

By D. M. AMSBERRY

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA

Good Roads.

The good cause of highway improvement is making steady advancement in this country, and still there is room for more of the same sort. This is a big nation, with a great territory, and much of the land is comparatively new to the business. But when a state like our own votes \$50,000,000 for good roads and other states are putting forth creditable efforts in the same direction the ultimate result must be satisfactory. And we need not be above borrowing practical ideas from other sources. American Consul Hamm, writing from Hull, tells of the roads in that vicinity and what the English do to keep their famous highways in trim. For 1,094 miles of road in Yorkshire last year the total of \$910,750 was expended—\$832.50 per mile. The consul adds: "It is a rare sight to see a rutty or muddy country road in this neighborhood. Most all of them are macadamized, well drained and kept in good repair. As a consequence one horse can draw a load which would require two or three horses over the usual country road in America." That last sentence speaks a volume. Good roads, declares the Troy (N. Y.) Times, mean economy, because when they are furnished the wear and tear on horses and vehicles are reduced by many per cent. This is a phase of the subject which is not kept in view as prominently as should be the case. The owners of light pleasure "rigs" and of automobiles are not the chief beneficiaries of good roads. The greater good is that which comes to the farmer and teamster in lessening the cost of hauling loads over the highways.

The way to keep children in school is to make the school the most valuable place to them. The school must be made attractive. We must change front and recognize that the schoolroom is made for the child and not for the teacher. At present only the appurtenances of the teacher are placed in it and whatever may be done for the children is done only because the teacher's interest can best be served by such. The schoolroom must be made for children, declares Arena. As the business room is made attractive and fixed up for customers and whatever is done for the salespeople is done only because thereby the best interests of customers can be cared for, so in the schoolroom the interests of the children must be consulted and those things done for children which will make the schoolroom, next to the home, the most attractive place.

The windfall of benediction to American education naturally arouses something akin to envy on the part of foreign institutions which are not so well favored by private munificence. The duke of Devonshire, chancellor of Cambridge university, issues an appeal for \$7,500,000, which he says is sorely needed. British newspapers support the appeal, and in articles on the subject allude to the poverty of English colleges and the splendid gifts of Americans, and also lament the indifference of Englishmen of wealth. This is a matter regarding which outsiders should hesitate to comment. But it is not wholly out of order to note that some of the largest benefactions to education and charity in the United Kingdom have come from American citizens.

If anyone imagines that railroad expansion in this country has reached its limit, or that there is any sign of a check upon American industrial growth, he should not summon James J. Hill as a witness to support his pessimistic contention. Mr. Hill, one of the foremost railroad men of the age, is out with a declaration that the congestion of traffic is so great from one end of the union to the other that the only certain way out is to construct new track on an enormous scale. He says \$5,500,000,000 could be spent to advantage for this purpose alone. Add to this the cost of a corresponding equipment, and one may form some conception of the public need as seen by this keen and practical observer.

Chicago suffragists announce a meeting on the same day that 59 of their sisters in London are sent to prison. From them the men may learn a lesson in devotion to conviction.

Andrew Carnegie writes to an acquaintance: "I might have been a rich man, if I hadn't resolved not to spend an old age in the pursuit." Yet it is painful to see a man quit a race when so near the mark as Mr. Carnegie was.

They've found the mummy of an Egyptian queen who was buried in sheets of gold. Had to do it probably because all the other sheets were tacked down on the floor to save the carpets at the funeral.

Lincoln Letter

Current Gossip from the STATE CAPITAL Legislative and Otherwise

H. R. 264, by McMullen of Gage, appropriating \$180,000 from the general fund of the state for the erection of a woman's building, a horticultural building and other structures at the agricultural farm, was placed on general file. Inasmuch as the committee is not favorable to the appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a wing at the Kearney normal school, there is liable to be a big fight on the appropriation for the university. It is said there will be less than 350 pupils enrolled at the agricultural farm next year, while there is liable to be 1,300 at the Kearney normal school. Inasmuch as there is over \$1,000,000 to be appropriated for the Lincoln institution, there is some feeling that an even distribution is not being made. Some contend that no appropriation for the university should be made out of the general fund, as the one-mill levy will be sufficient under proper management to meet all the requirements of the institution.

