



Anheuser-Busch

The wonderful progress of this Association is shown by the following table of sales:

8,000 Barrels sold in 1865.
18,000 Barrels sold in 1870.
131,035 Barrels sold in 1880.
702,075 Barrels sold in 1890.
939,768 Barrels sold in 1900.
1,109,315 Barrels sold in 1902.

Largest Brewery in the World

Karo

CORN SYRUP

The New Table Delicacy.

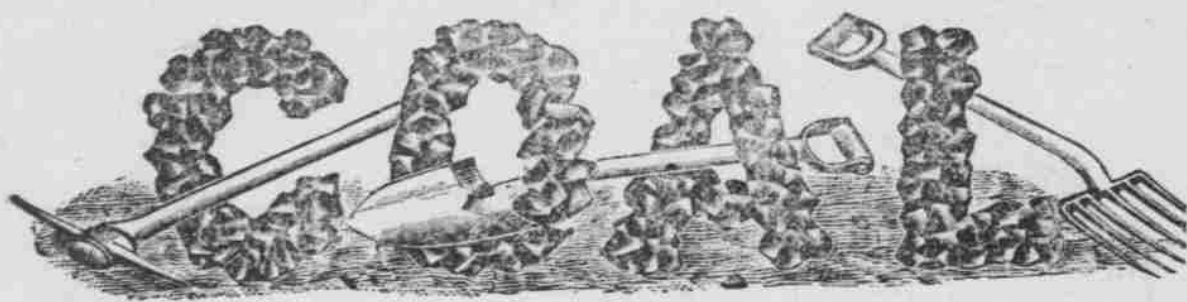
A new syrup with a new flavor—pure, wholesome and good. Karo Corn Syrup is made from that portion of the corn kernel which contains the greatest strength-giving, energy-producing and flesh-forming elements. Karo Corn Syrup is a pre-digested food—ready for use by the blood—which the weakest stomach of infant or invalid will readily assimilate. Best for every home use from griddle cakes to candy.

The Great Spread for Daily Bread.

Sold in airtight, friction-top tins which protect its purity, guarantee its goodness, and insure its cleanliness, something so uncommon in common syrups. 10c, 25c and 50c sizes, at all grocers.

CORN PRODUCTS CO., New York and Chicago.

IF YOU WANT



CALL

BRANCH YARD
39 South Sixth St.
Phone 516.

MATHER BROS. CO. Tel. 49

16 Pictures For 25c
4 Different Positions

Over Western Union Telegraph Office, Cor. Ninth and Main Streets. Don't wait for sunshine.

Railroad Restaurant 825 North E St.
PRICES REASONABLE. EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE.

Bartel's . . .

NOTION, STATIONERY AND BOOK STORE

925 MAIN STREET

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

Globe-Wernicke Card Index Systems.

Indexer and Transfer Cases for all makes of Letter Files

Second-hand School Books Bought and sold

BARTEL'S NOTION STORE

925 MAIN STREET

THE BEST KNOWN—KNOWN AS THE BEST.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

In 10c Packages with List of Valuable Premiums.

THE BOYS OF THE LAND

ANY PLACE AT HOME IS THE BOYS PLACE SO LONG AS

HE IS AT HOME

Encourage Him and Give Him What is Necessary For His Progress.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

Judge Edward F. Dunne, the man who made Roosevelt famous, and incidentally jealous, by comparing tallies in Washington the other day, has very decided and very interesting ideas on the subject. When I asked him to answer the question, "What is the boy's place in the home?" he sent along the following. One might write on the subject a whole day and not compass so much of intelligent comment:

"To me the answer seems simple. Any place at home is the boy's place, so long as he is at home. Give him any place in the establishment congenial to his tastes, but see that he remains at home as much as possible. If he studies, give him the softest seat in the house. If he is athletic, give him bats and balls, the punching bag and boxing gloves, but encourage his athletic exercises in the house the barn or the adjoining lots. If he discloses a leaning toward any special science, art or craft, encourage it, and so far as you can afford it, give him the appliances, books or mechanism necessary for its development.

"But install them in your home and keep him home as much as possible. Has he a penchant for billiards? Get him a table, even if it be a miniature one. The more hours each day your son spends at home the more and the sooner he develops a clean, healthy social temperament. "Encourage him to invite clean, manly boys of about his own age to his home, and let him return such calls. Spend as much time with your sons at home as business will permit; enter into their studies, their play, their thoughts, interests and ambitions. Take them out with you as often as possible. Encourage an intimacy with them. Make them your companions as well as your sons, as far as practicable.

