

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HIS SPEECH STIRS SENATE



Col. James Gordon, the man who was once wrongfully accused of being an accessory to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, delivered in the United States senate a few days ago, an address, which Senator Dewey, probably the greatest orator in the upper branch of congress, has long been cherished in that august body.

Not only the simplicity of the address, but the occasion of its delivery furnished an incident unprecedented in the history of the senate. Although he had served as a senator only 60 days, being appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McLaurin, Senator Gordon had been called to the chair two days before to preside over the body while Vice-President Sherman was absent for a few minutes. The venerable colonel, who had fought against the stars and stripes in the civil war, felt the great honor bestowed upon him, and when it was announced that Miss Gordon had elected a senator to permanently represent the state, Col. Gordon arose to make his speech. He told how, when a boy of five, his mother assured him that if he led a clean life he might some day occupy the chair of the vice-president; said the memory of her words never left him and how the vice-president's kindness had brought to him the achievement of a lifetime wish. Then he branched off into question of north and south, telling how he had fought the union because he believed he was right. He praised John D. Rockefeller, who later through the senate, announced his great plan for adding mankind.

The rules of the senate against applause were broken both in the galleries and on the floor when he said:

"I want to see the Mason and Dixon line obliterated from the map of the United States and on it written the words 'Our Country.' I am tired of sectionalism; God knows, I have seen enough of it. I don't want any more of it. I do not want to hear any speech in the senate, or anywhere else, that stirs up any strife between the old soldiers or citizens. I am an old confederate. You are old union men, perhaps. We disagreed. And you were the victors."

"But our people were good people, and we do not dispute that yours were not as good. Not at all; our people are not quarreling over these things down south. We have a few shallow-mouth fellows that always want to make a fuss, but they are not even worth quarreling."

"We want you to think well of us, and there is no use in calling us traitors. Nobody can take away the glories of either side."

PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRAINER



Lower Cocks in Washington were just striking the hour of seven. Cabinet officers, senators and representatives and others, were snug in their beds, and the sedate old capital of the United States was not fully awake when a man weighing not more than 150 pounds, entered one of the high gates in the high iron fence on the Pennsylvania avenue side of the White House, and walked briskly up to the main entrance. He opened the door and walked in.

Fifteen minutes later he might have been found sitting in gymnasium suit, punching at the foot of the president of the United States. The man was Dr. Charles E. Barker. He is not the president's physician, nor is he Mr. Taft's trainer, but he might be called a combination of both, for while he exercises the president's muscles, he also exercises care over the chief executive's diet.

Every morning, except Sunday, when President Taft is in town, Dr. Barker may be seen entering the White House at seven o'clock. After he enters the door the attending charge of Mr. Taft's body is in private.

Dr. Barker took charge of Mr. Taft's body in 1905. Then his position was the secretary of war and a patient in the strictest sense of the word. Now it is different, and the doctor's patient is the nation's president and the nation is entitled to know how he is taking care of his charge.

"I go to the White House every morning and give him exercises that bring all the muscles of his body into use and start a good flow of perspiration," said Dr. Barker. "When I first began to exercise with the president the exercises were moderate and considerable time was spent in resting."

"The exercises began after he had his sleep of eight hours. My object in working with him was to bring all the muscles in his body into play, as I have said, particularly those of the abdomen and chest."

"As the days went by we worked harder and spent less time catching breath."

FRISCO'S LIBERAL MAYOR



Patrick Henry McCarthy, mayor of San Francisco, has the courage of his convictions as did another Patrick Henry, famous in history. Mayor McCarthy believes gambling under certain restrictions is not harmful to the city. He sees no reason to stop the encounters of pugilists, and thinks racing is all right. Mayor McCarthy not only thinks these things but he isn't afraid to say so.

Not long ago he came out in an interview and expressed such views that the sporting element rejoiced in San Francisco. Mr. McCarthy was the union labor candidate, and was elected on a platform that declared for greater personal freedom.

"If the people want these things, I see no reason why they shouldn't have them," he said. "I believe properly conducted gambling houses will have no harmful effect on the city, and so long as they are properly conducted I see no reason for closing them."

Very bold thing for a mayor to say, and there are few chief executives who would have dared to express such a sentiment. This policy has shocked that element which has been trying to clean up the city.

Soon after Mayor McCarthy gave his approval to prize fighting, Andrew Carnegie arrived at Santa Barbara and gave out an interview. The 'Laird of Skibo' expressed the belief that San Francisco is being held back through the city's reputation as a prize fight center. He said all the talk about the Jeffrey-Johnson fight is injurious to the business interests of the Pacific coast metropolis, and on that account he would not want to live in San Francisco.

