunate brute that does otherwise gets very little dinner, but a plentiful dose of stick or strap.

In the French army the chief dogs used are barbetts and Pyrenean sheep dogs. The former are used because of their great intelligence. Their training as a war dog commences when they are eight months old, and it is nearly a year before they are proficient.

The sheep dogs are chosen chiefly because of their strength, one of them being able to carry 500 rifle cartridges. However, they are very difficult to break to fire.

The barbetts are used chiefly to carry messages, and during the French maneuvers last year experiments were made to ascertain the relative speed with which cavalry, cyclists, pigeons and dogs could deliver messages. The whole five were given a message and started off at the same time, but, alas, the dogs came in last, the pigeons coming in first with the greatest ease. It may interest cyclists to know that the horsemen and cyclists ran a dead heat. The Russian dogs are chiefly trained



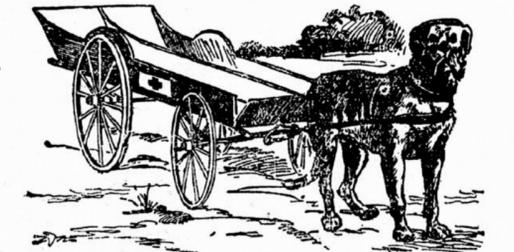
AMBULANCE DOG DISCOVERING BADLY WOUNDED SOLDIER.

to assist the medical corps in their work, and to help in the humane task of bringing aid as rapidly as possible to the wounded soldier. Big, strong dogs are selected for this purpose, St. Bernards by preference, as being the most intelligent when left to their own devices, and also the most faithful.

Attached to the collar around their necks is a small flask containing brandy, or sometimes a strong, nourishing broth. A little roll of bandages, of which the wounded may avail themselves, is also tied around their necks. The dogs are especially trained to seek out wounded men lying in out of the way places, where it is possible they may be overlooked by the regular staff attached to the medical branch of the Russian army.

If they discover wounded men lying in ditches or behind bushes, they will lead them to help themselves to the brandy, and bark incessantly to attract attention and bring help. They are sometimes used to pull a small cart on which a couple of wounded men can be carried off the field of battle.

These war dogs have been tried in actual warfare, and the French, in



MASTIFF TRAINED TO DRAW LIGHT AMBULANCE.

able to make the dogs march without frisking about and to avoid barking. If strangers are near the dogs give notice of their approach by a low growl, or by pointing.

The aversion which the dogs feel for certain uniforms is inculcated into them by some German soldier putting on French or Russian uniforms. They then fence or maltreat the dog, while the other man caresses and pet him. In this manner the dog very soon learns to distinguish between friend and foe. So intense is this hatred in some of the dogs for men habited in any uniform other than that of the regiment

their wars in Tunis and Algiers, used them to advantage. The soldiers of the Great White War also used them during the war between Turkey and Russia. In savage warfare, too, they have been found extremely useful in preventing the stealthy savages stealing up and stabbing or shooting the sentry. Without the dog's timely warning, the enemy would have crept up close enough to have silently murdered the man. The Dutch used dogs for this purpose in Acheen. Italy uses dogs to accompany sentinels on the lonely Alpine stations.

As regards the kind of dogs chosen

Appetite--Strength

Without the First You Cannot Have the Last.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives both. It gently tones the stomach and gives digestive power, creates an appetite and invigorates the system. By making the blood rich and pure it strengthens the nerves and gives refreshing sleep.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.50 for 60 Pills. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

A Very Suggestive Destination. First puddle--Why do you weep? Second puddle--Because my mistress is going abroad.

First puddle--I thought you were fond of traveling. Second puddle--So I am, but she's going to--to Frankfort.

They Drifted Apart.

"You and Spiffins used to be together so much," said Mr. Birmingham, "but now I never see you with him."

"No; we divided on the financial question," replied Mr. Manchester. "How was that?"

"He was always trying to borrow."

Positions for Heroes.

Robson--Street car conductors should all be heroes. Hobson--And why heroes? Robson--Because none but the brave deserve the fare.

In the Front Rank.

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made an advance in the right direction in anticipating the wants of the traveling public, by changing the time of their "North Shore Limited," which will now leave Chicago at 4 p. m., arriving at the Grand Central Station, New York, at 5 o'clock the next morning, in advance of all other limited trains. The equipment applied in keeping with their well-known reputation. It will also have a through sleeping car to Boston, arriving there the next evening. It connects with all through trains from the west.

Postal Precaution.

"Do you expect to hear often from your husband?" "Yes, he said he'd write; and I made him promise to give his letters to some other man to mail."

Among the many expenses borne by railroad companies the ice bill figures quite prominently. For instance, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it is expected it will take over 50,000 tons of ice this year to meet the requirements of the service. The greater portion is used in connection with shipment of perishable goods; the balance in the passenger train service. A great deal of this ice is put up by the company in its own ice houses, but as the past winter has been so warm a very large proportion will have to be purchased.

To Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence River, the Adirondacks, the Green and White Mountains, the Berkshire Hills, the valley of the Hudson, the Catskills, and the Atlantic Coast, the Michigan Central is the direct and favorite Summer Tourist Route. Send 3 cents, postage for Summer Tours. City Ticket Office, 119 Adams Street. O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.

18c. War Atlas 18c.

Contains 16 pages of large, colored maps of the West Indies, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Spain and Portugal, City and Harbor of Havana. Double page map of the world, etc. Published by the B. C. R. & N. Ry. and sent postage paid for 18c. Address J. Morton G. P. & T. A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) for the week ending May 21st were \$97,603.87. Gross earnings for the same period last year were \$86,256.61. Increase, \$11,347.26.

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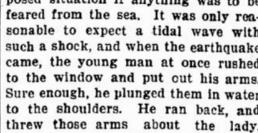
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For Teachers--and others.

Why not go West this summer? There is as much to see, as in any other part of the continent. The Yellowstone Park, and the Black Hills, as well as the resorts along the Atlantic seaboard.

The expense is not great, and the facilities for travel are unequalled. Summer tourist rates take effect June 1st. Ask about them.

J. Francis, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

P.S.--If you go west through Omaha, you can stop off and see the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.