Dakota County Herald Tthe Biological Survey of the United

DAKOTA CITY, NEB

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Fast friends should be slow to dis agree.

When a man earns his money be nev-

er has any to burn.

Business is business for those who mind their own business.

Fruit may be scarce on tree and vine this year, but there is still a fairly good crop in the tin can.

Adam never had occasion to try to explain the presence of a blonde hair on the sleeve of his cont.

Those warships in the Pacific mean nothing, but Japan will not have to pay an admission fee to look at them.

Why should there be a dispute over the sex of the American eagle? The eagle is on our money, and it certainly talks. Because he has been made a doctor

of literature, Mark Twain will not treat poetry for bad feet. He is not a chiropodist, We do not remember having read

any nature faking stories about the mosquito. Everybody seems to understand the mosquito's habits. Somebody should push along that idea of selling eggs by weight. Some

of those that now go toward making up a full dozen are no larger than hallstones. Lest we become too proud as a people let us recall the fact at suitable intervals that English tailors criticise the

society functions, A Washington preacher declares that "hell is in the sun." But, then, he may know no more about it than the good old pastor who used to tell us that it is in the opposite direction.

The Duke of Abruzzi is reported to be in love with a Philadelphia girl whose father has millions. The duke's friends will, if the report is true, be sorry that he is in financial difficulties.

Congressman Hobson says it is dream of his life to see erected in Alabama a factory that will turn out 100 battle ships a day. Does he stop to think how common captains and com-manders would be in the event of such # consummation?

With some men education is a process, as the word indicates. With others It is an event. A New Jersey janitor undertook to wipe windows with a United States fing. When the police drove away the mob the fanitor had been educated, but it had taken only a few minutes.

A great deal has been said about the facility of the Japanese in adopting and adapting Western methods. Even our language appears to gain some thing from their use of it. It is told of one of General Kuroki's party that when his opinon of America was asked, of re-enforced portions of the buildings. he replied, "Your country is full of remarkabilities, but I find the weather curseworthy." Two noteworthy new words in a single breath!

Sir Chentung Lian-Cheng, Chinese minister to the United States, has been called home like his predecessor, Mr. Wu, to surve the empire in domestic diplomacy. China has need of all her able diplomatists and administrators in her vast new scheme of internal reform. One of Sir Chentung's accomplishments, however, will be allowed to languish in the Chinese foreign officehis Yankee skill at baseball, which be acquired along with other liberal arts at Phillips Academy, Andover.

Notwithstanding the passage of the service pension law last February, the pension roll is decreasing, according to a recent statement by the pension commissioner. It reached its maximum in January, 1905, with a few more than a million names on it. In the pext eighteen months it decreased eighteen thousand; there were sixteen thousand fewer names on it in the following eleven months, and the net decrease for April was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven, or at the rate of about thirty-five thousand a year. This is what one would expect forty years after the close of the war.

Polar exploration has made more progress within the past twenty-five years than in any other similar period. This was well illustrated when Commander Robert E. Peary, of the Amerlean navy, Col. David L. Brainard, of the American army, and the Duke of the Abruzzi, of the Italian navy, met at a dinner in New York in honor of the duke. Each of the three men has held the record for penetrating farthest north. Colonel Brainard, with the party in search of the Greely expedition, reached 83 degrees, 241/2 minutes north latitude in 1882. He held this record till Nansen passed it in 1895, reaching 86 degrees, 13,006 minutes. The Duke of the Abruzzi in 1900, or the party sent out by him, beat this by about 20 minutes, and Peary last year surpassed them all, touching 87 degrees and 6 Colonel Brainard's achievement the explorers have gone almost 314 degrees nearer to the pole, or at the rate of about ten miles a year. There remain owner's signature. about 200 miles to go.

It sometimes happens in human life that a man who has lived for years in peaceable if not amicable relations with | didn't tell it to somebody how could his neighbors is suddenly revealed as a great criminal, whose presence has in a constant menace to all about him, and whose aims include tragedies which had long been mysteries, Some such revelation as this has been made about the common domestic rat, not suddenly, perhaps, but with a slow and ery, but carrying a pistol in a peaceful certain piling up of evidence, until now | community isn't one of them.

