

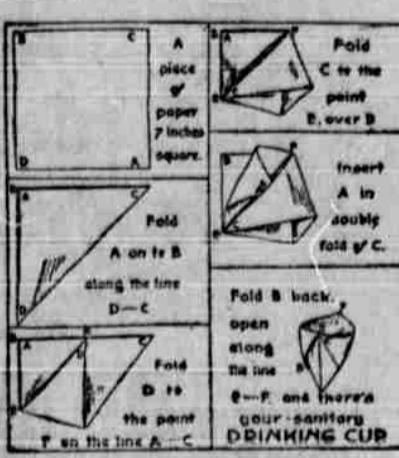


## MAKE SANITARY WATER CUP

Chicago Health Department Gives Directions for Making Substitute for Public Drinking Vessel.

Now that the public drinking cup has been legislated out of Illinois, the Chicago city health department has issued a bulletin explaining the best method of substitute. Included in the message is a diagram of a drinking cup made out of paper which can be improvised by any thrifty individual.

The bulletin says, however, that the favorite type of personal cup which can be conveniently carried about in a small case is the collapsible metal



Sanitary Drinking Cup.

cup, and that in selecting one of these the preferable kind is that with a tight fitting metal case.

The department records less contagious diseases during the first week of July than any week since October 7, 1910, the total number being 559. Notwithstanding this improvement, two diseases—typhoid and scarlet fever—show greater increases. A remarkable increase in typhoid fever was found in the Englewood district, where the milk supply was the source of infection.

## ORE DEPOSITS NEAR SURFACE

Nine Mines Out of Ten Are Poorer in Second Thousand Feet Than in First—Third Is Worse.

Men sometimes dream of enormous wealth stored deep in the earth, below the reach of miners, but experts aver that there is little or no ground to believe that valuable metallic deposits lie very deep in the earth's crust. Such deposits, it is said, are made by underground waters, and owing to the pressure on the rocks at great depths the waters are confined to a shell near the surface. With few exceptions ore deposits become too lean to repay working below 3,000 feet. Nine mines in ten, taking the world as a whole, are poorer in the second thousand feet than in the first thousand, and poorer yet in the third thousand than in the second.

## LATEST TYPE OF SILENCER

Combination is Designed to Overcome the Two Serious Objections to the Maxim Device.

The latest type of silencer for use on military rifles is a combination silencer and bayonet, designed to meet and overcome the two serious objections.



Combined Silencer and Bayonet.

Details to the device brought out by Maxim, says the Popular Mechanics. These objections were based on the added weight, and the necessity of interchanging the silencer and bayonet.

The combination silencer and bayonet is of the disk type, having a series of disks within a cone, curved so as to retard the escaping gas and cause it to leave the silencer with a circling motion. The bayonet is made by extending the lower part of the silencer and bringing it to a point. The bullet, in leaving the silencer, passes just above the top of the bayonet blade.

**Artificial Diamonds Within Sight.** The carbide crystals produced in the electric furnace are as hard or harder than the diamond, but they have always been of a dark color. Within the last few weeks scientists have succeeded in producing them in a colorless and transparent form even superior to the diamond in appearance. They are as yet so brittle, however, that they will not stand the process of cutting, but it is hoped that this defect will be overcome later, in which case gems in every way equal to the diamond will become almost as cheap as glass.

**Monopolize Natural Gas.** The Hungarian government has decided to monopolize the tremendous natural gas supply recently discovered at Kissarmas, in Transylvania, of which the daily yield amounts to 25,000,000 cubic feet. This is the most important source of gas in the world so far discovered. The gas comes out of the ground at a pressure of over 30 atmospheres and the noise it makes is heard many miles away.

**Produce Fluorescence.** A few grains of fluorescein, a substance derived from coal tar, will produce fluorescence, shining with a yellowish green light when strongly illuminated in a hundred tons of water. To produce this result the fluorescein must be divided into countless billions of particles.

HUNTING FOR BLACK OPALS  
Gem Is Found in Matrix of Ironstone and Sandstone in Australia—Sapphires Rank Next.

