

# Dakota County Herald

**DAKOTA CITY, NEB.**

John H. Ream, Publisher

If you must criticize your boss, do it inwardly.

Time will tell—unless the gossip belt it under the wire.

Too many men try to build a skyscraper on a one-story foundation.

A good story is better than solid facts—From a literary point of view.

"Get married," says Senator Dewey. But he doesn't say how often.

An astronomer can advance almost any theory and the average man has nothing to say.

When will automobilists learn that a reckless joy ride generally means death to some one?

Dr. Elliot's list of best books contains none of the kind one would care to read in a hammock.

Five fat years are coming, says J. Ogden Armour. Let 'em come, with nobody yelling for anti-fat.

What would be the outcome if the Black Hand operators could be colonized in Breathitt County, Ky.?

Unfortunately the crop of peach basket hats has not been in the least spoiled by the frosts of criticism.

A man in New York ate ten pounds of beefsteak at a sitting. He omitted potatoes, as the price was too high.

There are women in the country who could maintain a husband and get along nicely on an income of \$36,000 a year.

Fools in glad rags are often permitted to rush in where unslashed hobs would be knocked down and dragged out.

Beware of the people who pat you on the back. They may be looking for an opportunity to kick your feet from under you.

The courts often seem more or less cruel. Mrs. Howard Gould will have to struggle along on \$26,000 a year until further notice.

It is suspected that a heathen that sticks to his idols is more to be trusted than a Chinaman that is converted with an eye to worldly things.

The weather has again upset some of Walter Wellman's plans for reaching the North Pole. The weather has always been a great bother to Arctic explorers.

No two papers seem to agree on the price of radium. One has it quoted at \$5,000,000 a pound and another at \$5,000 an ounce. The market is very bewildering to the poor consumer.

Highwaymen in Brooklyn who robbed a drunken man of 65 cents got a sentence of seven years. No wonder, with all the modern improvements in opportunities, that justice is disgraced in the majesty of the law is defiled for less than a dollar.

A western university professor predicts that the population of the United States will soon overtake the food supply. This fits in nicely with the theory of the other professor who says cannibalism is the proper thing. Food can be supplied and the population kept down by the simple method advocated, which will thus kill two birds with one stone. It is not often that the learned experts so neatly dovetail their theories.

A resident of New York, who died the other day, founded in 1854 the Holy Name Society of the Roman Catholic Church, having for its object the discouragement of profanity. Its membership of more than a million indicates a general desire among the young men of that church to be fact of speech. It also illustrates the fact that to call attention to the wickedness and foolishness of profanity is to take a decisive step toward lessening it.

Prof. Osler is to be congratulated on having reached his sixtieth birthday, not only hale and useful, but unconcerned over the windings of the Osler legend, from which there is for him no escape wherever he may go. Many a good man who has said a less sensible thing than Professor Osler said, and who has had it distorted in less maddening ways, has gone to pieces under the strain. Wildly trying to convince the world that he never said what he was alleged to have said, and tilting ever at the windmills of a nation's jesting, he has become a weaker in the end. Not so with Osler. For him there has not even been an effort at denial. He has laughed with the laughter. When the talk is about chloroform at 60 he has appreciated the joke as much as anybody. If anybody wants to believe that this is the Osler advice to the world the professor is willing. Such being the case, this particular sixtieth birthday at any event may safely be said to have been passed in serenity and ease. The example is a good one to many a serious young man who shows less elasticity at 30 or 40 than Osler does at 60.

Secretary Wilson returned from a recent western trip with the conviction that his previous explanation of the upward trend of food prices is sound. He attributed the troubles of the consumer to the scarcity of farm labor, and he sees no reason to change that view. Thousands of fertile acres, he says, are lying idle in the far West because their owners cannot get "hands" at any rate of pay. American boys drift to the cities, while immigrants, even if from purely agricultural districts, are either unable or unwilling to do farm and field work, while many of those who try it prove to be incompetent owing to the different methods and the im-

