

By D. M. AMSBERRY,

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA.

Anti-Dog League.

Although the dog is generally accepted as being the truest friend of the human race, he has his enemies who are loyal to their hatred. An effort of these people to get together and give force and direction to their antipathy has just begun, having its origin with Ambrose Bierce, the essayist and satirist on the follies and foibles of both canines and humans. Mr. Bierce, says the New York Press, has all his lifetime been an enemy of the dog and has given a great deal of attention to projects for his removal from the face of the earth. In the prospectus of the Anti-Dog League it is set forth "that he is the only one of our domestic animals whose existence is due altogether to heredity. He is an anachronism, a survival, a heritage of shame. He is addicted to more unmentionable habits than the number of hairs on his tail, and in point of intellect he dominates the situation like a brick ship in a fishing fleet. True, he has enough intelligence to fawn upon his master (and his master enough to be proud of the attention), but that is a matter of thrift and signifies no superiority to the courtier in his blindness. As to the creature's deeds of devotion and fidelity to those whom he deems it inexpedient to chew, they are mostly narrated by those who have not in mind the example of little George Washington. "Let the good work now begun go on until the entire plague of besetters, disappointers, grumpy hounds, surliners, manglers, bedragglers, spick-and-spaniels, early fragrants, skyoodles, insulters, dalmatians, great scots and miscellaneous afflictions are a memory and a tradition of the unsaintly past." The organization of the Anti-Dog League society is hampered by the fact that its prospective members live at such long intervals from each other that they are almost unable to assemble. However, an organization of dog haters was effected in Washington recently, which was able to elect a permanent chairman and a corresponding secretary. Until a more numerous gathering of delegates is arranged other offices of the organization remain vacant for lack of persons to fill them.

Women and Matrimony.

Those who keep a close watch on women's ways profess to see a decided falling off in enthusiasm among the fair sex concerning the right and opportunity to cook and to increase fields in which they may find a chance to earn money or gain a livelihood. "Women are beginning to find out," says a close student of this burning question, "that work is work, after all, and that competition grows fiercer all the time. Young women who come from the country districts with high hopes of independence and ideals about living their own life untrammelled by old traditions soon learn that it is a struggle harder than any they might encounter at home. Then their views change and they begin to think much better of matrimony as a vocation than they did before. It will be some time before this new feeling will have much weight in lessening the present rush of women into all avenues of labor, but there will be an effort in time and the rush will subside. The shadow of independence rather than the substance is all that many women gain, and this is being slowly realized."

Kansas Perking Up.

These days of volcanoes and earthquakes the Kansan looks at his occasional flood and sometimes droughts and almost forgotten grasshoppers with a commendable toleration. The season may go dry or it may come wet; there may be a little hollow horn among the cattle and a few chincher bugs in the wheat; the wind may blow the title to the land over in the next county now and then or droughts may shrivel the coupons on the mortgages once in awhile, but after all Kansas is a good place to live in. Even though the cyclone may gallop along and remove a few of the Kansas farmers' goods and chattels, the wind brings him enough of his neighbors' household goods on the lower 80 across the creek to start house-keeping. And always, says the Emporia Gazette, there is a chance to slide into the 'traid hole and let the winds blow and the storms rage. But an earthquake turns the 'traid hole wrong side out and shakes its occupants down on the under side of it. Kansas is a mighty safe place for a man to live in.

A genius of fertile imagination residing in Chillicothe, O., says that during a landslide on Higgins hill the other night an old stone well, 46 feet deep, containing 15 feet of water, slid down the hill 22 feet and remained intact. An old windlass, at the top was not disturbed nor was the water in the well made roily. Wouldn't that jar your credulity?

The London Express asks the question apropos of earthquakes, etc.: "Is the earth becoming unsafe?" What's the answer?

FREIGHT BROKER AND CLERK ARE GUILTY

Trial Jury at Kansas City Decides That Defendants Illegally Conspired to Give Rebates to Shippers—Standard Oil Hearing at Cleveland is Sensational.