States government has indicted the sly gray criminal in a special pamphlet. The first rat to reach these shores was the European black rat, which came over nearly three hundred years ago. The common rat of today is the brown, or Norway rat. He reached America about 1775, and has multiplied so rapidly that he has almost entirely driven out his black predecessor. There is also a third species, known as the roof, or Alexandrian rat of Egypt. This rat is a good sailor, and so is found mostly in seacoast cities. The brown rat is provounced to be the worst mammalian pest in existence. No statistics are available for America, but in Denmark this rat is estimated to work three million dollars' worth of destruction every year; and in the United States one rat to every horse, cow, sheep and hog-a conservative estimate-would do one hundred million dollars' worth of damage in a year. Rats destroy eggs and young poultry, pigeons, game-birds and song-birds. In cities they enter stores and warehouses, and destroy laces, carpets, silks and woolens. They gnaw through lead pipe, and so flood buildings with water. They cat away the insulation of electric wires, and thus cause fires. They are prolific sources of the spread of contagious diseases. They breed so fast that a single pair, if they and their descendants were unmolested for three years, would be represented at the end of that time by more than twenty million individuals. The bulletin of the Biological Survey is issued especially for farmers and others whose premises are infested with rats. It gives the best methods of poisoning them,-the rats,-describes the most effective traps, and gives other information which makes it an important aid in the elimination of what has truly been called "a world pest."



A new electric furnace of great power has been completed in Hannau, Germany, for determining the fusion points of refractory substances. Its essential part is a tube of iridium, fourfifths of an inch thick and 1% inches in diameter. In this temperature between 1500 and 2000 degrees centigrade can be maintained for any desired length of

The excavations in Rome being conducted on the Palatine hill have shown a curious and interesting circumstance, says the Scientific American. The Necropolls has been found to contain remains of the ninth, eighth, sixth and fourth centuries before Christ All fragments of the seventh and fifth centuries are lacking, and archaeologists are engaged in a close study of the field in order to find the reason.

It has long been claimed that buildings constructed of concrete and re-enforced concrete withstand earthquake shocks far better than any other form of structure. Another instance is now put forward by a contemporary in support of this claim. It has reference to a house in Kingston, Jamaica. Here, although water in baths and tanks was splashed over the sides of these receptacles, not a single crack or fissure is said to have been found in the concrete

A year ago a considerable sensation was caused by the announcement of Mr. Burke, of Cambridge, England, that through the action of radium upon sterillzed gelatin he had produced what appeared to be living germs, to which he gave the name of radiobes. Mr. Burke has since written a book on these enigmatical things. More recent experiments by W. A. D. Rudge indicate that the radiobes are not in any sense living things, and that they are not even a product of radio-activity. Mr. Rudge shows that they are precipitates of an insoluble sulphate due to the presence of barium, and that their "growth" is simply a chemical process. Radio-active substances, Mr. Rudge says, never produce "radiobes," except when they contain barium.

Laurenz Kromar of Vienna has invented a "music typewriter" under the name of Kromarographe. With the aid of this instrument the composer may produce a typewritten scroll without the trouble of making the characters by hand. All that he has to do is to place himself at the plane and give free play to his creative fancies. Every stroke upon the keys is registered in regular musical characters upon a paper scroll wound upon a drum. The machine operates through a system of electric contacts with the plane keys. The registering apparatus, which resembles an ordinary typewriter in size, may, in order to remove discordant sounds, be placed at a distance from the plano, even in an adjoining room.

The Bookplate. An ex libris, or bookplate, is a small piece of paper whereon is printed the owner's name and pasted on the inside cover of a book; in other words, it is a printed slip to denote the ownership of books. A proper ex libris should have, first of all, the name, boldly and plainly printed, and a space left for the number of volumes contained in the library; then, to make it more interesting and personal, some decorative device of the owner's peculiar and individual choice as well as some favorite motto, if desired. In Europe those who have the right use family minutes. In the twenty-five years since crests or armorial bearings for their ex libris. Every well regulated library should have some mark of ownership, and the ex libris takes the place of the

> The Secret. He-Why dld you tell me this if it was such a secret? She-But if I anybody know I could keep a secret?-

Baltimore American. What has become of the old-fashloned woman who said her neighbor

was "penny wise and pound foolish?" There are many indications of brav-

"It's derued easy for you to talk," said the man who had asked for a little temporary assistance. "You're jest like way in carriages an' I've jest got it in the neck right along. You've never done no work; you don't hafter. You've got money enough so's you don't hafter

"That's the way you've get it sized up, is it?" said the householder.

