

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA

THE SAVING HABIT.

One of the most difficult and at the same time most essential of habits to form is that of saving. Of course, there are many persons in all walks of life who, although they are in comfortable circumstances, are so penurious as to be absolutely opposed to parting even with their pennies. Their very lives are controlled by the idea of getting along with as little as possible even at the risk of earning for themselves a reputation for stinginess. Such persons, however, make up a class all to themselves, and generally deserve the contempt in which they are held by their fellow-beings. On the other hand, the spendthrift deserves as much, if not more, condemnation, perhaps, for the facility with which he allows his often hard-earned money to slip through his hands. There is a golden mean between these two extremes of character and it is found in the ability of a man to save from his earnings sufficient for the proverbial rainy day. The advantages of saving may be demonstrated to us in many ways and on many occasions, but it remains for necessity to impress its importance upon our minds. It may be that the manner of living may account in large measure for the universal habit of spending all that we make—the opportunities for doing so are very great and at the same time seem very real and imperative, and it is only after the pocket is empty and we face stern necessity that we are able to discriminate between opportunity and temptation.

Palestine is fast becoming one of the great orange-growing countries of the world. Much fruit of excellent quality is being shipped every year to London and other markets in northern Europe, and this year the crop of the district near Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem, is estimated at 1,500,000 boxes. Farther up the Syrian coast Tyre and Sidon are expected to reach a total of 400,000 cases of oranges exported and 200,000 cases of lemons. For a small country Palestine has many interesting and valuable products. Its olive groves are as productive as they are ancient, and its vineyards yield grapes of fine quality in great abundance. Notwithstanding the drawback of a sometimes very deficient and usually scanty water supply, Syria produces a large quantity of excellent food. But it is not easy to think of Palestine's exports of oranges without thinking of the immeasurably more important exports and ideas and ideals from that little country. By comparison with the moral and spiritual forces which have gone out from Syria to enrich the world, all the products of the soil which can be shipped from the ports as long as the earth shall endure will be of little significance.

There has been a great deal of gossip to the effect that the little Don Jaime, younger son of King Alfonso, of Spain, is physically and mentally defective. A recent dispatch from Madrid announces that nine physicians recently held a consultation on his case and pronounce him perfectly normal, though he is afflicted with an affection of the ears which has persisted since his birth. When there is any shadow of basis for sensational statements concerning members of royalty, correspondents who thrive on gossip are sure to make the most of it.