Kansas City, Mo.—George L. Thomas, a freight broker, and L. B. Taggart, a clerk working for Thomas, in the United States district court here late Friday were found guilty of the charge of conspiracy to illegally give rebates to shippers. The jury considered the case only 30 minutes before arriving at a verdict.

George H. Crosby, general freight traffic manager for the Burlington railway, on trial on the same charge, was discharged, the court sustaining a demurrer alleging that no evidence had been presented to connect Crosby with a conspiracy. The indictment charged that Crosby had conspired with George L. Thomas and L. B. Taggart to pay rebates to certain persons.

Then the two cases against Thomas and Taggart were considered. In the first case, in which the defendants were charged with conspiring with Crosby to pay rebates, the demurrer of the defense was granted.

In the second case against Thomas and Taggart in which they are charged with conspiring with shippers to obtain and pay rebates, Judge McPherson overruled the demurrer. In this case, the court said, the government contended there was an addenda to the contracts and that addenda contemplated a crime by conspiracy. The case therefore must go to the jury. The defense offered no evidence.

CASH FROM UNKNOWN PARTIES

Interesting Testimony at Kansas City Rebate Cases.

Kansas City, Mo.—Members of half a dozen large business firms admitted here Thursday, at the trial in the federal court of George H. Crosby, the Burlington traffic manager, George L. Thomas, the New York freight broker, and the latter's clerk, L. B. Taggart, that they had received thousands of dollars in commissions from "unknown sources." All of the firms had hired Thomas to attend to the shipping of their goods from the Atlantic seaboard to their stores in St. Louis and Kansas City, but none of the witnesses would say that these sums of money had come from Thomas.

W. E. Emery, a member of the Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods company, of Kansas City, who admitted receiving from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, said he did not know who sent it, but "supposed it came from Thomas." Notwithstanding the large sums thus paid in commissions, none of the firms had kept any record of the amounts, according to the witness. All payments were made in New York.

DRIVE OUT OIL PEDDLERS.

Former Employee of Standard Oil Gives Outline of Methods.

Cleveland, O.—A total of 19 witnesses were called by Interstate Commerce Commissioners Prouty and Clements in the Standard Oil inquiry here Friday. Testimony bordering on the sensational was obtained from several witnesses.

That of George L. Lane, of Mansfield, O., a former employee of the Standard Oil company, was regarded as particularly important. According to his evidence, Lane was for about 14 months, in 1901 and 1902, employed by the Standard Oil company for the particular purpose of driving out of business all of the independent oil peddlers in a dozen or more of the principal cities and towns of northern Ohio. He said he was employed by C. M. Lyons, of the Cleveland office of the Standard Oil company, to go to certain designated places and use every means, fair and foul, to force the independents to quit. He described the methods pursued in detail.

METHODS OF THE OIL TRUST.

Unfair Means of Standard to Crush Competitors.

Cleveland, O.—In two protracted sessions Thursday the interstate commission, Members Prouty and Clements in attendance, heard evidence bearing upon the business methods of the Standard Oil company. The ses-

sions were a continuation of the investigation adjourned in Chicago nearly two weeks ago.

State Senator Emery, of Pennsylvania, told of the alleged spy system of the Standard to obtain information concerning the business of rivals. He had a contest, he said, with the Pennsylvania railroad. A field of oil had been found in the vicinity of Steubenville, O., and he obtained a rate of 12 cents a hundred gallons to Bradford, Pa. The rate was allowed for only a few days, however, and was increased to 17 cents. He invaded the general office of the Pennsylvania company and after being refused admittance to several officers, finally reached one of them and had a heated controversy. By threatening to bring the matter before the interstate commerce commission he obtained the desired rate.

State Senator J. W. Lee, of Pittsburgh, told of the information and operation of several oil companies by himself and others in the last 12 years which he said were run at a loss for several years because of the Standard's methods. The witness said that it was a godsend for the independents that Senator Emery succeeded in getting a pipe line through to the seacoast. Had it not been for that no independent company could have lived for six months longer.

BUSINESS IS RUINED.

Inability to Get Cars Destroys Company's Trade.

