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## ROB AN ILLINOIS BANK OF \$8,500 AND ESCAPE

Burglars Blow Safe in Citizens' National at Chatsworth, Ill., and Steal Cash.

BIND AND GAG TWO MEN.

Explosions Ruin Structure, but Wake No Citizens—Bandits Flee in a Duggy.

The Citizens' National bank of Chatsworth, Ill., was entered early the other day by burglars, who fled with \$8,500 after blowing open the safe with heavy charges of nitroglycerin.

Five unmasked men approached the night policeman near the pumping plant of the water works of Chatsworth soon after midnight, engaged him in conversation, then overpowered, bound and gagged him. Afterward they took him to a garage near the Citizens' bank, where they left him under guard. A baker employed in a nearby bakery was also bound, gagged and placed under guard in the garage.

The watchman and baker were the only residents awake in the business section at the time. After securing these men four of the robbers took a number of tools from the garage, went to the bank and began working with deliberation to get the money. They blew the large outer door off the safe, then the inner door. The first explosion wrecked the interior of the bank. After blowing open the second door the burglars helped themselves to the money inside. They took \$8,500 in paper money and \$2,000 in silver.

Completing their work in the bank, the four men went back to the garage and carried the baker to the bank and laid him on the floor. One of their number then drove up in a carriage, the rest of the party entered the vehicle and all departed.

No one in the village heard the explosions. The burglary was not discovered by the authorities until 6:00 a. m. The bank carried \$5,000 in burglary insurance. The night policeman, William Cahill, and the baker, Albert Kerber, were found half dead as the result of being bound and gagged. Both revived, however, soon after their rescuers removed the bonds. The robbers were described by Cahill as desperate looking. One was tall and two were short and heavy set.

## SENSATION AT SWOPE INQUEST

Nurse Says Hyde Told Her to Give Capsule and End Came Quickly.

Colonel Thomas H. Swope came to his death by reason of strychnine administered in a capsule by Dr. B. C. Hyde, husband of the millionaire's niece, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury in Independence, Mo. Whether the drug was administered with felonious intent the jury declared it was unable to determine. The death was out but a little more than an hour. The greater part of this time was devoted to discussing the case. But one ballot was necessary to agree upon a verdict.

With the testimony of Miss Pearl Keller, a nurse; of Dr. Ludwig Hektoen of Chicago, of Mrs. Logan H. Swope and of Dr. Frank Hall in the inquest over the body of Colonel Swope in Independence, Mo., came developments in the mystery of the millionaire's death more startling than any facts heretofore produced.

Miss Keller's detailed story of the last moments of Colonel Swope's life, replete with features of happenings in the Swope household, produced a sensation. Miss Keller testified that immediately following the death of Colonel Thomas Moss Hunton, Dr. B. C. Hyde asked her to use her influence with Colonel Swope to have him appointed administrator of the Swope estate. Mr. Hunton had been the administrator.

On the morning of Colonel Swope's death, the nurse said, she gave him a three-grain capsule, supposed to contain dyspepsia medicine. This she did at the direction of Dr. Hyde. Twenty minutes later Colonel Swope was in a convulsion. His death soon followed. Five minutes after Colonel Swope's death, according to the witness, Dr. Hyde appeared, and with Attorney John G. Paxton secured Colonel Swope's will from his vest pocket.

Dr. Hektoen testified that one-sixth of a grain of strychnine was found in one-seventh part of Colonel Swope's liver. He believed there might be a grain in the entire organ. Half a grain would cause death.

## STEAMER WRECKED; 88 DROWN.

Pacific Navigation Company Boat Ashore in Magellan Straits.

The Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Lima went ashore on one of the islands of the Humboldt passage of the Straits of Magellan, and probably will be a total loss. The chief pilot and fifty passengers were drowned when the boat struck. Twenty-seven members of the crew also perished. The British steamer Hathumel rescued 205 of the persons aboard the steamer but was forced to leave the reef aboard, as it was impossible to rescue them.

