

# Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

## England's Task in India.

Rightly to appreciate the nature of England's task we must first free our minds from the common impression that India is like China, for instance, one great nationality, declares James M. Hubbard in the Atlantic. It is a continent rather than a country, larger than all Europe with the exception of Russia, and having all the continental varieties of surface and climate from the perpetual snows of the Himalayas to the tropical plains of Madras. Of the diversities of the inhabitants one may form some conception from the fact that the traveler from Bombay to Calcutta passes in a thousand miles through a region inhabited by peoples differing more in race, religion and habits of life than he sees in going twice the distance from Constantinople to London. The Indians are divided into 14 distinct races, speaking 147 different languages and dialects, and are separated as much by creeds and customs as by mountain ranges, vast forests, trackless deserts and great rivers. Some idea of the extent of what may be termed their political divisions may be gained from the fact that in addition to the 259 districts or units of administration in the provinces under the direct control of the English there are 680 native or feudatory states under their own rulers, varying in extent from a few square miles to a territory larger than Great Britain. While on the 5,700 miles of frontier separating Indian from Afghanistan and Central Asia live hundreds of wild tribes given to hereditary rapine.

Another instance of refusal to serve a man wearing the uniform of the United States navy has come to light, this time in a Philadelphia restaurant. The occurrence of such episodes is not only much to be deplored, but is puzzling, says the Philadelphia Ledger. One is impelled to ask for what reason the wearer of a uniform, indicating his connection with an honorable service, is subject to slight and insult? The right of the keeper of a public house to exclude from his premises any disorderly person is not questioned. His right to exclude the well-behaved sailor or marine should be questioned sharply. The physical and moral requirements of candidates for the navy are so high that the successful applicants make up a superior body of citizens. The manner in which they conduct themselves was shown in the cruise of the Atlantic fleet.

Mr. Asquith's name first became known throughout England not in his parliamentary capacity, but as a lawyer. His success at the bar attracted the attention of Sir Charles Russell, later to be raised to the chief justiceship as Lord Russell of Killowen. It was in 1889, at the time of the Parnell commission, that at Sir Charles Russell's request, he became associated with him as junior counsel. By a lucky stroke it devolved upon him to conduct the cross-examination of John Macdonald, manager of the Times. This he accomplished in such a masterful manner as to win the universal plaudits of friends and opponents alike. His first reward came in the following year, when he was made queen's counsellor. From that time on he was a marked man among the younger Liberals.

Most of the recent news about Venezuela has not been pleasant reading. Here is an exception. La Guaira, a Venezuelan town, was stricken with bubonic plague. Short-sighted "business interests" required that the news be suppressed. The board of health drew up a document declaring the sanitary condition of the town to be perfect, and asked the foreign consuls to sign it. The American consul had backbone enough to refuse to lie. A Venezuelan physician who reported cases of the plague was put in jail for so doing. But thanks to him and the American, the truth could not be suppressed, and the town was quarantined by the Venezuelan government.

A minister in Philadelphia advocates the extermination of the weaklings, calling them victims of civilization. This revival of the old pagan doctrine of the sacrifice of the weak to the strong is progress in a circle. When modern civilization has progressed to its apparently highest point, there are always some theorists to propose a return to primitive conditions and evolving all over.

From 1664 to the present day there have been only seven vicars of Windsor, England, the present incumbent, Prebendary Anderson, having just reached his fiftieth year of service, and being still active enough to look after all the affairs of his parish.

It speaks well for progress in the Philippines when provinces there save up money for the erection of schools. Bulacan province has \$5,000 on hand for a trade school and only asks the insular government for a like sum.

According to statistics just issued the male inhabitants of St. Petersburg outnumbered the female by 124,000. The total population of the capital is now 1,454,704, showing an increase of 230,000, or nearly 19 per cent., as compared with the census of 1900.

In Brooklyn a court has solemnly enjoined two goats from eating a fruit tree. And this is where the majesty of the law is going to find itself on the horns of a dilemma.