Philadelphia.—Several interesting developments marked the closing session of the interstate commerce commission's investigation into the alleged discrimination by railroads in the distribution of cars in the bituminous coal field.

Testimony of a sensational character was given by F. Albert von Boyneburg, general manager of the Reankert Brothers company, coal operators, with offices in this city. He stated that within the last two and a half years his company's car supply had been so inadequate that the business had been practically ruined. He declared that other companies had been favored in the distribution of cars and said he had no doubt that discrimination had been practiced against his company because it had failed to make gifts of stock to the railroad officials. He gave it as his opinion that President A. J. Cassatt was responsible for the discrimination.

FORCED TO SELL MINE.

Shortage in Car Supply Compels Owners to Quit Business.

Philadelphia.—Additional evidence of discrimination by the Pennsylvania railroad in the distribution of cars in the soft coal field was presented to the interstate commerce commission Thursday. John Lloyd, a banker and coal operator of Altoona, who is one of the members of the banking firm of Cassatt & Co., testified that the Columbia Coal company was forced to sell the Alexandria mine because of the shortage of cars, and George E. Scott, of the Puritan and Crescent Coal companies, declared that he paid for the use of railroad cars when he failed to secure his allotment and that during a period of 23 days the railroad had furnished him with only one car. He also asserted that Michael Trump, general superintendent of transportation had told him the company had intended to protect the Berwind White company at all hazards.

COAL STOCKS GIVEN AWAY.

One Official Presented with Shares Worth \$307,000.

Philadelphia.—Further revelations concerning stockholdings in soft coal companies by officials of the Pennsylvania railroad were made Wednesday when the interstate commerce commission resumed its investigation into the alleged discrimination by railroads in the distribution of cars.

Three high officials of the railroad, First Vice President John P. Greene, Third Vice President Samuel Rea and William A. Patton, assistant to the president at Philadelphia, were the important witnesses of the day. The persistent questioning of Attorney Glasgow for the commission, brought out the fact that Mr. Patton had acquired stock, the par value of which is \$307,000, in various coal companies without cost to himself. He explained, however, that he had signed notes obligating himself for his share of the losses and declared his belief that it was proper for him to accept the stock under those conditions.

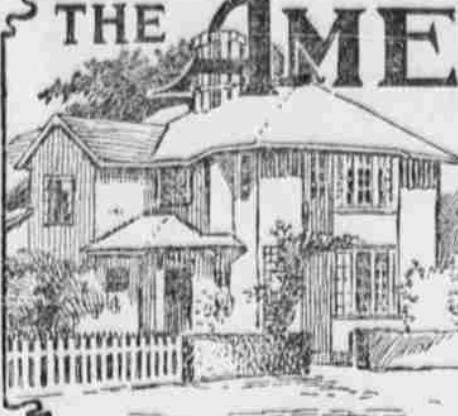
Chinamen Enter Canal Zone.

Panama.—When the steamship Chill left La Boca last week she carried 56 Chinamen bound for Callao from San Francisco, but off San Jose rock 26 got on boats landing in the canal zone.

Sympathy for Stoessel.

Tokyo.—"A painful impression has been created here by the rumor that a court-martial has sentenced Gen. Stoessel to death for the surrender of Port Arthur."

THE AMERICAN HOME



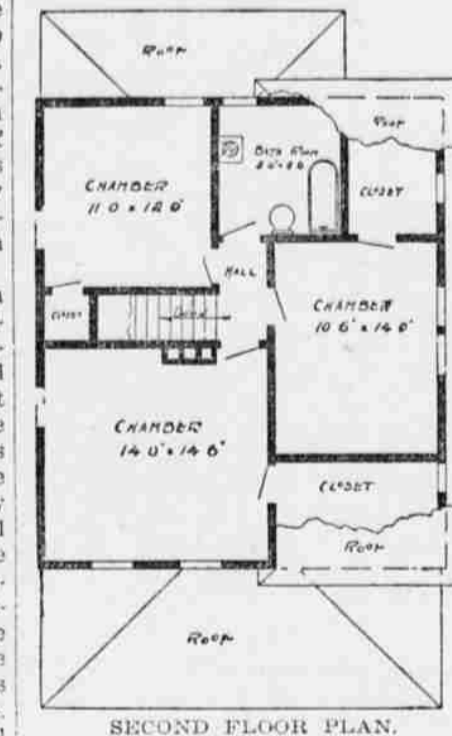
W. A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 18 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The building of a fireplace in the front hall is English. English people understand the art of hospitality better than we do. It seems perfectly easy and natural for them to give the coming guest a hearty welcome to their castle be it ever so humble. They have made a study of entertaining. It has often been said that an Englishman is more considerate of strangers than he is of the members of his own family. Be this as it may we certainly could learn a few pointers in hospitality from our English relatives.

