JOHN H. REAM, Publisher.

DAKOTA CITY, . . NEBRASKA.

VALUE OF IMAGINATION.

Life naturally must be more interesting to the person of vivid imagination than to one who lives only for the tangible things about him and who fears to dream as his fancy wills because reality bears bearfly upon him. We do not think that even the man of affairs would find the indulgence of a few day dreams detrimental to his interests, while to those who look only upon the serious side of life and share only its darker aspects, a few dreams of what perhaps may come to pass would act as a tonic upon tired nerves, says the Charleston News and Courier. Our dreams are often compasions to us, and sometimes we find ourselves moving unconsciously with them in a world far removed from our real habitation, but one whose promises seem easy of fulfillment and whose delights compensate for some of the hardships we may, perhaps, be called upon to bear during our waking hours. The world which is our idea of happiness, with all its wonder of accomplishment and all its measure of appreciation-the world in which we naturally play an important part-who has not seen its shining sands, and lofty summits, and flowering paths, beckening, telling us how good it is to live and defying us to resist its appealing call? We cannot all gain its shores and discover long-hidden secrets, but, at least, we can turn its promises to our advantage and make our day dreams oases, as it were, in the desert spots of life.

James H. Collins, writing of "the orderly German mind," notes that a generation age the chief exports of Germany were philosophy, poetry, music and emigrants, while today she ships machinery, chemicals, textiles and other manufactured products, and the mere thought of her competition scares America and has brought England to the verge of hysteria. How has this come about? You could put all Germany, and Pennsylvanta to boot, in the state of Texas. Yet there are upward of 70,000,000 Germans. With scant natural resources. the Teuton had to think hard and make the best of it. Just as in scholarly and scientific research, his agricultural and industrial labors have been intense, methodical, plodding, thorough. He has taught the world how to farm. He is supreme in the economic use of chemicals.

It is rather comfortable to hear that the opinion of experts in the Lake Superior region is decidedly adverse to the view that the supplies of iron ore at the present rate of increased use will last only a short time. Those familiar with the region point out bilof tons in the Cascade range, besides millions proved up in the Neg- and mothers who are most ignorant make them work for him and do aunce, Ishpemig and other ranges to the west ward of the latter. Possibly a strict analysis of the prophecy of short life for our ore supply would disclose that it refers only to the exhaustion of the Mesaba deposits. Even then they are predicated on the maintenance of a rate of increase in mining equal to the exceptional one of the past two decades. Apart from the correctness of that calculation the fact is well known "hat there are vast deposits of ore yet practically un-

Look into the eyes of the oriental and you look into orbs that are opaque to Occidental discernment. A mystic and alien light hints an appalling gulf of sentiment. But somewhere behind the screen with which the patient Chinaman holds his dignity of solitude there beats a heart as ready to bleed at the story of suffering of his own people as that of the stranger all too prone to call him devil. The "heathen Chinee" is perhaps not so peculiar as his reputation.

A zoo expert says that snakes must be protected. For obvious reasons, those who disagree with him will be afraid to do anything but give an apparent acquiescence, if they do not wish to subject themselves to serious suspicion.

The oldest woman in New York died the other day at the age of one hundred and seventeen. She did not advise the world to follow her mode of living. Blessings on her soul!

"Women always are and constitionally ought to be tougher than men." says Prof. Tyler of Amherst college. Still, no man ought to leave it to his wife to bring up the kitchen coal.

"Woman is stronger than man," opines Professor Tyler. At any rate. a good many of us are led to believe that she is stronger in the vicinity of the jawbone.

Finally a good word has been said for the English sparrow. Somebody claims to have found that it eats the cotton maple scale. Go it, birdie.

A Belgian aviator made a flight of 54 miles, accompanied by his three sisters, which is a record for four persons, also for family confidence.

We feel safe in making the prediction that the 1911 housefly will show as much pernicious activity as the 1910 model

Whether a boom amounts to arything or not depends not upon the boomer, but upon the people boomed.