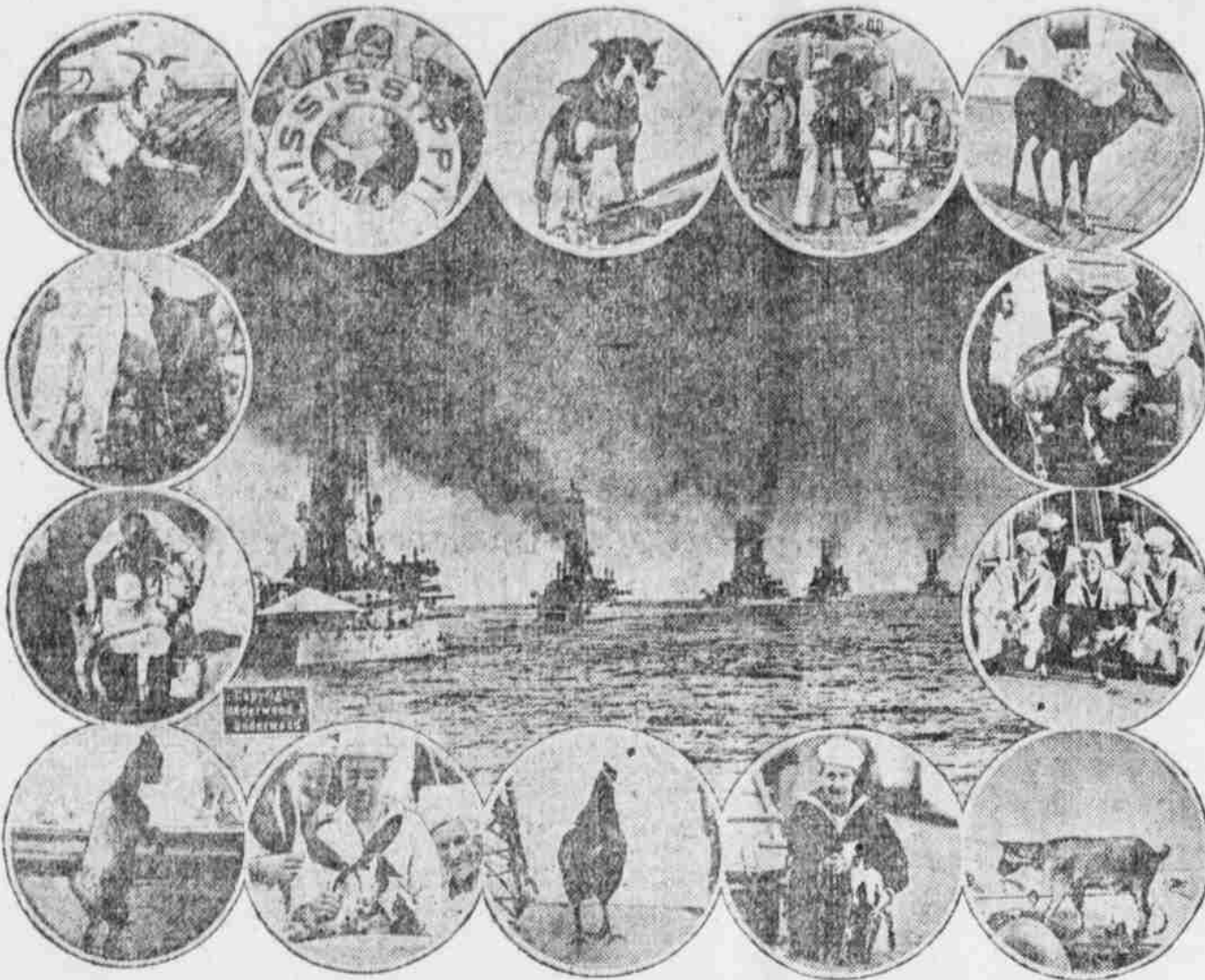
North Pacific whalers are not unanimous in accepting the theory that whale fisheries are playing out on account of the extinction of the whales. One captain who notes that his ship and another made a kill of 187 last year and only 54 this year, thinks the recent volcanic disturbances have made changes in ocean currents that have diverted the small fish on which the whales depend for food. He thinks that in time the whales will be back in their old-time haunts, or discovered in their new ones.

The United States consul at Prague says there are practically no flies in Bohemia. He attributes the phenomenon to the fact that "everything is made of brick, stone or concrete, and the streets are cleaned several times a day." The reason why the fly is feared is that his habits are so dirty. Yet where he is numerous, his numbers indicate the presence of dirt. Undoubtedly the best way to get rid of flies is not to "swat" them, but to clean up.

A Scranton pedagogue says the teacher's first aim should be to interest the child, therefore he urges the use of slang. The teacher's standing on one foot might also interest the pupil and be about as useful, but it is not advocated.

A groom of twenty-nine who eloped with a bride of eighty may not have picked a budding beauty; but he has the consolation of knowing he hasn't annexed himself to a mother-in-law.

FAMOUS COLLECTION OF NAVAL MASCOTS



VISITORS to the great fleet that has been anchored in the Hudson had a chance to see the world's greatest collection of mascots, the pets of the sailor boys being most numerous and varied.

STOP SOUVENIR FAD

Hotels Employ Detectives to Recover Stolen Goods.

Mania of Collecting Mementos Not Practiced by Actors Any More Than by Others—Proves an Expensive Fad.

New York.—The concerted action of the house detectives of all the large hotels in America has removed the points from two formerly excellent stories, the first ascribed to an actress, who, when asked once if she had ever been in Kansas City, replied, "I can't just remember, but I will look among my towels and see;" and the second, the narrative of the young man who was obliged to break off his engagement because as he left the dining room of a large hotel with his fiancée a number of forks and spoons fell from the sleeves of her gown. The house detectives have devised a plan whereby the man or woman who wants to take a souvenir from a big hotel finds his path blocked with many obstacles.