The house on Friday recommended for passage the joint committee primary bill, rushed it through committee of the whole and then passed S. F. No. 5, by Gibson, the employers' liability bill; indefinitely postponed Harvey's legislative annexation and recommended the Lee annexation bill for passage, while the senate side-tracked the joint committee anti-pass bill and recommended the King anti-pass bill, with amendments, for passage. The also amendments, for passage. They also submit to a vote the question of a constitutional convention.

After devoting two sessions of the committee of the whole to it the senate in committee recommended for passage King's anti-pass bill as a substitute for the joint committee bill recently passed by the house. As finally amended the bill is not quite as stringent as the house bill, but is much more severe than the King bill was originally. As it was introduced it was modeled after the national law on the subject, but as the senate finally recommended it, it is more stringent than the national law. The house measure was not considered.

The state conventions of next year probably will be confronted with the proposition of indorsing or turning down amendments to the constitution enlarging the membership of the supreme court to seven members, fixing the salaries at \$4,500 and of district judges at \$3,000, and to permit the legislature to designate methods of appeal to the supreme court. Since the decision of the supreme court that amendments may be voted on by straight party ballot the greatest difficulty of amending the constitution has been done away with.

Some objections have been raised to H. R. 432, a bill to impose a license fee on all corporations doing business in this state which are organized under the laws of Nebraska or under the laws of any other state. The annual license ranges from \$5 to \$200 and it is believed by the friends of the bill that it will raise \$150,000 annually to help pay the expenses of the state. The fee is based on capital stock of the corporation to be taxed. The bill was introduced in the senate by the senate judiciary committee and a duplicate was introduced in the house.

In the suit of the state against the State Journal company to recover \$85,000 alleged to represent the price of court reports which the defendant is charged with selling, the supreme court denied the motion of the state to amend its petition. Two former decisions were against the state in this suit, the court holding that the court reports were not the property of the state, that the reporter of the court sells copies of the opinions to various publications and that anyone is privileged to publish them.

After two hours of strenuous discussion the senate in committee of the whole recommended for passage the judiciary committee substitute for the Burns pure food bill. The only attack on the measure was in the interests of the druggists, who were represented on the floor of the senate by Senator Luce of Harlan, who is in the business. The principal difficulty came in amending section 9, which originally required all patent and proprietary medicines containing poisonous substances to be labeled poison in large red letters.

Governor Sheldon has signed S. F. 114, by Thomas of Douglas, known as the bulk sales bill, an act to prevent merchants from selling their stocks of goods without notice to creditors. The bill has no emergency clause.

The employers' liability bill as introduced in the senate by Gibson and passed by that branch of the legislature was passed in the house and is ready for the governor's signature. There were three bills of almost identical wording on this subject in the legislature. They were by Gibson in the senate and by McMullen and Cone in the house. The Gibson bill departs from the provisions of the other two in that it applies only to railroad men engaged in the operation of trains. It is the fellow servant act almost the same as passed by congress.

The 2-cent fare bill, signed by the governor and now in effect, was drafted by a joint committee comprising senators and members of the legislature. Senator Wiltse of Cedar was one who put in a great deal of time looking up the legality of the proposed measure. The bill is merely amendatory of the present statute, which fixes the passenger rates at 3 cents a mile. The bill changes the word "three" to "two." In addition, there is inserted a clause which states that no railroad shall be required to sell a ticket for less than 5 cents. This was put in to apply to interurban lines and to the sale of tickets on roads where stations are less than one mile apart. The bill changes the age at which half fare rates shall apply from children under 10 years to children under 12 years, which is now the rule in force on all roads in this state.

An argument which has been industriously circulated to defeat the terminal taxation bill has been the declaration that it would impose double taxation upon the railroads in counties under township organization, and therefore be unlawful, or else knock the townships out of their proper share of taxes. That statement is effectively met with a decision of the supreme court of Indiana, which will be offered by Clarke of Douglas in his fight for the passage of the terminal taxation bill. The court holds there with respect to a similar law that the fact that property is taxed in a township cannot release the railroad from paying its just share of taxes for municipal purposes to the town which may lie wholly within the precincts of that township.

The home insurance companies of the state won their battle in the senate when they succeeded in killing S. F. No. 212, a bill by Aldrich of Butler county, providing for an annual accounting and apportioning of the surplus of life insurance companies doing business in the state. The home companies contended throughout the insurance fight that this bill would bar them from competing with eastern companies in other states because of the reciprocal insurance laws which prevent an insurance company writing in any state a policy not permissible in the home state.

