

### "MAKES BETTER RAILROADS."

Western Writer Pays Tribute to Railroad Magnate as Builder-Up of the Country.

Mr. Edward H. Harriman is on a trip to Europe. Ordinarily there would be nothing added to this announcement beyond an exhortation to Emperor William to chain down his railroads and to other monarchs to put their crowns and other valuables in the safe at night. But Mr. Harriman is going off on a pleasure trip, and so many mean things have been said about him that it will not hurt any to change the tune a moment while he is out of the country and not able to take any advantage of the lapse from the cold attitude of severity that is usually used in mentioning the name of Harriman.

Of all the great railroad men developed in this generation, E. H. Harriman is easily the biggest and the best, says a writer in the Hutchinson (Kan.) Daily News. The head of a railroad company, under the rules of the game, must work for his stockholders, whether it is for the advantage of politicians, shippers or consumers. It is his job to do the best he can for the interests entrusted to his care. Harriman is not only a financier, but he is a builder and an operator. Lucky is the town, city or community that has a Harriman road. He insists on a good roadbed, level track, safe track and the convenience and comfort of the traveler and the shipper. The Harriman roads are noted as the best in the country. When Harriman gets hold of a one-horse or played-out track and right of way he proceeds to put it in first class condition. He does not raise the rates of fares, although he doubtless charges "a plenty," but he insists that enough of the funds go into real improvements to make a railroad. And that is where he stands ahead of a good many others and why Harrimanism is not such a bad thing as some people have been led to think. He makes better railroads, and there is more need for improvement that way than there is in some others which are being discussed. So far as we can see, he believes in giving every interest along his road a fair deal.

He is a public benefactor from that standpoint. He uses his power fairly. He is a great man, and as good or better than the ordinary citizen who looks upon him as the personification of the money power, seeking whom it may devour. He is a strong man in the financial world, but that should not be against him, when the financial world is the object which most of us want to reach. He is a good American and he spends his money on American railroads, not on foreign titles, race horses, old editions or other bad habits. If he is not perfect—and we don't think he is—he is no exception to the rule and is worthy of the praise of his fellow citizens for the good he does and has done.

#### Laughter a Series of Barks.

Laughing is barking, say the scientists. The neck and head are thrown back while a series of short barks are emitted from the throat. However musical the barks may be, they are barks. The laugh begins with a sudden and violent contraction of the muscles of the chest and abdomen. But instead of opening to let the air pass out of the lungs, the vocal cords approach each other and hold it back. But they are not strong enough to exercise such opposition for more than an instant, and the air, which is under pressure, promptly escapes. As it does so it makes the vocal cords vibrate producing the bark.

This obstruction and liberation of the air expelled from the lungs repeats itself again and again at intervals of a quarter of a second. There are thus in a hearty laugh four barks a second, and if continued, they go on at that rate as long as the air reserve in the lungs holds out. The empty lungs must then fill themselves, and this interval is marked by a quick gasp for breath, after which the barks are renewed. The barks occur in series with gasps for breath at intervals.

When laughter is violent, the entire body participates. The upper part of the trunk bends and straightens itself alternately or sways to right and left. The feet stamp on the floor, while the hands are pressed upon the loins to moderate the painful spasms.

#### Interviewing the Professor.

"So you don't think Mars would reply, even if we did send signals?" "I am almost convinced that there would be no response," answered Prof. Thinkum, adjusting his glasses. "Then you don't believe that Mars is inhabited?" "On the contrary, I think it extremely probable that life similar to our own exists on the sister planet." "But you don't give those people credit for intelligence equal to ours?" "Yes. I am inclined to credit them with even greater intelligence than we display. There are many indications that they have a civilization older than ours, in which case they should have too much sense to fool away their time on any such impractical proposition."

#### The Way He Did It.

Jenkins—Well, sir, I gave it to that man straight, I can tell you. He is twice as big as I am, too, but I told him exactly what I thought of his rascally conduct right to his face, and I called him all the names in the dictionary, and a lot of others as well. Studds—And didn't he try to hit you, Jenkins?

Jenkins—No, sir, he didn't. And when he tried to answer back, I just hung up the telephone receiver and walked away.



### SOLDIER IN FIRST BATTLE.

Member of the "Dutch Company" Relates His Experiences When Engaged in Initial Encounter.

I was only 17, went from Michigan to Illinois and enlisted the second week I was there in a German company. There were seven Americans, three Irish and two Englishmen and all the rest were Dutch, writes W. F. Jenkins of Arcadia, Neb., in National Tribune. This company was known as the "Dutch company" and they called me Company I's Yankee.

