DAKOTA CITY, NEB.

JOHN H. REAM, - - - Publisher

Peary reports fee ten feet thick. But he does not say he is cutting much.

One of the most remarkable things in the world is the way a furnace will draw on a bot day.

Is would be a lucky thing if night ciders caused no more havor than is wrought by Balkan armies.

Doubtiess it surprises Harry Thaw to note the warm, gushing sympathy the public is not manifesting for him. Why do some persons complain of

hard times and high prices when they can buy a good automobile for only It is said that chewing gum will cure sea-sickness. We do not know who said

tures the gum. A Philadelphia man who inherited \$250,000 ten years ago has died penniless. He moved to New York after get-

it. Probably the man who manufac-

ting the money. Prof. Starr of Chicago says the Fillseem ready to accept almost any office

that is offered them.

Harry Thaw found going insane quite convenient, but it annoys him greatly to think of having to remain insane for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Langtry won \$100,000 on a could earnestly advise her to cash in w and quit following the races. The night riders have been active

still point with pride to the fact that Some men seem not to care how

much trouble they leave behind them when they pass on to that other shore. ree widows are claiming the estate of a Boston man. A Maine hunter shot a man whom he mistook for a squirrel. Being mis-

taken for a deer is bad enough, but ing mistaken for a squirrel is certainly adding insult to injury. China asks a helping hand, declares Id Sum Ling, the Hong Kong editor.

Anyone who has attempted to master op sticks with only two hands will realize that China should have a third. A boy 7 years old was sent to fail

for two days because he told lies. Had he lawyer been keen, the boy might have been acquitted on the ground that e was merely practicing for a political

The roads in the United States, Syria and Australia belong in the same class, ording to a speaker at the recent od roads convention in Buffalo, Some

The earnest reformers who have been trying to arouse public opinion to the cessity for establishing uniform digove all the obstacles in the way of el every opportunity to plague her. the proposed reform. But they will do The Murphys moved to Wissinoming great work if this agitation results n shutting down the divorce mills of of the aged woman, when only a few nstitution which ought to be strength- Philadelphia lawyer. Inside was the ened and safeguarded at every point.

Uncle Sam has struck a blow at a class of professional men peculiar to ed the bulk of her estate, amounting Washington. An order has been issued to several thousand dollars, to Elsle erks swelling their incomes by prac- great kindness to a stranger." ticing medicine or filling teeth on the | Inclosed with the will was a letter side. It has for a long time been a from Charles Bowman, the lawyer, who common practice for department clerks had forwarded it. The letter said that to attend night colleges, and, after se- several weeks had been required to curing diplomas, practice professions find Miss Murphy's residence, as the crease their incomes. Protests were plete and that Miss Murphy was the made by regular members of various beir to a small fortune. their personal attention while in gov- ed gingham dress. erhment employ.

On both sides of the Atlantic the new patent law which has gone into for a long time. I'm only 12 now and effect in Great Britain, after the ex- they won't give it to me till I'm 21. piration of the year of grace, is re- That's ages," she said, and seemed to garded as of great industrial and com- lose all interest in the matter. mercial imperance. Stripped of details, the new law provides that henceforth cative. "I remember Mrs. Irwin very all foreign patents in Great Britain well," she said. "The children used may be revoked, after a reasonable to think she was crazy, and whenever time, unless the patented article is she would walk past the village school manufactured or the patented process they would run out to make fun of operated in the United Kingdom to an her or even to throw stones. Eisle adequate extent. It will be seen at never liked to see any one burt, and once that this change is most radical, would take the old lady's part, often Heretofore the manufacturer, let us walking home with her to see that she say, of an American harvesting-ma- was not molested. One day she called chine, has been allowed to make it in at the school and asked the teacher the United States and send it over and who Els'e was, and after that she callcell it in England. His English patents ed to see us several times. That was protected him from British competi- almost two years ago, and I'd forgottors, and the wages he paid in his fac- ten the old jady's name, but I'm sure tory were paid to Americans. Here- it must have been she who left Elsie after, unless he would lose his patent, the money." he must build another factory in Great Britain, and there make a portion of his product. The inference is, of course, that the wages in that factory will go give any vacation this year?" to Englishmen. It is not difficult to see and sympathize with the British sistant cashler, brown from a long outpoint of view. A patent is, of course, a legalized monopoly. The number of ents annually granted by Great Britain to foreigners is somewhat greater than the number of these counts?" cranted to British citizens. Each patoly it deprives others of that | phia Ledger.