The gem most sought after in Australia is the black opal, declares a writer in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. It appears in limited quantities in the matrix of ironstone and sandstone in the Lightning Ridge district of New South Wales. It is estimated that since 1890 opals valued at over \$5,000,000 have been found in the state of New South Wales. The state of Queensland also produces many opals, the production up to the present time amounting to nearly \$1,000,000.

Sapphires rank next among Australian gems in value of production. They are found in New South Wales and in Queensland, chiefly in the latter state, in the gravel or creek beds. The gems show excellent fire and luster, but the color is darker blue than the oriental sapphire. In Queensland the present production amounts to about \$75,000 per year, the total output to date being about \$700,000.

Other precious gems found in different parts of Australia include emeralds, turquoise, topazes, tourmalines, rubies, amethysts, garnets and beryls. Diamonds are found to a limited extent in New South Wales and in South Australia. In the latter state the total production up to date has been somewhat over \$500,000. These diamonds found locally are used mostly for glass cutting, while South African diamonds are mostly used in the jewelry trade. Pearls found in pearl shell fishing along the northern coast of Australia are usually small, but their aggregate value is probably considerable.

## FIRM SUPPORT FOR HAMMOCK

Neither Trees Nor Porches Needed When Using Contrivance Recently Invented by Tennessee Man.

It is no longer necessary to have trees or a porch in order to swing a hammock. A Tennessee man has invented a hammock support which not only has all the advantages of the natural support but shade, but includes many virtues of its own. This contrivance consists of two bars, telescoping one on the other. At one end each bar is a pedestal on which stand uprights, shaped like the letter

"A." To the tops of these uprights the hammock is swung. Advantages of this support are that the two ends can be moved as far apart or as close together as the telescoping bar will permit, and the uprights may be given any slant desired by means of brace rods, which fit into holes bored at intervals along the bottom. The whole thing can be taken apart and folded into a small space when not in use or can be put up in the house as well as outdoors. A canopy can be made to shield any person using the hammock from the sun.

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**Support for Hammock.**

Either by the aid of congress, or through private subscriptions, the estate of Mount Vernon upon the Potowmack, upon which stand the home and tomb of Washington and his wife, will soon be improved and the whole estate redeemed from the evidences of demoralization which of late years have characterized it.

The attempt to restore Mount Vernon and to perfect it, according to the plans of the Mount Vernon association, will bring to the minds of many persons now well along in years the manner in which Mount Vernon, 53 years ago, was secured in perpetuity by the Ladies' Mount Vernon association, organized in the mid-fifties with intent to secure, preserve and hold in trust, as a place of national interest, the home and tomb of Washington.

The late Robert Bonner, at one time the proprietor of what was the most successful periodical published in the United States, was once asked if it were true that the largest amount he ever paid for a single contribution was the \$5,000 which he gave Charles Dickens for a short story.

"I paid Edward Everett \$10,000 for a weekly article which was to run one year; that was at the rate of a little under \$200 an article," said Mr. Bonner. "Mr. Everett was to write upon whatever topic he chose, and I didn't limit him as to the number of words. The articles averaged a little under a column."

Acetylene torches for use in dense fog have been supplied to the Paris police.

The colors of butterflies are influenced by the temperature of the air in which they live.

A collapsible boat, invented by a Frenchman, can be folded to carry in an ordinary suit case.

Despite their lesser area, Germany, Russia and Austria produce more potash than the United States.

Radium bearing minerals recently discovered in the Mt. Painter field in South Australia are to be mined.

Mosquito netting is an ancient Greek, if not Egyptian invention, even if it does seem a new Yankee idea.

An instrument for measuring the nocturnal terrestrial radiation of heat has been invented by a Danish scientist.

All the suspended parts of the vehicle consist of one steel structure, which greatly increases the strength while the absence of transmission mechanism underneath gives the bus big clearance.

A piano stool that will accommodate but one person under ordinary circumstances, but which contains leaves which can be spread to hold two to play duet, has been invented by a Chicagoan.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY  
by E. J. Edwards

## Entire Speech In Italics

"Prince" John Van Buren's Famous Herkimer Address That Resulted in the Election of Zachary Taylor as President.