COMMISSIONER UNDER FIRE



Following so close upon the heels of the Pinchot-Charles P. Rowley, the charges that were made against Commissioner of Labor and Commerce, caused a stir in official circles in Washington. Mr. Cable, is like Pinchot, a close friend and was a trusted aide of former President Roosevelt. Thomas R. Hawley, Jr., formerly a special agent in the labor bureau, makes the charges against Mr. Cable. He accuses the commissioner of changing and suppressing reports of special agents. Right here let it be said that Commissioner Cable declares the charges in the main are not true; admitting others, he says they were mistakes.

To Benjamin S. Cable, assistant secretary of commerce and labor, and Charles Earl, solicitor of the department, Dewey declared he had been assigned to investigations in connection with woman and child labor for which congress appropriated \$300,000. Dewey charges Commissioner Cable with changing the data he collected so as to bear out and develop facts and conditions as the commissioner had presented them. He also charges that Commissioner Cable dismissed him and other special agents for objecting to the controlling of facts.

Dewey gave specific instances where Cable had turned down work costing the government thousands of dollars done by special agents in the field, for no other reason than he did not credit the findings they made.

Complimentary.
Wife—I suppose if you should meet some pretty young girl you would come to care for her?
Husband—What nonsense you talk! What do I care for youth or beauty? You suit me all right.

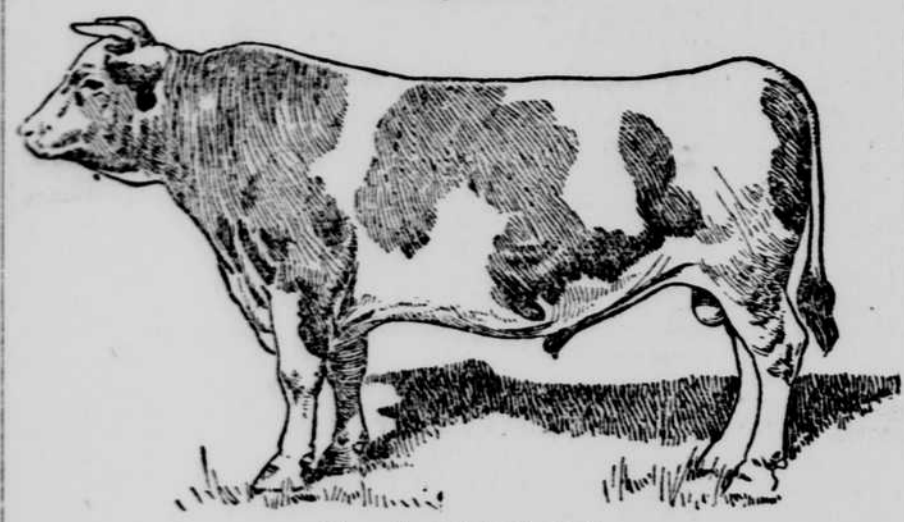
Upon Gibbon.
Jason had just made the sun stand still.
"My wife wanted me to climb into evening dress," he explained.
"How with her joyfully compared his comfortable armor to the water rig."

A Sign.
"Her husband is either afraid of her or very much in love with her."
"Why so?"
"When they go out together he never thinks of standing out on the rear platform of the car to finish his cigar."
—Detroit Free Press.

The Cause.
She (who is romantic)—Look, dearest, the moon is under a cloud.
He (who has been there)—Yes, darling, probably because she has got to her last quarter.

VALUE OF DEFINED STANDARDS IN CATTLE

Definite Object Must be Aimed at in the Breeding of Live Stock to Secure Profitable Results.



Champion Holstein Bull.

(By S. C. MILLER.)
In the raising of cattle it is necessary to have clearly defined standards before the eyes of the mind. A standard is a mental picture of what the breeder desires. Without such a standard all breeding will be without an object and will generally attain to nothing of importance.

The country is full of cattle breeders who have no standard. They buy and sell any kind of cows and breed to any kind of a bull that happens to be handy. They have done more to pull down standards than to bring them up. They have had standards brought before them, but have not adopted any. If their children go on breeding as their fathers are breeding they will not make any progress in a thousand years of effort.

The standard of the breeder of fancy cattle is not the same as the standard of the breeder of animals for the butcher. Each must have a standard of his own. The breeder of animals to be sold at a high price for breeding animals must have a standard before his eyes that has already been set by the cattle judges. The nearer his animals come to that standard the higher will be the prices they will bring.

