## Dakota County Herald that of one who seeks to know in or-

DAKOTA CITY, NEB.

John H. Ream, - Fublisher

Naturally a man would rather part als hair than part with it.

After hearing some men talk you are surprised at the small hats they wear.

Russia has had an earthquake, but it falled to shake any of the grand dukes

Always be polite to everybody. But don't let lhat interfere with your getting your fair share.

Reports from Cuba say the treasury to full to bursting. It will be well to keep a sharp eye the revolutionists.

The blood-is-thicker-than-water sentiment doesn't seem to appeal very strongly to Englishmen of the Swettenham-Sir Alfred Jones type.

Dr. Wiley says cold meat isn't good after three months. Some of the cold meat served at boarding-houses doesn't taste good after three days.

The man who says blondes will disappear in 600 years has perhaps overlooked the fact that the drug stores expect to be working right along.

other kinds, the change does not appeal to the average bread-winner. A western political club is said to have adopted the strawberry as its emblem. Then the members ought to

know each other by their strawberry It may be true, as scientists allege, that the man of the future will be taller. But the man of the present who

dabbles in futures usually finds himself Germany is becoming aroused to the necessity of putting a stop to robberies on railway trains. Is the train boy

over there? Some of the people of Porto Rico are talking of "winning liberty with sword and gun from the servitude imposed by the United States." It may be neces-

sary for Taft to pack his grip again. The secret of Senator Beveridge's great interest in children has been discovered. Somebody who has been digging into his record has found that Mr. Beveridge was once a child himself.

The Chicago university is said to have received from Mr. Rockefeller, in round numbers, about \$19,000,000. The least it can do to show its gratitude is to discover an efficient hair re-

The circus freaks are reported to be forming a union. The word "circus" will, of course, bar from membership a good many people who are going up and down this country posing as reformers.

British merchants propose to demand indemnities for the losses they expect to sustain through the suppression of the oplum traffic in China. The British merchant continues to regard it as an outrage when an uplift of any kind interferes with his profits.

A committee of English and Ameri can admirers of the poets Keats and Shelley have purchased the house in Rome in which Keats died, in 1821. Shelley, who occupied a house opposite, was drowned in 1822. It is plan ned to make the Keats house a memo it a collection of books, manuscripts and portraits relating to them and their works. The memorial association also purposes assuming the care of the graves of the poets at the Protestant metery in Rome.

The proposition of President McCres to increase the age at which men may enter the employment of the Pennsylvania railroad to 45 years is recognized as the result of the scarcity of labor. It would be correct to recognize that the scarcity is in its ratio to the demand. There are more laborers, skilled and unskilled, in the country than ever before, but the demand for their services has increased in greater proportion than the supply. We need not claim that there is not much improvement yet to be sought. But it is certainly the historical fact that the competitive era bas, as one of its chief results, wrought an immense improvement in the compensation of labor and its industrial

Someone, discussing the ways of women in business recently, says a the disease involves the laryax, death partial explanation of their success in many callings is due to their thinking they are still on trial, which leads them to take a great deal more pains to please their patrons than do men engaged in the same kind of work. To a certain extent this may be true; that is, women do feel that they are still serving an apprenticeship in undertaking work that has been the exclusive field of men for generations. But as women have been housekeepers since the world began and as they are as faithful and steadfast in this profession in the present time as they were centuries ago it seems safe to argue that n similar thing may be said of them years by rich in its historical side. It will in bence in commenting on their success in business.

He has shown his appreciation of this country in a number of convincing ways. He has sent several special dissions across the water in order that England might be improved by reason of the advances made in Amerten. He has given added impetus to the schools of England by sending many binchers to the United States to observe and learn. He bimself has studied this country from many points of view, and studied it not from the standpoint of a lestile critic but from | son who talks to you about yourself. I tion of the Arabs, into the cases which