Horse Stealing Reduced to Science



AT EW YORK.-Not the wild and woolly west, but New York city with its great police powers and its highly organized civilization is the try's metropolis in one year probably exceeds that stolen in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas in ten years. This crime is so easy of execution and so hard of detection in a headway in checking it and recovan average five horses and wagons are than \$50. stolen in the city every business day. To place the amount lost every year have a way of changing the appearance of both horses and wagons and a third gang, got ten years each. the task of recovering the stolen property is rendered extremely difficult.

partment store is as likely to disappear as the horse and wagon of the small grocer or butcher. Detectives say that the theft is easily covered up. Within six hours after the horse and wagon disappear a transformation is made, which is so complete that few owners can identify their proper-The horse is shorn of his mane and tail, white legs are dyed a color corresponding with the body of the horse, and cases have been known where a stolen horse was described as most fruitful field for horse thieves in having a bobbed tail, where the horse the country. The amount of property when finally recovered was found to stolen by horse thieves in the coun- have had a very beautiful tail, attached to the former stub.

The same with the wagon. A gayly painted wagon is soon transformed into a dilapidated peddler's wagon. The top is removed, dashboard knocked great city like New York that detect- off, and a dirty drab or brown coat ives have been able to make but sittle of paint reduces the wagon that cost from \$150 to \$200 to one that, when ering any of the stolen property. On the thief sells it, will not bring more

The stealing of horses has become a serious problem for many business is difficult, but it is estimated that men. The police, however, have been property valued at from \$1,000,000 to successful in running to earth some of \$1,500,000 is stolen. Ordinarily the the thieves. One leader of a band of theft of a horse from the streets at horse thieves recently got four years tracts little attention. The thieves in the penitentiary; another got 12 years and two others, connected with

In their search after thieves the New York police located a farm in No man's horse is safe in the streets New Jersey which was conducted for of the city. The horse of the big de the receiving of stolen property.

Teaching Parents What Toys to Buy

CHICAGO. - "Parents of Chicago boys and girls do not know how to buy toys for their children."

It was upon this assumption that the committee on homes of the child welfare exhibit had on exhibition at the Coliseum a child's "play shop." In it there was on display an endless variety of toys, but foremost of all were the "do-with" toys introduced for the New York.

"Chicago parents are as deplorably ignorant in the matter of buying proper toys for their children as parents the country over," she told a reporter. "They don't know the first thing about it. What they do in most cases when they go shopping in the toy department of a store is to buy toys that they like to play with them-

"That, of course, is the reason we have a 'play shop' exhibit. The ex- inventive nature than by all the comhibit is planned for the education of plicated and mechanical toys in the all the parents of Chicago-but, by world. Equippe the way, it is the well-to-do fathers of all along this line. What we ex- things. New pleasures will be discovpect to teach them is the real merit of ered every day, and the enjoyment of a 'do with' toy.

"A 'do with' toy is one that will teach the child how to do things. With smashed. it a boy or girls can carry out definite play schemes. It should be simple. It teaches the child by stimulating its imaginative nature and inventive faculties. Such features are lost altogether in the elaborate mechanical toys that leave nothing for the child to do but press a button or release a oatch and watch it go.

"Children of wealthy parents are

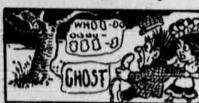


little fellow who cannot take a step first time in Chicago by Miss Caroline in the nursery without having to dodge Pratt, who had charge of the toy ex- an electric train or take a chance of hibit. Miss Pratt was in charge of the having a toy flying machine hit him same department of the exhibit in on the ear has not the opportunity to learn how to play. The playing is all done for him by the inventor who made the toy and by his doting papa or rich bachelor uncle who bought the expensive toy for him and taught him to run it. The child is neglected."

"What we are trying to do through our exhibit is to teach parents that their children have a normal play impulse which can be more easily gratifled with a few simple toys that tend to inspire the child's imagination and toys the boy or girl will learn to a toy will not disappear after it is a week old, and probably is ready to be

"A child should not be given a whole tool chest at one time, for example, Give the little fellow a hammer. Then when he begins to ask for nails, give him something to pound. Soon he will learn how to make things, and before long he will learn the real value of the whole array of contents of the chest, while if given them all at once he would not have appreciated not happy with their playthings. The any of them."