Dakota County Herald | benefit. Moreover, many patents in America are used only as clubs. They are not operated, but serve merely to hold a special field away from compet-Iters. Both France and Germany protect their citizens from this evin. In France a patest must be worked in two years, and in Germany in three years. It has seemed reasonable to Englishmen that their own people should share more largely than they have done in the benefits which patents confer. The importance of the change may be judged by the estimate of the head of a prominent firm of British ship-builders that one hundred and twenty-five million dollars will be invested in Great Britain for the manufacture of articles heretofore made abroad. About eight thousand patents come under the new law.

According to the Washington Post the call for fiction in the public libraries of the capital has fallen off 65 per cent. The newspaper says that this decrease has been noted in many other cities. Novel reading has gone through a great period of dissipation. It looked for a time as if public libraries were endowed and maintained for no other purpose than to supply fiction, the greater part of it worse than useless. It was discouraging to those who wished to see a marked improvement in the average of intellectuality because of the spread of libraries. But the tide has turned and heaven be praised for pinos are not lazy. All the same they that. The quality of the greater part of the fiction which has been coming from the presses of the publishers in the last few years has been markedly inferior. Novel readers became Chamberized. MacGrathicized and McCutchconated until life, itself, to many, was a cross between a cake walk and a scene in the boudoir of her grace, the Princess of Wurtenberg, or other. A horse race a few days ago. Her friends lot of the stuff which was advertised as historical-always clever in any case-had about as much history in it as one of Grimm's. And the rest of it was the froth of soapbark and wind recently, but the college hazers can which druggists sell in glasses. If there is a reaction it is a thing to be they are beating all others in producing blessed. Reading fiction of the type which usually wears a red binding is often very restful. If one cannot be amused by the characters there is at least amusement in wondering at the author who could write such drivel. But continued absorption of modern fiction has the effect of eating toe much candy. It is bound to sicken in time. A demand for material more serious is in line with the more serious thought of Americans. Nearly every one is coming to have special interest along certain lines and there is a need, of literature which delivers information succinctly and clearly. The pub-He libraries must supply the more expensive and elaborate works which readers cannot themselves, afford to purchase. When the bottom drops out of the Harold School of Fiction, there will be still room for the good and worthy style of novel-more room, perhaps. Then the libraries can use the discards for the purpose nature intended them-starting the furnace fires.

LIKE FAIRY TALE HEROINE.

Little Girl Befriends Aged Woman

Like the heroine of a fairy tale, ie also says that roads in the Fiji Miss Elsie J. Murphy, of 9833 Hagerdands are better, as a whole, than man street, Wissinoming, has been rese here, and he does not speak with- warded for a kind deed by the sudden gift of riches, says the Philadelphia Press. Several years ago, while living at Horsham, Pa., Elsie befriended an aged woman by defending her against other children of the village who berce laws have not yet been able to lieved her to be mad and who accept-

and Elsie had forgotten even the name me States, where marriage seems to days ago she received a bulky enveregarded as a joke, and not as an lope stamped with the letterhead of a copy of the will of Mrs. Howard Frey Irwin, who died in the city of New York early in July and who bequeathrohibiting United States government Johanna Murphy, "in memory of her

after office hours. These so-called "sun- only address given in the will was the own" doctors, dentists, lawyers, archi- one at Horsham. The letter further tects, etc., were able materially to in- said that identification was now com-

professions, complaining of the unfair | The young heiress did not seem at competition of the "sundowners," who all overcome by her good fortune the cut prices. This has resulted in an or- other day when a reporter called. She der prohibiting clerks from engaging was sitting on her front doorstep, a in any outside business that requires very pretty girl in a very much muss-

"Yes, I'm Eisle Murrphy," she said. "Yes, I'm the one who had all the money left to me, but I won't get it

Elsie's mother was more communi-

Strategy.