The open fire in the hall offers a glow of warmth and a cheery welcome to the incoming guest as he enters the front hall. A bright cheerful fire quickly seconds the pleasant greeting of the host and hostess at the front door. But English hallways are different from ours. They are larger and often are used for many purposes that would not be at all suitable in halls the way they are built in this country. There is, however, an advantage in having the fireplace in a hallway constructed like the one in this plan. Because of the open stairway the heat goes upstairs to make the upper rooms comfortable. A good many fireplaces are not used because there are other means of heating the house and the additional fire in the grate is too much. Americans have never learned the art of choking the furnace off to give the grate a chance. Our abominable habit of heating the house entirely by the fire in the cellar has been worked to the extreme. The grate in the hallway by sending its heat partly upstairs is not oppressive even

cost of material is reasonable and carpenter work not excessive. This price provides for the ordinary finish in a medium priced house, but it may easily be increased by the more expensive tastes of some builders. There are persons who like to have a building more elaborate and are willing to put on the necessary expense to have it to their liking, and there are others who prefer to cut down the size in order to have the



quality of wood and finish necessary to meet their ideas. A great deal depends on the size of the family.

There is a great deal in the way the business end of the house is arranged to help the housewife in her work. The kitchen is the woman's workshop. It should be large enough for convenience and comfort and it should be of the proper shape so that the stoves and necessary belong

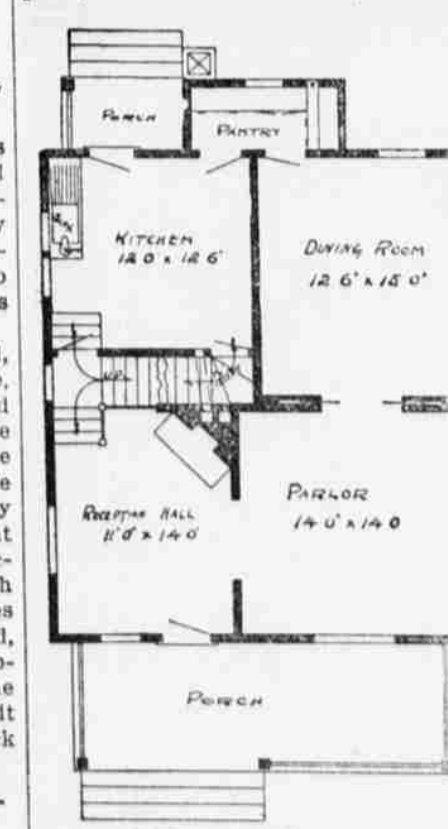


In our dry super-heated house atmosphere. When used as it should be an open fire also is economical.

In this plan the combination stairway leading up from the front hall and from the kitchen offers a means of carrying heat upstairs both from the kitchen range and the hall fireplace, so that the house may be made

ings may be properly placed for convenience and the entrance to the other rooms planned to save steps. How often we see a small little kitchen somewhere in the back of the house with no pantry worth the name and without light or ventilation. Contrast such kitchens with the one in this plan. Here is a room 12 feet across the smallest way. The sink is in front of the window, with a good drain board leading into it from the corner of the room. It is next to the door opening onto the back porch where the garbage can usually is kept. After each meal numerous trips are taken to get rid of the refuse. This is a little matter that often is passed over without a thought. There is a blank wall opposite the big double window for the range and it is intended to place it between the ceiling and the pantry because while the cooking is going on a great many trips are made in both directions.