der to improve himself. For these reasons the opinions of Mr. Mosely are entitled to great respect, and when he expresses his belief that the high standard of living is a real peril to America it is worth while to consider the subject. This high living often appronches ruthless extravagance, he says, the luxuries of yesterday being counted the necessities of to-day. A reaction is bound to come, and when it does it will be attended by disaster. No one can doubt that Americans, as a rule, live well. But they can afford to. Some of them are spending all they make, some more than they make, but others have accounts in the savings banks to show that they are not unmindful of the possible "rainy day" shead of them. There are some features of present American social conditions which are distinctly gratifying and which are working directly against the dangers which appear on the surface when a foreigner looks at some particular phase of life. The danger from the high living does not seem so important as the other suggestion that American prosperity is leading to inefficiency and corruption. "In bygone years," Mr. Mosely notes, "one was impressed with the thorough way in which everything was done and every detail thought out, but the same is not true to-day. On the contrary, there are signs that everything is becoming slipshod. Work is inefficiently done and badly finished." That is a common charge brought by foreigners against American methods. It is said that we A bank is now issuing \$25 bills, but do not build for all time but for a few as they will be just as scarce as all years only. It is said that our products are not comparable for nicety and precision with the output of the manufacturing establishments of the old world. We have been fairly content with the results when American made goods have come into competition with those of other nations, and yet even this good record should not blind us if there is such a marked deterioration in workmanship that it is noticed by a careful observer. Mr. Mosely thinks everything overdone and overcrowded. Everybody appears to be in too great a hurry, so that in the race for success and wealth many of the former good characteristics of the country are disappearing. But the same things have equally piratical and unconscionable been noted by travelers for a hundred years. Americans have always been in



a hurry.

Diphtheria.

A few years ago this was one of the most fatal of the diseases of childhood, and was frequently the cause of death In adults as well, but to-day, thanks to the discovery of antitoxin, it has been shorn of many of its terrors, although it is still a disease to be dreaded. In the early days from one-quarter to onethird of those attacked died, but now the mortality has fallen to one in ten.

The first sign of the disease is usually a sore throat, although this symptom tnay be preceded for a short time by a slight fever, hendache and general lassitude. The mucous membrane of the throat is first reddish and swollen, or it may be paler than usual, but in a few hours, or sometimes a day or two, whitish specks appear on the tonsils or the palate. These specks soon increase in extent, and form a membrane cover

ing a greater or lesser area. The throat alone may be affected This constitutes the mildest form. rial of the two poets, and to gather in Again, the inflammation with the formation of membrane may extend to the postrils or to the larynx. The parts beneath the membrane are swollen sometimes enormously, and an abund ant discharge covers all the surface. Any of the mucous membranes of the body may be affected, but the parcs mentioned are those which are most commonly attacked.

At the same time with the formation of membrane general symptoms occur, showing that the poison absorbed into the blood stream has caused serious changes in the blood and nervous system. A special danger in diphtheria is heart fallure. The poison of the disease seems to have a special affinity for the heart.

A common sequel of diphtheria is a temporary paralysis, involving first the soft palate. Generally it goes no further, but it may attack the arms or legs, or any of the muscles in the body.

The usual treatment of diphtheria is by the injection of antitoxin. In addition to this, measures have to be taken to prevent failure of the heart and to keep up the general strength. When may threaten through choking, and in this case it is necessary to insert a tube between the vocal cords to allow the patient to breathe.-Youth's Compan-

Museum of Music. Vienna will shortly possess a muse um exclusively devoted to music. It the modern world, at least, no city could be more appropriately chosen for its municipal associations. Instruments, manuscripts, portraits, sculptures, and, in fact, everything associated with great musicians, will be repre sented. The collection will be especia clude original scores by Bach, Handel Mendalssohn, Spohr, Weber, Mozart. Beetlaven, and Brahms, There will Alfred Mosely, the English philan- also be a complete collection of planos thropist, is a warm friend of America, illustrating the development of the in strument from its beginning.

> Boware of the man who never miss es an opportunity to say that there isn't money enough in circulation to buy him. Sooner or later you will find him on the bargain counter.

An old bachelor wants to know what life without love is it it isn't married

life. A pleasing conversationalist is a perTHE BARNYARD HEN HEARS OF THE "EGG TRUST."



-Chicago Tribune

& Sun-Baked Region of Desolution

SAHARA DESERT.

and Ever Shifting Sands. In the event that It becomes necesaffairs of Morocco, in the interests of join. French troops are now posted difficult to find. Under the name of bled sea: the Algerian Sahara the great desert of Sahara extends into Algeria, along the southern base of the Atlas mountains and closely approaches the Mediterranean west of the Gulf of Cabes. The

never before witnessed other means of locomotion except that furnished by the camels. A strange contrast indeed it must be to see the motor car of civilization whirling along routes where for sary for France to intervene in the centuries the four-legged "ship of the desert" stood without a compeer. But international order, the scene of her so it is. Civilization is forcing its way first operations will be in the desert into every nook of the world. But region where the French colony of while it may thus lend a picturesque as-Algiers and the country of the Moors | pect to desert locomotion, it will never change the essentials of the great in that region and a more dismal set- waste, whose shifting sands are forever ting for military operations it would be in motion like the billows of the trou-

Odd Habits of Pheasants. There is some curiosity as to how many English pheasants will be raised in Kansas this year. The average numimmensity of this great barren region ber of birds raised by each pair of parcan scarcely be realized. The Sahara ent birds is sixty. With 2,000 in the desert embraces some 3,230,000 square State this would mean about 7,000,000 miles and presents an alternation of birds in two years. The woods and



SAND WAVES OF A DESERT SEA.

immense burning wastes of loose and fields would be overrun with them at centuries the particles composing the sandstone and other rocks are disintethe sea, their fall and motion being City Journal. with the direction of the prevailing wind.