Solve Mystery of an Ancient Ghost



BOSTON, Mass.—The supernatural noises, intonations and weird sounds which for years have been the cause of many young lovers retreating from their trysting place in great haste, in fear that some white garbed ghost was chasing them, was explained when a giant elm was chopped down in a lot on Adams street near the Cedar Grove cemetery in Dorchester. The explanation was an owl and family of chipmunks

For twenty-five years strange noises have been heard at all times of the night in that section, and the lot being so near the cemetery many people believed they were voices from the nightly and some of the more curious the weird noises. The solution of the after dark.

strange thing came about when the giant elm in question, probably more than 100 years old, was felled at the instigation of the public grounds department.

When the big elm fell it was discovered that about thirty feet of its top was hollow, and inside was found an owl of the bald-headed variety sleeping as quietiy as though nothing had happened. The inside of the tree was found to be filled with egg shells, corn cobs and various other refuse which the owl had from time to time taken there. While the owl occupied a conspicuous place in the tree, calmly nestling in a heap in the bottom of the hole, there was a mother and father chipmunk with twenty-five little ones.

People of the district who have resided there for twenty-five years are glad that the mystery has been solved. They have been trying to discover for years the cause of all the grave. The police have investigated nightly gruesome noises which have on more than one occasion frightened neighbors have spent many long vigils the women of the district who have in an attempt to solve the source of been obliged to return to their homes

Kansas Pupils to Have Paper Towels

TOPEKA, Kan.—Paper towels for the use of every child in the Kansas public schools probably will be installed before the next school year begins. E. T. Fairchild, state superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the state board of health, are watching with interest the experiments being carried on in several Kansas schools with the paper towels. If the experiments are successful an order may be issued abolishing the common roller towel in all public schools and this will mean that each pupil must furnish his own towel or the school board must sup-

ply the individual paper towels. The state board of health abolished the common drinking cup two years ago and there has not been a single in hes long. They are heavy, absorspidemic of diphtheria in the state since, and very few isolated cases. The face and hands easily. A set of fixboard also probibited the use of the common drinking cup in ratiroad from \$2 to \$8 and extra rolls cost 50 trains and stations and the common



all hotels. The next move will be to abolish the roller towels in railroad trains, depots, hotels and the school houses of the state. Several cases of infection of different diseases through

the use of the roller towel are known. It is believed that the paper towel will not be much more expensive than the roller towel laundry bills. The towels are 10 inches wide and 18 bent tissue paper. One will dry the tures and a roll of 1,000 towels costs cents for each 1,000 towels. When drinking cups have been abolished in used the towels are to be burned.



It is the artistic possibilities and

those of moderate means find it impos-

sible to call their home their own, the

be done by the family at every oppor-

evidence.

Afr. William A. Radford will answer conized almost exclusively by d. stions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquirie to William A. Radford, No. 178 Wes ackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

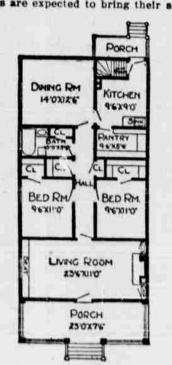
India was the original home of the bungalow, the native name for this type of house being bangla, which signifies a country house of one floor only. On account of the increasing popularity of the bungalow style of building in our own country it will be of interest to note some of the special characteristics associated with these structures in the land of their origin.

In India it is the Europeans who live in the bungalows, which are built built anywhere for about \$1,700. It is in all sizes and styles, according to 24 feet 6 inches wide and 46 feet 6 the taste and wealth of the owner. inches long. The spacious porch The single ground-floor plan is frequently departed from by the addition of rooms utilizing the under-roof space on the second floor. Invariably, however, the bungalow is surrounded with a veranda, the roof of which affords a shelter from the sun, though in America the veranda is often confined to one end of the house or run only part along the left end, and a large fireof the way around. In the chief cities place at the right end, flanked by of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay some | bookcases for the little library that of the bungalows assume the proportions of palatial residences, but Straight down the center of the house in the smaller towns they are of more modest pretensions. In general, they are provided with exterior offices or buildings to accommodate the large retinue of servants common

