



Doctor Cupid

That love sometimes cures disease is a fact that has been called to the attention of the public by a prominent physician. Love is not, however, the cure for all women. Many a woman is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down and worn out for no reason that she can think of.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives new life and new strength to weak, worn-out, run-down women. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is now sold by all druggists in the United States in tablets as well as liquid form.

BLAIR, NEBR.—"I think Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a fine tonic for girls as well as grown women. My daughter was in an extremely nervous condition and suffered with irregularity. Just a half bottle of the 'Prescription' cured her of both the nervousness and other trouble and proved to be an excellent tonic besides."

"Several months afterwards, I was in a very nervous state and the half bottle of 'Prescription' that my daughter had left I took and found it just as efficient as in her case."—Mrs. L. H. LOTHROP, 211 E. Lincoln St.

Cuticura Soap
Imparts
The Velvet Touch
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

E-Z Dustless-Ebony Stove Polish
E-Z IRON ENAMEL FOR THE PIPE
E-Z METAL POLISH FOR THE NICKEL
E-Z SOAP POLISH SAVES SHOE
All Dealers—Money Back Guarantee

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and work from States reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Higher Mathematics.

Sambo—Say, Rastus, if yo' saw five chickens in a yard and yo' pinched one, how many would be 'eft'?

Rastus—Dere'd be fo' left.

Sambo—Ho, ho, dat's de joke. Dem fo' see yo' ugly face and fly away.

Rastus (after deep cogitation)—Dem fo' fly away off, yo' say?

Sambo—Yassuh. 'At's what ah said.

Rastus—Well, den, didn't dey leave?

Wasn't dey fo' left?—American Legion Weekly.

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes
That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

No One Said.

They were watching the baseball scoreboard in front of the News office. They might have been well up on their duties as voters but it was evident they did not understand the workings of the board.

Finally one said: "What's the score, Nellie, do you know?"

Nellie replied:

"No, I don't dearlie. I haven't heard anybody say."—Indianapolis News.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the **Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletchere** In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Confirmation.

The Professor—A collector, did you say? Did you tell him I was out?

The Factotum—Yes, sir, but he wouldn't believe me.

The Professor—Humph! Then I suppose I'll have to go and tell him myself.—Michigan Gargoyle.

Money makes the mare go, and the ghost walk.

Makes Hard Work Harder

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. **Doan's Kidney Pills** have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over. Ask your neighbor!

A Nebraska Case

Wilber Tuttle, carpenter contractor, Columbia Ave., Albia, Neb., says: "My back was in bad shape and I couldn't stoop to put on my shoes. My kidneys acted frequently, especially at night. The secretions were high-colored, too. Pains would catch me through my kidneys. On the advice of a friend I used Doan's Kidney Pills and after using a few boxes I was relieved."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 48-1920.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

"And a Whole Case Might Cause a War"



WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Colby said that he would go to court to prevent the customs officials of the Treasury department from searching the baggage of diplomatic agents and officers of other countries arriving in the United States.

The customs people were hunting for hooch in the belongings of people coming to the land of the free, and they declined to recognize international law, which makes the belongings of a diplomat immune.

It is a wise law, at least for the United States, some people think. Our government has to deal with these notables and agents from other parts,

and it deals with them to promote the interests of the United States. They are mad when they are sent here, preferring to go to Roumania, Monaco, Sweden, or other livelier parts—even to Albania, Armenia, or Liberia—and it is unwise to make them madder.

A quart of liquor taken away from a diplomat might wreck a treaty, and a whole case might cause a war. It is infuriating to an already disheartened diplomat, who, as he sights the statue of Liberty, concedes he is out of luck, to have his baggage frisked. It is a blunder that is worse than a crime to take away his sustenance.

Be this as it may, the customs service receded from its position with respect to the importation of liquor by the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries. Officials said that not only could the diplomats bring liquor in, but that liquor consigned would have to be admitted. Such consignments already in the country, however, can be removed from the port only by a diplomat or a member of his household. It was held.