"I thought your bank wasn't going to "It didn't intend to," replied the asing. "but I put on an anxious look and

puttered over my books so long they insisted on my taking a rest," "So they could expert your ac-

"Sure. And they found them in such ent pot only confers a benefit on the elegant shape that when I struck for a er of it, but by virtue of its being raise they had to give it."-Philadel-



The calendar year of 1908 will be twelve months in history in point of the destructiveness of forest fires in the United States. It is estimated that in ordinary years the average annual loss through forest fires in this country is not less than \$50,000,000, but, great as is this havoe under what might be termed normal conditions, it appears almost insignificant by comparison with the record-breaking waste of the present period, when the aggregate loss will probably amount to several times the usual \$50,000,000. For a considerable interval this autumn, when the forest fires have been at their height, the flames were doing damage to the

amount of \$1,000,000 a day. The principle cause of this epidemic of forest fires has been found, of course. in the drought which has been general throughout the country; but there have been other adverse conditions which have contributed to the menacing situation. Indeed, as an expert on forestry help along the deadly and destructive ed. and there is no doubt that this work. Deadly-because, in addition to the loss of property, there has been an appalling loss of life in connection with

Even in an ordinary year it is estimated that not less than sixty-five lives are included in the toll exacted by forest fires during the twelve months, and this year in the case of the human pacrifice, as with the loss of material things, the average has been greatly exceeded. Moreover, there will be a sequel to this year's fires that will not appear in connection with ony of the statistics of loss at first hand from forest fires. As renders of the newspapers have had good cause to realize, the fires this year have not been confined, as is often the case, largely to the densely wooded and sparsely populated districts, laying waste towns of considerbeing immediately attributable to the forest fires, will not be included in the statistics that will constitute the chroncle of this year's fire record.

Climatic Conditions Unfavorable.

Another unusual feature of the forest fires of 1908 is found in the wide range of territory visited by the flames. In the Maine woods and in the Adironflacks of Northern New York; through out the State of Pennsylvania; in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and other territory adjacent to the Great Lakes the forest fires raged simultaneonsiy, and even on the Pacific Coast the menace has been present, threatening among other things the destruction of one of the finest groves of the prized blg trees. Moreover, the forest fires this year have been unusually difficult to conquer, and in many instances the owners of magnificent private forests or hunting preserves provided with the best private fire-fighting systems have found themselves unable to cope with the rapidly traveling flames and have been obliged to appeal to near-by municipalities for aid.

The season's unparalleled record has given the country an unpleasant object lesson as to what may happen any year and has aroused everybody concerned to a realization of the need of some better system of fighting and preventhave private individuals and corporato action by the spectacle of the past ernment has inaugurated a countrywide campaign that it is believed will point a way to prevent many forest fires and to control those that, despite precautions, gain a start.

As a first step the national Government has had one of the most efficient employes of its forest service, Mr. Raymond W. Pullman, traveling over the burned areas in the Northwest and else where, and not only gathering detailed also taking notes as to the physical characteristics of the fires and all details that might lead to a better under standing of this destructive element and the best means to circumvent it.

At the same time the national authorities have detailed an expert on for- press Josephine introduced the fashion. estry, Mr. Paul G. Redington, to make an investigation of the whole in the time when American dentistry broad subject of forest fires and to devise ways and means for an im- some means to hide the defect. The provement of conditions in the future. cambric handkerchief with rich lace In speaking of the line of action to be was the outcome. If the empress wishtaken by the government in enlisting ed to laugh or had to open her mouth co-operation for the common cause Forester Redington said recently: tioned, "What is wanted is an organized effort on the part of the government, sadness, according to tradition. A lady the states, corporations and individu- of distinction had lost her husband by als. There should be adequate fire laws in every State where any forests are located. These laws should provide for the appointment of fire wardens, who should have authority and the lace which adorned her dress when the power to enforce such, and to call she said farewell. Like Josephine's upon the services of citizens in fight- handkerchief, her intimates thought her ing forest fires which occur. The law

posed upon any man who refuses to give his services in time of need." It is realized that the railroads through their spark-emitting locomolives constitute one of the chief ources of forest fires and consequently one of the first moves which has been made by Uncle Sam in the present undertaking was to invite the ratiroads to make common cause with the ederal government against forest fire menace. There have been prepared articles of agreement for a co-operative working arrangement between the government and those railroads whose lines traverse the national forests in the West, and this is believed to be memorable as the most disastrous but a beginning of a better understanding between some of the parties most concerned. Without the unselfish aid of corporations the United States government will have uphill work in its crusade against the forest fire menace.