"From 1 to 5 years old the boy differs little in domestic economy from the girl. He is a cherub to be fondled and trundled and kissed. From 5 to 10 he becomes noisy, turbulent and destructive, with splendid appetite and vigorous digestion. The best treatment during this period is plain corduroy or never-rip clothes, heavy shoes, spring-lock doors, easily opened from the inside, and ever-ready sandwiches and doughnuts. Never bar his egress from the house; it's a waste of time. He won't go far—his appetite won't let him. The spring lock, however, gives you a chance to look over his muddy boots before they strike the rugs or carpets.

"Between 10 and 15 years your son needs special care and attention. During this period he begins to show his natural bent or inclination toward industry or idleness, manliness or effeminacy, integrity or moral weakness. If he is strong and healthy, keep him steadily at school. Give him plenty of time for physical exercise in the daylight, but see that he is at home after dinner. Between dinner and bedtime the boy of this age, if he is a healthy-minded lad, can employ himself at home most profitably and enjoyably. His mental labor at school has been relieved by the physical labor of after-school sports and games. He has digested his dinner, and physical relaxation is both healthful and pleasing. An hour over his lessons for the succeeding day leaves him another hour before he needs to go to bed.

"This hour should be devoted by both parents and children as sacred and devoted to the family altar. Mother, father, daughter and son should for that hour become comrades. A boy of 15 who spends from dinner to the hour for sleep among his own people in this way will never go wrong.

VITONA IS EXCELLENT

for old and young. It makes grandpa and grandma feel younger, papa and mamma feel stronger and gives to little Tom and his sister better appetites. Everybody praises Vitona

because it makes them feel so well. No other remedy has so many friends or has done so many so much good. One sample bottle proves its merit. Alford drug Co., agents.

ELECTRIC PALACE

At the St. Louis Exposition.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—Visitors to the exposition to be held here this year will find that the most elaborate preparations ever attempted have been made to explain them, in a way that even the layman may understand, the mysteries of that great natural force which is called electricity, and if there is any one exhibit which probably will attract universal attention it will be that in the Palace of Electricity.

The application of electricity to every branch of industry has made such wonderful progress in the last ten years that many things will be shown here which will be entirely new to the public.

While the exhibit naturally will appeal most to engineers, the efforts of the managers of the department are being directed to the end of making the displays in such a manner that even the uninitiated will be able to understand and appreciate the wonders of the great "energy." Aside from the displays of electrical machines and apparatus, the exhibits to be made by the great universities, associations and laboratories which are not commercial in character will contain delicate as well as accurate instruments and apparatus which will make it possible to demonstrate in a clearer way than ever has been done before how this great natural force is harnessed and applied to the uses of men.

The largest classification, both in area of space and number of exhibits will be that of the machines for generating and using electricity. Dynamos and motors of all the principal makes will be on exhibition, most of them running. Motor generators, rotary transformers and other appliances will be so arranged and connected as to demonstrate their various functions.

Opportunity is to be given for still and live exhibits in the street railway field. There will be a double testing track 1,400 feet long for this purpose upon which speed, acceleration, braking and efficiency tests can be made. Electrical railway equipment of standard form will be tested, and not only this, but systems now being developed will be given official recognition, and the utility of electric railway signals, apparatus and safety devices of every form will be demonstrated.

The exhibit of devices for electric lighting showing as they will the improvements of recent years promise to be intensely interesting. A number of historical exhibits of very great merit are to be placed in the electrical building. Thomas A. Edison, chief consulting electrical engineer of the department, has planned a personal exhibit, showing the earliest forms of the incandescent lamp, phonograph, generators and other mechanisms which he has contributed so much to develop. The storage battery he has designed especially for automobile use, combining light weight with high discharge rates, will draw the attention of engineers as well as the public.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Ink and Water Trick.

Here is a favorite trick explained. It is merely a simple chemical action, but if the trick is carefully performed a good deal can be made out of it.

Take two large glasses and fill one with the solution representing ink and the other with the solution representing water.

Then cover these two glasses with colored handkerchiefs, and, taking a pistol and firing it, command the ink and water to change places. On lifting the handkerchiefs it is found that this has been done, and the glass containing water now holds ink, and vice versa.