First Postage Stamps in the United States

SEVENTY-THREE years ago this year the first United States postage stamp was placed on sale for the benefit and convenience of the letter-writing public of New York city. In these three score and thirteen years the postoffice has issued 475 types of postage stamps, ranging in value from 1 cent to \$5. The first postage stamp, a 5-cent one, was authorized by act of congress March 3, 1847, and is known to have been issued in five colors—dark and light sable, red, brown and orange red. We are told, too, that 3,712,000 were issued in three years. They were recalled June 30, 1851. The design shows a three-quarter-to-the-left portrait of Benjamin Franklin, over which are the words Postoffice and the letters U. S. in the upper corners, one in each. Below, 5 cents.

It seems fitting that our first postmaster general should have first place on the stamps of this country. That he was father of American postal service is agreed. In 1737 Franklin was made postmaster of Philadelphia, and 16 years later, from the hands of the then king of England, received the commission of deputy postmaster general for the American colonies, with the yearly salary of \$3,000. Seven years later, 1760, he startled our quiet forefathers by announcing and putting into operation a weekly mail between Philadelphia and his native



city, Boston. The mail left each city Monday morning, and arrived at the other the Saturday night following.

In 1774 he was ousted from office by the king for his very much pronounced "rebel" sympathies, but he was not jobless long. The continental congress knew, perhaps from past observation, that the services of a postal chief were necessary, and he was appointed by them in that capacity the next July.

It was not until July, 1851, that the first of the higher value stamps came out.

In the early days of the postage stamp fewer letters were written than today. In those days one stamp represented the postal requirements of twenty people, and today (taking into consideration the jump in population) 454 stamps are required for every man, woman and child in this country, according to the most recent Post-office department statistics.

American Hen Is a National Institution



THE American hen may have her weaknesses as an individual, but collectively she is a national institution. If you doubt this, poise that upraised knife over the matutinal boiled egg and consider these facts: America's hens cackled 23,484,000,000 times last year in proud announcement. There were 1,957,000,000 dozen eggs produced in the United States. For these, the farmer received an average price of 43.8 cents a dozen, or about \$850,000,000.

Uncle Sam says himself so officially. He furnished the information to the delegates to the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association convention,

which met recently in Chicago. These delegates were quite swelled up with a just and fitting pride, for they represent the men who collected the hen fruit, handled it with care and brought the enormous crop to market. It took them two days to talk it all over and to discuss marketing and transportation problems.

The data was compiled for the produce men by the bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. It further shows there were 600,000,000 pounds of poultry marketed at an average price of 23.84 cents per pound to the farmer, or a total value of \$143,040,000.

"Butter and eggs" are two words and things that seem to go together. Of butter there were 851,269,140 pounds brought to market at an average price of 59.5 cents a pound to the producer, or \$506,505,138.

The wholesale price for "fresh firsts," as the brand new eggs are known in trade jargon, was 48.2 cents a dozen in Chicago, and 55.6 in New York city. The average price of best butter in Chicago was 58.4 cents a pound, and in Gotham 60.7.

Farm Tenantry Increases in Middle West

INCREASE in farm tenantry which has become an issue in Kansas does not appear uniform throughout the Central West, according to reports received in Washington from a number of agricultural authorities. While the majority of the several states heard from report an advance, Wisconsin notes no change and Oklahoma declares a decrease. Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Ohio show increases. The situation in the various states named is thus indicated:

Farm tenantry in Oklahoma has shown a decrease of 7 per cent during the ten years since 1910, according to figures from each county compiled by H. H. Shutz, federal statistician for the state. In 1910, farm owners made up 45 per cent of the tillers of the soil, and renters 55 per cent.

"The percentage of rented farms has increased somewhat in the southern half of Wisconsin," Joseph A. Becker, agricultural statistician at Madison, Wis., writes. "However, the large number of new farms being opened up in the northern part of the state, practically all of which are operated by owners, has more than kept up the percentage of owned farms."