When it comes down to systematic methods of fighting forest fires, the subject does not, happily, present a wholly unexplored field. For some years past the United States government has been rapidly developing an efficient patrol and fire-fighting system on its own forests, and, inasmuch as Uncle Sam now controls about onefourth of the forest area in the United States, it can be seen that the national authorities have had an excellent practice ground on which to try out their theories on a large scale. The realization brought by the forest fires of 1908 of the crying need for organized effort in fighting forest fires recently pointed out, it has seemed as just at a time when the government throughout the eatire country, comes though every imaginable unfavorable has its own system practically perfectwill be used as a model that will be copied by State and county authorities, corporations and private individunls, who are owners of extensive tim-

ber lands. Under the forest patrol system maintaked by the United States government on its own land a ranger or guard travels on foot or on horseback over the district of which he has charge at regular intervals and keeps a careful lookout for any fires that may have started since his preceding patrol. This nomadic fire warden makes especially frequent trips along the wagon roads, trails or other frequented routes of travel through the forest and not only keeps his eyes open for inciplent fires, but cautions all persons who may be traveling through the forest to be sure that any fires that able size and driving great numbers of they may light are fully extinguished people from their homes. As a result before the camp ground is abandoned.

The arteries of travel through the 619 long tons of iron ore, valued at tailed there will probably be much in- forest are also extensively posted or \$131,966,147 at the mines, last year, French Legion of Honor has designed If the sun were green there would validam and many deaths that, not placarded with printed notices warn- according to the geological survey. ing hunters, campers and the traveling public in general against the dangers cury to each ounce of common solder

ly necessary, or abandoning a camp temperature for united soft metals. but every now and then each of these shoulders. guards climbs to commanding eleva- A German chemist having found a tions or lookout points within his district to survey the whole situation, stead of wood for lead pencils, a facand, if the existence of a fire is dis- tory in that country is turning out 48, covered, the ranger either puts it out 000 pencils daily. himself, if he is able, or, if the flames are too formidable for his unaided effort, he summons the assistance of other rangers. A complete system of telephonic communication throughout Uncle Sam's forests enables the rallying of a good-sized fire-fighting force at short notice. Finally, these very busy rangers follow rallroad trainsif their districts be traversed by the steel-tracked highways - and extinguish the innumerable small fires that constantly originate from locomotive sparks .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ELEVATED HANDSHAKE.

How the Fashion Originated-Empress Josephine's Handkerchief. It appears that some of the present day fashlons owe their origin to physiing this immense yearly loss. Not only cal defects, says the London Globe. The elevated handshake is one of these, and tions owning timber lands been stirred a Paris contemporary throws an interesting light upon its origin. It appears few weeks, but the United States Gov- that a prince, a leader of society in the French capital, had a carbuncle or some such inconvenient and painful growth on his shoulder. Whenever a friend gave him a hundshake the operation as far as the prince was concerned was most painful. To prevent this he raised his hand horizontally to his

shoulder, and, if we may use the expression, had "the whip hand." The new method of handshake was the astonishment and admiration of statistics that will be of value in urging certain persons always on the lookout congressional action on the subject, but for the latest in society, who thought that the prince had inaugurated a new fashion which one sees daily in opera-

tion in the Strand. The dainty lace handkerchief which ladies use owes its origin also to the defects of nature. The unhappy Em-She suffered from bad teeth, and living was unknown, she cast about her for widely the handkerchief was requisi-

Again, yellow lace has its origin in shipwreck or some other cause. She was impressed with the idea that he would return and vowed to continue wearing until he was restored to her solled lace was an innovation in fashshould provide a penalty to be im- ion and adopted means to copy it.

PAPERS BY PEOPLE

PARENTS SHOULD BE EVER WATCHFUL.

By Mrs. John A. Logan. Parents should never relax their watchful care of their children from their birth to their majority, by which time such comradeship should have been established between parents and children that no temptation would be strong enough to win the children from their parents. They should be bound together by

the strongest possible ties, insep-

arable in all of their aims and ambitions of life.