"Sure," replied the tattered man, conoffently, "I don't know as I blame you, either. I don't know as I'd work myself if I wasn't poor." "When did you do a day's work

last?" asked the householder. "That ain't the point," said the tatday's work yest'd'y an' got beat out o' kick." Wot I got was a swift my pay an' I might not, Mebbe 1 couldn't get no work to do. I ain't to blame for that, am It If I'm willin' to work an' try to get a job an' nobody won't give me a job, is that any fault o' mine?"

"But are you willing to work, and do you try to get a job?" asked the

"That ain't nothin' to do with the question. You say it's my own fanit if I ain't got no money nor clo'es nor shelter. I claim it's my misfortune. I claim that when a man's met with a to blame. I ain't John D. Rockefel that mine an' sold it?"
ler's son. Why sin't I?"
"No." replied the i

the householder.

"Reason nothin'," said the tattered man. "I didn't have the fuck, that's all, I wasn't given no choice in the matter. I had to take the parents wot I got. I couldn't take 'em back an' get em exchanged, could I?" "I presume not," admitted the

"There you are, then," said the tattered man with a wave of his hand. "If I didn't have no choice I wasn't workin'! I worked in that camp nearly to blame. If I'd been born rich I'd have had plenty o' money an' if I'd I got a dime this mornin' an' I shook been born lucky I'd have kep' it an' a feller with dice an' dropped five then I wouldn't have had to work no more'n you do."

"Let me put you right," said the householder. "I work for my living and I work hard for it."

"Nou prob'ly sit in a easy chair up in some office an' press a button an' toll your clerk what you want him to do." the rest of 'em. You've had luck your- said the taftered man scornfully. "That self air I ain't. Things has come your ain't work. You get out with a shovel nin't work. You get out with a shovel an' pick an' dig till the sweat runs downs in your eyes an' blinds you for ten hours a day an' you'll know what work means. I tell you it's flerce," "How do you know?"

"That alo't nothin' to do with the ase," said the tattered man, "The point is I sin't never had no luck, I found a pocketbook once wot had about \$1,000 in it in \$100 bills an' I hadn't got a block away when the feller what owned it ketched up with me an' took it away from me. Talked about callin' a cop because I picked it up off the sidewalk, tered man. "That ain't neither here If it had been anybody else he'd have

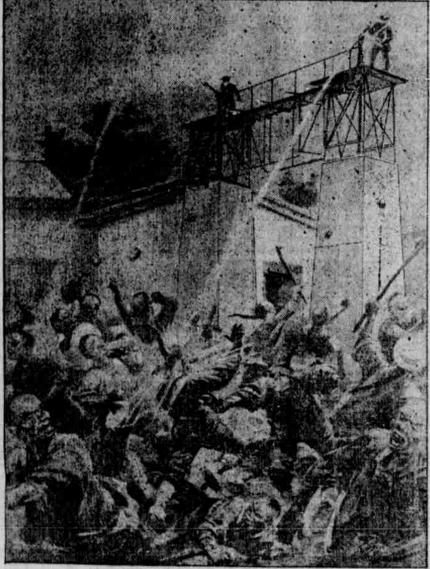
> "That certainly was hard luck," admitted the householder. "Too bad you weren't a better runner."

"Ten year ago I was out in Idoha an' I staved all night in a tent with a feller wot was prospectin', an' while I was asleep the next' mornin' he don't do a thing but go out an' locate a \$5,-000,000 gold mine, not a quarter of a mile away. I must have walked right over It the way I come. Now, why wasn't it me found that there mine? Jest because I didn't have no luck an' this feller did. That's all there is to misfortune it's the dooty of his feller it. Think I'll be poundin' back doors man to help him out. I claim I ain't for a hand-out to-day if I'd have got

"No," replied the householder. "I "There are reasons, doubtless," said judge you'd have drunk yourself to death inside of a year."