This chemical change can be brought about in several different ways, but one, the best, is as follows:

Fill both the glasses with ordinary water, adding to one a small quantity of granulated sulphate of iron, together with a very small quantity of tannin. This forms the ink.

In the other glass dissolve a small quantity of the granulated sulphate of iron only. This will leave a perfectly transparent liquid resembling water.

The trick is now ready to be performed, and all the performer has to do is to drop a pinch of tannin in the liquid resembling water while he is covering the glass with the colored handkerchiefs and a pinch of powdered oxalic acid into the liquid resembling the ink.

The performer should contrive to give both glasses a shake if possible and to leave them covered up for a few seconds to allow the chemical change to work.

ANSWER NOW DUE

Russia Prepared for War, Diplomacy May Go to the Bow Wows.

RESERVES MOBILIZED

Explanation of the Czar's Long Delay in Giving His Answer to Japan is at Hand.

No Longer Concealed That Russia is Prepared for Eventualities.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—In spite of the expressed hope of the Russian authorities that the present crisis will be passed and that a pacific solution of the Russo-Japanese negotiations will be reached, it is no longer concealed that Russia is practically prepared for eventualities. The mobilization of the Manchurian reserves has been announced.

It has been well known for months that Russia has been steadily strengthening her army and navy in the far East, to meet the preparations which Japan was openly making. The available warships were dispatched to the far East and the last division which left the Mediterranean a month ago is now nearing its destination. Quietly but surely, it was necessary that Russia's preparations should keep pace with those of her diplomatic adversary. The feverish activity of Japan during the last few weeks naturally increased the distrust of her ultimate intentions, and the Russian authorities have been pushing their precautionary measures with more vigor. It is understood that six or seven military trains daily have been going east over the Siberian road and the characters of some ships' cargoes for the Pacific have been canceled because the water route was considered too slow. The authorities now feel that the situation is secure should Japan reject Russia's proposition.

The draft of Russia's reply probably will be submitted to the czar today. It is understood that it will be pacific and should "lead" to a settlement, our informant reiterating what he said a few days ago: "We have conceded much already and we are ready to concede more, but some things we cannot grant. From our standpoint the Manchurian question was settled by Russia's circular note to the powers recognizing all the Chinese treaties. Why should Japan demand more than the other powers?"

The Russian papers agree that treaty guarantees covering Manchuria and permission for Japan to fortify southern Korea, making a closed sea of the sea of Japan, are impossible.

Japan Buying Horses.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 2.—Several accredited agents of the Japanese imperial remount department are in the Okanagan and Nicola districts of British Columbia purchasing horses for the Japanese cavalry and for the land transport service. Other buyers are in Assinabolia and Alberta. A large number of horses have been secured.

GROFF ON STAND

Inventor of Letter Box Fastener Gives His Testimony.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Samuel A. Groff, the inventor of the street letter box fastener, contracts for the furnishing of which are alleged to have been improperly obtained, took the stand in the postal trials and told how he conceived the idea of getting up the device; and the efforts made by him to find someone beside his brother to take an active interest in placing it. The fastener had been adopted and an order for the Washington postoffice paid for, he testified, before Mr. Lorenz in 1895 proposed to work up a sentiment in favor of it among the postmasters of the country. The witness declared he never spoke a word to Machen about the fastener other than to admit, in response to a question put by Machen at a public test, that it fitted too tightly. Up to that time he said he never had heard of Mr. Lorenz, and after making the agreement with him witness said he never saw him again until last summer, nine years afterward.

Fierce Colorado Gale.

Ft. Collins, Colo., Feb. 2.—A gale that attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour caused considerable damage by blowing off roofs of houses and breaking windows. Seven fires started while the gale was at its height and for a time they threatened the destruction of the town. Hundreds of citizens aided the firemen in fighting the fires and they were only brought under control after several residences had been destroyed.

New Base for Radium.

Denver, Feb. 2.—Justin Haynes, a chemist, and Dr. W. D. Engle, professor of chemistry at the Denver University, have extracted one two-hundredths of a grain of radium from ten pounds of carbonite.

Six Victims of Flames.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 2.—In a fire in the residence of Peter Christiansen in this city early this morning, the five Christiansen children were burned to death and their mother was fatally burned.