Without giving it a hearing before the committee of the whole the senate killed H. R. 175, which provided for the assessment of real estate mortgages as a part of the real estate and not as personal property, and fixed the status of the mortgage for taxation purposes as the county within which the mortgage is located and not the residence of the owner. The revenue committee reported the bill for indefinite postponement, and McKesson, who has a similar bill in the senate, made a fight to have the bill placed on general file.

Efforts to revive the defunct provision of the Gibson anti-brewery bill and incorporate it in another measure pending in the senate were promptly sat down upon by a majority of the senators. The provision was to limit the number of saloons to one for every 1,000. The bill under consideration was S. F. No. 295, by Patrick, to prevent the location of saloons within three miles of military reservations. The only amendments adopted were one to include Indian reservations and to exclude Fort Omaha from the provisions of the act.

Governor Sheldon permitted H. R. No. 116 to become a law without his signature. The bill provides that reporters in district courts shall receive 10 cents a page for making transcripts in criminal cases where the defendant makes an affidavit of poverty.

The senate in committee of the whole recommended for passage Senator Sackett's bill relating to the confiscation of coal in transit by railroads. The bill requires the roads to pay the value of the coal within sixty days.

The senate indefinitely postponed S. F. No. 403, by Hamer of Cherry, an act to permit precincts, townships, cities or villages to issue bonds in aid of steam railroads.

A bill by Marsh of Seward to compel Christian scientist healers to report contagious diseases to health authorities was recommended to pass after a sharp contest in the house.

Patrick's bill providing a new trial shall not be granted in criminal cases for error of the court where it is shown there has been no miscarriage of justice was recommended for passage in the senate after a lively fight against it led by King of Polk. The bill is intended to prevent the reversal of cases for mere technicalities which do not affect the merits of the case. King spoke against it declaring it was prejudicial to the interests of the defendant in criminal cases and virtually allowed the judges to say whether justice had been done or not.

A prohibition amendment to the constitution will not be submitted to the people for ratification at the polls next year. The prohibitionists were unsuccessful in their efforts to resuscitate S. F. No. 399, previously postponed.

Forcible annexation of South Omaha and Omaha died without a struggle in the house. At the same time the bill to put the question to a vote of the people of both cities was advanced by the committee of the whole to third reading and will probably pass.

FOR THE NURSERY

COMFORT AND WELFARE OF THE LITTLE ONES.

Light, Cheerful Rooms, with Plenty of Sun, a Requisite—The Proper Furnishings—Utilizing Left-Overs from Dinner.

There are some points which are essential in the nursery. It should be light and cheerful, with plenty of sun, and well ventilated. The floor should be a hardwood one, and if that is too expensive, have the floor painted. Rugs are better than carpet, because they can be taken up often and thoroughly cleaned. A thermometer is quite necessary to insure the right temperature. While few American children are brought up in their own suite of rooms, after the English fashion, it is becoming more and more the custom to give the little folks a place of their own.

Up-to-date nursery furnishings and decorations are made in various styles, and always with a view to the pleasure of the children. Miniature furniture in mission and bent-wood is most attractive. Where the nursery is just one large room, it may be furnished with a dining-table, desk, book-shelves, beds and bureau, all of just the right height. Each child may have his or her own chair. Rugs can be had with appropriate designs, and window draperies with pictorial figures. Wall papers are made with Mother Goose and Dutch scenes, and the friezes with pictures of "Little Bo-Peep," "Jack and Jill," "Baby Bunting," etc., are most fascinating. These numerous illustrations made the room particularly attractive. There are also, specially made toilet articles for the little folks.

The "left-overs" from a turkey dinner are worthy of attention. After all the really fine slices of the fowl have been removed, the bits of meat picked from the bones may be used for several appetizing luncheon dishes. One of the best is made by heating the pieces in a cream sauce or in the gravy, if any has been left. Serve on thin slices of buttered toast with broiled mushrooms on top. If the mushrooms are not suitable for broiling, break them in pieces, and fry in butter. The meat may be encircled with poached eggs if mushrooms are disliked.

Creamed fowl surrounded with rice, which has been boiled in the broth made from the bones, is also very good. Turkey salad is another way in which to use up the bits of cold fowl.