"It wouldn't surprise me," said the tattered man. "I'm jest that unlucky. I never did have no constitution; but I don't know as you could say that was my fault. That feller wanted me to stay with him an' help work his mine for a third interest in it, but he didn't know how good it was, an' I didn't. Besides, I'd got \$20 in my pocket workin' in a tie camp. Talk about me not two weeks. An', say, talk about luck! sixes first flop, an' he come back at me with five aces. Can you beat that?" "No," said the householder. "You beat it, and lively, or you'll have more had luck,"-Chicago Dally News,

HOW RIOTOUS CHINAMEN ARE SUBDUED IN SOUTH AFRICA.



By means of a water-gun, which is a gigantic fire-nozzle traveling on a high platform, obstreperous coolies in the mining compounds are speedily brought to submission. The water, while free from danger, is as effective as bullets. By the new policy now instituted in the 'rand all of the Chinamen at present there are to be deported when their present contract periods expire and no more will be permitted to land. At the end of the present year 16,000 will be deported.

SOME VACATION YARNS.

Man Stenis Fish from Mink-Fight in Dark with Big Trout.

The vacation weather has brought out record breakers in nature freaks. says the Port Jervis (N. Y.) correspondent of the New York World. A boarder at A. D. Barnbart's house, Beaver Kill, Sullivan County, had been whipping the stream without success and while standing idle on the bank he saw a mink crawl out of the water with an eleven-luch trout in its mouth. He at once grasped the situation and a moment later the trout. The mink was so startled that it dropped Its prey and fled back into the water. This is the only trout the man caught that day.

John Dallett, of New York, and John F. Hoag, expert anglers, went fishing the other day at Lew Beach, Sullivan County, and caught the largest trout landed so far this year. It was twentytwo inches long and weighed four pounds and two ounces. It was hooked in its throat with a common snell hook baited with a minnow and it took nearly half an hour to land the monster, as the fishermen had only a five-ounce rod and very light tackle. At first they thought it was an eel, but when they lighted a lantern, which they dropped into the river, and then jumped after the trout, they succeeded in getting it on shore in the dark.

Isaac Brasington, of Bridgeville, Sullivan County, yesterday morning heard a rumpus in his poultry yard and he found a weasel there. Without any thought other than to save his chickens he caught the weasel in his right hand and was badly bitten. He didn't let up, though, until he had choked the life out of the little fellow.

Robert E. Dubler, of Pike County, has a dog that is great on killing snakes. While he was working in the fields yesterday the dog came upon a blacksnake, which he promptly shook to pieces. Soon the dog began to back around a rock. Mr. Dubler lifted the stone and found three more snakes, The dog dispatched them all.

While the children of a family named Dovetsky at Pocono were playing near the house they came upon a bear cub not much bigger than a groundhog. The cub followed the children to the house. It is presumed that the baby wandered away and met the fate that follows disobedience of parents.

Rural Delights. Out in the country under a tree A book in my hand is the place for me Close to old nature-that's where I'd be Away from the crowd, all alone and free,

I feel a dern skeeter, or is it a floa? See all the ants and the spider, goe! Here comes the lod buil-back to town for me.

Out in the country under a tree-

-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PAPERSHIEPEO

NEXT PANIC DUE IN 1913.

By Prot. Joseph F. Johnson.

If an industrial crisis is on the slate it will, in all probability, not come before 1913. That would seem an appropriate year. In England there is a panic about every ten years, in the United States every twenty years. During the hast ten yestes prices have risen 42 per cent, while the amount of money has increased 70 per cent. During that same time the national banks have increased their joins and discounts two billion to four billion three hundred million dollars, an increase of 115 per cent. Meantime the reserves have been reduced from 19 per cent to 13 per cent.

. Wages have not gone up as rapidly as prices have risen, and therefore an increase in wages should be made. If people are to purchase goods at rising prices they must have higher wages. I do not say this from any humanitarian motive, but from the Bnowledge of the cold fact that if prosperity is to increase we must give so be of the money earned to the common people. I believe that the old United States bank co-tablished to advantage if a new charter like th

Bank of France were conferred upon it. If y and twelve honest financiers for the president to manage its affairs, then I think we had be a panic. If an industrial crisis is on the slate all probability, be like that of 1857, from the e which the country recovered almost completely within year. The most serious factor in the present situation is the loss of confidence occasioned by the break in Wall street. There is a popular impression that Wall street discounts future events, and that the March panic means that railroads will be forced to cut dividends within a year or two.