proved machinery employed here. Those who regard this theory as inadequate and who think that monopoly is not without considerable responsibility for the high prices of foodstuffs must admit that the scarcity of agricultural labor is a fact, and as such it at least partially accounts for the phenomenon in question. Hence it is highly desirable to continue and extend the work of the federal information division of the bureau of immigration, which has sought to promote the better distribution of immigration and has taken particular pains to direct the aliens to the western states or localities where the shortage of labor is greatest. There has been opposition to the activities of this division, and only the other day Secretary Nagel "turned down" a recommendation for its abolition. There is plenty of room for co-operation between the federal agency and state bureaus of labor and immigration. Secretary Wilson's explanation also emphasizes the need of scientific and practical teaching of agriculture in state colleges and special schools. A good deal has been written on the subject of late, and it certainly deserves all the attention it receives. The drift cityward can be checked by making agriculture profitable and attractive as a career. The liberal professions, we are constantly told, are overcrowded, and the average earnings in them too small to compensate for the time and labor spent in preparation and waiting. Agriculture is very far from being overcrowded, and the possibilities of intensive cultivation, of economy and improvement, are infinite in this country.

## SOME MARRIED MEDITATIONS.

By Clarence L. Cullen.

When a woman looks just right in a bathing suit it's a sign that all the other women call her a bold, brazen creature.

The man who can't swim, but whose wife can, has to stand for a lot of patronizing by his spouse during the bathing months.

The woman who looks the most lollipops and supercilious in a motor car usually is the woman who is the least accustomed to such vehicles.

Familiar quotation: "Now, I warn you—if you go out this evening without taking me, you won't find me here when you come back. Mark my words, sir!"

There are slews of pretty and agreeable trained nurses, but the only time a married man draws one is when he gets sick away from home and picks his own nurse.

The only way to get even with her for squirming and wriggling when you're hooking up the back is to pull that squirming number yourself when she's tying your dress tie.

The woman who keeps her hair in "kids" nearly all day Sunday can't understand why her husband is so choosy and so anxious to go somewhere—anywhere—on his day of rest.

One of those serio-comic effects is when a woman, unconscious of an unhooked back placket, haughtily turns her back upon a rival and then looks, stunned and puzzled when she hears the giggles behind her.

The woman who harps the most upon the swell matrimonial chances she loses away to marry the man whose name she hears in the one who runs around in tantrumish circles, if her husband ever accidentally lets slip the name of some girl he knew before his marriage.

## REVIVAL OF STENCILING.

Adaptation of Straw Matting to This Style of Decoration.

Never has Japanese matting been in such popular favor for decorating and house furnishing articles as during the present season, the Boston Post says.

Now that stenciling is the favorite fad in decorating, many and beautiful are the various decorative schemes to which the matting lends itself to stenciling. Matting rugs decorated with a stenciled border are very attractive and useful for the porch or summer cottage. Plain white matting is used for the stencil decorating and the rug ends are finished by raveling out the matting to a depth of four or five inches and knotting the strands in bunches of six or eight, close to the last strand of matting, thus forming a pretty fringe. A conventional border for the rugs is the proper style of decoration.

Porch floor cushions are equally attractive made from matting and bound together with raffa and decorated with a stencil design.

Screens filled with stenciled matting are like cool and inviting. Lamp and candle shades of stenciled matting bound with raffa are also very popular for summer use.

Utility boxes, chair seats and tables covered with matting are also receiving their share of stencil adornment. A screen of green mission filled with white matting, decorated with flights of brilliant-hued butterflies and "darning needles"—the wasp-like insect which our parents often threatened us with—will set up our childish lips for acts of naughtiness—was recently the storm center of admiration in an exhibit of arts and crafts.

The work is fascinating, the effect charming and the cost next to nothing.

Enough said.

A Mollifying Omission.

"Here is an eastern humorist who gets off the decrepit old gag about raising chickens in the hatchway of a vessel."

"Wow, is that so? Lemme see it. Oh, well, we'll have to forgive him this time."

"Why?"

"He's left out the egg scream—where the ship 'lays to,' you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cape Cod's Grim Toll.

On the shores of Cape Cod there were, during a period of twenty years following 1881, as many as a thousand wrecks of vessels carrying precious cargoes of human beings and of freight.

## VAST TREASURE IN WRECKS BENEATH WATERS OF INLAND SEAS.



In twenty years—between 1878 and 1898—6,000 vessels were wrecked on the inland seas, marine records show. The loss of cargo in this period of less than one-fourth of the years of navigation on the lakes was \$3,000,000. From this estimate it is figured that the total number of vessels wrecked reaches 14,000 and the amount of treasure at the bottom of the lakes is \$20,000,000.

String these sunken vessels with their hidden treasures over the 1,000-mile course from Buffalo to Duluth, and there would be one every half mile.