Besides private bungalows, there are the bathroom, entered from the hall. military bungalows on a large scale with still another closet (for linen,



roadside inn and an eastern caravansary. These bungalows, though they vary greatly in actual comfort, are all built on the same plan. They are quadrangular in shape, one story high, with roofs projecting so as to form lighted by windows in the underpinportices and verandas. Along the trunk roads they are located an Indian's day journey-12 or 15 milesapart. They are divided into suites of two, three, or four rooms, provided with bedsteads, tables and chairs, glass windows, and framed glass doors. Off each room is a bathroom, with standing jar of cool water. Travelers are expected to bring their serv-



Floor Plan. ants, bedding, cooking apparatus, etc., with them, though tableware, condiments, and sometimes even food and liquors, with cooking service, are supplied. At each travelers' bungalow is stationed a government peon, who acts sir. The fact is, my wife was in the as watchman, and who is bound to way.-Puck. help travelers' servants in procuring food and fuel in the nearest village. The regular charge for the use of the these public bungalows, which are pat- was also shown.

Where Nature Provides.

In Jamaica 75 per cent, of the 155,-051 landed properties are valued at less than \$200 each, says a consular ings are owned by negroes who live vegetables, especially yams grown by themselves. Being able to live in this manner with little exertion these tering into contracts to labor by the year or even by the month. Hence, in spite of the fact that 95 per cent. work at all times.

amply lighted kitchen. From the latter a door opens to the cellar stairway, and another door to the back porch. The cellar or basement can be built of any size desired, and is ning or the foundation walls. Every inch of space in this house is put to advantageous use, and the entire layout is convenient and adapted to the modern requirements of good lighting, heat and ventilation. Four Paintings Sold for \$75,000. Of interest to the world of art is

the recent sale of four paintings by

English, French and American paint-

ers to American collectors for an aggregate sum of more than \$75,000. These pictures, obtained for American collectors, include a Romney and a Whistler, a Dupre and an Innes. A notable three-quarter length portrait of Mrs. John Blackburne, by George Romney, the eminent English portrait painter, has just been purchased by E. J. Berwind through the Blakeslee galleries for the sum of \$42,-000, which is considered a good price for portraits of the English school. Announcement is also made of the sale of "Twilight," a characteristic landscape by Jules Dupre, to a

Brooklyn collector through the Raiston galleries for \$20,000. "A Nocturne," a marine by Whistler, has been acquired by William H. Sage of Albany, the purchase being made from the Victor G. Fisher galleries. The nocturne is said to be rendered in Whistier's best manner.

He Brought Up the Rear. Lawyer-Now, sir; you say the burglar, after creeping in through the front window, began to walk slowly up the stairs, and yet you did not see him, although you were standing at the head of the stairs at the time. May I

venture to inquire why you did not see

him? Principal Witness-Certainly,

Lion on Postage Stamps. The iion is favored for the Persian bungalow is one rupee, or about half a stamps, and in the early issues of the dollar, a day. Natives seldom stop at stamps of Tuscany the king of beasts

High-Priced Fruit in Demand. A dealer in fruit who sent notice to some of his customers a few days ago that he would receive the next day report. Nearly all of these small hold- fresh peaches which could be purchased at the "cut rate" of \$35 a dozchiefly on sait fish and on fruits and en, was called up by one of his patrons who asked what the card really meant, and was surprised to hear that it was not a belated April fool peasant proprietors are averse to en message. The peaches came from South Africa, where they had been picked twenty-four days before their arrival in New York. "And," said of the 862,000 inhabitants of Jamaica the fruit man, "with all the hard are negroes (including mulattoes), it times cry, we had no difficulty in disis necessary to employ East Indian posing of all the perfect fruit at \$35 coolies on the larger sugar and banana plantations, on which there must specked brought less." He added be a certain proportion of laborers that "all the year round" was the seawho may be relied upon for steady son for anything in the fruit line in New York.-New York Tribune.

CRADLEOFCONGRESS

Building Where Sat the First Senate and House.