This can be done if parents would look upon their children as the MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN. greatest blessing of life, the mother consecrating herself to her children in their infancy and the father supplementing the mother's vigilance as soon as their children are out of the nursery, both uniting their efforts to keep their children pure and undefiled by being left to the care of hired servants, tutors, governesses and teachers, who are rarely worthy of the trusts that are constantly confided to them.

The mother who has no time for her "social duties." devotion to amusements and the frivolities of society to give to the homelier ones of caring for her children and training them for usefulness in life can blame no one but herself if they go astray. Furthermore, a mother should make it her conscientious duty to try as far as in her lies to avoid the transmission of evil propensities or idlosyneracies that are destined to afflict the offspring probably through life.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.

Two women met on a street corner the other day. One was young, unmarried and self-supporting; the other in the fortles and a wife. "Mrs. Blank is getting a divorce," said the older woman. "I didn't think she would be so foolish." "Why foolish? He made her life unbear-

able. She has never loved him. Every moment of their life together was a degradation to her," was the reply. "But think of his position, his salary," urged the matron. Then she laughed. "You can afford such roman

tic notions. You are independent. But nine women out of ten live with men that they don't love. What else can you expect of them? They are incapable of making a living for themselves." Of course, the estimate of the percentage of unloving

wives is greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, there is a basis of truth in the remark. There are still women who marry without love, because the only alternative that

presents itself is that of self-support. There are wives who, having lost all respect for and confidence in their busbands, continue to live with them because they prefer to suffer the loss of their ideals to their weekly allowance. Both these varieties of wives would be highly scandalized if they heard themselves classified as unideal. Yet they are.

The woman who becomes a man's wife without loving him sells him a gold brick. What a man wants in a wife is not some one to receive and send out his laundry, not even some one to feed him on his favorite dishes and give him appendicitis. He wants sympathy and disinterested affection. And the fact that a woman is willing to marry him be takes as an indication that she is willing to give them to him. Half the "monsters of inconstancy" that wemen tell each other so much about are made by a lack of understanding and sympathy at home. The other half are not material for marriage.

Rightly interpreted and rightly lived by two people, marriage is the noblest occupation in which a woman can participate. But contracted or continued in merely for a living, it is about the worst as well as the least remunerative thing she can do.

FELLING A GREAT TREE.

By Clifton Johnson. In the wooded shores of Puget sound, Washington, the trees sometimes have a diameter of a dozen feet. The cedars, in particular, reach a vast girth, and in the valley by the roadside was one with a circumference at the ground of sixty-three feet, and near by was another that had a Gothic arch cut through it, affording easy passage for a man on horseback. But the tallest trees are the firs. Two

hundred feet is a very moderate height, and some shoot up to above 300. The fall of one of the monsters when the woodsmen have cut through its base is something appalling. As the tree begins to give the sawyers hustle down from their perch and seek a safe distance. Then they look upward along the giant column and listen. "She's working all the time," says one.

"Yes," agrees the other, "you can hear her talkin';" and he gives a loud cry of "Timber!" to warn any fellow laborers who may be in the neighborhood.

The creaking and snapping increases, and the tree swings slowly at first, but soon with tremendous rapidity, and crashes down through the forest to the earth. There is a flying of bark and broken branches, and the air is filled with slow-settling dust. The men climb on the prostrate giant and walk along the broad pathway of the trunk to see how it lies. What pigules they seem amid the mighty trees around! The ancient and lofty forest could well look down on them and despise their short-lived significance; yet their persistence and ingenuity are irresistible, and the woodland is doomed .-The Onting Magazine.



The railroads of the United States used 18,855,691 barrels of oil for fuel in 1907, an increase of over 3,000,000

barrels over the preceding year. The United States produced 51,720,-

of starting fires except when absolute- will make a solder fusing at a low

site while the embers of the camp fire | For the benefit of outdoor workers are still aglow. Not only do the for- who must have their hands free, a est rangers, or government patrolmen. German inventor has brougth out a pace their "beats" through the forest, tent-shaped umbrella that straps to the

way to utilize the common potato in-

A group of Pennsylvania capitalists is planning to operate a trackless trolley line from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the top of Welden's ridge, Tenn., a dis-

tance of fifteen miles. Washington is the only one of the Pacific coast States in which coking coal is known to occur. Its coke production last year totaled 52,098 tons. an increase over 1906 of 6,388 tons.