SPEARS OF STRAW

He had passed his first ten years in prison without doing anything, settling himself and fitting himself to the habits of the place.

Then, as there were yet twenty years of prison life before him, he said one fine morning that it was shameful to lead so idle a life and that he must create for himself some occupation worthy not of a freeman, since he was a prisoner, but worthy simply of a man.

He devoted a year to reflection, to weighing the different ideas which presented themselves, to seeking a definite aim for his existence.

"I must," said he, "find something at the same time novel, useful and defying. I must invent a task which shall occupy my time, which shall be productive of some good and which shall have the value of a protest."

Another year was employed in this search, and at last success crowned his efforts.

It was a veritable dungeon, that in which the prisoner lived, which the sun entered but for one short half hour daily, and then by a single ray, which was a mere thread of light.

The bed on which the unhappy man stretched his aching limbs was a pile of wet straw.

"The very thing!" he cried, with energy. "Now I shall defy my jailers and cheat the counts!"

First he counted the separate straws that made up his bundle. There were 1,307 straws, a meager bundle!

Then he made an experiment to find out how long it would take to dry a single straw.

Three-quarters of an hour.

It would require for them all, for the 1,307 straws, a total of 980 hours and 15 minutes, with a half hour of sunshine a day, 1,961 days.

Calculating that the sun would not shine at least one day out of three, it would require 16 years, 1 month, 1 week and 6 days. He set to work at once.

Every day that the sun shone the prisoner carried a straw and put it in the sunshine, busying himself thus whenever there was sun. For the rest of the time he kept warm under his clothes the straws which he had been able to dry.

Thus ten years passed. The prisoner slept on only a third of the bundle of the damp straw, and he had stuffed in the bosom of his blouse the other two-thirds which, one by one, he had dried. Fifteen years passed. Happiness unspeakable! Only 126 damp straws remained.

Eighty-four days more, and the prisoner could scarcely contain himself. Proud of his work, victory over circumstances, he cried, with the voice of an avenger, with a mocking, rebellious laugh:

"Ah, ha! You condemned me to the wet straw of a dungeon! Well, weep with rage! I sleep on dry straw!"

Alas! A cruel destiny was watching for its prey.

One night, while the prisoner dreamed of the happiness in store for him, in his wild joy he threw out his hands in speechless exultation, overset his water jug, and the water ran trickling down his breast.

All of the straws were wet.

What to do now—to begin again the toil of Sisyphus, to pass fifteen years more putting straws to dry in the slender ray?

Oh, the discouragement of it!

But, you say, he had only one and a half years more in prison.

And do you count as nothing wounded pride, fallen hope? Think; this man would have worked fifteen years to sleep on a bundle of dry straw, and should he consent to quit his prison with wet straws clinging to his hair? Never!

Eight days and nights he writhed in agony.

He finished by acknowledging defeat. One evening he fell on his knees, despairing, broken.

"O God," he cried in his tears, "pardon me that I have lost courage today! I have suffered for thirty years."

"I have felt my limbs waste, my skin mortify, my eyes grow dim and my hair and teeth fall me. I have resisted hunger, thirst, cold and solitude. I had a hope which sustained my efforts. I had an aim in my life."

"Now it is impossible to satisfy my hope. Now the aim is gone forever. Pardon me that I desert my post; that I quit the field of battle; that I flee like a coward. I can bear it no longer." Then in a sudden access of indignation he cried:

"No, no; a thousand times no! It shall not be said that I have lost my life for nothing. I will not desert. I am not a coward. No; I will not sleep for a minute more on the damp straw of the dungeon. No; they shall not defeat me."

And the prisoner died during the night, conquered, like Brutus; grand, like Cato.

He died of a heroic indignation. He had eaten all his straw.—From the French.

The "Watch Your Coat" Problem.

"How impractical men are after all!" said a business woman in a crowded downtown restaurant. "Though signs warn them to look out for their coats and hats, they hang them up so they can't keep their eyes on them—that is, they hang them up on their side of the table. The consequence is the coat and hat practically are behind them or so far at the side they don't glance at them once during the meal. They should place them on the hooks on the opposite side of the table. Then they would be looking at them all the time."

"You wouldn't catch a girl doing a thing like that. If there were any chance of her losing her jacket or hat, you can rest assured she would put them where she couldn't fall to see them."—New York Press.