

A New Typhoid Terror.

Although the discovery of new sources of danger to health, new carriers of disease germs, should be an encouragement to the scientific worker as tending toward the more accurate application of preventive measures, the knowledge that the typhoid infection is being carried about in scores of supposedly healthy persons will prove rather alarming. To the medical profession it is well known, of course, that the typhoid bacillus sometimes persists for years in certain portions of the human anatomy, and that it is always to be found for a time during convalescence, but the possibility that healthy and apparently robust individuals may be carriers of the deadly germs, and that the arrest and isolation of such "carriers" may come to be a part of the public campaign against the disease, is a comparatively recent aspect of the question. The discovery of this added danger should serve to emphasize the importance of scrupulous care in ascertaining the health and antecedents of household servants, says Philadelphia Ledger. In a particular case that led to the discovery of one aggravated instance of typhoid "carrier" six persons in a single family developed the disease within a few days after the arrival of a new cook. After every other possible source of contamination had been investigated and found guiltless, an inquiry as to the cook revealed the startling fact that during the five years previous at least 26 cases of typhoid were associated with her service in seven different families. She was detained, and a bacteriological examination revealed her to be a chronic typhoid fever producer.

Recreation for Working People.

Turning from the more substantial features of industrial betterment to what may be called its lighter, though not less important side, there are all sorts of opportunities for recreation. A large factory or department store has a social life all its own; there are clubs, athletic, social, literary and musical. The sensible outdoor life of the English leads to open-air match games, tennis, bowling, cricket and swimming for the men, croquet and tennis for the women. Compulsory gymnastic exercises are given in the company's time by physical directors. Where there is a piano in the recreation rooms a dance or concert brightens the noon hour, says Mary R. Cranston, in the Reader. Picnics and vacation camping parties in summer take the place of dances and match ball games in winter. The saloons have found a powerful rival in the latter, for practice at noon leaves little time and less inclination for beer or other stimulants. Dublin, Ireland, Pittsburg and New York may boast the distinction of roof gardens for employees. It is queer that roofs are not more frequently used in cities where it is so difficult to make any kind of improvement without great expense. For very little the roof of the average factory could be made a joy forever and a great safeguard by keeping young people from idling in the streets and noons.

A Hindoo editor has gone to jail for printing a large section of his mind in his paper. If the British government insists on making a popular hero out of this editor doubtless he can stand it. A jail sentence is nothing, says Chicago Daily News, if the populace outside is standing around shouting for the prisoner and during lulls is making faces at the British government. That editor may get his name in history long after the impetuous official who caused his arrest has been forgotten. This may be some consolation to him. Then again he may get better grub in jail than he was able to rustle outside. On the whole, the British government has done him a great kindness, but that isn't saying that he appreciates it.

The glass eye crop comes from Thuringia. As Newfoundlanders are fishermen, or as Cubans are tobacco growers, so the typical Thuringian is a maker of glass eyes. Almost every Thuringian house is a little eye factory. Four men sit at a table, each with a gas jet before him, and the eyes are blown from plates and molded into shape by hand. The colors are traced in with small needles, and as no set rule is observed in the coloring, no two eyes are exactly alike.

It has been decreed by the manufacturers of those articles of feminine attire that next year skirts shall be worn longer and so loose-fitting as to hide all suggestions of curves. Maybe so, but history goes to prove that it all depends.

Miss Robb, who has died in Edinburgh at the age of 94, has been a naval pensioner for 93 years. She was the posthumous child of Capt. Robb of the royal navy and was put on the state pension list at birth.

ISRAEL DEMANDS A KING

A STORY OF THE PERIOD OF THE JUDGES IN ISRAEL

By the "Highway and Byway" Preacher

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Scripture Authority: — 1 Samuel, chapter 8.

SERMONETTE.

"Make us a king to judge us like all the nations."—This desire to be like those about us is a mark of the worldling. Just in proportion as Israel turned its eyes from the God whose peculiar people they were, just so far did they have a hankering to be like the nations about them. It proved a snare to their feet just as the world and the things of the world entice the children of God to-day. The Christian starts out with the vision of God and the longing to grow into Christ likeness, but neglect to meditate on God's word and forgotten prayer obscures the vision and vitiates the hunger for righteousness, and before it is scarcely realized the eyes are turned upon the world and there springs up a desire to be like the world's people, to have the things they seem to enjoy, and to engage in the activities which so enthral. Such condition of heart is dangerous, and well may one meditate upon the admonition of John when he says: "Love not the world nor the things of the world." In desiring a king as they did, Israel was placing that desire first and putting God in second place, a condition of heart which is perilous and certain to bring its train of trouble and woe.