The field of romance on the inland seas is as great as that of the South

seas. Many of these vessels with rich cargoes disappeared suddenly and mysteriously, as if smuggled away by an unseen power. Most of these cargoes remain in this "day for lucky fortune hunters." In the wrecking of 14,000 ships thousands of lives were snuffed out and unnumbered acts of heroism played. Many fortunes have been recovered from the bottom of the lakes. Not many years ago a treasure ship came down from the North, the William H. Stevens, loaded with \$1,018,800 worth of copper. She went down off Connecticut. Unravelling efforts to recover her treasure were made until Capt. Harris W. Baker, Detroit, fitted out a modern treasure-hunting expedition. He recovered \$100,000 of the cargo, his share of the treasure being \$50,000. On the south shore of Lake Erie, between Erie and Dunkirk, the steamer Dean Richmond lies with \$50,000 in zinc on board. The Richmond disappeared between these two ports and the bodies of the crew were washed ashore. Lake Huron is called the "Lake of the Sunken Treasure." Near Saginaw bay are more lost ships with valuable cargoes than in any other of the great lakes. The steamer City of Detroit, with a \$50,000 copper cargo; R. G. Coburn, \$60,000 copper cargo; and the steamer Fay, with \$20,000 in steel billets on board, lie in the bay. The steamer Kent was sunk off Point Pelee with much money in her hull. Eight men lost their lives on the Kent.

Whisky and coal form an important part of the treasure which awaits recovery in the inland seas. In 1846 the Lexington, Capt. Peer, cleared from Cleveland for Port Huron with a cargo of 110 barrels of whisky. The ship foundered in midlake with all on board. Today the whisky is worth \$115 per barrel. The Anthony Wayne sank in Lake Erie with 300 barrels of whisky and wine on board. The Westmoreland sank with a similar cargo. It is said that coal worth \$5,000,000 awaits recovery.

A terrible event on the inland seas was the loss of the steamer Atlantic off Long Point, Lake Erie, with 300 lives. Not until a quarter of a century had passed was trace of the ship found. Treasure worth \$30,000 was taken from her. The Griffin, built by La Salle at the foot of Lake Erie in January, 1879, sailed across Lake Erie, up the Detroit river and entered Lake Michigan. She started on the return trip in the fall of 1880 with \$12,000 in furs on board. She was never heard of.

## EARLY LETTER ON THE UNION.

Dr. Rush Feared a Too Quick Peace with England Would be Harmful.

One of the finest specimens of letters in a recent sale of autographs by Stan V. Henckels in Philadelphia, was written on April 15, 1782, by Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the declaration of independence, to Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, says the New York Times.

Dr. Rush was physician-general of the revolutionary army also. He practiced his profession in Philadelphia and during the yellow fever epidemic there in 1782 he treated it successfully and it has been estimated that he saved from death no less than 6,000 persons.

He was a firm supporter of the federal constitution and his letter is chiefly about that subject. He says: "It is true France has done wonders for us. But may not even this have a beneficial effect on our country hereafter. It seems intended by heaven to teach us the necessity of a perpetual union and confederation. If the combined force of all the States was unequal to the power of Britain, what can be expected from the spirit or resources of any one of them? I am so perfectly satisfied that the future peace, safety, freedom of America depend upon our union that I view the debt of our country with pleasure, especially that part of it we owe to ourselves."

Our danger at present arises principally from two causes. First, a too speedy peace with Britain, and second, from Britain's acknowledging our independence. I wish the first may be deferred till a naval war has given us as many fleets and admirals as a land war has given us armies and generals. The last event would nerve the resentments of America and introduce among us all the consequence of English habits and manners with English manufactures. To prevent this and enable us to transmit our feeling to posterity, I wish Britain for fifty years to come may continue in all her acts of government to call us rebels and "rebel subjects." We stand in need of all the follies and vices of our enemies to give us a national character."

On Sept. 23, 1783, the definitive treaty of peace was signed, by which the independence of the thirteen United States was acknowledged by Great Britain. It was not, however, until after Jay's treaty in 1794 that this original treaty of peace was fully executed by Great Britain.

Dr. Rush's letter sold for \$50.

He Had Seen a Few.

The senior partner of the dry goods establishment was freeing his mind concerning the styles of head gear that had come under his observation. "The fashions in hats this season," he said, "are absolutely the worst and most unbecoming I have ever seen in an experience of more than forty years."

"Oh, I don't know," said the junior partner, who was more tolerant. "They have the charm of novelty, at any rate."