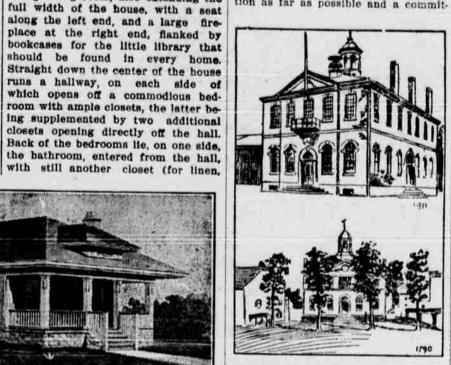
Congress Hall, Philadelphia, as It I Today and a It Was in 1790-Where Washington Was Inaugurated.

Philadelphia, Pa .- After 16 years of neglect or of futile attempts to start work, the Philadelphia city government has finally appropriated \$60,000 for the restoration of Congress hall, located at Sixth and Chestnut streets, and for the erection of memorial lamps in Independence square.

low cost combined with available convenience of arrangement and lighten-The first of the more recent attempts ing of the work-the housewife having to restors the historic structure was practically no stair climbing to tire made in 1893 by the Colonial Dames, her out-which have commended the who spent a great deal of time and bungalow type of house so strongly to considerable money to place the old American home builders. Especially senate chamber in the hall in approxiin the suburbs or outlying districts of mately the same condition it was in a our cities, where busy workers of the century before. The work was comday seek rest amid surroundings like pleted and a reception held to comthose of the country, and where even memorate the work in 1896. And that ended all work on the old building for another decade. bungalow is in constantly increasing

About eight or nine years ago another piece of restoration was under-In the accompanying perspective taken. The entrance on Sixth street view and floor plan we show a very was bricked up to make the exterior of neat and attractive five room cottage the building coincide with its earlier of the bungalow type, which can be design. This patriotic work was not without its comic aspect, for in bricking up the entrance the stairway leading to the restored senate chamber across the entire front affords a was cut off and since 1902 access to shady outdoor retreat, where, we the historic chamber has been barred think, very much of the "living" will to all.

Since that time there has been a tunity in fair weather. Entering the continual hue and cry to have the old house we find ourselves in a large, inbuilding restored to its pristine condiviting living room, also extending the tion as far as possible and a commit-



Congress Hall, Philadelphia.

for accommodating troops in the mili- etc.), and on the other side, the well- the American Institute of Architects I will let no music enter tee from the Philadelphia chapter of tary divisions; also public bungalows lighted pantry opening directly off the maintained by the government for the maintained by the government for the kitchen. At the very end of the hall, from which to base the proposed results in which to base the proposed results in the distinct room. ens into the dining room, toration. The architects literally have are blended the features of an English | which is directly connected with the | had to feel their way. They have consulted historians, old magazines and even an old caricature which contains the only known view of the interior of the house of representatives. Walls and partitions have been torn down partially in the hope of gaining knowledge as to their original construction, but there have been so many changes that the work has been a gigantic puzzle. The architects, however, believe that now they possess data from which it will be possible to reconstruct the interior of the building as it was when

Washington was president. Back in 1762 Pennsylvania, then a province, acquired the land for the purpose of erecting there a building in which to hold courts. Not till 1785, after Pennsylvania had become a state, was money appropriated for the erection of a building but the actual work was not begun till a later date. In 1787 the lot was enlarged and convicts were put to work excavating. The

building was completed in March, 1789. While the building was in course of erection the question of changing the seat of national government came up. New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia were bidders and the latter city strongly laid before congress the advantages of the new building. With this and in view the building was completed, not as intended with rooms for courts and civil officers, but with one general room occupying the entire ground floor for the house of representatives, and friends to a dinner in her own home. on the second floor a senate chamber and rooms for the vice-president and other officers.

Congress moved to Philadelphia 1790 and occupied the building, since known as Congress hall, for the next ten years, when the capital was removed to Washington.

After the removal of congress the building for many years was used as a court building, for the district court of Pennsylvania and the court of common pleas. The last court was removed from the building in 1895 and for a few years thereafter it was occupled by part of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

The exterior of the building will not need to undergo much change to restore it to what it was in the days of Washington. After the changes are made in the interior it will be preserved purely as a historic place of national interest.

Green for French Soldiers.