But though it was to their hurt, God must give them their desire, for they were too willful to be turned from their purpose. It is often so. God will remonstrate with his children up to the point where he sees that they will not listen to his warning and then will give the soul its desire that in the gratification of that desire may be found the discipline which is needed. When we choose for ourselves we are more than apt to make a choice which will turn like a boomerang upon us and prove a curse instead of a blessing. The thing we think we want most is more than likely to be the most undesirable for us. There is only one safe ground on which to stand, and that is where God is placed first and permitted to choose for us. The thing which God desires to give us never carries with it any element which will prove disastrous to the soul. His blessings never contain a sting. We should desire the best gifts. "For if we being evil know how to give good gifts unto our children, how much more will our Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit (the all-inclusive gift) to them that ask him."

According to the intimation of the Scripture it was the corruption of the sons of Samuel, who had been appointed judges over Israel, and who perverted judgment by the taking of bribes, which was the immediate cause of the people desiring a king. This fact emphasizes an important thing, and that is the perpetuating power of sin. One wrong ripens into another; one sin leads to another. The misdeed of one man encourages or incites transgression on the part of another, and so on, so that the sad train of developments from a sin committed may be appalling in its final consummation. Man cannot sin alone, but in his sin he exerts an influence over other life or lives which is disastrous.

THE STORY.

The two men rose with haughty disdain and indicated that the interview was at an end, and the elders of Israel realizing that further appeal and remonstrance were useless, took their departure. At the door the spokesman of the company turned, and said, with angry rising inflection in his voice:

"Samuel, thy father, shall hear of this, for surely he did not appoint thee to pervert judgment in Israel!"

And without pausing to hear whether any reply were made the elders passed down along the pathway and soon disappeared around the turn in the road which led back to the northern country. They had come in response to the many complaints which the people were constantly making against Joel and Abiah, the two sons of Samuel, whom the latter had appointed as judges over the nation at Beersheba. It was only too evident that the cause of justice was being perverted by the use of money. The elders had been reluctant from the first to believe the reports brought to their ears, but as time went on and the complaints grew louder and more numerous they were forced to give the matter consideration, and had at last decided to go in a body to Beersheba and place the charges directly before the accused judges, in effort to bring about a reform. This they

had done with the result just set forth in the opening of our story.

Some years before when Samuel's increasing years made it more and more a burden to go about and discharge the duties of judge, he had appointed his two sons, Joel and Abiah, to aid him in this work, and had established their headquarters at Beersheba, while he continued to dwell at Ramah. This arrangement at first seemed to give entire satisfaction, but the people of Israel loved and honored Samuel, whom they recognized as the one chosen of God to be judge and prophet over the nation, and they willingly acknowledged his right to name his sons as judges in his stead. But as time passed and it was found that Joel and Abiah were not men after the integrity and uprightness of their father, but that they let money influence their judgments, the dissatisfaction grew, until at last the murmuring had become so bitter and the protests so loud that the elders were forced to take action. They were loath to go to Samuel with the matter and had at last decided that they would go to the accused judges themselves. Joel and Abiah received them with seeming cordiality and listened with feigned surprise while the charges of corruption were being made. They at first indignantly denied that they had been guilty of wrong-doing, but when the indisputable proofs were shown, their manner had changed to haughty disdain. What right had any one to call in question the conduct of a son of Samuel? Had not he been called of God to judge Israel, and had he not appointed them to their office? Were they not entitled to their living? and had they done more than receive remuneration for their services? Did not both parties to a controversy have to bring their offerings before the case would be considered, and why should not the one in whose favor the judgment was given make special offering of gratitude?

In such manner did Joel and Abiah make answer to the elders of Israel and then abruptly dismiss them.

"Why," exclaimed Joel, after they had gone, "one would think that the elders of Israel and not our father were the head over Israel."