# BIG ROCKS GO FAR

HUGE BOWLDERS SCATTERED OVER NORTHERN STATES BY WIDE SWEEP OF GLACIER.

## ICE DECLARED MILES DEEP

Congeaed Liquid in Vast Quantities Flowed Far Down Mississippi Valley—Underlying Strata Highly Polished by Motion.

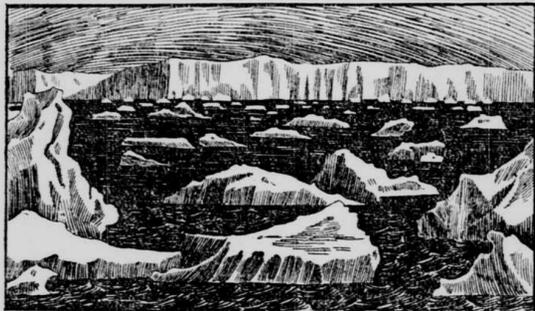
BY G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, A. M., LL. D.

Author of "The Ice Age in North America," "Man and the Glacial Period," "Etc." (Etc.)

(Copyright, Joseph B. Bowles.)

The story of the glacial period has not been half told. Its wonders are increasing every day. It is the last of the great geological epochs, and has not yet passed away. Greenland is still shivering under the rigors of glacial conditions. With the exception of a narrow belt of mountains around the southern end, the whole continent, some 5,000,000 square miles in extent, is still buried beneath ice from one mile to two miles deep, while the antarctic continent, with a still greater area, is so completely enveloped in ice that explorers have yet been unable to penetrate into the merest fringe at two or three points.

But during the glacial period proper the ice to a depth of more than a mile covered 4,000,000 square miles



View of an Antarctic Ice Sheet.

of North America and 2,000,000 square miles in Europe. In North America the southern border of this ice field extended into the ocean off the New England coast, rising like a great ice wall out of the water, and westward to a line running through Long Island, across New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to Salamanca, N. Y., where it turned southwestward and, with many minor variations, reached the Ohio river 50 or 60 miles above Cincinnati, crossed Kentucky and southern Indiana, reaching its farthest extent at Carbondale, Ill.; thence northwest, it crossed the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and followed the Missouri and Kansas rivers to Topeka, where it swung northward across the eastern parts of Kansas and Nebraska, and through central Dakota to near the Canada line; thence proceeding (with a long loop where it crossed the Rocky mountains and the Sierras) to Puget sound and the Pacific ocean. If one had approached this line during the glacial period anywhere from the south, he would have immediately struck the conditions of Greenland, and found them continuous for thousands of miles. Alaska still retains the stumps of this great glacier, several hundred square miles being covered by the Muir glacier alone, and a still larger area by the Malaspina glacier, which comes down from Mount St. Elias. In Europe the ice fields radiated from the Scandinavian peninsula, extending across the North sea to southern England, and across the Baltic to central Germany and southeastern Russia.

In thinking of the glacial period it should be kept clearly in mind that glacial ice is simply compressed snow. Glaciers are formed wherever there is a snowfall which exceeds the melting power of the warm season. Everyone is familiar with the fact that a snowball may be made as hard as ice by sufficient pressure in the hands. Like ice in great masses could flow like cold tar or molasses or any other semi-fluid seemed, until a short time ago, impossible, and did not enter into the thought of mankind. But about 70 years ago it was demonstrated in Switzerland that the ice was actually moving down the valleys, proceeding, not like an avalanche, but creeping with a true flow, and carrying on its back and frozen into its mass fragments of rock of varying sizes, some of them being as large as a small house. Under the lee of one of these rock masses on top of the Aar glacier Agassiz built him a hut, and conducted many of his important observations.

The great extent of this glacial movement in former times was shown by the distance which some of these bowlders had been carried.