On account of the fact that I was the only Yankee left in the company after we left Frankfort, Ky., in October and because of my youth, my reckless and independent disposition and the indulgence of my officers, together with my unusually good luck in coming out all right in my various pranks and escapades, I was seldom punished or reprimanded. I make this brief introduction to explain why I did many things contrary to military discipline without getting into trouble.

Now, the battle was in '64, after we had been in the service about two years and had never been in an en-



Helping a Comrade.

agement. The boys kicked a good deal, because they feared we should have to go home without getting a chance to smell gunpowder, but on Sunday, June 15, 1864, we received our first introduction to the Johnnies and right interestingly they entertained us from one o'clock until four. Our regiment belonged to the First brigade, commanded by old "Pappy" Ward, Third division, Twentieth corps. About one o'clock we formed in line, fixed bayonets and stacked knapsacks. Then we knew there was something doing.

In the edge of the woods, as we were, we could see in front of us and to the south a large open field; then a long, wooded slope of perhaps 100 rods in extent. About two-thirds of the way up that slope was a masked battery of four brass guns. This battery was nearly to the right of our regiment. On the crest of the ridge was a heavy line of rebel works with head logs. On account of the formation of the brigade when we charged and our orders to fire, lie down, load and advance, by the time we got on a line as far up the slope as the rebel battery, many of us lost our alignment and got mixed up with the other companies and regiments. At just about this point it made no difference whether we were among our own troops or not, as there was nothing to do but lie down and hug the ground. It seemed impossible for a man to stand a second and escape the deadly shot. Any object two feet above ground was a certain mark within range of the enemy.

At about this time I noticed an officer riding up the hill with his hat in his hand. He halted within 25 or 30 feet of me, waving his hat and trying to get the boys to get up and charge. I kept my eyes fixed on him in horror, feeling that he could not live more than a few moments. He was near the very front and his horse wheeled in such a manner that he was partially turned toward our ranks just at the moment, so that he quartered toward the enemy when he was struck. He fell on his horse's neck and I heard him call for a Nineteenth Michigan man two or three times, his horse in the meantime standing as quietly as if he were in a field by himself. As no man came in answer to his call for assistance and I was a Michigan man I ran up and told him I was a Michigan man, though not of the Nineteenth. He put his hand on my shoulder and rolled off his horse. I was satisfied that his wound was mortal, as I saw that he was shot through the chest. I unbuckled his sword belt, putting it on myself, and with his arm over my neck we started down the slope. Although in fair view of the enemy where we were standing, I do not believe any attempt was made to shoot us.

This was a part of my first day's experience in battle. At roll call that night many of the boys failed to answer to their names. Capt. Locke was not there and I was left the only Yankee in the "Dutch company."

The only really miserable people are those who haven't any troubles.

### WELL KNOWN SOCIAL WORKER.



Alexander Johnson of Fort Wayne, Ind., is general secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. He has a wide knowledge of all the social and philanthropic work that is discussed in the conference, and is possessed of great executive ability, a genial disposition and a remarkable fund of humor.

### FIGHT "LAZY BUG"

#### Hook Worm Engages Attention of Military Authorities.

Surgeon General Will Advise Widespread Effort of State Officials to Kill Parasite Which Causes Indolence on Part of Victim.

Washington.—The hook worm, or "lazy bug," as it has been shown to exist in the southern states, according to investigations of the physical condition of army recruits, will form an interesting chapter in the forthcoming report of the surgeon general of the army and probably will lead to a widespread effort on the part of boards of health in the southern states to eradicate this disease, which a few years ago was brought prominently to the attention of the world in connection with the Porto Ricans.

When the hook worm, referred to in the medical world as uncinariasis, was declared to be prevalent in Porto Rico, resulting in a tendency to indolence on the part of the patient who otherwise appeared in usual health, there was no suggestion that this peculiar parasite infected people in the United States.

Through the methods that have been adopted in the United States army, both in the selection of recruits and in the care of men after their enlistment, this disease has been shown to exist to a large extent.

This investigation has been progressing quietly during the last six or seven months, so that when Surgeon General Torney makes up his annual report he will have much data to prove the prevalence of the hook worm among soldiers enlisted from southern states.