All the animals that sell at high prices at the great auction sales are those that come close to the ideal standard of perfection established by the judges. Most of the high-priced animals have taken prizes at the great shows. Some beef bulls have been held at \$10,000 because in the great competitive contests they won first place.

The breeder of fancy stock must therefore have this kind of a standard before him, and for that reason he should make himself familiar with the great prize winners in the cattle ring. The standard may be faulty, but if so he has no recourse but to follow it. Every departure from the accepted standard will mean a lessened chance to sell his animals at high prices.

Most of our common farmers who are breeding cattle are not raising animals to sell as breeders, but animals which shall go to the butcher when fitted for it. They do not care as much about the rules of the show ring as they care about the standards that are found in the great stock yards in which animals are purchased for slaughter.

If they study the standards of those yards they will find that the buyers do not care anything for markings or colors. They do not care whether an animal is a grade or pure-bred so long as he has the right kind of meat on him and that meat placed to the best

advantage. More than once a grade steer in the stock yards has brought a higher price than the pure-bred by his side.

The farmer who breeds cattle out of which to make meat needs to work as near to some one beef breed as possible. The higher his grades are the more they will be sought after by the cattle buyers, and consequently the higher the price that will be paid for them. A buyer of cattle who has grown old in the business says that he picks out his steers largely on the degree to which they approach some of the established beef breeds, for those breeds are all beef producers.

Growing Tomatoes.
Tomatoes pay as well as strawberries, or better, and with less expense, says a writer in Baltimore American. Last season I gave an acre for the first time as an experiment. From this area I drew 820 baskets to the canning factory and was paid 12 1/2 cents, or \$102.50 for yield of one acre. In my section a yield of 600 baskets, or ten tons, is considered excellent. The cost of growing included the following items: 1,600 pounds of 2-8-2 commercial fertilizer valued at \$22; plowing half a day, 75 cents; four cultivations at the same rate, \$1.50; hauling six loads a day a mile and a quarter at \$1.50 for a man and team. From my experience with this crop, I will plant two or three times the area next year with tomatoes.

Fowls on Highways.
A farmer in New York state brought suit to recover value of some of his fowls that had been run over and decapitated by a speeding automobile on a back country road. The court held that under the highway law in relation to stray fowls on any public thoroughfare, even in front of the residence of the owner, these are not only unprotected from such an accident as being killed by a motor car, but may be taken and impounded and impounded the same as cattle, horses or sheep. Owners or drivers of automobiles are not liable for the values of poultry that may be run over and killed on a public highway; the owner must take the risk of accidental loss.

Sugar Content of Sweet Corn.
Studies of sweet corn have shown that it makes little difference whether the corn is grown in a northern or a southern latitude, so far as the sugar content is concerned, although the northern-grown "roasting ears" may have greater tenderness and a longer season.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN HEIFERS



The two heifers shown in the illustration represent the roan and red types of Shorthorns, says Orange Judd Farmer. The colors are exceedingly popular with men who handle beef cattle. These young animals are certainly splendid specimens of the breed, being compact, straight backed with well-formed heads and excellent development where the high price cuts are located. They were bought for the express purpose of producing pure-bred animals for the Shorthorn trade. Other breeds may have good points and be adapted to special conditions, but no breed adapts itself to varying conditions better than the Shorthorn. They thrive on the range and in the feed lot. They are the best of beef producers and some mature early, excellent milkers. They mature early, attain large size, are good feeders and belong unquestionably to one of the most popular breeds of cattle in the world.

MEALY BUG AND SCALE

Insect Also Called Cotton Aphid Does Great Injury to Plants by Sucking Sap From Them.

Sometimes we get plants from the florist on which this pest has established itself, and in this way other plants in the collection become infected.

Another name for the mealy bug is cotton aphid, and this is much the most appropriate name, for the mealy bug is a bit of cotton more than anything else.

Indeed, if one has never seen this enemy of plant life he would not be likely to suspect that the bit of down showing here and there on the plant—mostly in the axil of the leaf, or some other place in which he can stow himself away snugly—harbored a living organism.

But stir the cottony mass up a little and you will discover life in it—life enough to do a great deal of injury to your plants by sucking the sap from them. If let alone, the plant soon becomes covered with cottony tufts, under which the enemy lurks to do his deadly work.

Fight the mealy bug pest with an emulsion prepared as follows:
A good white soap, melted, one pound; kerosene, one teacupful.

While the soap is hot pour in the kerosene. A union will take place. Use of this emulsion one part to ten parts water.

Spray the plants affected very thoroughly, taking great pains to get the mixture into every nook and crevice where the mealy bug has been seen to establish himself. This emulsion can be kept indefinitely in closely corked bottles.