Rain is utterly unknown except in the cases and on the mountains, where the first official celebration of Indeit sometimes falls with such violence pendence day by the Continental Con-

moving sand, with tracts of barren this rate. However, there are many rock, stony plains of gravel and elevat- foes of the birds and they are killed ed and rocky plateaus rising into every year in great numbers. The sleet mountains, with extensive valleys and storms are particularly hard on them expanses of sand between. Some of the as the water freezes on their long plu valleys are depressed below the level mage and they are unable either to fly of the ocean. Under the influences of or run fast. When in this condition meteorological conditions operating for they are easy prey to dogs and wolves. One of the queerest habits the birds have is to migrate in the late winter grated and these particles carried away thirty-five miles. It is claimed that the by the mighty wind that sweeps the birds always migrate exactly thirtysoil, wander afar until they come to a five miles and always to the south. The standstill in the hollows. Such is the young never stay where they were origin of the extensive sandy tracts of batched, but make this move as soon which the accompanying illustration as they are large enough. Naturalists gives a good idea. In these belts or have never been able to explain this, strips the sand halting against the The only theory advanced is that the smallest obstacles accumulates around birds know if they stay where they them and generally the downs thus cre- were hatched the country would soon ated assume the form of the waves of be overstocked with them.-Kansas

## The Hessians Played.

It is a matter of record that upon as to produce torrents that suddenly gress music was secured for the occa-



A CONTRAST OF TWO CIVILIZATIONS IN THE DESERT.

not for this "ship of the desert" the excuse. burning wastes would be impassable for

Along these caravan routes oases are found in places where underground sources of water exist. Vegetation flourishes in these restricted areas and date palms, affording a grateful shade, thrive. Of late strange sights to the natives have been seen along some of these caravan routes. Modernism has invaded them. Daring tourists have run their automobiles, to the consterna-

pour down into the valleys and almost sion by forcing the Hessian band, as suddenly disappear beneath the which had been captured by George sands. These rains fall at long inter- Washington at Trenton in the previous vals, 9, 12 and even 20 years inter December, to play in the public square vening between them. Notwithstanding all day, to the great delight and amuse the obstacles of the desert, it is con- menf of the people. It is also stated stantly crossed on various routes by that these involuntary celebrants were caravans of traders and many nomadic obliged to practice appropriate airs for Arabs make it their home. The camel three weeks previously in order that is the chief beast of burden and were it they could not plead ignorance as an

## Judicini Wit.

"Her Christian name is Handel," explained a witness at West Ham, "but she didn't like it and took up Annie Instead."

"Most people," observed the magis rate, "prefer a handle to their names," Which, considered judicially, would appear a brilliant sally .- London Tri-

A frenzied financier says the open season for suckers is never closed,

# RS PRIE PEOF

### JUSTICE THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

By Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.

Among the dark problems of life we must make a place for the injustice that noble men sometimes suffer. Long ago Jerusalem crucified its Saviour, Athens poisoned its master, Florence burned its hero, but today every town and village holds at least one martyr to cruel and unjust REV. DR. HILLIS, judgments.

Ours is a world in which the cierk suffers in the financial failure of his employer; where the officeholder is ruined by the political mistakes of the party leader; where the child is destroyed by the sins of the father. Employers sometimes suffer grievously by reason of economic events over which they have no control; sometimes the citizen suffers through the sensational press; sometimes the author or editor suffers through cruel criticism over events for whose evil consequences he is in no wise responsible. This problem of unjust judgment and this bearing of injustice in silence is one of the bardest problems that man experiences. Injustice public men have to endure in silence.

The need of the hour is for justice and truth in judgment. The full facts are perhaps never before any of us. But in general men are far better than they are believed to be. The good in the world outwelghs the ill. The prophet saw man as part gold and part clay, but the proportion of gold is more and more and the clay is less and less. The world has had too many teachers pols oned unjustly. Too many reformers martyred without cause. Too many heroes who are victims of malignity, jealousy and hate. There is too much good in the worst men and too much bad in the best men to leave any place for injustice, harshness or cruelty.

#### THE MATTER OF FIRE INSURANCE.

By F. W. Fitzpatrick.

