

## CORRESPONDENCE

Interesting Items Gathered  
by Our County Reporters

### HIGHLAND, KAN.

Harvey Merrill of Dutch Flat was in Highland Tuesday.

Ruby Boyce has opened up a tonorial parlor in North Branch.

Fred and Clara Liggett were doing business in Red Cloud Saturday.

A number of men from North Branch will open up a large department store in the near future.

Miss Blanche McCartney of Garfield spent a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. Ida Young, before leaving for Omaha Friday to take up her duties as a professional nurse.

Rainey Boyce, who had the internal part of his anatomy raised a short time ago with little giant baking powder, had the misfortune to run a snag in his ear and it is feared his drum is punctured.

If the big Injun would open up his heart and offer some of those two bit checks, which he seems to be so flush with to his needy correspondents in place of bestowing his wampum on his brother editor, who is already burdened with more things than he can carry, the hereafter would look much brighter for the correspondent, at least. To be sure two bits isn't much, but from little there is but little expected. See!

### BLADEN

C. H. Reed returned to Boise City, Idaho, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Reed spent Sunday at the home of H. B. Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Letner visited at the home of Mr. Snyder last Sunday.

Mrs. Wheeler of Chicago is here visiting at the home of her father-in-law, Mr. Wheeler.

Miss Gladys Reed returned home Tuesday from a several days visit with uncle, Fred Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ray went to Grand Island Monday to visit his brother Wallace.

John Krall returned from Beatrice Wednesday, where he had been visiting his brother George.

Mrs. George Newhouse returned to her home Thursday, after spending a week visiting here with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McBride of Cowles drove up Sunday and spent the day with relatives. Jim returned in the evening, but Mrs. McBride will spend the week visiting relatives and friends.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS AT KANSAS CITY.

THE WEEK'S TRADE REPORTED BY  
CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY,  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS.

OFFICES AT CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY,  
OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. JOSEPH  
AND DENVER.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.—Receipts of cattle Monday were 80000; trade for beef steers generally 10 cents higher, top \$5.80; strong to 10 cents higher for cows and heifers; stockers and feeders firm to irregularly higher. Receipts today were 7000 and the market steady to 10 cents higher for all grades.

The following table gives prices now ruling.

Extra prime corn-fed steers... \$5 50-5 75

Good corn fed steers	4 90-5 35
Ordinary corn fed steers	4 25-4 65
Choice corn fed heifers	4 75-5 00
Good corn fed heifers	4 35-4 65
Medium corn fed heifers	3 50-4 00
Choice corn fed cows	4 25-4 50
Good	3 75-4 00
Medium	3 25-3 50
Canners	2 25-2 75
Choice stags	4 00-4 50
Choice fed bulls	3 75-4 00
Good	3 25-3 65
Bologna bulls	2 50-3 00
Veal calves	5 00-6 25
Good to choice native or western stockers	3 75-4 25
Fair	3 25-3 50
Common	2 75-3 50
Good to choice heavy native feeders	4 25-4 65
Fair	4 00-4 25
Good to choice heavy branded horned feeders	3 25-4 00
Fair	3 00-3 50
Common	2 50-3 00
Good to choice stock heifers	3 00-3 25
Fair	2 50-2 75
Good to choice stock calves, steers	3 75-4 25
Fair	3 25-3 50
Good to choice stock calves, heifers	3 25-3 50
Fair	2 75-3 25

Receipts of hogs Monday were 8500 and the market steady to strong, closing work. Receipts today were 12,000, market steady to 5 cents higher, closing strong, bulk of sales \$6.35 to 6.50; top \$6.55.

Receipts of sheep Monday were 11,000, market active and strong. Arizona grass lambs brought \$7.85; wethers, \$6.50; ewes, \$5.75. Receipts today were 10,000 market firm.

### WOMEN HOTEL CLERKS.

How These in Europe Impressed a Woman Traveler.

In most European hotels in the smaller places the visitor is met at the desk by a woman instead of by the perfunctory clerk so familiar to Americans at home. I think this is because a woman can be more successful in the art of common, everyday robbery. One doesn't like to argue about the prices with a sweet, smiling little lady, who seems to be exerting herself to an extreme degree to secure one's comfort and happiness, but if one happens to be making short stops here and there it is wise to put away snavily for the time being to the extent at least of an occasional mild protestation.