In North America the transportation of bowlders by glacial ice has been even more remarkable. The backbone of Cape Cod and Long Island, a line of hills from one hundred to two hundred feet high, and two or three miles broad, is simply a pile of bowlders and small fragments transported from New England to Canada. Plymouth Rock is a glacial boulder which journeyed from its northern home thousands of years before the Pilgrims set out from Holland. Bowlders from the Adirondack mountains are found upon the summits of the

## NORWAY'S VERSATILE QUEEN

Queen Maud of Norway has innumerable hobbies and recreations, many of them being of a very useful and practical nature. She devotes many hours to sewing, wood carving and bookbinding, and in regard to the latter work has turned out some really beautiful specimens of the craft.

Like Queen Alexandra, her mother, Queen Maud is very skillful with the camera, while such is her skill in out-

door sports that she is her husband's constant companion when his majesty indulges in skating, skiing, motoring and cycling excursions. At billiards Queen Maud can easily beat King Haakon, while King Edward, himself a very skillful whist player, has confessed that he could not teach his daughter much in regard to the game.

Many a shining light has become prominent through shady practices.

land, measured 50 by 20 by 40 feet, containing about 40,000 cubic feet; while another near Monthey contained more than 60,000 cubic feet. Ship rock, near Peabody, Mass., is a glacially transported boulder estimated to weigh 1,100 tons; while Mohegan rock in Montville, Conn., near Norwich, would weigh 10,000 tons. At Madison, N. H., there is a boulder measuring 30 by 40 by 75 feet, which can be traced to ledges of Conway granite, about two miles away. The so-called Judge's cave, or West Rock, near New Haven, Conn., is formed by a transported boulder weighing 1,000 tons, which can be traced to well-known dykes of trap 16 miles to the north.

A granite boulder near Lebanon, O., which was brought by the ice from Canada, measures 17 by 13 feet, with eight feet out of ground, and evidently a much larger mass under the ground. But Prof. Orton has described a mass of Clinton limestone in Freeport, Warren county, Ohio, which is three-fourths of an acre in area and 16 feet in thickness, which has been brought from several miles. The central part of northern Iowa contains a great number of bowlders of exceptional size brought from several hundred miles away. One of them furnished building stone enough to construct an entire church.

Although these transported bowlders are such striking witnesses to the slow but majestic movement of glacial ice during the glacial period, they are by no means the only ones. As the ice slowly crept over the surface fragments of rock became frozen into its lower strata, and bowlders, gravel, sand and clay were dragged along beneath it, furrowing and scratching and polishing the surface of the rock to an astonishing degree. Almost anywhere over this glaciated area the removal of the soil will reveal scratched and polished rocks under the surface. The direction of the scratches and the grooves shows the direction in which the ice was moving at the time they were made. This was, in the main, outward, toward the margin of the glaciated area which we have described, but there were many curious variations. In central Ohio the direction of the glacial scratches is southeast, whereas on the islands in the western part of Lake Erie it is very nearly west. At Logansport, Ind., extensive grooves and scratches have been found where the movement is toward the north. This variation in the direction of the grooves and scratches indicates that there were eddies in the ice, such as are found in the current of a deep, slow-moving stream of water. The grooves on the islands in the western end of Lake Erie are among the most remarkable in the world. One groove, in hard conglomerate limestone, was about 20 feet broad and eight feet deep, extending for a long distance across Kelley island. The surface of this groove is most finely polished, corals and other fossils being cut off as sharply as could be done by any graver's tool. The direction of these grooves in the bed of Lake Erie is evidently due to the fact that the depression of the lake diverted the ice movement in its closing stages in the direction of its longer diameter toward the natural outlet on the west.

# THE BEST BREED OF FOWL FOR THE GENERAL FARMER

Barred Plymouth Rocks Hold High Rank.—By Prof. Oscar Erf, Dairy Husbandman, Kansas.