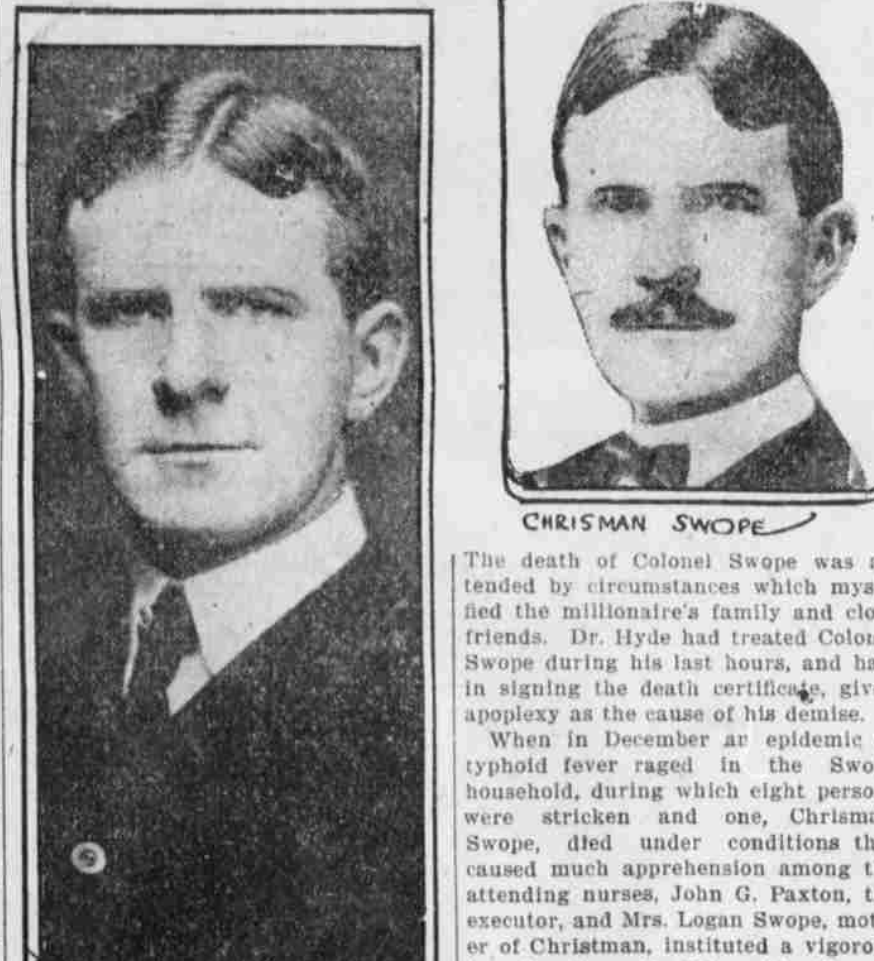
**Aged Couple Die by Poison.**  
A suicide pact between octogenarians was revealed in Hamilton, O., when the bodies of Henry Stuberneck and his wife Mathilda were found by a son-in-law. Stuberneck was 80 years old and his wife but four years younger. They had swallowed mo. phine.

**Process on Club Veranda.**  
Michael Geary was found frozen to death on the veranda of the Apawamis Club near Post Chester, one of the best known golf clubs in the country, by Sydney Lawton, president of the club.

## DEAD KANSAS CITY MILLIONAIRE, HIS NEPHEW, SWOPE HOME AND THE PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.



SWOPE HOME



DR. B. CLARK HYDE

As a climax to the lengthy investigation of the mysterious death of Colonel Thomas H. Swope on Oct. 3, 1909, Dr. B. C. Hyde, husband of the late Kansas City millionaire's niece, was arrested on the charge of murdering the aged philanthropist. First degree murder is charged. The warrant says that Dr. Hyde, with felonious intent, administered strychnine to Colonel Swope on the day of his death.

## TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Delightful Balloon Will Make the Attempt Next May.

It has now been arranged that the dirigible balloon trip across the Atlantic which is projected by Joseph Bruce will start from Berlin for Tenerife on May 15. The enterprise will be undertaken by S. L. Schwartz, a New York promoter, and the Ganz Company of Mannheim.

The balloon, which will have Vancouver, B. C., as its objective point, is being constructed at Hamburg. It will be semi-circular, will be of 5,000 cubic feet dimensions and will have two 50-horsepower motors. It will carry six persons, all of them engineers.

The first stage of the voyage is expected to take four days. The balloon will have the benefit of the trade winds most of the way. Two steamers will accompany the balloon, but they will sail two days ahead of the airship.

## Ban on Cold Storage Foods.

Alderman Dennis J. Egan has presented to the Chicago City Council an ordinance prohibiting the cold storage men from keeping their supplies more than sixty days.

## Millions in Stolen Milk.

The superintendent of weights and measures for New York City announces that an investigation has convinced him that more than 50 per cent of bottles in which milk is delivered in the metropolis are short measure. He estimates that by this means the consumers are robbed annually of 14,000,000 quarts of milk, which at 9 cents a quart would amount to \$1,260,000. He wants a law passed making it a criminal offense to manufacture or use bottles of less than full measure.

## SHIP SINKS; 156 DIE NEAR MINORCA REEFS

The Trans-Atlantic Liner General Chanzy is Wrecked in the Mediterranean.

ONLY ONE PERSON ESCAPES

French Steamer Helpless in Worst Storm in Years—No Americans Aboard.

Driven helplessly from her course, in one of the wildest storms that has swept the Mediterranean Sea in forty years, the French Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer General Chanzy crashed at full speed, in the dead of night, on the treacherous reefs near the Island of Minorca, and all but one of the 157 souls on board perished.

The sole survivor is an Algerian customs official, Marcel Rodet, who was rescued by a fisherman and who lies in the hospital at Ciudadela raving as a result of the tortures through which he passed and is unable to give an account of the disaster.

In the ship's company there were eighty-seven passengers, of whom thirty were in the first cabin. The crew numbered seventy. It is not thought that any Americans were on board the liner. The ship was in command of Captain Cayol, one of the most careful officers of the line. In his long experience he had never before met with an accident. He had intended to retire from the service in the near future.

The passengers of the Chanzy were mostly French officers and officials returning to their posts in Algeria, accompanied by their wives and children; a few soldiers, some Italians and Turks and one priest. The only Anglo-Saxon names on the passenger list were Green and Stakely. They were members of an opera troupe of eleven which had been engaged to sing at the Casino in Algiers.

The Chanzy is a total wreck. Among the victims was the celebrated Parisian music hall singer, Francis Dufor, as well as other prominent music hall favorites.

The General Chanzy struck at 9:00 o'clock at night after Captain Cayol, with all his experience, had been unable to cope with the tempest of almost unprecedented violence. Other ships in the neighborhood had safely ridden out the storm, but the Chanzy fell prey to the elements, was lifted off her course through the Balearic archipelago and brought up on the coast of Minorca in the vicinity of Ciudadela. Fishermen at daybreak picked up Rodet clinging to a piece of wreckage.

The French consul at Ciudadela reports that large numbers of bodies are floating at sea, but that the storm continues, making impossible their recovery. The hull of the steamer is said to bear evidence that an explosion, probably of the boilers, occurred.

## FAMOUS SEA FIGHTER IS DEAD.

Brigadier General Robert Leamy Meade Succumbs to Illness.

Brigadier General Robert Leamy Meade of the United States Marine Corps, retired, died at his home in Lexington the other day after an illness of several months. Gen. Meade was born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1841. The son of Commodore Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, he came of fighting stock. Educated at St. Mary's College, and at the United States Naval Academy, he entered the navy as a midshipman in 1859 and resigned in 1858. Reappointed in 1858, he served continuously until his retirement in 1906.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was assigned to blockade work and commanded a battalion when Norfolk was rescued from the Confederates. In 1863 he commanded a company in New York during the draft riots. In a night assault on Fort Sumter he was captured and made a prisoner of war for fifteen months at Libby and Richmond prisons. After the war he remained in the marine service and was one of the party from the Shenandoah that invaded Korea and captured its capital in the cruise of that vessel between 1865 and 1869 in the waters of India, China, Japan and Korea. At Nagasaki he commanded both the American and the British marines.

In the Spanish war he was fleet marine officer of Admiral Sampson's fleet and led the marines in Cuba. In 1900 he participated in the Chinese expedition and for a time he was in command at the Brooklyn navy yard. For his services at Tientsin, China, he received a medal from Congress.

## BURN UP AS MUCH AS BUILD.

Figures Lead Brick Men to Launch "Safe and Sound" Campaign.

Building brick manufacturers, members of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, have formed an organization to move for the construction of "safe and sound" buildings. Statements and figures showing that the people of the United States are burning up as many buildings as they construct each year brought about formation of the under organization.