For a long time past scientific observations in various parts of the part of glaciers to recede. This has But recent information indicates that has been found that since 1904 the Norway glaciers have begun to advance again. In 1907 this progression became general in Norway, the advance varying from 1 to 12 meters.

exposed to heavy winds has recently ors forms purple. been employed at Ulverston, England, says Prof. R. DeC. Ward in Science. roses, blood, red ink and all other care for one man there never comes a It consists of a wind-gage fixed at the things that are now red would reflect time when she isn't greatly pleased if west end of the Levens viaduet. When it. So also would snow, the lily and she hears that some other man has the wind-pressure reaches 32 pounds all things that are now white, but these made a nice remark about her.

-Philadelphia Telegraph.

to the square foot, an electric contact is made automatically, and bells ring in the signal cabins on each side of the viaduct. Upon this, all trains are detained until the force of the wind so would the blue of the sky, but the abates. The interruption is telegraphed along the line. In February, 1907, kind of thing would happen if the sun a wind velocity of 65 mlles n bour was recorded. The danger of very white would be blue. The grass this high winds to trains on an exposed time would be blue, not black, for it bridge or viaduct was tragically illustrated many years ago by the lamentable Tay Bridge disaster in Scotland

Commandant Soulie de Cenac of the would be a cloudy blue. a pince-nez, or eye-glass, which enables be a little variety. Things that are wearer to see at the same time on all cides, and even bahind. This is ingeniously effected by means of reflections. At the same time the glasses are so constructed as to correct myopia, and other errors of vision. A use for the instrument that the inventor did not think of has been revealed to him by deaf persons employing it. They say that it increases their safety by enabling them to perceive the approach of dangers of which their ears give them no

SUPPOSES SUN IS COLORED.

Astronomer Tells How It Would Change the Aspects of Nature. A German astronomer has recently

published some interesting observations on the theoretical effects of a change in the color of the sun. It is amusing to consider the possibilities if the sun were green, blue or red instead of what it is. If it were blue there would be only two colors in the world-blue and world have shown a tendency on the would be red or black. If it were welblack. If it were red then everything low everything would be yellow or been particularly noted in the Alps. black. Everyone knows that the light of the sun consists of six colors, and a change may be at hand At least, it the reason things are different bues is that some swallow up five of the colors and reflect only one. Thus primroses are yellow because they absorb all but the yellow, roses red because they absorb all but the red, violets purple be-A singular device for the protection cause they absorb everything but red of railway trains crossing a viaduct and blue, a mixture of which two col-

In the event of the sun being red

would, of course, be red. Everything else would swallow up the red light and appear quite black. Grass, for instance, would be black as ink, and white clouds would be red. The same were blue. Everything now blue of reflects both blue and yellow. Hair would be all black, the red of the lips would be black and the rest of the face

now yellow would still be yellow, things that are blue would be blue and things that are green would still be green, but there would be no reds, purples, orange, pinks or any of those cheery bues that make the world look so bright.

Wagner's Portrait.

When Wagner was in England supervising the first production of his operas, the music enthusiasts commissioned the artist Herkomer to paint the musician's portrait, but Wagner was dashing about in such a state of frenzy that he repelled impatiently every attempt to get him to give a "sitting." Still, Herkomer stuck to him like a limpet, fed with him, walked and talked with him, watched him conduct his orchestra, write music and read books. At last, when every attempt to secure a "sitting" had failed, Herkomer rose early one morning, painted with frenzled speed all day, spent a short night in restless sleen, rose early again and painted furiously, till on the second evening he sat down exhausted-but with his picture finished. Wagner was called in and threw up his hands in amazement. "Ah!" he cried. "Wonderful! That is exactly how I would like to look if I could."

She Was Safe.

Little four-year-old Mabel was running downhill, holding her dress tightly. "Be careful," called her mother, "or you will fall."

"Oh, no, I won't," replied Mabel "'cause I'm holding tight to myself."

No matter how much a woman may

EVEN SO.