The varieties of poultry bred on the farm seldom include ornamental varieties, and new breeds are not as well represented as in the yards of the fancier. As an illustration of the fact that attention is called to the fact that in the show room White Wyandottes equal or exceed in number the Barred Rocks. On the farm, however, the Barred Rocks are many times as numerous as the White Wyandottes. An effort was made by a representative of the experiment station to determine approximately the proportion of breeds of chickens on the Kansas farms. The subject was investigated in two ways: First, by ascertaining, from question blanks sent to farmers or by personal visits to farms, the opinions of poultry packers and by actual count of chickens in receiving rooms of poultry packing establishments. It should be borne in mind that the word "variety," used in this connection, does not mean pure-bred chickens. From the studies made the conclusion is drawn that about ten per cent. of the poultry upon Kansas farms are entitled to be called pure-bred. The great preponderance of Kansas Chickens are crosses and grades in which one breed predominates. Poultry in which the crossing has been so confused that the product cannot be classified are listed as mongrels. The following table shows the result of this investigation:

Breeds	Total of No. farms variety in keeping	packing plants
Barred Plymouth Rocks	1,089	139
Brown Leghorns	132	7
Black Langshans	124	14
White Leghorns	117	4
Light Brahmans	9	4
White Plymouth Rocks	8	4
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5	2
White Wyandottes	5	2
Buff Wyandottes	5	2
Buff Cochins	3	1
White Langshans	3	1
Silver Wyandottes	2	1
Partridge Cochins	1	1
Houdans	1	1
Black Spanish	1	1
Golden Wyandottes	1	1
Mongrels	17	250

In order to get definite information upon the question as to which was the most popular market fowl, nine poultry-packing establishments, distributed throughout the central and eastern portions of Kansas were visited, and the conclusions are as follows:

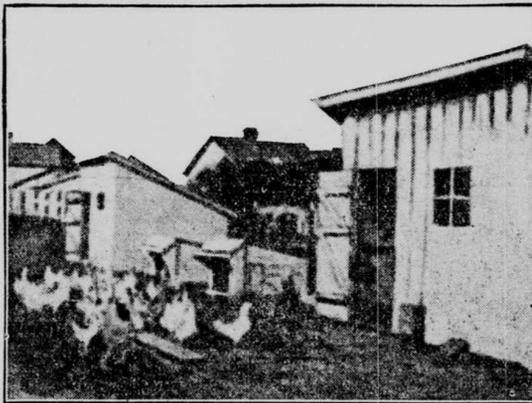
For dressed fowl (hens) Barred

plump bodies. Some dealers claim that they equal any chicken where the trade demands a small carcass. It was also remarked that Leghorn hens continue to grow and to improve in appearance with age, ranking better as an old hen than as a pullet. The Leghorn cockerels are desirable as broilers but when older are not wanted, and, if purchased, are classed as stagers. Of the Asiatic chickens, the Langshans are the most popular, Brahmans next and Cochins last. The Langshans are well liked except for color, being sometimes mentioned next to the Plymouth Rocks. The Brahmans, and more especially the Cochins, are remarkably unpopular among the Kansas packers. This fact is especially worthy of notice when it is remembered that these breeds are spoken of as meat breeds by many popular writers. The chief objection is because these varieties possess a large frame with not enough meat to cover it. As capons the Brahmans and Cochins are considered among the best.

The following are representative lists, as ranked by packers:

- 1, Barred Plymouth Rocks; 2, Wyandottes; 3, other Plymouth Rocks; 4, Brown Leghorns; 5, White Leghorns; 6, Langshans; 7, Brahmans; 8, Cochins.
- 1, Barred Rocks; 2, White Wyandottes; 3, White Rocks; 4, Black Langshans; 5, Leghorns; 6, Brahmans; 7, Cochins; 8, scrubs.
- 1, Barred Rocks; 2, Silver Wyandottes; 3, Indian Games; 4, Langshans; 5, Leghorns; 6, Brahmans; 7, mongrels.

From the attention that has been given to the breeding of poultry for the show room, many people wrongly infer that standard-bred poultry is no better than mongrel stock for commercial purposes. The mongrel chicken is a production of chance. Its ancestry represents everything available in the barnyards of the neighborhood, and its offspring will be equally varied. In the pure breeds there has been a rigid selection practiced that gives uniform appearance. The size and shape requirements of the standard, although not based on the market demands, come much nearer producing an ideal carcass than does chance breeding. Ability to mature for the fall shows is a decidedly practical quality that the fancier breeds into his



Large and Small Portable Colony Houses.