For a luncheon dish tomato rabbit will be found appetizing. Cut four whole canned tomatoes in slices, laying them on slices of toasted whole wheat bread; then sprinkle with salt, pepper, dry mustard, and a few drops of Worcestershire sauce, covering thickly with grated American cheese. Arrange the toast in a shallow baking-pan and place in a hot oven long enough to melt the cheese. Serve immediately with a poached egg on top of each slice, and garnish with crisp cress.

It is almost impossible to serve a second portion of Welsh rabbit on account of its becoming tough as soon as it cools. To prevent this, stir a beaten egg into what remains, cover it closely, and reheat over a small flame, using the hot-water pan. If stirred up and cooked a moment, it will be found quite as good as when first made.

Right Way to Boil Milk.

Many mothers are very careless in the matter of boiling milk before they give it to children. One of the simplest methods of boiling it is to pour the milk in an enameled saucepan, placing this in an iron saucepan of cold water. This water should then be brought to the boil. Without removing the lid of the saucepan containing the milk the water should be kept at boiling point for four minutes, and then removed at once, cooling being accomplished as rapidly as possible by standing the milk saucepan in several successive changes of cold water, the cover being, however kept closed until the milk is cold. The milk should always be aerated before it is given to the child, by stirring it rapidly with a spoon for a few moments.

For the Children.

A prominent physician claims that there will be no diphtheria or scarlet fever for children if they eat plentifully of onions every day, especially when there is a scarcity of fresh fruit.

Among the various causes for crossness of children are some very common ones, such as hunger or thirst, improper sleep, overeating, uncomfortable clothing and the pernicious feeding of sweets.

Old-Time Remedy.

Put small one-half cup best molasses, tablespoon cider vinegar, piece of butter size of an English walnut, and red pepper enough to taste well, on in an agate dish, and let simmer down quite thick. Take it out before going to bed, and see if it will not help a cold. It is fine tasting, and, like "Oliver," you will be apt to want more.

Homemade Underwaists.

Underwaists for children may be made at home and be equal to the bought ones, if cut from heavy drilling and finished with bands stitched on where the buttons are to be sewed.

A MID-WINTER VERDICT.

"Bright Sunshine All Winter," Is What a Western Canada Lady Says.

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Feb. 4, 1907.

C. J. Broughton, Esq., Canadian Government Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Being so well pleased with Canada we wish my father and brother to come here. Will you please send them reading matter on Canada.

We have been here nearly a year and are delighted with this country. We have lived in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan and we find Canada away ahead of any of them. We have had bright sunshine all winter so far, only two nice, easy snow storms. If it was not all right you know I would not want my father and brother to come here, but we think it is grand.

Yours truly, (Signed) MRS. ED. TROUPE.

MAJOR'S PURPOSE IN CUBA.

Had No Idea of Going There to Do the Cannibal Act.

An officer of the army tells how Maj. Whipple of the Second Massachusetts regiment, a veteran of the civil war, hastened to Washington when the Spanish war broke out and offered his services to President McKinley.

But all officers, as well as men, had to undergo a physical examination, and it was stated to Maj. Whipple that he would have to place himself in the hands of the examining doctors at Worcester.

Now, Maj. Whipple, while a man of great bodily strength and perfect health and activity, was a little deficient in the matter of teeth. An examining surgeon proposed to exclude him on that account.

Whereupon the major waxed wroth. "Gentlemen," said he, "I'm going to Cuba to shoot Spaniards, not to eat 'em!"

The major went.—Harper's Weekly.

FEW KNOW THIS.

Gives Simple Home Prescription and Directions to Use.

A well-known specialist is authority that Kidney and Bladder Troubles of all kinds are in nearly every instance readily relieved by taking a few doses of the following simple home-made mixture:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

The dose is a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. These ingredients can be obtained at any good pharmacy, and are mixed by shaking well in a bottle. Victims of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases of any kind should not hesitate to make this prescription up and try it. It comes highly recommended and doesn't cost much to prepare.

High Prices Paid for Pets.