Paris.-It is announced that the minister for war has decided to make an experiment with a new uniform at the September maneuvers. A special committee has chosen a uniform of a greyish-green color as being less conspicuous against a French landscape than the red trousers and blue coat now in service. The new uniform will be served out to at least a regiment for the experiment.

Angry Hog Injures Man.

Duquoin, Ill.-George Gavins narrowly escaped being fatally injured by a hog which attacked him near his home. The infuriated animal rushed at him without warning and with his tusks inflicted serious injuries.

QUAINT GARDEN IN CHICAGO

Showing What May Be Done When the Work is Approached in Proper Spirit.

One of the quaintest gardens in Chicago is out near the university. It has fully justified the location, developing in a few years from a plain back yard into a hardy, old-fashioned garden, reminiscent of Italy.

The cottage is built with an English basement and the entrance to the garden is by a vineclad balcony which opens off the dining room on the second floor. The view from this point is most attractive. Near the foot of the steps is a sundial, which has for a background a trellis covered with vine of the blue clematis and pink ramblers. At the bottom of the trellis is a hedge of honeysuckles and in front of this are house plants, rubber plants, ferns and palms. On each side of the sundial is a magnificent bay

The right side of the garden is blooming with flaming red Shirley poppies, corn flowers and Shasta daisies. In the spring this border was filled with lilies of the valley, Darwin stulips and sweet williams. A little later will be the oratum lilles, salvias, zinnias and marigold, with a background of white clematis. On the inner edge of the border are two trellises of Dorothy Perkins roses which were started this spring and are making good headway. Next year they will

At the extreme end of the garden is a pergola, in front of which is a dense plantation of lilacs, wild currents, spirae, rhododendrons and hollyhocks There is also a small privet hedge sheltering the agaraum lilies, sweet elysium and feverfew. This favorite part of the garden is now a background for the lily pool, which though recently put in, has a classic, antique

The cement pool caused a great deal of discussion. When the mistress of the garden told her friends she was going to have one they pleaded with her to restrain her artistic tendencies, as the garden was too small and would only look "cluttered up." This advice she cheerfully ignored and the pool proved a great success. As one friend expressed it; "It is the most wonderful garden-the more she puts in it the larger it seems."

At each corner of the pool small box trees have been planted in cement pots. The pool is filled with day and night blooming lilies. Japanese goldfish, paradise fish, innumerable tadpoles and one frog call it home. At one side of the pool is a cement seat with the following inscription:

PARKS MEAN MUCH TO CITY

Authority Gives Excellent Reasons Why "Breathing Spots" Should Be Maintained.

Calling attention to the rapid multiplication of parks throughout the world, Mr. Burnham of Chicago, in a lecture, urged the town planners to conserve and further this movement in every way possible. "Do this," he said "because of the effect of nature upon citizenship. Other things being equal, a person accustomed to living in nature has a distinct advantage all his life over the purely town-bred man. Allure your city denizens to sylvan nature, for it is there he finds the balm his spirit needs.

"Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die; but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency. Remember that our sone and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty."

Must Prepare Bridal Dinner. A quaint, old superstition in Iceland

is that every bride must invite all her and every article of food must be prepared by the bride herself. If she is successful in pleasing her guests she not only receives praise for her own skill, but helps along her younger sisters, who are then assumed to be equally good at cooking, and consequently have a much better chance of getting married

Practical Christianity.

The story is told of a little housenaid, far over the sea, who, when asked whether she realized that she was in any way different after uniting with the church, from what she had been before, thought for an instant, and then, smiling brightly, said: "Well I sweep the corners." She could hardly have given a better demonstration of her religious life.-Christion Herald.

Ostrich Feathers Not Pulled. It is a mistaken popular impression that ostrich feathers are pulled. This is wrong The plumes are cut about every eight months or so, and a keen edged knife is used in the operation. After the cutting the stumps lose life. wither and fall out.

Berlin the Cleanest City. As long as women complain of the impoliteness of Berlin men we shall have to content ourselves with the one universally recognized quality of our capital-namely, that it is the cleanest city in the world-Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

Wouldn't It Make 'Em Jump? "Australia claims she is going to keep the meat trust out of that island

continent." "Aw, tell that to the kangaroos!"