#### Millions of Lobster Eggs.

Bangor.—The United States fish commission steamer Gannett is planting lobster fry off the coast. Thousands of seed lobsters have been procured, and when the season ends 14,000 of them will have been stripped at the hatchery. These will produce millions of eggs. The lobster fry planted this year run into the hundred millions, and there are still over 100,000,000 eggs on hand in process of development.

When the 100,000,000 eggs develop into lobsters practically all of them will live, although the experts allow for a certain number dying.

#### Acres of Gypsy Moths.

Bourne, Mass.—The discovery of the largest colony of gypsy moths that has ever infested southeastern Massachusetts is reported by the gypsy moth commission agent, near the main highway from Bourne to Falmouth, on the Buzzard's Bay shore.

Twenty-five acres of fine oak woods will have to be burned over to prevent a spread of the pest, which, it is said, has already ruined a three-acre tract of fine trees.

These recruits passing through the army depot at Fort Slocum, N. Y., were examined to the number of 140, 100 of them being infected with the parasite. West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee all supplied recruits that were infected.

While the hook worm was so largely prevalent, in only two instances in this series of investigations was the anaemia sufficiently severe to cause the recruit's rejection. After being treated all the infected soldiers gained in weight and improved in physical condition generally.

Following this investigation of recruits it was discovered that uncinariasis was a common disease throughout the southern states. It is estimated by army surgeons that 50 per cent. of the recruits in the army to-day from the rural districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana will show hook-worm infection.

Recruits from southern states who have been in the army several years show a tendency toward the elimination of the disease. This is partly accounted for on the theory that the regular life and nourishing food, together with daily enforced exercise, often result in recovery from the infection.

It has been estimated that the campaign waged by the army against the hook worm in Porto Rico resulted in saving of more than 5,000 lives annually. The surgeon general may suggest the possibility of instituting some campaign against the disease in the south, but under present conditions it is said but little can be done except through the agency of state governments.

#### DOCTOR TOOK HIS MEDICINE.

Intended a Big Dose of Croton Oil for Thieves, But by Mistake Got It Himself.

Hazleton, Pa.—A popular notion that physicians never take much of the medicine they prescribe for others does not hold good in the case of Dr. F. M. Brundage of Conygham, formerly United States consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. For some time the doctor noticed that unknown parties were getting the benefit of his fine strawberry patch, so he sprayed croton oil on one section of the patch, dosing some of the choicest berries with the oil and then awaited results.

Whether any of the parties who had previously invaded his premises got any of the fruit treated with the oil is not known, but the doctor has been obliged to admit that he did, despite the care he had taken to prevent just such an occurrence.

#### Girls Wind 1,200 Watches

Delicate Machine Required to Do This Work Damaged in Transit Across The Continent.

Seattle, Wash.—Winding watches for a living? Preposterous. No, surest thing you know. Out at the exposition.

It is one of the occupations which has developed out of life, movement and energy, which are the prominent characteristics of the exhibits in Machinery hall and the Liberal Arts building of the exposition.

A well-known watch company, in conjunction with a model manufacturing plant in its booth, has on display some 1,200 watches which are keeping time. Like most watches they have to be wound each day. Ordinarily the winding should be done by a specially constructed machine, but in shipment across the country and through rough handling this delicate piece of machinery has been damaged. Five Seattle girls have been engaged to do the work that was allotted to the machine.

It takes practically two minutes to wind a watch unless one is anxious to send it to the repair man, and as there are 1,200 watches, this means that it will take 2,400 minutes or 40 hours to do this work by hand. Five girls working eight hours a day can accomplish this seemingly simple task, each girl winding as her share some 240 watches. Such a job as this might at first hand be thought to be something of a snap, but stop and think that for eight hours a day the girls must do nothing but move their fingers over the stem of a watch and decide for yourself whether it won't become tedious.

#### WIDOW MAKES A SUCCESS.

Woman Manages Manufacturing Concern and Increases Husband's Estate by Half-Million.

New York.—Mrs. Edward R. Ladew has not only maintained her high social position, caring for her large resi-

### BAR FINGER PRINTS

Method of Identification Refused by a London Jury.

Testimony of the Head of Scotland Yard Record Department in Case of Man Charged with Theft Is Rejected.

London.—In spite of the elaborate and expensive plant for the identification of criminals by finger prints at Scotland Yard, and in spite of the exposition of the system made in court, a London jury has declined to recognize an evidence identification made in this manner.

The case was that of James Francis Lawler, late head gardener to the duke of Norfolk, at Arundel, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with various thefts. He, however, denied that he was the man who, under the name of William Clark, was sentenced to five years penal servitude some years ago.

Inspector Munro of the finger print department at New Scotland Yard produced a set of finger prints taken at Portland in 1892 of the convict Clark, and those of the prisoner, taken at Brixton. The two, he said, were identical.

The witness said that he had been connected with the department since it was introduced at Scotland Yard. During that period the prints of 140,000 persons had been recorded, and more than 45,000 identifications had been made by means of them without a single mistake.

The ridge characteristics on each of the two prints agreed exactly. These ridge characteristics did not alter in detail or general character during the whole course of a person's life, or even after death, until the skin began to decay.

Mr. Frampton said that the defendant obtained his position with the duke of Norfolk by means of recommendations which are now said to be forged. In regard to the present case he was stated to have obtained jewelry by means of checks which were subsequently dishonored.

In the meantime the prisoner disappeared from Arundel without giving notice, and he was traced and arrested. Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed.

#### PROVES TO BE MAN OF HONOR

Arrested in San Francisco, Crosses Continent to Surrender to New Jersey Authorities.

New York.—Robert Leclerc, arrested at San Francisco ten days ago, is a prisoner at Hackensack, N. J., because he was too honorable to deceive the officers.

When Leclerc was arrested Hackensack officials decided it was too expensive to send an officer to the Pacific coast to bring him back and advised the San Francisco police to release him. But the prisoner decided that his honor was at stake and agreed to return if the New Jersey authorities would pay his railroad fare and meals. This offer was accepted and Leclerc came back to answer a charge of obtaining \$1,500 under false pretenses while acting as a real estate agent. When he reached Hackensack he went immediately to the prosecutor's office, surrendered, and was locked in jail.

### YOU NEVER KNOW YOUR LUCK.



She—Yes, they are engaged. I know she refused him twice, but the third time he proposed she accepted him.

Her Husband—Served him right.

#### STARTED THE TEARS AFRESH

Thoughtless Act of Little Eben That Reminded Sorrowful Widow of Her Loss.

Mr. Jefferson had not been altogether an exemplary husband and father, but he possessed certain engaging qualities which secured him many friends and made his death the cause of sincere mourning to his widow. "Mis' Jefferson, she's done broke up over Eb'nezer's being took off fr'm pneumonia," said one of the neighbors.

"She sutt'nly is," said another. "Mournin' round de house all de time, she goes. Why, day befo' yist'day I was thar helpin' her, an' she only stop cryin' once, an' dat was to spank little Eben for takin' m'lasses out'n de jug right into his mouf when her back was turned.

"When she spanked him good an' set him down, she say to me: 'He makes me t'ink ob his pa' so much I cya'n't bear it!' and bu's' right out cryin' ag'in."—Youth's Companion.

#### ITCHED FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Eczema Made Hands and Feet Swell, Peel and Get Raw—Arms Affected, Too—Gave Up All Hope of Cure.

Quickly Cured by Cuticura.

"I suffered from eczema on my hands, arms and feet for about twelve years, my hands and feet would swell, sweat and itch, then would become callous and get very dry, then peel off and get raw. I tried most every kind of salve and ointment without success. I tried several doctors, but at last gave up thinking there was a cure for eczema. A friend of mine insisted on my trying the Cuticura Remedies, but I did not give them a trial until I got so bad that I had to do something. I secured a set and by the time they were used I could see a vast improvement and my hands and feet were healed up in no time. I have had no trouble since. Charles T. Bauer, Volant, Pa., Mar. 11, 1908."

#### Singular and Plural.

"Whenever she gets to thinking how much they're in debt it affects her nerves."

"Huh! the way it affects her husband is singular."

"How singular?" "Just singular, it affects his 'nerve.' He tried to borrow a hundred from me to-day."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease. It is the only relief for Swollen Smarting, Itched, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Drug and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

#### Got His Answer.

Uncle—You are a very nice little girl to ask me to have more soup. Now why do you want me to have it? Niece—So you won't eat so much of the chicken as you did last time.—Fleegende Blatter.

A feeling of security and freedom from anxiety pervades the home in which Hamline Wizard Oil is kept constantly on hand. Mothers know it can always be depended upon in time of need.

Every one should consider himself entrusted not only with his own conduct, but with that of others.

There are imitations, don't be fooled. There is no substitute! Tell the dealer you want Lewis' Single Binder cigar.

He's a stingy man who will not give you a smile.

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### Nebraska Directory

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