A spinster with money to burn recently paid \$5,000 for a bulldog. A man in Massachusetts has just bought a cow for \$8,000. Walter Garvey has a hog for which he refused a cash offer of \$4,000. James Keene refused \$200,000 for Sysonby, a race horse. There are several roosters of fashionable blood priced as high as \$800 each. You can buy a fine lion for \$300 and a tiger for \$700. By and by we shall have a craze for breeding fishes, and a fine male salmon, educated to pond life, might be worth \$1,000. The \$8,000 cow has one calf a year, worth \$4,000. The female salmon may become the mother of 300,000 little fellows in the same time, worth in the aggregate, possibly, as much as the calf.—N. Y. Press.

Worth Knowing About.

If you need a first-class laxative, there is nothing better nor safer than that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills. Each pill contains one grain of solid extract of sarsaparilla, which, with other valuable vegetable products, make it a blood purifier of excellent character. If you are troubled with constipation, one pill at night will afford great relief.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used. They have been in use for over a century, and are for sale everywhere, either plain or sugar-coated.

Obituaries of Noted Men.

Interesting comparisons are supplied by a clipping bureau regarding the articles printed in the newspapers about the deaths of prominent men. No other man in America had so much printed about his death in the newspapers as McKinley. Carl Schurz has received thus far 12,000 obituary notices, more than any other man since McKinley. John Hay and Joseph Jefferson had 10,000 each and Mark Hanna 8,000.

"She has a fine mind, hasn't she?" "Remarkable. One of those minds that, when you are with her, you can't decide which makes you the more happy—to listen, or to realize that you are not married to her."—Life.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Similarly named brands sometimes deceive. The first and original Gold Label is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE, Inc.

When doctors disagree it is well for the patient to get up and see if anything really ails him.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears. Ship Furs Pelts M. Millan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

No cord or cable can draw so sorely or bind so fast as love can do with a single thread.—Burton.

**Tone Up With Good Paint**



It is good business to keep property "toned up."

A coat of Pure White Lead Paint not only makes things look better and gives them a higher selling value, but it makes things wear better and gives them a higher value for long wear.

Pure White Lead gives an opaque, durable coat that protects and preserves from the ravages of time and weather.

Prospective buyers of Pure White Lead have heretofore been subject to much attempted fraud in adulteration and substitution. You are now protected by the Dutch Boy trade mark which is found on the side of kegs containing only Pure White Lead, made by the Old Dutch Process. Look for the boy.

**SEND FOR BOOK**

"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

**NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY**

In whichever of the following cities is nearest to you, write for a copy of the book.

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Toledo, O.

David Belasco drinks an occasional cup of black coffee while at work. The noted playwright has been known to toll steadily at his desk for 20 hours at a stretch, taking nothing but strong coffee—a large cup every second or third hour.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Matrimonial Infelicity.

Divorces are, happily, rare in society circles. Separation by mutual consent, however, grows more frequent every year. Every one has upon his or her visiting list husbands and wives who never meet if they can help it, but between whom there has never been an open breach. Incompatibility of temper is the usual cause, and the reason for that is, one imagines, the still common custom of encouraging the younger generation to marry before they have begun to approach years of discretion.—London Throne.

GENERAL BREAKDOWN

A Condition Which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the Great Blood Tonic, Have Been Curing for Years.

There is no more perplexing trouble for a physician to treat than debility cases, especially in women, in which there is no acute disease but in which the patient every day sinks lower and lower despite changes of medicine and similar experiments.

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore health under these conditions is no speculation but the fact has been proved in hundreds of cases similar to that of Mrs. Sarah Ramsey, of 1008 St. John St., Litchfield, Ill. She says:

"I never felt well after my first child was born. I had a gnawing pain in my stomach and could not hold any food down. My head ached a great deal and sometimes the pain went all through my body. I had dizzy spells so that I could not stand and seemed to be half blinded with pain. These spells would often last for over an hour. My blood seemed to be in a very poor condition and my hands and feet were like ice. I seemed to be growing weaker and weaker and could not get around to do my work in the house. I was extremely nervous and the least excitement would bring on a dizzy spell.

"For a number of years I was under a doctor's care but seemed to get no better. I had heard about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began to take them. I soon felt better and gained in weight and strength. My nerves are strong now and I am a well woman in every way."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. A booklet of valuable information, entitled "Plain Talks to Women," sent free on request.

**Don't Push**

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying



**Mica Axle Grease**

to the wheels. No other lubricant ever made wears so long and saves so much horse power. Next time try MICA AXLE GREASE. Standard Oil Co. Incorporated