Since 1860 we have paid in insurance premiums \$3,622,000,000, or just in the last ten years, \$1,610,885,000. In 1905 we carried into the insurance companies, over \$196,000,000 in premiums and got backin paid losses the sum of \$95,000,000, which was supposed to console us for the loss of about \$180,000,000 in smoke and fully that much more for fire departments and other alleged "protection." San Francisco offers the latest illustration of how much insurance really does protect. Property to the value of fully \$350,000,000 was destroyed; the city and country suffered a business loss by the fire in that city of nearly a billion dollars; it will take at least \$12,000,000 to clean up the city, and undoubtedly \$400,000,000 and twenty years' time to rebuild it. For all of that terrific loss and cost the citizens will receive from the insurance

companies \$132,000,000, a goodly portion of which sum

they themselves contributed It is late in the day, but at last people are beginning to learn that of all "insurance" the best is to build properly in the first place, to construct so that internal fires or confiagrations can inflict but the minimum of damage. And it can be done so easily and at such slight additional cost above that of the most filmsy construction. Why, take for instance, the Board of Underwriters' laboratory in Chicago, the most perfectly fireproof building in the country, with all the "frills" and accessories that we have been clamoring for for years to make buildings more thoroughly proof against fire, and, in spite of all that, it has cost but a triffe over 10 per cent more than if it had been built in the usual shoddy way. Considering its longevity, freedom from repairs, and the elimination of insurance, or, at least, the payment of heavy premiums, and that building within a few years of its erection means an actual and great economy to the individual, and from the day of its completion a godsend to

#### PURE FOOD IS GREAT TRIUMPH.

the community.

By P. M. Hanney. Well and properly administered, the pure

food law cannot fail to work an immense improvement in the condition of the general people, to elevate and dignify the tone of the nation. It is indeed high time for it to come, for serious and pressing is the need of it. If there is one thing in the world that needs looking after and repairing it is the American stomach. It has long been the most abused and outraged of organs, with the result that we have almost become a nation of dyspeptics. It has been the victim of legalized wholesale poisoners before whom the Borgias of Italy and all other infamous toxicologists of history fade into utter insignificance. There is no more ominous and appalling sight in the world than the innumerable red lights that flash from the drug stores of American cities; they are the danger signals that tell every citizen of the continual menace to health and life

that lurks in his daily food. The world keeps moving, and the march of science and civilization goes on over shams, frauds, and humbugs of every kind. Without reviving the days when every man smoked his own bacon and grew his own cabbage, we are getting so that every man may obtain genuine and wholesome diet, be he carnivorous or vegetarian, that every man may know what he is eating, even if he benewly married and his wife does the cooking. The era of the wooden nutmeg is gone, the era of the painted strawberry is going. The clouds of gastronomic doubt and danger drift away behind; the sun of health and digestion glows in front; and soon, according to the signs, we may reach the happy period when the food color artists cease from troubling and the adulterators are

GOLD MINING IN SIBERIA.



SIBERIAN PEASANTS WORKING THEIR OWN MINE.

Siberia is phenomenally rich in the precious metals and has developed a system of mining peculiarly its own. A curious feature is the way the ground is prospected and opened up by the peasant "tributors," as they are called. Permission is readily granted to sink shafts wherever they like, subject to the conditions that they can only go down as far as water-level, usually about sixty feet, and that all the quartz extracted must be treated at the mill of the ground landlord, and all gold extracted sold to him at a rate previously decided upon, leaving a fair profit for the peasant and an extra good one for the landlord. There is no philanthropy about the transaction, and the peasant is in no way bound to accept the terms. No charge whatever is made for the use of mill. The field is thus practically developed for nothing-rich reefs which would probably remain undiscovered are opened by up "tributors," who frequently make fortunes out of rich strikes. The mine owner is thus continually in touch with all that is going on, and duly records the results of the operations for his own benefit. In the mining operations women as well as men do their share of the work.

## NOVEL CURES FOR SNORING.

Case of Offending Policeman Suggests Remedies for Disease.

Very many of our readers will be of his superiors, may call for some the place was struck by lightning. The great army of snorers can covertly and complacency of undiscovered transgressors.