This same emulsion is of great value in the treatment of scale, which is often found on palms, oleanders and other thick-leaved plants. Use one part of the soap-and-kerosene mixture to six parts water, and wash the plants, leaf by leaf, with it, rubbing them well with a soft cloth to dislodge the scale, after the application has been made.

NO HINT OF RESIGNATION

Chief Justice Fuller, Aged 77, Says Nothing of Retiring from the Bench.

Washington.—Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday anniversary on February 11 and still gave no indication that he intends to retire from the highest court in the land.

For several years past reports that the chief justice intended to resign because of his age have been sent out from this city, but he still holds on to the place. Once it was reported that Chief Justice Fuller would retire and that Col. Roosevelt, who was then president, would appoint William H. Taft, at that time secretary of war, to



Chief Justice Fuller.

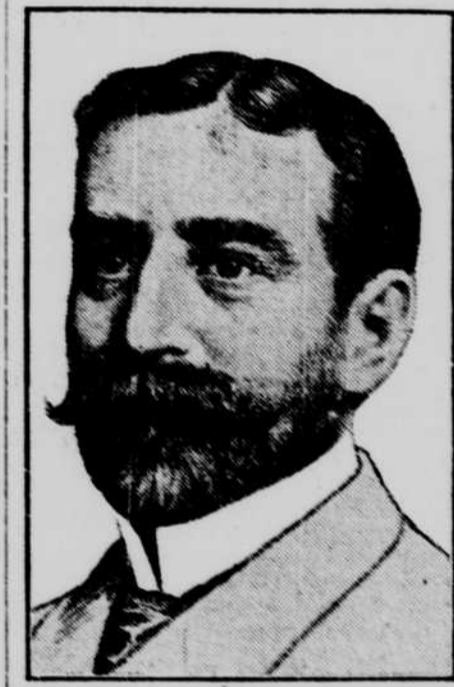
the place. President Taft has been reported as saying it is the height of his ambition to be the chief justice of the nation's highest court. Should Chief Fuller retire during President Taft's administration it is not improbable that Senator Root of New York would be appointed to the place. Senator Root is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the country.

Chief Justice Fuller was born in Augusta, Kennebec county, Maine, February 11, 1833, and went to the supreme court bench March 25, 1888, on the death of Chief Justice White. He is a ripe scholar, an orator of reputation and a learned lawyer.

BRUMDER GOES TO BERLIN

Milwaukee Newspaper Man Selected by State Department as Commissioner to American Exposition.

Milwaukee.—Col. William C. Brumder of this city, who has been appointed by the state department at Washington honorary commissioner general to the American exposition to be held in Berlin the coming summer, is the son of George Brumder, a pioneer Milwaukee German newspaper publisher. He is associated with his father in the management of the various papers controlled by the Brumder family, which include the Germania, a



Col. W. C. Brumder.

weekly newspaper, and the two German dailies, the Germania Abendpost, an evening paper, and the Herold, a morning paper. The Brumders hold a controlling interest in the Germania National bank.

Not So Particular.
Little Johnny, five years old, whose father was a missionary in India, and whose mother was dead, had been instructed by his grandmother, to whom his rearing had been entrusted, always to place ladies before gentlemen in his thought and action. A few nights ago he was saying his prayers, prompted by his grandmother, who added:
"Oh, God, bless my father in India! Oh, God, bless my mother in heaven!"
"There, grandma, you've done it!"
"Done what?"
"Why, you've taught me to put ladies first, and here you've made me pray for papa first! But never mind; perhaps God is not so fussy about politeness as you are."—Judge's Library.

Comfort.
Excited individual—See here, Mr. Bangs, you're a scoundrel of the first water. When I bought that horse I supposed I was getting a good, sound animal, but he's spavined and blind, and got the staggers. Now, I want to know what you're going to do about it?
Bangs—Something ought to be done, that's a fact.
Excited individual—Well, I should say there ought.

Then He Ducked.
"You believe all you hear about me?"
"No, dear, not all."
"Hub! I'd like to know when you have failed to believe anything you heard about me."
"Just to-day; I heard Jinx say something about you, and I didn't believe a word of it."
"What did that little, bandy-legged shrimp say about me?"
"He said I was lucky to have such a wife."

MADE WITH APPLES

DESSERT DELICACIES THAT ARE HIGH IN FAVOR.

Served on the Half Shell—Fritters—Preparation of Apple Moonshine—Apple Snow—Excellent Substitute for Jelly Roll.