"Yes," replied Abiah, "it is well to have it understood who are in authority. Our father is growing old and it will not be long before the sole responsibility of judging Israel will rest upon our shoulders. It therefore behooves us to look well to our place and authority."

"And what think you, will our father say when the elders go to him with their tale?" asked Joel.

"I think it were well if we, too, went to our father and presented our side of the case. He will be slow to believe evil concerning his sons," Abiah replied, confidently.

"Then let us go at once," urged his brother.

The next day Samuel was visited by the elders of Israel, but not until after his two sons had seen and talked with him, giving him their version of the affair, and preparing him for the coming of the elders.

"What then can we hope for?" said the elders one to another after they had talked with Samuel and found him unresponsive to their plea. "Whither shall we look for judgment when Samuel, who is old, is gone?"

"Would that we had a king like the nations about us," exclaimed one of the number.

"A king! A king!" exclaimed the others with one voice. "This is our hope."

"Let us return, then, at once and demand that Samuel give us a king in his stead, so that when he is gone we shall have one to judge us," urged the one who had first suggested a king.

The answer to this proposition was an enthusiastic acquiescence, and soon they were again in the presence of the aged judge.

"What! a king?" exclaimed Samuel, in distress and sadness. "Why, God is your king. Would you desert him?"

"Nay, but we will have a king in our midst to rule over us like the nations about, for thou art old, and when thou art gone, to whom shall we go?"

But the thing displeased Samuel, and the disappointment which he had felt when the complaint was made against his sons gave place to a deeper sadness as he realized that the nation was rejecting God who alone was their king. And Samuel prayed unto the Lord concerning this thing, and the Lord said: "Hearken unto the voice of the people and make them a king."

Spent Shot Kills Ducks.

The wild ducks in this vicinity are affected with a new and fatal disease which is killing them off by scores. Dead ducks are drifting ashore in numbers, which shows that the disease is epidemic among the fowls. An old trapper and duck hunter of this vicinity who has practically spent his life at those vocations gives a theory for the epidemic which sounds rational. He says: "Put a shot of the smallest kind in a kernel of grain and feed it to any kind of a fowl and the first thing you know the fowl will die. Now, if you will bring up sand from the bottom of a river or lake you will be surprised at the number of shot you will find, which has been fired away by duck and goose hunters. In the spring the ducks are ravenous for gravel or sand and dive to the bottom to secure them, getting shot into their gizzards with the sand or gravel and dying in consequence. If you don't believe it examine as many of the dead ducks as you please, and if you don't find one or more shot in each of their gizzards just set me down as a numskull. That's all there is of it."—Winnebago Local.

FAILED IN SMALL THINGS. Congressman Evidently Was No Hero to His Wife.

There is a certain congressman who, whatever authority he may hold in the councils of state, is of comparatively minor importance in his own household. Indeed, it has been unkindly intimated that his wife is "the who's thing" in their establishment.

Representative and Mrs. Blank had been to Baltimore one afternoon. When they left the train at Washington, on their return, Mrs. Blank discovered that her umbrella, which had been intrusted to the care of her husband, was missing.

"Where's my umbrella?" she demanded.

"I'm afraid I've forgotten it, my dear," meekly answered the congressman. "It must still be in the train."

"In the train!" snorted the lady. "And to think that the affairs of the nation are intrusted to a man who doesn't know enough to take care of a woman's umbrella!"—Success Magazine.

PURIFIED LIFE INSURANCE. Benefits from New Law, Which Remains Substantially Unchanged.

Through the influence of Gov. Hughes, the New York Legislature decided to make no radical changes in the new insurance law. It was pointed out by Gov. Hughes that the New York law has already accomplished widespread reforms, with proportionate benefits to policyholders, and that it should be given a thorough trial before any amendments were seriously considered. It is estimated that the cost of the mismanagement of the past did not average more than 20 cents to each policyholder, while the benefits to present and future policyholders will amount to many times more and be cumulative besides. The speed craze of the big companies and the excessive cost of securing new business was the most extravagant evil of the old managements. Under the new regime the cost of new business has already been greatly reduced, along with other economies.