"The 'charm' of novelty!" exclaimed the other. "Tom, have you seen anything new in this spring's styles that you can honestly say you admire?"

"Yes, I think I have," hesitatingly answered the junior partner.

"I'd like to know what!"

"Why, the girls."

The Wonders of Science.

It was left for the exhibitor of a phonograph in the streets of Utrecht, according to an American traveler, to put the finishing touch to the wonderful invention.

There was the sound of a military band in full blast, and then suddenly the tune stopped and "Halt!" rang hoarsely out upon the air.

"Who's that interrupting the concert?" inquired the American, edging close to the operator.

"That," said the man, surveying him blandly, "was the voice of Napoleon Bonaparte, giving the order at the Battle of Waterloo."

Quite So.

"New thought will beautify the plainest girl."

"That may be so, but very few girls are going to give up lozions for notions."—Milwaukee Journal.

It costs more to avenge a wrong than it does to let it go by default.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

Having won the dray, there isn't much more for King Edward to live for.

Two or three of the Vanderbilt boys continue to live with their wives in apparent happiness.

London complains of a shortage of doctors. The diploma mills must be more exacting over there.

Among the other terrible disasters that never happened was the Patten rise in the price of bread.

An English peeress has written a cookery book. Perhaps the reaction from the suffragette craze is coming.

Probably it hasn't occurred to the Young Turks to introduce the electric chair as a quick method of reform.

Seattle's big show is drawing large crowds and giving them their money's worth. Which is another innovation.

After he has spent about two weeks looking for a job, Harold ceases to wonder why they called it "commencement."

It is not surprising that Roosevelt and Kermit endure the climate of Africa so well; they lived a long time in Washington.

H. H. Rogers proved conclusively that it is possible to accumulate a fortune of \$75,000,000 without making a vociferous noise.

The Turkish government announces that only 4,000 Christians were massacred at Adana. And all that warship coal burned for nothing!

An Indiana poet sings: "I want to go back to yesterday." His wife must have been waiting at the front door for him when he got home.

A Canadian writer says Emperor William has signally failed to take advantage of his opportunities. English writers generally are afraid he will not keep on doing so.

There is some comfort in the thought that the people of Mars are superior to our own race. We won't have to take up a collection to send missionaries up there.

So long as King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm are on kissing terms we shall refuse to believe in the probability of any serious trouble between Great Britain and Germany.

Mark Twain explains that oversight caused him to use without credit, in his latest work, a book chapter which was written by another man. As a leader in the fight for international copyright provisions Mark ought to be more careful.

If the truth were known it would probably be found that the charge of decadence brought against France is inspired by the circumstance that the French people are no longer avid of military glory, that they have ceased to be the firebrand of Europe and have become devotees of peace. They can afford to plead guilty to that indictment. It redounds to their praise.

Should enough anarchists be put on a desert island, and have enough to eat, the philosophers say, they would soon have either a king or a president—at any rate, a government. A class of small boys in a city slum affords an illustration of the principle. They were told to draw up some rules, and the code they evolved—and kept—was as admirable as that of the authorities. It began with "Don't sass the teacher," and concluded, "Don't break the rules."

Speed traps and unrelenting rural constables are all well enough in their way, but a device has been perfected which promises to be more effective as a solution to the speed-mania problem. It is a kind of siren horn, which begins to scream automatically the instant the machine exceeds the prescribed speed limit. Such a horn is already in use, by police regulations, on every public motor bus and taxicab in London, and private owners are in trepidation lest the authorities insist that all automobiles be similarly equipped.

The terror of leprosy seems to be lessening with the years. Ten persons who had been residents of the leper colony on Molokai were recently taken to Honolulu and re-examined, at the suggestion of a legislative committee. Of those examined, only one was found still to have traces of the disease. The others were discharged as cured, although some had suffered more than twenty years. There have been cures at the leper hospital and colony in Louisiana and patients discharged. Physicians also are now generally agreed that leprosy is much less contagious than was formerly supposed, and some go so far as to say that in temperate climates like that of the northern part of the United States it is hardly contagious at all.

After years of patient work, supplemented at the last by a tone of firmness which was unmistakable, the United States government has finally secured the signature of Nicaragua to a protocol in which it is agreed that the Emery claim shall be submitted to arbitration. The claim arose from the cancellation by Nicaragua of a concession for the cutting and exportation of mahogany. It is maintained by President Zelaya that his government canceled the concession because the terms upon which it was granted were violated. The Emery Company, on the other hand, declares that it was purely an arbitrary act of confiscation or blackmail. The protocol contains the interesting proviso that the representatives of Nicaragua may have

four months in which to reach an agreement direct with the company, subject to the approval of the United States. Failing such agreement, arbitration will begin between the two governments at the end of that time.