When madame smiles benignly and tells you that the room you have chosen, with everything included, will be 20 francs a day it is well to remember that "everything included" doesn't include everything by any means. There are a hundred and one little "extras," like tea, after dinner coffee, coffee and rolls in your room in the morning and such like luxuries, to say nothing of service, which must be paid for first hand if it is to be enjoyed at all. So at 20 francs madame is probably taking chances against a protest and will be enormously pleased with herself if none is forthcoming. It is the same all up and down the scale of prices, but I suppose those who can afford to go up the scale never care particularly.—Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly.

### SOURCE OF SHELLAC.

The East India Insects That Produce the Resinous Substance.

India is the home of the Coccus lacca, the insects that produce the resinous substance known as shellac. The females puncture the twigs of several different kinds of trees, among them the bo, the bihar and the butea, and the twigs become incrustated with a hard, nearly transparent, reddish, resinous substance that serves the double purpose of protecting the eggs and finally furnishing food for the young insects.

The incrustated twigs are broken from the trees before the young insects escape and are thoroughly dried in the sun. These dried twigs are called "stick-lac," and from them shellac and a dye analogous to cochineal are prepared. "Seed-lac" is the resinous concretions separated from the twigs, coarsely pounded and triturated with

water in a mortar, by which nearly all of the coloring matter is removed.

To prepare shellac the seed-lac is put into oblong cotton cloth bags and warmed over a charcoal fire. When the rosin begins to melt the bags are twisted, and the pure, clear rosin is allowed to flow over fig wood planks or the smooth stems of the banyan tree and cools in the thin plates or shells which constitute shellac.

Pure shellac is very valuable. It is much harder than colophony and is easily soluble in alcohol.

### FIGHTING FISH.

Peculiar Animals That Are Found Only in Siamese Waters.

A favorite recreation in Siam is watching the fighting fish, a species of fish found in the waters of no other country. The fish cannot live in unity, and if two are placed in a bowl they will instantly engage in a struggle "to the death."

It is no unusual thing to see in the streets of Siam crowds of natives chattering and gesticulating around a bowl containing a number of these fish, which they bet on in the same way as more civilized people do on race horses. Intense excitement reigns among the natives as they watch the fish fighting within the bowl.

These peculiarly quarrelsome fish are very similar to the common pike in appearance, with the exception that they are not in the possession of gills. Their fins, too, are remarkably sharp, and these they use with terrible effect upon one another. Blood oozes from their sides, and yet they persist in fighting until perhaps only two are left alive, and then the survivors turn on one another until only one is left out of perhaps a dozen placed in the tub.

Although the fighting fish are exceptionally good to eat, the majority of natives esteem them only for their fighting propensities, which affords them amusement and excitement every day.

### London's Last Public Hanging.

The grewsome spectacle of a public execution in England is happily a thing of the past. The scaffold used to be erected in the roadway outside the prison, and crowds would assemble to witness the sight, the last time a man was hanged in public being when Michael Barrett suffered the extreme penalty in May, 1868, in Old Bailey, outside Newgate prison, for exploding a cask of gunpowder under the walls of Clerkenwell prison to release the Fenian prisoners Burke and Casey, a mad act that killed several and injured still more.—London Graphic.

### "THE SONG OF THE SHIRT."

It Proved the Most Popular Thing Hood Ever Wrote.

During his last illness Tom Hood in an idle moment made an imaginative sketch of his own tombstone. He drew himself reclining at full length on a thick slab of stone, on the edge of which in large capitals he wrote, "He Sang the 'Song of the Shirt.'" This was the only inscription, and, as he himself has said, Tom Hood needs no other.

How much he felt and prided himself upon the song by which he became known and loved by millions is shown by this and the following fact: "If I were ennobled these are the arms I should adopt," said he one day, showing a rough vignette to a friend. The sketch contained a very beautiful and pathetic idea. It represented a heart pierced by a needle threaded with silver tears, and beneath was the motto he had inscribed on the imaginary tombstone.

"The Song of the Shirt" appeared in the Christmas number of the fifth volume of Punch. It was unsigned, but every paper in the land quoted it, and it speedily became the talk of the day. Hood himself did not think it very remarkable, but Mrs. Hood had said to him as she folded it for press: "Now, mind, Hood, mark my words, this will tell wonderfully. It is one of the best things you ever did."

Mrs. Hood was right. The song was translated into French, German and Italian. It was printed on cheap cotton handkerchiefs and parodied times without number.