Plymouth Rocks hold unquestioned first rank. For broilers or roasters the White Wyandottes are considered equally good. By some packers the White Wyandottes are marked first for broilers. One man stated that White Rocks were more rangy and coarser framed than the Barred variety, otherwise no objection was found with the white or buff Plymouth Rocks. The extreme popularity of the Barred Rocks is illustrated by the fact that one dealer agreed to pay one-half cent per pound more for this variety than for other chickens. This was, however, discontinued. The only criticism raised against the Wyandottes, when compared with the Plymouth Rocks, was that of smaller size. One packer expressed a preference for silver over White Wyandottes. As to other American breeds no opinions were expressed.

Outside of the American varieties, the Indian Games are ranked highest by those who include them in the list. The Leghorns are disliked for their small size, but are invariably ranked above scrub chickens of a similar size. The Leghorns are especially desired for their yellow skin and legs and

chickens. Moreover, poultry breeders, while still keeping standard points in mind, have also made improvements in the laying and meat-producing qualities of their chickens. Considering these facts it is an erroneous idea to think that mongrel chickens offer any advantage over pure-bred stock. It has been pointed out that the farmer who wishes to make the most from his chickens should attempt to derive his income from the sale of breeding stock, fattened young chickens, or from eggs. If the farmer has decided which of these lines of production is best suited to his conditions the selection of a breed is a much less confusing problem.

The man who wishes to sell breeding stock and eggs for hatching must consider the opinions of the community and the competing breeders already in the field. The breed of which there is the greatest amount of stock sold will not of necessity be the best breed for the beginning fancier to select. On the other hand, the mistake should not be made of taking up with an absolutely new breed, for many such breeds are impracticable as farm chickens.

## SWINE FECUNDITY

So great was the fecundity of swine in Virginia forests that in 18 years after the founding of Jamestown by the English and introduction of swine by them, the inhabitants were compelled to palisade the town to keep them out and history tells us that for some years after it seemed to be a question whether the white man, the Indian or the swine were going to take possession of the new world.

The breeding and management of swine is one of, if not the most important agricultural interests of the great west and to be successful none but the best breeds should be allowed on the farm.

The fecundity of swine leaves no excuse for holding to a bad breed of swine. A good male hog of any breed can be bought so reasonable that no one can afford to raise anything but the best of its kind. There is no class of farm stock that pays better as between indifferent and good breeds than hogs and the wonder is that in some sections of the country farmers still cling to a breed of grunters that will always greet you with a snort and a bo-o-o and which no fling can fill fully a match for the average dog, always ready to eat anything that falls in their way, even to a half grown kid, but which when wanted for meat are nowhere to be found.

Rearing Orphan Lambs.—In January twin lambs were brought to the house in the last stages of exhaustion from cold and hunger, the ewe having died. Before giving any food I warmed the lambs thoroughly, then gave them half a cup of fresh cow's milk. I continued to feed about this amount of milk six times a day and at the end of two weeks I changed to three meals a day with a cupful of a meal. I then began to teach the lambs to eat cornmeal, and when one month old I introduced speltz in place of meal, and they ate it well. The lambs thrived and are now a pair of fine sheep.

Treating Barb Wire Cuts.—When a horse gets a barb wire cut the wound should be given immediate attention. Cut the hair from around the wound and wash thoroughly, then disinfect with water containing a tablespoonful carbolic acid to one pint. Wash with this solution twice daily for some time. While the wound is open apply once or twice a day a little of a lotion made as follows: Sugar of lead one ounce, sulphate of zinc six drams, carbolic acid two drams, water to make one pint. Shake before using and label "poison" for safety.

Souring of Honey.—I have had a good deal of experience with fermentation in newly-sealed honey. The best thing is to do away with the combs when they get in that condition.