First, the detective is provided with a complete list of everything which is owned by the hotel. Then he delegates the responsibility for the care of them to various head waiters, waiters, housekeepers and chambermaids. Then he gets a list each day of new arrivals and of those who are preparing to leave. From these lists of occupied rooms the detective picks out the places where trouble might arise and into these he goes with his subdivided lists and a checking-up book. The chambermaid is required to give an exact accounting of every piece of linen she has supplied to the man or woman who is about to leave. This is in turn taken to the laundries where a balance is made. If there is a precise balance the matter ends there, but woe to the woman who believes that the towels she placed carefully in her locked trunk will not be "missed."

Her trunks and bags, on their way downstairs, are carried to the basement floor and there the house detective, with the aid of a skeleton key, goes through them in search of lost hotel linen. It is very gently removed and checked up on the housemaid's list, and the trunk is carefully repacked and relocked. Nothing is left to give warning that the search has been made. And nothing is said to the departing guest.

She goes on her way, and is usually perplexed to account for the fact that the towels and pillow cases that she knows well she put into her trunk have disappeared. And in the case of silverware the matter is almost as simple, though remedying these thefts requires taking into your confidence at least the man who pays the bill. Every water has his eye trained to count up the silverware while he is placing the finger bowls, and if so much as one small spoon is not where it should be, it is placed upon the bill.

It used to be a fad to have a collection of spoons from the hotels and cafes. The women seemed bent on carrying off something to prove that they had been there—or perhaps to remind themselves of a party they didn't want to forget. One of the house detectives of a big Broadway hotel took occasion to vindicate theatrical people from their time-honored reputation of taking anything out of a hotel that wasn't nailed down.

"You know that old story of the roller towels in all the theatrical hotels and boarding houses, so that actors couldn't steal them," he said. "Well, that does for the comic supplement, but it's not fair. The trunks and the final monument was placed

linen belong to women that in nine cases out of ten could buy up our whole supply with one day's pin money. They don't take things because they need them."

40 WOOING IN A CHURCH

English Pastor Hits Twenty Couples With Chance Shot at One.

London.—The Rev. F. E. Meyer of Leeds admits the following incident in Midland chapel: The preacher was annoyed by the sound of whispering coming from the semi-darkness under one of the galleries. At last he paused in his sermon and declared, "If the young couple making love under the gallery do not come to me in the vestry before services next Sunday morning I will name them to the church." It was a chance shot, but next Sunday he found 20 couples awaiting him in the vestry. The Rev. Mr. Meyer told the young couples that he does not seriously object to a "little courting" in chapel. He urged them, however, "not to carry courting to the point of actual love-making."

HEIR TO \$25,000,000 AT WORK

Colorado Man Continues Leather Carving Despite Big Share in California Estate.

Pueblo, Colo.—Although he has inherited one-eighth of an estate estimated at between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, Alfred Burrows, thirty-five years old, a leather carver, is at work on his bench in a local saddlery shop as usual, and he intends to stay at his employment until he learns more definite news of the legacy. Burrows has just returned from Los Angeles, where he attended a meeting

with the ceremony of breaking out flags of the two countries. Mac Pope of Baltimore, a big game hunter, took a moving picture of the scene. Afterward all of us took a plunge in the Arctic, but we did not remain in long.

"The Arctic coast is entirely barren. Twelve miles back of the foot hills the mountains rise to an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, but there is a pass six miles east of the line. The only fuel north of the summit of the Arctic range is found in a few scattered clumps of willows and on the beach driftwood from the Mackenzie river. There is grass in plenty for horses along the streams and in patches on the tundra. I believe our horses were the first to travel to the Arctic coast. The Indians and Eskimos called them 'big dogs.'

"Storms, especially in winter, are severe. In the summer, when the wind is not blowing or is off shore, the mosquitoes and flies are almost unbearable. They attacked our horses, which dared not go out to graze. Game there was in plenty. The largest herd seen consisted of about 5,000 caribou. Herds of from 100 to 250 were frequently met. We also found sheep in the mountains. A. G. Madden, representing the United States geological survey, made a reconnaissance north from Rampart house, and reports few indications of gold north of the Porcupine.

"Beginning with the monument on the Arctic coast as the initial one, the monuments were numbered and inspected from the Arctic to the Yukon, 115 being in this stretch. Next year the monuments will be numbered and inspected from the Yukon to the Mount St. Elias Alps, and the survey of the 141st meridian will have been completed."

"The first party, of which Mr. Craig and I were in charge, reached the Arctic ocean about the middle of July, and the final monument was placed

of the heirs of the large estate of Mrs. Arcadia B. de Baker, who died in Santa Monica, Cal., September 15. Burrows expects to make his home in California when the affairs of the estate are finally settled. At present Burrows resides with his wife at 918 South Union avenue. The estate consists principally of valuable ranches near Los Angeles. Don Juan, the great-grandfather of Burrows, was the friend of a Spanish admiral and inherited the enormous estate by virtue of a grant from the king of Spain.

Paris.—It is reported here that, at the town of Dorpala, in Russia, there has just been discovered a remarkable relic of Napoleon's Russian campaign in the form of a copy of Goethe's "Werther," which was Napoleon's personal property and accompanied him wherever he went. The volume, which is bound in leather and is in an excellent state of preservation, contains, as well as Napoleon's signature, a curious inscription on the fly leaf by an unknown hand, stating that the book was stolen by a Cossack from the emperor's sledge one night during the retreat from Moscow. Besides the date of the theft and the name of the thief, details are given of the method by which the Cossack managed to possess himself of the volume. Captures Eight-Foot Snake. Washington Court House, O.—Two children saw the head of a huge snake protruding from a hole in the ground. Former Chief of Police McClellan grabbed the snake and dragged it from its hole. It was eight feet long, and escaped from a carnival company. The snake is now on exhibition at the mayor's office.

CARRY FLAG NORTH

Survey Parties Travel Far in Fixing Boundary.

Americans and Canadians Set Up Monuments From Sea to Yukon—Find Mosquitoes Almost Unendurable—Take Plunge in Sea.

Skagway, Alaska.—Thomas Riggs, chief of the United States boundary survey party, which completed this year the marking of the line dividing Alaska and Canada, left here with his party for Seattle. "We left Seattle April 29 with 26 men and 35 horses," said Mr. Riggs. "At Coffee creek on the Yukon river we picked up 42 more horses, which had wintered at the head of the White river, and May 25 we landed at Rampart house on the Porcupine river, 65 miles north of the Arctic circle, where W. F. Reaburn, one of our surveyors, had wintered with five men and had laid out a line of caches as far as the boundary crossing of Old Crow river, so the party could take the field without delay.

"J. D. Craig, chief of the Canadian party, with a similar outfit, had joined us at White Horse, I. T., and traveled with us to Rampart house, where subparties were sent out. The American and Canadian parties did not work from the same camps, but divided the work. The only exception was a party of six, headed by Mr. Craig and myself, who jointly projected the line. By using Old Crow river as a base supplies were carried by water within 25 miles of the Arctic ocean.

"The first party, of which Mr. Craig and I were in charge, reached the Arctic ocean about the middle of July, and the final monument was placed

IRRIGATION AND DRY FARMS

Public Entitled to Some Sound Information Along Definite Lines—Farmer's Experience.

The large amount of space in newspapers and periodicals being devoted to farming shows that many of our strongest farm enthusiasts are not farmers. Now that public opinion has been focused on the subject, the public should get some sound information along definite lines, because this flowery tommyrot about farming that some editors are handing out will do but little good and tends to disgust those who do know something on the subject, writes Ivan Mattson in the Farm and Frestle.

Last year there were some 14,000,000 acres under irrigation in our country, and there was water enough for 5,000,000 acres more. The government and private companies have already projects under way that will bring our irrigated acreage over the 30,000,000-acre mark within ten years. Already the projects are being opened up faster than the land can be taken care of. Our irrigated area will far exceed even the above figures, because many minor projects, that are not yet planned, will be planned and executed within the ten years.

Opening up irrigated land is even a more difficult problem than opening up a dry farm. The land must be cleared, broken and leveled, and it is a hard task for a regular farmer to accomplish, to say nothing of a city man. I had personal experience along that line last summer. The land on the farm where I worked lay in about as fine a condition as a piece of raw land ever did, yet to get this land broken and get the ground ready for a crop and for irrigation cost about seven dollars per acre. The first season's crop is not a full crop, because the water cannot be evenly distributed; the cost of irrigating the first season is heavy, because the water must be watched constantly, dikes must be shoveled up here and there and a raise shoveled through in other places.

The first settlers in irrigated communities undergo many hardships, and the incompetent and poor is even severer than in any dry-farming community. The first few years on a new irrigated farm is the time that taxes a man's patience, endurance, ingenuity and bank-account.

Considering the fact that irrigation farms, per farm, is decreasing (which means that more farmers are needed on the land already under irrigation and that the opening up of new irrigated land will demand a half-million more farmers), it becomes at once apparent that it is no small matter to get the man to the land after the water gets there.

The "land shows" and real estate companies do much toward getting people to the land, but their methods result in innumerable failures.

It seems to me to be an insult to modern science to say that the present methods of securing settlers for irrigated land is good enough.

Considering the fact that irrigation in its modern aspect is a science and that the opening up of new irrigated farms is in itself an engineering feat, it seems wise (to me at least) to draw the attention of young men to the subject, especially students in agricultural colleges. The increase of population in the irrigated districts cannot swing the job, because there are not enough of them. It takes all the best men to fill positions at the intermountain agricultural colleges, and not a few of the irrigation engineers go away to engineer vast projects in Mexico, South America, India and elsewhere.

Catch Crop of Rye in Corn. A catch crop of rye in corn helps to eradicate weeds, utilizes available plant food left in the soil in the fall which otherwise might be washed out or drained away, provides a protection to the soil through the fall and winter, thus preventing the soil from blowing, catching the rain, and stopping the drifting snow.

When corn follows rye in this way it is necessary to plow or double list, and this should be done rather early in the spring, unless it is preferable to plow late in the fall. If rye is plowed under late in the spring the seed bed is apt to be left loose and dry, and if corn is listed in the rye the rye becomes a troublesome weed, which is difficult to destroy, and which may injure the growth of the corn.

A Good Pruning Suggestion.

To make large wounds heal quickly, first see that the trees are in a vigorous growing condition. When a large cut must be made, paint the wood with white lead, then cover most of it with a piece of zinc. The healing tissue, called the "callus," will start from the edges of the wound. In the course of time this callus will fold over sufficiently to cover the wound. Its spread may be hastened by slitting the callus with the point of a sharp knife once each year. Early in the summer is the best time to do this, as the callus tissue is most active at that time.

Making Most of Cows.

The man with a few acres of good alfalfa, and a few more of sugar beets and mangels is in position to get the most milk out of cows, the most flesh onto steers and the greatest growth onto young stuff. These two things grow almost wild in Montana and the valleys of Wyoming, where once well started and understood, and farther east in the Dakotas, ensilage and clover combined with corn and alfalfa will turn the same trick when the trick is once learned.

WOMAN SICK TWELVE YEARS

Wants Other Women to Know How She Was Finally Restored to Health.

Louisiana, Mo.:—"I think a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but complete restoration to health means so much to me that I cannot keep from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women.

"I had been sick about twelve years, and had eleven doctors. I had dragging down pains, pains at monthly periods, bilious spells, and was getting worse all the time. I would hardly get over one spell when I would be sick again. No tongue can tell what I suffered from cramps, and at times I could hardly walk. The doctors said I might die at one of those times, but I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got better right away. Your valuable medicine is worth more than mountains of gold to suffering women."—Mrs. BERTHA MUFF, 603 N. 4th Street, Louisiana, Mo.

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