### THE FIRST MONEY.

It Is Credited to the Lydians of Asia Minor.

It is difficult to realize that prior to B. C. 700 there were no true coins, that rings or buttons of gold and silver were weighed at every mercantile transaction. The Lydians of Asia Minor are credited with having been the first to cast and stamp with an official device small oval gold ingots of definite fixed weight, an invention strangely delayed, but of inestimable importance to industry and commerce. A coin has been described as "a piece of metal of fixed weight, stamped by authority of government and employed as a medium of exchange." Medals, though struck by authority, are only historical records and have no currency value.

The bright, far flashing intellect of Greece saw the import of the Lydian invention and adopted it quickly, and every Greek state, nearly every city, island and colony, established a mint, generally at some one of the great temples, for all early coin types are rell-

OUR MOTTO: "Satisfaction or your money back"

combined with plain figure prices steadily adhered to, has brought us a constantly growing business. Quality first, price next. Nothing but standard made, reputable goods at lowest profit prices.

Always willing to show our goods and compare prices with either local or Chicago houses.

## Newhouse Bros.,

Jewelers and Opticians.

B. & M. Watch Inspectors

gious in character. They bear symbols of some god as a pledge of good faith. The offerings, tithes and rents of the worshippers were coined and circulated as money. Temples thus became both mints and banks. Our word "money" is said to have been derived from the Roman shrine of Juno, Moneta, the earliest Latin mint.

The first shape of these early coins was that of an enlarged coffee berry, punched on the rounded side with official letters or sinkings, as they are called.

### Earth Curvature and Vision.

One of the "seven wonders of the ancient world" was the Pharos, or light tower at Alexandria. If you have a popular account of that great structure handy, read it carefully and note that you are informed that the tower could be seen at a distance of from 100 to 150 miles. Let us see if this could possibly be true. The curvature of the globe is 6.99 inches to the mile. This being true, we find that an object 100 feet high can only be seen at a fraction over thirteen miles. Figuring on the basis of an earth curvature of even seven inches to the mile, we find that the light tower in question must have been over a mile in height if visible even at a distance of 100 miles.

### Old Workmen.

An Englishman who is a large employer of labor has been investigating the arguments of those who say that a workman under modern conditions becomes at an early age valueless. He has kept a record of all accidents that have incapacitated his men for three days and upward. The people engaged in his employment are from fifteen to sixty-five years of age, and he asserts that more accidents occur to men under thirty than to those over fifty. He says, "I would much rather trust an exceptionally dangerous job to a man over fifty than to one of thirty years of age."

### SOUPS AND BROTHS.

They Are Stimulating, but Have Little Nutritive Value.

Soups and broths made of the meat pieces alone and without the addition of meat substance, eggs, vegetables or cereals have little nutritive value, although they do possess stimulating properties.

A dog would starve to death in ten days if fed upon beef broth pure and simple.

Soup interferes with digestion whenever a full meal is eaten. I consider it as being entirely superfluous and advise its discontinuance in a substantial dinner menu.

Soup, being practically all water, plays an important part in conjunction with the large quantities of other liquids injected during mealtime in delaying and interfering with digestion and laying a foundation for stomach trouble. Through it and the other liquids used the stomach is not only overfilled and unnecessarily burdened, but the gastric secretions are so weakened by dilution that they can act but slowly upon the food mass. Here again we have the food remaining in the stomach for too long a period, and there is likely to be produced all of the symptoms and signs of an intoxication due to the absorption into the system of the products of decomposed foods.

Soup eaten by itself or with a light meal, as a rule, does not act harmfully.—What to Eat.

## FRED PLUMB

Has just received a complete line of FRESH

**Bulk Garden Seeds**

Also handles

**Flour and Feed**

Telephone 51.

## Miss Jessie Wert

INSTRUCTOR OF

**Piano, Organ and Voice**

Studio at Mrs. Josie Moranville's, two blocks east of school house Phoebe 204.

## DR. W. S. SMITH

**OSTEOPATH**

LINDSEY BLOCK

Red Cloud, - Neb.

I HAVE

**Six Companies**

800 policies representing over \$2,000,000 insurance in Webster county. Now is the time to get in the Band Wagon.

**O. C. TEEL,**

Insurance and Notary.

Telephones: Country, No. 36; Bell, No. 98.

To Cure Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo quinine tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.



## Health

Calumet makes light, digestible wholesome food.

## Economy

Only one heaping teaspoonful is needed for one quart of flour.