In 1848 General Lewis Cass was the regular Democratic nominee for the presidency. Zachary Taylor was the nominee of the Whigs. The Free-Soil Democracy, composed of that element in the Democratic party which was opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories, had made an informal organization in 1847. The hope was that the Free Soil movement would be so nourished that its growth would justify an organization which would nominate a Free Soil Democrat as candidate for president. The expectation was that if this could be done ex-President Martin Van Buren would be the candidate.

The first important and formal step taken by Free Soilers in New York state to perfect an organization was the calling of a great mass meeting to be held in the village of Herkimer, a few miles east of Utica. The announcement was made that "Prince" John Van Buren, Martin Van Buren's son, one of the most brilliant of campaign orators, had consented to make the chief speech at this meeting, called specifically for the purpose of organizing a bolting movement against the regular Democratic nomination made at the state convention of that summer.

"I remember very well the excitement which was caused by the announcement that 'Prince' John Van Buren was to speak at a great bolting mass meeting at Herkimer," said Dr. E. Prentiss Bailey, editor of the Utica Observer, with which he has been in continuous service for over sixty years. "Prince John was the idol of the younger Democracy at that time, and he was certain always to obtain a large audience wherever he appeared to make a political speech. But it was well known that at this Herkimer meeting Prince John would sound the bugle call to which Free Soil Democrats, it was expected, would instantly respond, and in such numbers that it would be practicable to nominate Martin Van Buren for president a few months later. Of course it was known that if Martin Van Buren were nominated he would probably

receive votes enough to prevent the election of Lewis Cass and secure the election of Zachary Taylor.

"The young fellows in our printing office were told that if they would hurry up with their work they would be permitted to go to Herkimer and see and hear Prince John, and that tickets would be given to them for that purpose.

"Several hundred of the citizens of Utica went to Herkimer. Democrats from all the surrounding districts poured into the town. There were so many of them, in fact, that it was found necessary to abandon the hall which had been hired for the address and permission was obtained to use the great railroad freight house for the meeting. That enormous building was speedily filled within a few moments after the doors were opened. Prince John Van Buren was escorted into the building, and he asked that they find some quiet place for him, if they could, while the meeting was being organized.

"The best they could do was to show him into a remote corner. He sat down upon a bench, and, having speech from

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Martyred President's First Running Mate Was Not Acquainted With Him Until After They Had Been Nominated.

Hannibal Hamlin, four times United States senator from Maine, once governor of that state, and vice-president during Lincoln's first administration, told me in the winter of 1891 the story of his first personal meeting with Abraham Lincoln; and the words he used then to describe that meeting were practically the last I heard him speak. I never saw him again, his death occurring a few months later when he was in his eighty-third year.

I had asked Mr. Hamlin if he had ever seen Mr. Lincoln prior to 1861.

"Yes," was the answer. "Mr. Lincoln and I were in congress at the same time. When he was serving his only term in the house, I finished my clos-

ing term in that body and got acquainted with my duties as senator. But though for many days we both worked in the capitol, and for some time sat in the legislative hall, Mr. Lincoln and I never had a personal meeting. I do not recall when I first had my attention called to Mr. Lincoln as a member of congress, but I know I was greatly impressed by a speech which he made—I think it was in 1848—in which he declared himself earnestly in favor of the exclusion of slavery from the territories. His views on that momentous subject were the same as mine; and my views expressed in one or two speeches made about at the same time as the Lincoln speech I speak of. However, though we stood on the same ground through some freaks of fortune we did not meet. Yet, after Mr. Lincoln was nominated for president and I for vice-president, we both had a peculiar sense of personal acquaintance, the explanation of which was made mutually on the occasion of my visit to Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, Ill.

"Many of the leading Republicans of that time had never met Mr. Lincoln, and for that reason he was called upon almost every day by Republicans who had come from all parts of the United States north of Mason and Dixon's line. As soon as the presidential ticket was nominated, I determined that, at the first convenient moment I would go to Springfield and call upon Mr. Lincoln, although I was sure I knew something of the ability and character of the man which had led the Republican convention to nominate him for president.