FAIR DEALING IN RAILROAD MATTERS.

By Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York.



I am fully conscious, as is every one who professes to have a modicum of intelligence, of the tremendous advantages which the country and every community in it have derived from the extension of our rail-

road facilities, They are the arteries of commerce; our communities would be lifeless, our trade would collapse, we would all be worse than dead were it not for these opportunities of communication and these facilities

We honor all that has been done in cov. c. E. HUGHES. a fust effort to make these possible. We want more; we want extension; we want greater facilities. We want every opportunity afforded to enable the people to remove their produce, and we want fair treatment to those who are engaged in this very necessary

of transportation.

Yet it is said that, despite the prosperity of the country and the great benefits that have been derived from the extension of our transportation facilities, there is a state of unrest; that there is a general condition of discontent throughout the country. Why? Is it because of extension of means of communication? Will any one suggest to an intelligent audience that American citizens are in revolt against their own prosperity?

they are in rebellion against is favoritism which gives a chauce to one man to move his goods and not to another; which gives one man one set of terms and another set to his rival; which makes one man rich by giving him access to the seaboard and drives another man into bankruptcy, or into combination with his more successful com-

It is a revolt against all the influences which have grown out of an unlicensed freedom and of a fallure to recognize that these great privileges, so necessary for public welfare, have been created by the public for the public benefit and not primarily for private advantage.

FINAL TRIUMPH OF MEDICINE.



the

DR. E. C. SWEET.

By Dr. E. C. Sweet. Victory has followed victory, and many of the most dreaded diseases have become powerless in the conquest with preventive medicine. The clientele of the physicians is growing smaller and smaller, but their giory as humanitarians and scientists is rising and will reach the zenith after coming generations of more eruditaphysicians have conquered and laid at their feet the two worst enemies of mankind—tuberculosis and cancer. Preventive medicine is the medicine

the future, and the final triumph of scientific medicine will be the suppression of disease. In this strugglewith the causes of disease we need not only the earnest and united support of the medical profession in the front ranks of this movement but the encouragement and financial aid of the governments, general, state, county, city and village. A new and much needed specialty in medicine should be created-scientific sanitation. But to accomplish our final object in public sanitation means must be provided for popular instruction in hygiene and sanitation in our schools and by popular lectures, in order to reach the mass of the people, and by doing so enlist

MENACE OF MACHINE MUSIC.

their interest and secure their co-operation,

By Carl G. Schmidt.

The one thing Americans have been repeatedly accused of is a lack of thoroughness. We are told that we seek to accomplish in months that to which other nationalities devote years. We are in a burry with our arts and business. These criticisms are in many respects true. As a people we seem no longer content to enrich our lives by years of careful study; we prefer rather to obtain our music with ease and rapidity, hence the mechanical piane players, phonographs,

That these machines tend to disseminate knowledge is unquestionable, but that they bring one into a close touch with the refining influence of music which comes with actual association and study is not quite so clear. To have music at hand is certainly to enjoy it, but to come into close relationship with each thought and mood of the composer is to love it.

There may be many reasons for machine music, but that does not for a moment alter the fact that this country needs men who are willing to devote years of life to the furtherance of music and art. To do this we must What they revolt against is dishonest finance. What I now and for all time banish the spirit of haste. - Etude.

FAMOUS LIFE ROMANCE.

Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner. Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner is again Mrs. Yerkes, having secured a decree of divorce from her second husband Wilson Mizner. Her sudden mariage to the latter and her speedy divorce have addrd a sensational denouement to a famous life romance, Mrs. Yerkes was Mary Adelaide Moore, the daughter of a chemist. She was the second wife of Charles T. Yerkes, the multi-millionaire, banker and traction magnate. At the time of her marriage Yerkes was a broker in Philadelphia. When his firm failed it was found that he was in debt to the city for bonds sold on account. Neglecting to make the city a preferred creditor, he was sent to jail, but subsequently released and the sentence