Girls, beware of the man who promises that your life shall be all sunshine. Such talk is generally moonshine.—Exchange.

## KIND THOUGHT OF THE BRIDE.

Possibly Turned Silly Custom Into Something Really Worth While.

"The most considerate girl I ever knew got married yesterday," said the man. "She showed her thoughtfulness in a most unusual way. The day before the wedding she called the attention of the rest of the family to a row of old shoes standing in a downstairs closet.

"I want you to throw these after the carriage," she said. "They are all mated. I collected them to throw away. I learned some time ago that certain poor souls who have hard work to get clothes of any description keep a lookout for big weddings. They hang around the house at going-away time and pick up the good luck shoes. Maybe they get a fit, and maybe they don't. Anyway, I've done all I could to accommodate them.

"Here are six pairs of shoes to be fired after me. If somebody doesn't get fitted in that collection, it isn't my fault."

## Value of Brief Tests.

If overworked homemakers whose nerves are "worn to frazzle edge" would acquire the habit of sitting or lying absolutely still, relaxed and motionless for five or ten minutes twice a day, they would soon see improvement. The mind must be relaxed, worries dropped, thoughts wandering to pleasant things. You will probably try this several times before you get it right, but after a little practice you will find that it yields large returns, far surpassing the sacrifice of the time it takes to practice it.

## Suicides in Natal.

The abnormal suicide wave which is passing over this country has been made the subject of very serious thought, and it is well that it should be so. In Natal within the past four weeks there have been three suicides of Europeans, which, on the basis of population, is four times greater than the suicide rate in England and Wales, a deplorable state of affairs indeed. In Durban a few weeks ago it was stated that suicides were taking place at the rate of one a day.—Natal Witness.

## A Simple Remedy.

"I tell you we cannot pass a law to keep dogs from barking and disturbing people."

"Won't the ordinary law against barkers apply?"

## Omaha Directory

**Courtney's**  
Wholesale and retail dealers in everything for a gentleman's table, including fine imported Table Delicacies. If there is any little item you are unable to obtain in your home town, write us for prices on same, as we will be sure to have it. Mail orders carefully filled.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PURE FOOD PRODUCTS AND TABLE DELICACIES

TELEPHONE MARKET 516  
COURTNEY & CO., Omaha, Nebr.

## PRIVATE WIRE

J. E. von Dorn Commission Co.

Member Chicago Board of Trade and Omaha Grain Exchange.

## Grain, Provisions and Stocks Bought and Sold

for immediate or future delivery. GRAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD in Car Lots. Track bids made on any railroad. Consignments Solicited.

700-701-776 Brandeis Bldg., Omaha  
Telephone: Bell Douglas 1022 and 1154. Adm. A2221.

## STACK COVERS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE NO. 23  
OMAHA TENT & AWNING CO.  
OMAHA, NEBR.

## OMAHA THE BRIGHTEST SPOT ON THE MAP

A GOOD PLACE to invest your money where you can get from

6% to 10% On Improved Properties

Write Us How Much You Have to Invest  
HASTINGS and HYDEN  
1704 Farnam St. Omaha, Nebr.

## O'Brien's

Do You Drink Coffee  
Why put the cheap, rank, bitter flavored coffee in your stomach when pure GERMAN-AMERICAN COFFEE costs no more? Insist on having it. Your grocer sells it or can get it.

MONTE CRISTO Chocolates  
"Better than the Best"

DR. J. O'BRIEN, CHOCOLATE MAKER, 1202 Howard Street, Omaha, Nebr.

## RUBBER GOODS

by mail at cut prices. Send for free catalogue. MYERS-DILLON DRUG CO., OMAHA, NEBR.

## OMAHA WOOL & STORAGE CO.

SHIP YOUR WOOL to the Omaha market to get better prices and quick returns. Ref. any bank in Omaha.

## Taft's Dental Rooms

1517 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.  
Reliable Dentistry at Moderate Prices.