"Five minutes after I had met Mr. Lincoln, it seemed to me that we had been acquainted for years. He was perfectly natural, unassuming, unpretentious. As we chatted, I saw that he was measuring my height with his eye, and I thought that he was gratified to discover that, although I was tall, he was a little shorter.

"Pretty soon Mr. Lincoln left off talking about general matters, and asked me if he had ever met before. I replied that I had no recollection of our having met previously; that if we had I was sure I should recall the circumstances. 'But, Mr. Lincoln,' I added, 'this is our first meeting, I nevertheless feel well acquainted with you, for it has been one of my most vivid recollections of public men that, when a member of congress, made the ablest speech I can remember in defense of free soil.'

"'Why,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'is that a curious circumstance, for while I do not remember ever having met you personally, I have had constantly in remembrance the speech you made in the senate as a Free Soil Democrat, and I said at the time: "Senator Hamlin's views upon that subject and mine are practically alike."

"That, sir, was a feature of my first personal meeting with Abraham Lincoln," continued Mr. Hamlin, "and began a political and personal association and friendship which was maintained and constantly strengthened until the day of the death of that great man."

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## Helped Save Mt. Vernon

New Edward Everett Gave Receipts From Writing and Lecturing to Fund for Securing Washington's Home and Tomb.

Known that Mr. Everett had promised to turn over the entire \$10,000 to the association which had been organized to preserve the estate of Mount Vernon for the American people. Then the interest in his literary work was greatly increased, and this announcement did as much as any one thing to secure for the Mount Vernon association the money needed to buy that estate.

"It should be a source of some gratification to American writers," Mr. Bonner continued, "that Washington's home and tomb have been preserved chiefly through the contributions made by literary men and women between 1855 and 1860. Almost every author of note contributed something. Mr. Everett himself delivered a lecture on Washington at least 100 times and turned the entire receipts over to the Mount Vernon association. My recollection is that the receipts amounted to about \$50,000. If they did, then he contributed, by his pen and his lecture, \$60,000 to the Mount Vernon fund.

"Mr. Everett, I know, was very proud of his success as an orator and writer in aid of the Mount Vernon fund. I do not know whether there is any visible memorial to Mr. Everett, and to the others who assisted in raising the needed money, but it has always seemed to me that it would be appropriate in some visible way to make acknowledgment of this service."

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## On His Own Account

Johnny's father is a lawyer, but Johnny means to be either a prize fighter or an engineer. Said the shocked visitor who believes that children should not possess personal opinions:

"Please, sonny! Don't you want to follow in your father's footsteps?"

"No," was the lad's unabashed answer, "I'd rather make tracks of my own."

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## China's First Cabinet

By the imperial decree issued recently China has advanced another step on the way to bringing her system of government into conformity with those of constitutional countries, and has also undoubtedly made another great stride in the direction of constitutionalism, says a writer in the Shanghai Mercury. The formation of a responsible cabinet to perform the functions of the present grand council and grand secretariat and to bring about co-operation between the different boards has been discussed for some time, and although the decree states that the new body is to be reorganized as an experiment there seems little reason to doubt that the constitution of the cabinet is now an accomplished fact.

Most of the new ministers are presidents of the boards which are now amalgamated into the cabinet. The system seems to be modeled on the Japanese and continental systems. Prince Ching is the president, a post

which corresponds to that of premier, and two other grand councillors are vice-presidents. Although there is a minister of foreign affairs in the new cabinet, a clause of the decree states that Prince Ching, who was formerly president of the wai-wu-pu, is to continue to superintend foreign affairs. The doings of China's first cabinet will be watched with interest.

## A Gentleman of Leisure.

Rudolph Forster, who is assistant secretary to the president of the United States, is also a man of humor. Not long ago a friend of his dropped into the executive offices, at the White House, and remarked: "Rudolph, I understand the pressure of work up here is so great that you fellows get very little recreation." "That's a mistake," replied Forster. "I have, out of the twenty-four hours, four hours in which I can do anything I choose. I can even sleep that length of time."

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