The large front parlor window offers an excellent opportunity to display good taste in the selection of curtains. Windows as wide as this show to advantage or disadvantage according to the way they are dressed but it is easier to dress a big window than a little one, only you have to consider the size and proportions. The old-fashioned way of hanging curtains that were several yards too long has passed into history. Curtains now are cut just the right length to reach the rod at the top to the sill at the bottom of the window, and it is intended that the pattern at the bottom of the curtain shall show in the best possible advantage. In former years the elaborate corner work on expensive lace curtains either reposed in darkness near the floor or was looped back in folds to waste its beauty in utter oblivion. The modern housewife discovered that this was a mistake. She now selects a pretty corner pattern and hangs it directly in front of the glass, where it may be observed and admired by her gentlemen friends and criticized by her women acquaintances.



comfortable in mild weather without starting up the furnace at all. This plan of heating the house also furnishes ventilation. Ventilation in fact is part of the heating business. Unless air circulates we cannot heat a house.

This house is 26 feet six inches wide and 39 feet 6 inches long exclusive of the porch, and the architect estimates that it may be built for from \$1,500 to \$1,800 where the

IF IN DOUBT Read the Following:

At a hearing before the Committee on Public Health, of the Massachusetts Legislature, on a bill designed to prevent this wholesale dosing of the public, the following eminent Boston physicians testified against the healthfulness of Rochelle Salts, and strongly recommended the passage of a law which would prohibit the sale of baking powders which left this dangerous drug in food.

Dr. Hartung Dr. F. B. Foster Dr. C. O. Kepler Dr. G. M. Palmer

Calumet Baking Powder

leaves the food free from Rochelle Salts, Alum or any injurious substance. Therefore, recommended by leading physicians and chemists.

USED IN MILLIONS OF HOMES.

MEDICAL MENTION.

A Christiania doctor has discovered that microbes are infected with parasites.

Strong measures against tuberculosis have been taken by the local government board of Scotland, writes Consul Fleming from Edinburgh. It is put in the class of infectious diseases, and a campaign of disinfection is inaugurated.

When anyone with normal eyesight stands at right angles to a ray of sunlight it is easy to see floating dust particles which are not discoverable with the aid of the strongest microscope. What is seen by the unaided eye is not the particle of solid matter, but the cone of light reflected from it and occupying a much greater space.

In denouncing the general use of chemical preservatives in food, the Lancelot remarks that the curing or smoke process aims not merely at preserving the food, but giving it palatable qualities. Smoked salmon, herring or haddock, for example, is not only preserved by the process, but agreeably flavored at the same time. The addition of borax or salicylic acid, on the other hand, would not enhance the flavor of these fishes.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Wm. A. Stearns* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bum Restaurant. "Paw, what's that orchestra playing here for?" "Money, Tommy. They couldn't possibly be playing for the kind of meat they would get here."—Chicago Tribune.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The chief end of man is to make both ends meet.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

Hot air is always succeeded by a cold wave.

A Valuable Agent.

The glycerine employed in Dr. Pierce's medicines greatly enhances the medicinal properties which it extracts and holds in solution much better than alcohol would. It also possesses medicinal properties of its own, being a valuable demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic and antiferment. It adds greatly to the efficacy of the Black Cherrybark, Golden Seal root, Stone root and Queen's root, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery" in subduing chronic, or lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, for all of which these agents are recommended by standard medical authorities.

In all cases where there is a wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite, with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Queen's root and Black Cherrybark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the whole system. Of course, it must not be expected to work miracles. It will cure consumption except in its earlier stages. It will cure very severe, obstinate, chronic coughs, bronchial and laryngeal troubles, and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute coughs it is not so effective. It is in the lingering coughs, or those of long standing, even when accompanied by bleeding from lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures. Send for and read the little book of extracts, treating of the properties and uses of the several medicinal roots that enter into Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and learn why this medicine has such a wide range of application in the cure of diseases. It is sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The "Discovery" contains no alcohol or harmful, habit-forming drug. Ingredients are printed on each bottle wrapper in plain English.

Sick people, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy.