# Dakota County Herald fore, seem that no elaborate investiga-DAIOUTA GITY, NEB.



The capitalist of to-morrow is the man who hoards a few eggs to-day.

What is the professor who claims to have discovered the exact date of the great flood going to do about it?

A New York physician ridicules the flaim that money disseminates disease. but he will surely not deny that disease disseminates money.

A Pennsylvania man hearded his money in a rubber boot which somebody stole. The thief probably had a longing for elastic currency.

According to a New York dispatch the giving of wedding presents is going put of fashion. Wise young people will put off their weddings until money gets a little looser.

A Texas firm advertised that it wants "experienced saleswomen in underwear and shirt waists." That is carrying the dress reform idea too far and then some.

A New York man has invented a propeller which it is claimed will make the mile-a-minute boat possible. After the performance of the Lusitania this was to have been expected.

A Nebraska sheriff has succeeded in persuading a mob not to lynch a man. Nebraska may be justly proud. She appears to have the only mobs that are willing to listen to reason.

Ambassador Reld toasted the new star in the flag and told the English that the next president would preside over forty-six States. But he omitted mentioning the gentleman's name.

Mrs. Hetty Green's statement that she is glad that Gladys Vanderbilt is not her daughter has attracted much attention and it seems to be the consensus of opinion that Gladys shares Aunt Hetty's feelings concerning the matter.

A Massachusetts judge has granted a divorce to a man whose wife persistently searched his pockets. No experienced husband needs to be told that this practice on the part of a wife constitutes extreme and repeated cruelty.

"There is some conjecture," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "as to what expert alienists will do for a living if people ever quit killing each other." Well, they might go to work for a living. Stranger things than that have happened.

At the convention of the Episcopal Church it was proposed to add to the prayer-book a petition for a person going on a journey by land, like that for before the objective, mountain limea person going to sea. No more solemn stone, was reached. mentary could be made upon the condition of American railway travel.

tion was necessary to determine the reason for the difficulties in recruiting the ministry, and that a change of method was advisable. There are able, upright, and worthy men in the ranks of all the higher professions who do not seen to be troubled by the fact. but they do make enough to live upon comfortably. There are hundreds of clergymen in this country educated, cultured and possessed of genuine ability, who would suffer for the necessaries of life but for the charity of the people to whom they minister. Within sight of the glittering prizes of the church are men tolling zealously for their followmen, whose familles are not always well provided with the necessaries of life. This seems to be the outgrowth of careless management. Many millions of dollars are collected every year for this or that charity and for other costly features of church administration, but the little fund doled out to the clergy whose congregations do not pay them enough to live on rarely grows any larger, and must be husbanded with great care to make it go around. There are some housekeepers who pinch and try to save year in and year out, and who never live as well as their neighbors with only half the means at their disposal. The former try with all their souls to be economical and judicious. but they have not the gift. Can it be that the churches have not given serious thought to this aspect of the question? Charity begins at home. To lavish one's means on extraneous matters and leave the household to starve to limit some branch of its expenditures for a single year and raise a fund for the support of its ministers, these complaints of a lack of applicants for the ministry would soon be fewer-if, indeed, they did not cease altogether.



It is reported that while boring for coal at Winterswyk, in Holland, potash salts were discovered at a depth of about 130 yards.

A qurious feature of the German military airship Parsifal is that the blades of the single propeller consist of centrifugal ribbons, which, as they are revolved, fly out and adjust themselves at the proper pitch.

Experiments are being made at the Effel Tower with an immense luminous clock, which will be visible all over Paris. There will be no hands or dial, but the time will be marked by luminous figures, changing every minute.

What is considered to be the deepest coal bore in Great Britain has just been completed. The bore, which was sunk on a field near Cameronbridge, reached the extraordinary depth of 4,534 feet

Among the special apparatus pre

## REALLY GREAT PEOPLE NEVER SEEK FAME.

The American people have a passion for notoriety. They wish to be known for something, and to excel in something, even in having the worst infirmity cured. This may be the result of that fallacious doctrine that all

men are born free and equal. Every American wants to "be somebody;" he wants to receive no-

The instability of classes in our country leads the ignorant to aspire to strange things. To see their names in a paper is the dream of many people, and to reach the daszling height of having their pictures in the daily print would almost tempt some of them to commit a crime.

This love of notoriety is scarcely cheaper than the passion for celebrities. Everybody cannot be a celebrity, so the next hest thing seems to be to know noted people. Our list of noted acqualutances, or, better still, distinguished relatives, is our social legal tender, and we count them as the Eskino numbers his fishhoots. The most distant consanguinity or the most far-fetched acquaintance is polished up on state occasions and worn as a sort of invisible halo of importance.

People seem to forget that the glory of fame is never reflected. It only dwarfs those who stand

nearest, and the man who has broken his neck to entertain a great statosnan, or celebrity of any sort, instead of absorbing any of his distinguished guest's mental qualities, has only risen to the level of a caterer who has ministered to the gestronomic requirements of some more important fellow nortal.

The happiest people in the world, are these who naver had an ambition beyond quiet respectability; who like old friends and neighbors better than new luminaries in the list of distinguished people.-Juliet V. Strauss, in Chleago Journal.



BRIDAL LINGERIE COST \$50,000.

JULIET V. STRAUSS.

the poultry yard, has evolved a scratch less hen which promises to revolutionize fancy gardening. !

The New Egypt hen is set up on the usual hen plan, with this difference: One leg is two inches shorter than the other. By reason of this shortage one side of the hen goes at a slower pace than the other, which has the effect of producing a curvature in her locomotion. In other words, this hen, starting for the freshly seeded garden in a direct line, as hers will, finds herself mysteriously shunted aside. When she thinks she has arrived at the garden she is most mightly mistaken, for she has merely gone the circle and arrived back at her own doorstep. Simple as this idea is and effectual in curbing the nomadic propensities of the hen, the clever invention has lain dormant in the human brain for all these countless million years. A mere two-inch diversity in the underpinning circularizes the motion of the hen for time and eterulty,

A man in Pugwash, Me., has hit upon an idea so like that of the New Egypt man that they might almost pass for the same. The Pugwash man has succeeded in breeding what he calls the fenceless pig. This is a pig with one eye eliminated, and it is found that the single optic affects the pig just as the short leg affects the hen. Each tends in a circular course and consequently never wanders far from home. The invention is said to be worth millions to the Western farmers and herders, doing away entirely with the necessity for fences.

Japanese Hospitality.

An English traveler writes of the treatment he received in the interior of Japan : "The simply unaffected po-

cellent companion. He was very di-

minutive, but extremely dignified, and

imperturbable under all circumstances

Even when, one night in camp, I un-

landed somewhat heavily on him as

he lay snoring pencefully below, his

sole comment was a word of polite

apology, 'O jame we itashimashita' (I

am so sorry to have been in your hou-

His Strong Point.

Managing Director-Well, and what

are your qualifications for the post of

Applicant-Well, sir, for one thing,

the least noise wakes me up,-Ilius-



# RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO

A LIE. ahn A. Howland.

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aright in his truth Reading the young elling, he indicates i cals virtue a training and self-control that enunot fail to be of value to an employer. Let a superior in office call that your thin before him for questioning. Something is wrong in the young man's work. He is asked to explain, and he, recognizing his fault, takes the blame for \$1 all upon himself without sockhar subterfuge of any kind. What does the employer see in this frank truthfulness?

Here at once may be the dirst proof of that yound man's fixed value to that house. That he will tell the truth at once lifts a heavy barden from the employer's shoulders. That young man will see to it that there is no occasion for a calling before the powers again if he can prevent it. He yon't try to lie out of an unpleasant situation; therefore he must servent anything that can lead to such a situation. Coald an employer ask for a greater assurance in work well done?

Men who have lied all their lives have made so-called business successes. But they are not men admired of friends in wholesale. And who shall say that their worldly measure of success might not have been far greater If they had been disciples of the truth?

## IN DEFENSE OF HONEST WEALTH.

By E. Benjamin Andrews. I care not a straw for the rich, as such, My literest and sympathy are solely with gen eral society and the common man. And, speaking as a representative of the people at large I urge that the pride, idleness and doubtful practices of a few rich are no just cause for putting all rich men in pillory.

The possession of wealth, however great, furnishes by itself no presumption against the owner's probity. If a tank can fraudlessly become possessor of ten thousand, he can, if he works on with the same zeal, skill and power, not only as easily, but more easily, secure a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, five hundred thousand, a million, a hundred million follars. Just here financial geniuses find opportunity.

Now and again arises up amid the common throng of business men one with the ability to utilize to the end that semi-automatic power to set and keep this hundred million earning with the same precision governing his first investment. He combines industry with industry and effects saving. He takes advantage of rivals' errors and hesitancy.

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If he becomes a billionaire, you have no right to de-

MOST COSTLY LIGHTHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

nounce any part of his fortune, save upon proof of fraud. The mere fact of his being so rich is naught but proof of his genius and his industry.

MODERN DRESS CONTRARY TO NATURE. By Dr. Toulouse.

La cal a cal a

The dress of woman represents the highest point of reckless phantasy and is in bitter opposition to sense and good judgment. The chest, which contains the heart and the lungs, is frequently barely covered, while the hips, which are far less susceptible to cold, are padded unnecessarily. The long dresses, in which women delight, are in every case hindrances and constraluts to their wearer. Women's super-high heels frequently give them the appearance of being intended for Chinese torture. When one sees a woman dressed that way walk along the streets one soon perceives that she has a hard and prosale role to playthat of dressing.

For the law to attempt to regulate or change such standards is hardly practicable. Custom alone can and will do it. Revolutions can change the political life of a state, but not external forms of public life which still continue to exist long after they have ceased to indicate anything concrete. Thus our modern costume does not appertain to modern man; it does not exactly suit him and agree with him. However, we will have to put up with it as long as we are putting up with other customs, speeches and writings which are more harmful to society.

### FEDERAL REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

#### By I. N. Seligman, Banker.

That there are evils or dangers connected with the trusts is undeniable, but the way to remedy them is to seek by appropriate legislation to cure the evils while maintaining the benefits. To seek to abolish trusts as such is visionary; to seek to cure some of the evils of trusts is perfectly reasonable.

It appears to me beyond any reasonable doubt that a national regulation of our corporations is desirable and even essential. It is desirable in the interests of the corporations themselves. It is difficult to conceive of the possibility of establishing any uniform intelligent regulation of corporations if every State is permitted to pass its own laws.

I firmly believe that the granting of a federal franchise or license would tend fully to protect such companies as remained within the law, and would defend them from horassment by separate Legislatures.

#### INDIAN RIVER PIRATES.

How They Disguise Their Real Purpose-Make Some Big Hauls.

There is little doubt that the gentry responsible for the long series of crimesand offenses against river-bound trade are in every sense of the word pirates. There are several gangs, whose methods are known to the police, and of these four stand out prominently. The first is known as the Bunphur gang, otherwise Umilias, who hall from Gya and Benares.

These men are all Hindus. They swoop down from the upper reaches of the river and hire or purchase a large assencer dinghy, generally a green boat. Eight, sometimes ten, of the gang pose as oarsmen, and in addition a considerable number travel inside the deckhouse to personate passengers. A license is procured and the arrangements are complete. The spots selected for operation are generally lonely places in the river.

Snalls are of many varieties. A common variety of the snail sits around the house or the store, sleeps when he should be hustling, frowns on every project for civic betterment, and what little energy he puts forth is used in trying to turn backward the wheels of progress.

Why a man with a wife and family and with only \$1.00 in his pocket should steal can be understood. Why rich Wall street firms and wealthy bank directors should steal is hard to explain, except that it is a habit of Wall street and that gambling on the stock exchange is more demoralizing than gambling on the race track. Honesty should not be comparative, but absolute.

A long series of three hundredth anniversaries is likely to be celebrated. how that the Jamestown fair has set the example. That no opportunity might escape, Harvard University lately celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of its founder. But what a time there will be in New England, to say nothing of the rest of the country, when the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims comes around in 1920!

The experiences of gun inventors during the last decade have shown that, as compared with the 13-inch gun, the advantages are all with the 12-Inch. The latter does practically as much damage as the larger gun, it lasts longer, it occupies less room in the turrets and it costs less to fire. Even for coast defense the 13-Inch gun has been abandoned, nothing heavier than the 12-inch being used in any of our fortifications, although Sandy Hook possesses one 16-inch gun for money enough to buy a suitable car-

riage. The new English 13.5-inch gun Indicates, therefore, a revolutionary abandonment of a principle that both gan and armor-makers had considered settled-the principle that the limit of effective fire had been reached in the 12 inch ride. Now that the pendulum has been set swinging in the opposite direction, we may yet have to discard all of our coast and naval batteries and build heavier ones to take their places. The pace set by British construction is very costly to the world at large, but if experiments prove it lowed and, where possible, excelled.

America is not the only country in which there are complaints of poorly paid clergy and a difficulty in getting the right sort of men to enter the field. In the Church of England, which is a state church, it has been common for a long time for a curate at about \$500 a year or less to perform the duties of his superior, who receives thousnuds, This, however, may fairly be called one of the evils of a state church. Among the other denominations in Great Britain the average ciergynian receives little more than the My raincoat was soaked and-" curate. Here in the United States the average minister of the gospel does, know."

not get a salary equal to the wages of "I can't, hey? Here's the check for a thrifty day inhorer. It would, there- it."-Kansas City Independent.

ared for use during the second Beigian expedition in the anarctic region are to be automobiles, constructed with particular reference to their employment on the ice fields. With their ald it is hoped to penetrate a considerable distance inland, in the neighborhood of Edward VII Land, where the ship carrying the expedition will make its winter quarters.

The French government in western Africa has undertaken to organize the breeding of ostriches in the territory under its control. Ostriches are found wild in many parts of western Africa. Along the river Niger they avoid the neighborhood of man, but on some of the islands in that and other rivers the natives have established rule ostrich farms. Doctor Decorse, who was appointed by the government to study the subject, says that the methods of the ostrich farmers of the Cape cannot be fully carried out in the French territory. It will be necessary to leave the ostriches in a partially nomadic state.

They migrate more or less with the seasons. When it becomes too dry in the south they go northward. Since the Hispano-American and Russo-Japanese wars, the question of coal supply in the Far East has assumed a new Importance, and the

search for the black mineral is pursued In all promising quarters. Among the great oriental coal deposits are those of New South Wales, and particular attention is now paid to their development. Two of them have been known for more than 100 years, and the story of their discovery is interesting. At Coal Cliff, south of Sydney, shipwrecked sallors were astonished to find cliffs of pure coal bordering the sea. At Hunter River the coal deposits were found by the commander of an English ship of war, who, while chaswhich Congress has never provided ing pirates, landed a party to take water.

#### How the Swimmer Floats.

To float go out into the water as far as your walst, says Country Life in America. Throw yourself on your back facing the shore. Hold your chin up as high as possible. This will submerge your ears, but don't let this strange sensation worry you. If the water closes over your head simply close your mouth and remain still and straight; you will go under for a second only.

Now throw your arms out wide be to be justified, it will be generally tol- hind your back and throw out your chest. Hold your chin high. Inhald through the mouth. Exhale through the nose. You are now in the ideal floating utilitude. Never lift your head. Keep stratcht and still, chest up, toes showing, chin high and cars submerged. Try to float as long as possible, because this exercise forms the basis, not only for swimming on the back and for lifesaving, but also for sustaining yourself quietly in the wafer for hours. A thirty-minute float is a very respectable performance.

#### It Was Sonked.

"Yes, I was out in all that storm. "But you can't soak a raincoat, you

PEINCE EOROE CREECE

The civil marriage of Prince George of Greece, second son of the king of tain with me, and proved a most ex-Greece, and high commissioner for the powers in Crete, and Princess Marie Bonaparte, whose trousseau has been the talk of Paris, took place at the Mairie at Passy in the French capital, luckily rolled out of my hammock and The equal of the bride's trousseau has not been seen in Paris since the advent of the third republic. There are sixtyfive different costumes, a dozen hats, a profusion of costly furs and sables, acres of linens and plies of dainty lingerie. The lingerie alone cost \$\$0,000.

# NEW INVENTIONS OF NOTE.

Hen that Will Not Scratch and Pig that Nover Runs Away.

It may have escaped the attention of the people, but it is nevertheless a fact that the last summer has been extraordinarily fruitful in inventions. says Judge.

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The louder a child bawls the less it is hurt. Same way with grown peo-A farmer of New Egypt, N. J., apply- ple: The more fuss they make the less ing the methods of Wizard Burbank to they have to fuss over.

trated Bits.

POSTAL DOISES

AVINGS BAN

night watchman?

orable way)."



#### THE NEW FASTNET LIGHTHOUSE.

This great tower of Cornwall granite, the first beacon to the transatlantic liners on the European side, has just been completed at a cost of \$420,000. It is the most modern, as well as one of the most important, lights In the world, and from it Europe receives the first tidings of incoming vessels. Work of construction began four years ago, when it was found that the castfrom tower, which had stood for many years on the pinnacle of the rocky Isle, a menace to the greatest ships afloat, could not withstand the assaults of wind and sea. The new tower therefore was built from the base of the rock, where the waves, which frequently dashed completely over the old lighthouse, would have less effect. It is built of 2,074 great blocks of granite with an aggregate weight of 4,300 tons. The entrance door is fifty-seven feet above high-water mark, and is guarded by a storm door of armor plate. The lantern is lighted by incandescent burners of 1,200 candle power. This is intensified by lenses of 750,000 candle power, the single flash recurring every five seconds,

FARMERS' WAYS IN JAPAN.

How They Live, Work and Have Their Being.

concession to modern reform. Only the exceedingly rich have fences throw away Japanese farmers would around their farms. Not because of utilize, says the St. Louis Globe Demthe cost of the fence, but the value of

the ground the post and picket would Whatever grows or passes to decay is of value to him, he managing to get | consume. If a border is required it is enstoalong and he happy and contented on mary to plant a mulberry tree.

very little. A farm laborer only receives from One who is the possessor of a horse 10 to 15 cents a day and rice, but nevand cart is considered to be wealthy. ertheless is happy and contented. It seems very good to us, but most of

Fishes in Sleep.

sought temporary oblivion.

The way fishes sleep is a study which

If it is suddenly awakened by the

turning up of the gas in the aquarius

e that it shows by daylight.

t immediately renumes the silvery col

Naturalists ascribe these changes to

The Muck Baker.

the horses belonging to the farmers wear shoes made of rice straw, even the clumsiest horses.

ocrat.

few people have taken up, but which is A farmer taking goods to market nevertheless very interesting. They are will take extra shoes with him to revory light sleepers and frequently asshoe the horse in the event of one pair wearing out. The shoes are tied sume singular positions, but the most around the ankle with straw ropst remarkable thing is the change of color made of rice straw, braided so that which the majority of them underge while asleep. Usually their spots and they form a sole for the foot about stripes become darker and more distinct when they have successfully

half an inch thick. The average shoe usually lasts about eight miles of travel.

. Sometimes the pattern of their color-In Japan in former times it was using is entirely changed. The ordinary ual to measure the distance by the porgy, for instance, presents in the daynumber of shoes it took to cover the time beautifully iridescent hues playing distance. The horse's hat and harness over its silvery sides, but at hight, or is also made of the rice straw. falling asleep, it takes on a dull bronze

They are too poor to buy harness tint, and six conspleuous black bands like American farmers would have, make their appearance on its sides. The farmers wear shoes, hats and

ratheouts nucle of rice straw. The Japanese farmer usually dwells

in a comfortable, inviting, faultlessly clean home, without a particle of dust, Jul 10

the principle of "protective coloration" The transparent paper wall of his and point out that the appearance of house made of the bark of the misublack bands and the deepeuing of the muta shrubs, floods his dwelling with spots serve to conceal the fish from light and keeps out the wind. their enemies when lying amid the sea-He endoys good food served in dain-

weeds .- Buffalo Times, ty but inexpensive dishes made of native woods.

Even in the houses of the poorest "I suppose," said the volcano, bitterthere are no visible signs of poverty, 1y, "that I will never be approved by There is no squalor in agricultural good society because I am continually Japan. The humblest pensant farmer exposing the under world."-Baltimore is clean, industrious and comfortable, American. The area of fence corners abandoned

Part of the fabulous salaries some on many American farms to wild mustard, pigweed, etc., would furnish a actors get is real money.

When coming into Calcutta from a distance, londed cargo bonts frequently have to anchor for the night or to await the change of the tide. No watch s kept, except, perhaps, in rare Instances, and the pirates range alongside and demand their booty. This is frequently delivered up without a struggle. But even when resistance is offored the victims are invariably taken. unawares and are not in a position to withstand for any length of time the powerful and always numerous assailants. The latter, moreover, are always armed-the weapons being anything from a lathi to a dao; and in some cases guns have been know to be used.

The Bunphur gang sometimes impersonate a police patrol. One of their number sits on a deckhouse, and when a lively-looking boat is encountered hails the crew and demands certain information, and before the boatmen know quite what is happening they are overpowered and terrorized into giving

up whatever is demanded of them. A second gang is known as the Fishermen gang, and these ruffians conduct their operations in a fishing boat complete with nets and fishing appliances. As they really engage in fishing they could deceive anybody. They wait for nightfall and then go alongside an anchored boat and make some request, generally for fire. If they find the crew awake and on the alert they sheer off, but if the boatmen are asleep they commit the dacoity. This crowd as a rule go about unarmed and do not show fight. Similar to these are the members of the Dome gang, so called they are comprised of low-bred Mohammedans; Dones and low-caste Hindus. The fourth lot are the Bumboat gang. and these men represent themselves to be river hawkers of provisions, fruit, vegetables, etc. They include Hindus and Mohammedans, and are, like the Bunphurs, Inclined to violence when resisted.

The Bunphurs are recognized as being the most dangerous of these river pirates. They have a completely and efficiently organized intelligence branch, an elaborate system for disposing of stolen property, and when pressed do not hesitate at actually taking life. Detection is an extremely difficult matter, as in most cases before intelligence is received that they are on the move they have actually swooped de ... on their prey and retired with their scolls hato some lonely creek or back over in the river, or, as they have been known to do lu some cases, aboud med their boat and taken to cover on shore, -Madras Mail,

### Saw Her Twice.

Tom-It was a case of love at first; sight with me.

Jack-Then why didn't you marry ber?

Tom-Oh, I saw her again on several occasions .-- Chleago News.

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Uncle Sam to the LXth Congress -"Give the People a Depository for Their Savings."

comfortable llving to a Japanese farmer. In Japan, when a Japanese farm-

er permits a telegraph pole to be creeted on his land, he has made a great Straw which American farmers