Apples on Half Shell.—Cut some thick slices of bread into rounds with a round cutter, butter, and place in a shallow tin baking sheet; pare and core perfect apples of uniform size, cut in half across the equator, and lay half an apple on each round of bread; place a plump raisin in the core cavity of each and sprinkle a mixture of sugar and nutmeg in it. Bake till the edges of the bread are slightly browned and the apple is tender; serve at once.

Apple Fritters.—Take four large apples, and after having pared and cored them, cut into round slices, about one-third of an inch thick, dip in batter made of two eggs, beaten light, a pint of milk, a little salt, three tablespoonsful of sugar, one pint of flour, and favor to taste. Fry in hot fat to a light brown. Dust with powdered sugar.

Apple Moonshine.—Beat the whites of five eggs stiff, so that when the bowl is turned upward the eggs will remain in the bowl; then put into the eggs one glass of apple jelly and mix until the eggs and jelly seem like one. Serve in a large glass bowl lined with sweet wafers or lady fingers.

Apple Snow.—Have ready a white of three eggs till stiff and dry and fold them into the stewed and sweetened apples. Flavor with lemon and serve with sponge cake.

Apple Roll.—Make a rich baking powder crust. Roll out the same rather thinly and sprinkle liberally with chopped apples, cinnamon, and small pieces of butter. Now roll as in making jelly roll and cut in slices. Bake in moderate oven from 20 to 35 minutes. Serve with hard sauce or cream.

Cooked Fowls.
A trussing needle can be purchased at any upholstering house. It is about 12 inches long, has three sides on the point and carries a stout thread for sewing the fowl together. A darning needle is too short for the purpose, though a curved upholstering needle of darning needle length is often used. It can be inserted from the inside, without placing the hand inside the fowl. The loose skin can be drawn over the neck and held in place with toothpicks. It is a good idea to cross the tips of the fowl's wings right over the back, then pass the long needle clear through the fowl, using a long thread to hold the wings in place.

When carving a turkey, first remove the wing and leg from one side and carve the breast into thin slices. If all of the bird is not eaten at one meal, the other side is more presentable when again served. Save all turkey tidbits, mix with mashed potatoes and one egg. Fry like croquettes and serve on a platter with parsley.

Crib Blankets.
Blankets for babies are made in the most perfect of colorings, but even more fascinating are the designs in contrasting color.

On a blue border are rabbits in their own soft and fluffy whiteness. Ducks in a row are a delight to children, and the "cock that crows in the morn" is exactly where he belongs.

Scotch plaid in bands borders many a richly colored blanket, the Victorias plaid being most in evidence.

Silk ribbon bindings on these best of blankets are a perfect match for the prevailing color in border or center.

Egg Economy.
An egg is a necessity when making good coffee. Try this method: Purchase two pounds of coffee at one time, put in a shallow pan, break the whites of two eggs over it, and mix well, now place in a warm oven (not hot) and let remain until dry and glossy (stirring occasionally). Remove from oven, it is ready at a moment's notice. When preparing use only cold water and you will have the most excellent cup of coffee, to say nothing of time, trouble and expense saved.

A Delicious Potato Pie.
Roll one pound of potatoes till just cooked, but not smashed; drain them, then crush them and well beat with a fork until smooth; mix with them one well-beaten egg, half an ounce of butter and enough milk to make them smooth. Put in a pie dish five or six cutlets with only a very little of the fat cut off, sprinkle well with flour and season with pepper and salt; add a little water, cover with the mashed potatoes and bake for one to one and a half hours in a brisk oven.

Grilled Almonds.
Have in readiness one cupful of almonds, blanched and dry; take one cupful of water and boil until it threads; then throw in the almonds and permit them to cook in the syrup, stirring occasionally; when the almonds have changed color slightly remove from the fire, still stirring until the syrup turns to sugar, some of which will cling to the almonds.

New York Sandwiches.
With three tablespoons of finely chopped minced ham blend two cable speons of finely-minced onion. Add one well-beaten egg, and when well mixed drop by spoonfuls into hot drippings; put in shape. When half cately brown turn and saute the other side; then place between slices of bread not less than an quarter of an inch thick. Serve on lettuce leaves.—Good Housekeeping.

Fried Oysters.
Drain two dozen large oysters and dry them in a napkin; dip them first in flour, then in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs; put them in a wire basket and fry in boiling lard. Fried oysters should be a warm brown served on hot plates on lettuce or white paper to absorb the superfluous grease.

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He Was Immune.
An elderly gentleman, traveling in a stagecoach, was amused by the constant fire of words kept up between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache, when he answered, with a great deal of naivete, "No, ma'am; I have been married 28 years."

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