We are glad we can make the start with a perfectly fair case, for convic tion of the nuisance is always most difficult to obtain. The cuiprit must be caught with the spore on him and in the presence of reliable ear witnesses. No one has ever been known to neknowledge his fault coluntarily. On the contrary, one of the surest signs of the confirmed malady is his persistent denial of its existence. He is not satisfied to plead lack of premeditation and absence of accountability, but openly Impugns the motives of his clamorous accusers. The worst of it is that on all other matters he is perfectly reasonable. This makes it extremely difficult to obtain his consent for treatment

of any sort. We speak now of snorers as a class. various approved methods not only in- also fixed on the spot for the new star. genlous but effective for temporarily and now flagmakers are hard at work arresting the sonorous, rasping and vi- preparing new banners with an addibrating respiratory spasms. The most tional star in the lower right-hand corpopular, perhaps, is the elbow thrust ner. It is now in order for every patriplach of the nose, whereby part of the wind current is shut off. Some have ad- old one. vised that the nose be clasped by a clothespin even before retiring, but unfortunately the subject of the experiment almost invariably demurs. Others. have recommended sitting on the chest, but this is rather a hazardous procedeing for both parties, and so also is a temporary twist of the windpipe, un Meggendorfer Blaetter

less performed by skilled manipulator. But no matter what is done the disease is well known to recur indefinite-

In most instances death appears to interested in the ultimate fate of the be the only common relief for the peace unfortunate snoring policeman who has disturber and his surviving relatives. been banished from his fellow sleepers But the end should never be hastened. and caged at night in sound-proof quar- The poor policeman for the present can ters. Perhaps the dreadful infirmity, be safe in his cupola, but how long renow that it has the official recognition mains to be seen. Twice last summer suitable scientific treatment. If so the main hope now is that man and cupola may both alter their habits before it be watch the outcome with all the cunning | too late. Meanwhile the neighborhood must plug its ears and wait.-New York Herald,

## NEW STAR ON THE FLAG.



the alteration of the flag made necessary by the admission of Oklahoma The only easy way is to tackle them late the Union, now an aggregation of when they cannot resist. There are forty-six States. The department has in the ribs. Next comes the gentle otic American either to provide himself. with a new flag or to add a star to the

#### Each Willing to Wed. Maiden lady (rescued from drown

ing, to her rescuer)-How can I ever thank you, noble young man? Are you married?

"No; have you a pretty daughter?"-

HOME FROM ADAM TILL NOW.

Place Where Painters and Plumbers

Meet at Intervals. The home is supposed to be a place where children can congregate, protected from the allurements of the world and the advice of the neighbors, and where parents can quarrel judiclously without too much interruption, says Life. In reality, however, the home is a place where decorators, painters, furniture men and plumbers mee at intervals in order that they may re-

vel in luxury of their own. Homes have been in vogue for some little time. Adam and Eve started the first one, and it would have been well with them had it not been necessary to send out the washing. Thus the servant question was started and the ruin.

of man followed. A home is what is left after you have neid the taxes, the interest on the mortgage and the installment man. To own more than one home is not to have any. Homes were at one time popular in

this country. When, by going out in the back yard to milk the cow, one was in danger of being scalped, the home was at the height of its popularity. Owing, however, to the decreasing demand for bables and the increasing demand for allmony, homes are being locked upon with disfavor.

In the suburbs the home still flickers on, kept alive by certain instlucts handed down from a past age. It is impossible at present to say

just how long the home will continue to exist. It is hard to raise children and mortgages at the same time. It is quite evident that cooks and

children are gradually disappearing. This greatly simplifies the problem. In all probability the race of the future will be divided into two classesthose who, having become worn out looking for servants, are now in sanitariums being taken care of by the

government, and those who still con-

tinue to work for the trusts, unincum-

bered by babies or bank accounts.

Virtues in Various Gems. There is hardly a precious stone that has not some superstition connected with it. The Neapolitans will wear amulets of coral to avert the evil eye, and perhaps some will remember wearing a string of amber beads about their necks during their childhood to ward off sore throats. A piece of agate worn on the person is supposed to be an infallible guard against lightning and some persons have asserted that it was a cure for thirst-what kind they did not mention.

The beryl was by the ancients supposed to be a sure cure for leprosy and to promote happiness between man and wife. Turquoise is said to be a protection against falls and sudden injuries. The topaz was highly prized by the anclents, who believed that it had magical powers of dispelling enchantments and calming frenzy.

The sapphire was believed by the ancients to be emblematic of chastity. The pagans dedicated it to Apollo. The green emerald is held in highest esteem by the Peruvians and the worshipers of Mantu still believe that the mines whence are extracted all emeralds are guarded by terrible genit and dragons.

Perhaps more superstition attaches itself to the opal nowadays than to any other stone. On the contrary, the ancients considered that this fiery gem had the power of rendering its owner loyable and also of bestowing on him the gift of invisibility.

You can live way off on a lonely farm, but trouble will come to you cut there.

A critic is a man who couldn't have

done it himself.