Farm tenantry increased 4 per cent in Illinois in the ten-year period from



1909 to 1919, according to figures compiled by the state department of agriculture at Springfield. Tenantry in 1919 was estimated at 45.5 per cent.

Farm tenantry in Ohio will show only an increase of 5 per cent over 1910, in the opinion of A. Q. Falconer, head of the rural economics department at Ohio State university.

Farm tenantry in Minnesota is steadily increasing because of the advanced prices of farm lands and a hesitancy on the part of many retiring farmers to relinquish title to their lands, according to M. J. Holmberg, state commissioner of agriculture.

In Nebraska an increase of about 4 per cent in tenant-owned farms from 1910 to 1919 is shown in figures supplied by Leo Stuhr, secretary of the state department of agriculture.

POULTRY

STANDARD BREEDS OF FOWLS

Poultry Keeper Should Select Breed Best Adapted to His Purpose and Locality.

Leaving out of consideration the breeds kept as novelties, all the standard American breeds of fowls have been made and developed on the general principle of practical quality as the foundation of breed character and value. In harmony with this principle, the common classification of breeds according to their places in the general scheme of poultry production divides them into three principal classes: laying breeds, meat breeds and general-purpose breeds—that is, breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one individual fowl very good laying capacity with very good table quality.

The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking, and Cornish of the meat class; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington of the general-purpose class.

The breeds of the laying class, with the exception of the Minorca, are relatively small, very energetic and lively, mature early, and are easily kept in good laying condition. The Minorca is of larger size and modified somewhat in the other particulars mentioned, yet has more the character of the laying class than of any other.

In the meat breeds there is not the same uniformity of type that is found in the laying breeds. The three mentioned differ decidedly. The Brahma is most popular because it is at the same time the largest and most rugged in constitution. The Dorking excels in quality of meat, but is generally considered somewhat lacking in hardness. The Cornish is rather



Plymouth Rock Prize Winners.

hard meated but, being very short feathered, has its special place as a large meat-producing fowl in southern sections where the more heavily feathered Brahma does not stand the summer well.

Among the popular breeds of the general-purpose class there are also differences in type, adapting breeds to different uses. The Plymouth Rock is generally regarded as the type meeting the widest range of requirements in the general-purpose class.

The Wyandotte is a little smaller and earlier maturing, but still very well meated and easy to fatten.

The Rhode Island Red has nearly the same standards of weight as the Wyandotte, but is a more active bird, not putting on fat so readily. Consequently, it approaches the laying type and is most popular with those who want eggs and meat, but want eggs most.

The Orpington is at the other extreme in the general-purpose class, being a heavier, meatier fowl than the Plymouth Rock.

Such a list of breeds affords so wide a range of choice that poultry keepers can always select a standard breed better adapted to their locality and their purpose than any non-standard stock they can procure, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A flock of standard-bred fowl will have the further advantage of reproducing true to type.

MAKE PROGRESS WITH FOWLS

Select Best Individuals for Breeding Whether for Table, Show or Egg Production.

Whether the purpose of poultry breeding be for the show, for table stock or for egg producers, the best progress will be made by picking out the best individuals in the flock as breeders rather than by breeding from the flock as a whole.

COMPEL FOWLS TO EXERCISE

Thick Litter of Straw, Leaves or Something of That Kind Will Keep Birds Scratching.

In all henhouses there should be a thick litter of straw, hay, leaves or something of that kind into which the grain can be put to compel exercise. When the fowls are confined to the house, or the house and yard, they need exercise to keep in good health.

Another Royal Suggestion
3-Egg Angel and Sunshine Cakes
From the NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes.