## KODAKS = FINISHING

Everything for the amateur. Largest wholesale stock in the West. Send for catalogue. Mail orders a specialty. THE ROBERT DEMPSTER CO., Box 1157, Omaha.

## Steel Culverts

Suitable for county roads and town streets. Write for information and prices. SUNDERLAND CULVERT CO., Omaha, Neb.

## ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT THE VELIE MERRY BUGGY

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.

Honedry iss ids own revart, but derees iss nod many claimers.

Der laborer iss vorty of hiss higher vages, ef he can get dem.

Some fadders sharpen deir chilren's vits mit a razor strap.

No debating sossissity can seddle der mutty vater kvestion.

Ven der bill collector comes in ad der door der deadbeat flies ouid ad der window.

## THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

A good prejudice is better than a weak conviction.

There are just as good fish in the sea, but the sea is large.

A virtue that no one tries to cultivate is staying at home.

Many men are convinced that they are geniuses, but can not show it because they are too busy earning a living.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## TOMMY AS GOOD AS A CHART.

Nurse Had No Trouble Remembering Time for His Medicine.

A Boston physician tells a story of a youngster of his own that an over-strenuous vacation had put on the sick list. The father had an appropriate prescription filled, and left the bottle with the child's mother. As she, however, is very forgetful, he gave her a chart, and suggested that she set down the hours when the medicine should be given, checking off each dose as taken. Upon returning from his evening calls, however, he found the chart blank.

"Good gracious, Mary," he exclaimed; "surely you haven't failed to give Tom his medicine?"

"Oh, no. I did not miss a single time," his wife assured him.

"How in the world did you remember it without the chart?" he asked.

She smiled.

"That was easy. I just told Tom this morning at what hours he was to have it, and half an hour before each time he would begin hallooing that he wouldn't take it."

## HERE'S REAL SAFETY ENVELOPE.

Ingenuous Device for Double Locking a Letter.

A new envelope made in Paris is proof against the thief or the meddler who opens a letter to extract or to read its contents and then reseals it so cleverly as to hide any sign of its having been tampered with.

The new envelope is really two envelopes. Each is of thin paper, one a pronounced blue, the other lighter in color and different in texture. Each has a gummed flap.

The letter is first placed in the blue envelope, which is slightly smaller than the other. Instead of sealing this it is placed in the outer envelope and the inner flap brought outside and gummed down to the larger envelope.

The outer flap is still unsealed. It is much larger than the inner flap and reaches down to a good-sized star-shaped opening which shows through to the inner envelope, so that when the outer flap is sealed it sticks not only to the outer envelope but also through this opening to the inner one. The letter is thus practically locked and double locked.

## WANTED COMPANY IN MISERY.

Stranger Asked for Directions at Unfortunate Moment.

"I beg your pardon," said the stranger on the bicycle, riding slowly up to the sidewalk and steadying himself by putting his foot on the curb, "but I am looking for a restaurant where I can get a good meal. Can you direct me to one?"

The man whom he addressed was standing in front of a store, trying to rub a grain of sand out of his eye with one hand and holding his hat on with the other, for it was a windy day, and at first he made no response. But presently he spoke.

"Go to the next block," he said, "and turn to the right. Four doors down you will find a restaurant."

The stranger thanked him and rode on. About an hour later they accidentally met again. The stranger was on his way out of town. He stopped and spoke.

"My friend," he said, "I followed your directions. I went to the restaurant you directed me to, and I got the worst meal I ever had in my life."

"I thought you would," answered the other. "If you had waited till I got that grain of sand out of my eye I should have sent you to a good restaurant, but you didn't. I just had to divide my misery with somebody, and you happened to be handy."—Youth's Companion.

**COLORADO**

No trip can surpass in pleasure and health a vacation spent in the Rockies. Low rates in effect every day to September 30, 1908.

**\$17.50**

For the round-trip from Omaha to Denver--Colorado Springs--Pueblo

VIA

**UNION PACIFIC**

New and Scenic Route to Yellowstone Park

Inquire of

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A., Omaha, Nebr.