## Eau Claire Suffers from Fire.

Fire which started in the crowded Unique theater spread to the adjoining Pythian castle and a number of other business establishments and the Leader morning newspaper building in Eau Claire. Loss, \$30,000.

## Vereen Railroad Man Dies.

Colonel E. S. Jewett, general agent of the passenger department of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and generally known as the dean of the railroad profession in Kansas City, died of heart failure at his home there.

## TRADE SAFE IF LEGAL, IS AS TAFT VIEWS IT

President in New York Speech Says Policy Toward Corporations is "Live and Let Live."

SEES PERIL ONLY IN HYSTERIA

Executive in Vehement Talk Says He Will Safeguard Prosperity and Fulfill G. O. P. Pledges.

President Taft, speaking at the Lincoln day celebration of the New York Republican Club, made defense in detail of the policies of his administration. He declared business "hysteria," due to agitation and fear of drastic action against corporations in general, to be unjustified, and throughout his talk pleaded for the stinking of factional differences toward the future of the Republican party and the carrying out of its pledges.

"If the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law," declared the President, and his audience at the banquet tables in the Waldorf-Astoria cheered the utterance. Governor Hughes, who shared the honors of the evening with the President, joined in the applause.

Mr. Taft adhered to his purpose of discussing platform pledges and how they should be kept. It was at the conclusion of a detailed argument as to how the Republican party is redeeming its pledges that he came to a discussion of the anti-trust law and Wall street, on which his utterances had been awaited with the greatest interest. The President declared that the administration would not "foolishly run amuck in business and destroy values and confidence just for the pleasure of doing so." Its policy was "Live and let live."

"No one," he continued, "has a motive as strong as the administration in power to cultivate and strengthen business confidence and prosperity."

"But there was no promise on the part of the Republican party to change the anti-trust law except to strengthen it. Of course the government at Washington can be counted on to enforce the law in the way best calculated to prevent a destruction of public confidence in business, but it must enforce the law."

The President declared there were signs which many construed to indicate that the Republican majority in Congress might be replaced by a Democratic majority. The cause he asserted to be dissensions in the Republican party arising out of differences of opinion in regard to the rules in the House and to the personnel of the leadership in the Senate.

He declared there existed a growing tendency to the assertion of individual opinion and purpose at the expense of party discipline. The movement was toward factionalism and small groups.

All this, Mr. Taft said, should be forgotten in furtherance of the one great aim—party success. To this end, he asserted, a campaign of education was required.

"I am far from saying the Republican party is perfect," declared the President, and then he gave a warning that party insurgents should be punished.

The high cost of living, Mr. Taft asserted, primarily was due to the "increase in the measure of value of gold and, in some measure, to combinations in restraint of trade."

## IS BARRED FROM VATICAN.

Charles W. Fairbanks Fails to Visit Pope After Delicate Intimation.

The visit to Rome of Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President of the United States, brought about a very delicate situation, owing to the fact that he wished to pay his respects to the King, the Pope and the American Methodist church. By a tactful arrangement Mr. Fairbanks' audience with King Victor Emmanuel was fixed for one day, and that with the Pope for two days later, and when everything seemed satisfactorily planned, the Vatican suddenly announced that it would be impossible for His Holiness to receive the former Vice President if he carried out his announced intention to speak in the American Methodist church there, because the Methodists had been active in proselyting among the Catholics.

Negotiations were immediately begun with a view to avoiding any unpleasantness, and a situation which might give rise to misconceptions, and in these negotiations prominent Vatican officials exerted every influence to remove the difficulties which had so unexpectedly presented themselves to Mr. Fairbanks' audience with the Pope.

But Mr. Fairbanks finally declared that, although he was animated by a strong desire to pay his respects to the head of the Catholic church, whose followers had played such an important part as good American citizens, he could not withdraw from his promise to deliver an address before the American Methodist church.

## \$1 FOR "CHEAP" BROOM SOON.

Three Times Normal Price Offered for Factory Material. Housewives may within a few months be compelled to pay a dollar for an ordinary broom, in the discouraging prediction of the large manufacturers of this commodity in southern Indiana. Evansville factories are reported to be offering three times the normal price for broom corn and finding it an extremely scarce article even at that figure.