FREE
By all means get the new Royal Cook Book—just out. Contains these and 400 other delightful, helpful recipes. Free for the asking. Write TODAY to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 115 Fulton Street, New York City

Angel Cake
1 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar
3 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup scalded milk
1 teaspoon almond or vanilla extract
Whites of 3 eggs
Mix and sift first five ingredients four times. Add milk very slowly, while still hot, beating continually; add vanilla; mix well and fold in whites of eggs beaten until light. Turn into greased angel cake tin and bake in very slow oven about 45 minutes. Remove from oven; invert pan and allow to stand until cold. Cover top and sides with either white or chocolate icing.

Sunshine Cake
4 tablespoons shortening
1/2 cup sugar
3 yolks of 2 eggs
1 teaspoon flavoring extract
1/2 cup milk
1 1/2 cups flour
3 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
Cream shortening; add sugar gradually, and yolks of eggs which have been beaten until thick; add flavoring; sift together flour and baking powder and add alternately, a little at a time, with the milk to first mixture. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven 35 to 45 minutes. Cover with white icing.

Corresponding Clue.
"The police seemed to know the fellow by his gait."
"Why shouldn't they? He's a fence."

Nothing Like It.
"That chap is a humorous writer, isn't he?"
"Not at all. He writes jokes for the funny papers."

DON'T LET THAT COUGH CONTINUE!
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
Will knock it in very short time. At the first sign of a cough or cold in your horse, give a few doses of "SPOHN'S." It will get on the glands, eliminate the disease germ, and prevent further destruction of body by disease. "SPOHN'S" has been the standard remedy for Distemper, Influenza, Pin-Eye, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs and Colds for a quarter of a century. 50 cents and \$1.50 per bottle at your drug store.
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Ind.

DR. BRADBURY, DENTIST
30 YEARS IN OMAHA. Painless Dental Work guaranteed 10 years. Fillings, Crowns, Bridge-work, Plates and Extracting. Home treatment for Gum Diseases, tightens teeth and preserves health. It will pay you to come for this Quality Work. Send for Booklet.
921 WOODMEN OF WORLD BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB.

JOKE ON AMATEUR FARMER
He Still Has Something to Learn About the "Enormous Profits" Made by Agriculturists.

BEAUTY MARSHALED FOR CZAR
Russian Monarch Selected Bride From the Prettiest Maidens of Land Over Which He Ruled.

A federal official at Washington has discovered that he has still something to learn touching agriculture. Now, he purchased a farm as a summer home for his family, and finds special delight in walking about the place, commenting on the condition of the crops and in many ways showing his interest in his possessions. One evening during the summer he was strolling over the farm. The hired man had cut the grass during the day—a very thin crop—and left it on the ground to dry. The official saw it and, calling his man, said: "It appears to me that you are very careless. Why haven't you been more particular in raking up this hay? Don't you see that you have left dribblings all around?" For a moment the hired man stared, wondering whether his boss was kidding him. Then he replied: "Dribblings? Why, sir, that's the crop!"

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In Russia, in the sixteenth century the choice of a bride for the czar was made from all the pretty girls of the country. Ivan, who ruled 1530-1584, being ready for a wife, ordered all the beautiful girls in the country to come to Moscow. Preliminary contests were held in each province, and candidates selected. In the majority of cases the contestants were delighted with the chance to go to Moscow, and still more delighted with hope of becoming ruler of Russia. An immense hall was built and, on the day of the choosing, 1,500 of the most beautiful girls in Russia were ready to contest for Ivan's favor.

Accompanied by an aged courtier, the czar strolled through the hall, all the girls smiling shyly or openly at his highness as he passed them. After a process of elimination was gone through with, Anastasia, daughter of an ancient but poor family, was chosen, and was made empress of 50,000,000 people forthwith.

Coffee is often the hidden cause of many ills and discomforts

That is because it contains certain elements which are injurious to many people. If coffee disturbs your health, change to

POSTUM CEREAL

This pure cereal drink is healthful and wholesome, has a delightful coffee-like flavor, but contains none of coffee's harmful elements.

Sold by all grocers
Costs less than coffee

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.