Five young persons were drowned in a New Jersey river the other day because they did not know enough to keep their seats in the boat when big waves began to rock it. Of course when they got on their feet the rocking became dangerous, and the boat soon capsized and threw everyone into the water. Several persons were drowned in Pennsylvania a few days earlier because of a similar failure to use common sense. The moment the boat began to respond to the movement of the water two or three of the passengers stood up and screamed and lost their balance, and threw everybody else into the river. The street railway companies paint a warning on the seats of the open trolley cars against trying to get off the car before it stops. The owner of every small boat might well paint in full view in his boat a command not to stand up except under orders of the person in charge. Thousands of accidents would be prevented if such an order were obeyed.

It is hardly surprising that small boys have at last taken to Black Hand operations. Boys of 15 to 18 have sometimes been successful as hold-up men, and the Black Hand variety of blackmail is nothing but a long-range, crafty and cowardly form of the hold-up. It is a method of obtaining money through the one motive of fear of personal injury, but gives the criminal a better opportunity to escape if the intended victim shows fight. Above all, it looks easy to the novice. In the latest Chicago case one boy of 15 was crafty enough to use another of 14 as a tool, letting the other incur all the physical danger and probably planning himself to escape with all of the spoil. The police measures were cleverly taken and would probably have deceived even an adult Black Hand man. The death of one of the boys, criminals and the immediate capture of the other will serve sufficiently to deter other youths from imitating them. It is probable, however, that older criminals of this type will not take the warning to themselves, but rather will conceitedly think they would have scented the danger in this case and avoided it. Blackmailing operations directed against other than Italian citizens will be very speedily suppressed if all threatened men will take steps similar to those taken by the intended victim in this case. To notify the police at once, to give the police every opportunity to trap the criminals, to assume whatever slight personal risk there is in such a course, is by all means the safest way. Crimes like this breed themselves rapidly when they are successful, and no one can afford to give in to the blackmailers. Italian citizens have a harder problem to face. They know too often that if they notify the police they will have to fear not merely some slight temporary danger but a vengeance that will wait long till it can be taken safely. Nevertheless, even for the Italians the only permanent safety is in resistance. The resistance must be the outgrowth of efforts at mutual aid and support on the part of all the Italian victims who are apt to become the victims of such criminals. Each successive criminal caught or brought otherwise to grief will mean a forward step toward the termination of the nuisance, and in no other way can progress be made.

**Insurance Blunder.**

The way in which application forms for insurance are filled up are often more amusing than enlightening in the following excellent selections:

Mother died in infancy.

Father went to bed, feeling well and the next morning woke up dead.

Grandfather died suddenly at the age of 103. Up to this time bid fair to reach a ripe old age.

Applicant does not know anything about material posterity except that they died at an advanced age.

Applicant does not know cause of mother's death, but states that she fully recovered from her last illness.

Applicant has never been fatally sick.

Father died suddenly; nothing serious.

Applicant's brother, who was an infant, died when was a mere child.

Grandfather died from gunshot wound caused by an arrow shot by an Indian.

Applicant's fraternal parents died when he was a child.

Mother's last illness was caused from chronic rheumatism, but she was cured before death.—British Medical Journal.

**Vacation Hopes.**

The toll of the year is past; the grind of the world stops.

New Mame and Mag once more their weary routine stop.

With a trunk or two and a bag or more, wait—six off from the Boss's store—

Two natty gowns and two peachy hats.

Two fresh Marceles and two freshened vests.

Two pairs of tans and some lace striped hose.

Two buttoned skirts—at least two long rews—

And two parasols, either green or red. Some safety pins and a spool of thread.

A drinking cup and two tennis caps.

And two great, wide horis for two handsome chaps.

Some moonlight nights and some ho-ho-y-dells—

Mayhap two rings and some wedding bells!

The toll of the year is past. In a fortnight's space, perhaps,

'Twill end for aye. Who knows? Here's luck to the handsome chaps!

—New York Times.

The woman who plays cards in the morning is bad enough, but the idle man who stands on the street corner and tries to talk to busy men is worse.

A woman always thinks it is due to carelessness when anyone else breaks a dish.