declared illegal. He made a fortune out of Jay Cooke's failure and went to Chleago. There he exploited street railways, bought newspapers and manipulated the municipal government to a degree that the town became unhealthy as a residence for himself and his wife. Mrs. Yerkes went to New York, built a palace on 5th avenue and tried to break into society; Mr. Yerkes went to London and captured franchises for underground tubes, constructed electric railways and beaped up more millions and more scandal. He estranged his wife, who remained in New York and surrounded herself with a circle of friends, none of whom was able to open the charmed door of social recognition. Her house became the Mecca of artists and writers, politicians and railway officials, and her entertainments were lavish. Suddenly her truant husband returned to America to die. A beautiful ward watched over his last moments and shared his dying hour

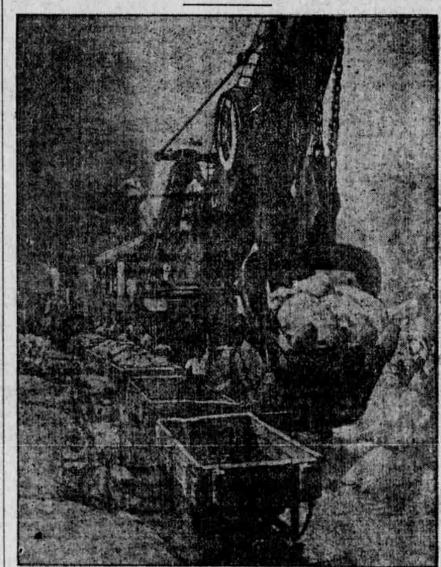


MRS. MARY ADELAIDE YERKES.

with the rightful spouse. Yerkes left his ward a palace in New York and a huge fortune; his wife, a life interest in many millions.

It was just after Christmas day, 1906, that Yerkes died at a New York Utica Globe. hotel. In a little over a month the tongues were set a-wagging by the announcement of the rich widow's sudden mariage to the young California mine record of the human voice had once prospector and gentleman of fortune, been solved by the invention of the Wilson Migner. The ceremony was separatory planning inventors turned cret, and was not revealed until two their attention toward some suitable days after it occurred,

EXCAVATING THE PANAMA CANAL.



HUGE "STEAM NAVVY" AT WORK IN A PANAMA CANAL CUTTING. The Panama Canal is being excavated by means of digging machines having the appearance of mechanical hands fried with steel nails, which tear away nearly a truckload of material at a single effort. A line of "flat cars" is seen waiting for the soil as the arm comes swinging back from the face of the cutting. The sight is a fascinating one to watch.

print the news that the "cooing" Miz- Magazine, "Though a phonographic for money. Rumors wafted out of the portals of the art palace that Wilson deciphered by mere inspection. tenunded a cool million-that's all. Separation followed and the six-foot oridegroom went back to the mines, but the directions taken by the estranged couple were not the same. It was said that Mizner tried to effect a reconciliation, that he again and again bombarded his wife's abode in Chicago, but her love had cooled. She sued for divorce, but the papers suddenly disof the dove of peace wafted around the air. The divorce went on-Mizner went to Europe and to his whilom wife was restored her erstwhile name .-

Photographing the Voice, "After the problem of obtaining process for photographing sponen The papers humined with the affair, words," so writes Dr. Alfred Genbut within a week were obliged to denwritz in the Technical World the average man's wife a surprise.

er had already begun to ask saucily record constitutes a true picture of the voice, it is not distinct enough to be

"This photographic phonograph or photographophone invented by Herr Ruhmer affords a far more character-Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner, too, disappeared, istle graphical rendering of spoken words. In this apparatus an electric are lamp inserted in the circuit of a microphone is made to give out a radiation the intensity of which correspondes to the sound vibration in the microphone, this radiation being fixed photographically on the film running appeared. Vague hints of the return past in front of a narrow slot. By a convenient inversion of the whole public prints, only to vanish in thin | process, the original sound can then be reproduced from the photographic record."

Exculpated.

The regular patron was indiguant as the waiter spilled the soup. "You're tipsy!" he exclaimed.

"Couldn't be on your tips. See?" responded the walter; at least not so inebriated as to impede his mental processes. Philadelphia Lodger.

Early to bed and early to rise gives