The showing made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in its report for 1906 was a strong argument against meddling with the new law. In the Equitable alone there was a saving of over \$2,000,000 in expenses, besides an increase in the income from the Society's assets amounting to as much more. The ratios of the Equitable's total expenses to its total income was 19.42% in 1904, 17.33% in 1905, and only 14.48% in 1906. The dividends paid to Equitable policyholders in 1906 amounted to \$7,289,734, which was an increase of more than 9% over 1905.

While the Equitable made a better showing than any other big company, all reported radical economies and under such conditions the Legislature wisely decided to leave the law substantially as it stands.

SYMPATHY FOR THE FISH. Upton Sinclair's Amazing Parable on Charity of the Rich.

Upton Sinclair, in an address before a body of Chicago Socialists, said of charity:

"The average charity, the charity of the rich, seems rather futile to me. The rich oppress the poor enormously, then they help them slightly. It is like the young lady and her fish."

"Why," said a man to this young lady, "do you always carry a bottle of liniment with you on your fishing excursions?"

She sighed. "I am sorry," she said plaintively, "for the poor little fish. And so, when I take one off the hook, I always rub its cut mouth with some liniment."

The Lie According to Mr. Dooley. "A lie may be as simple as th' thruth. Th' fact iv th' matter is th' th' rale thruth is niver simple. What we call thruth an' pass around fr'm hand to hand is on'y a kind iv a currency that we use fr convenience. There are a good many counterfeiters an' a lot iv th' counterfeiters mus' be in circulation. I haven't any question that I take in many iv them over me intellection bar ivry day, an' pass out not a few. Some iv th' counterfeiters has as much precious metal in them as th' rale goods, on'y they don't bear th' government stamp."—From Dissertations by Mr. Dooley.

WENT TO TEA. And It Wound Her Bobbin.

Tea drinking frequently affects people as badly as coffee. A lady in Salisbury, Md., says that she was compelled to abandon the use of coffee a good many years ago, because it threatened to ruin her health and that she went over to tea drinking, but finally, she had dyspepsia so bad that she had lost twenty-five pounds and no food seemed to agree with her.

She further says: "As this time I was induced to take up the famous food drink, Postum, and was so much pleased with the results that I have never been without it since. I commenced to improve at once, regained my twenty-five pounds of flesh and went some beyond my usual weight."

"I know Postum to be good, pure, and healthful, and there never was an article, and never will be, I believe, that does so surely take the place of coffee, as Postum Food Coffee. The beauty of it all is that it is satisfying and wonderfully nourishing. I feel as if I could not sing its praises too loud."—Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason."

ALL OVER NEBRASKA

NEWS NOTES FROM PAPERS AND PRESS DISPATCHES.

A CONDENSATION OF DOINGS

Matters of a Week as Portrayed by the Press Locally and Telegraphically.

Wilcox is arranging for proper celebration of the Fourth.

The new Catholic church at Auburn has been dedicated.

The water works bonds were defeated at the election in Weston.

Over two hundred Rebekas attended the convention held in Red Cloud. The town of Crofton has made its first step in the way of fire protection.

A movement is on foot to consolidate the cities of Wymore and Blue Springs.

Modern Woodmen of Nebraska City are about to dedicate their new \$8,000 home.

David City is holding public meetings in the matter of securing sewerage for the town.

During May fifteen people died in Columbus, and for the same time there were fifteen births.

Citizens of Oakland are working up matters in connection with a Fourth of July celebration.

Harvard has outgrown its present school accommodations and new arrangements must be made.

At St. Helena, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Becker, was killed by being run over by a wagon.

Homeseekers are numerous in the vicinity of Sunderland and they are finding plenty of good openings.

A term of the United States circuit court opened in McCook on the 10th.

George Robinson, of Lincoln, a morphine fiend, asked that he be sent to the insane asylum and his request was complied with.

The coroner's jury found the unknown dead man discovered at Grand Island under a straw stack to have been killed by some person unknown.

Herman Boche must stay in jail at Norfolk until he is tried next fall for murdering Frank Jarmer, according to a decision rendered by Judge Welch at Madison.

A letter has been received from former Missouri Pacific Agent Vance at Stella, now located in Texas, telling of the accidental death of his son Frank by being thrown from a horse on which he was riding.

Ernest Meyers, a farmer living near Goehner, shot himself in Schrader's barn at Seward. His wife started divorce proceedings against him some time ago, and the case was to come up for hearing at the next term of the district court.

Lyle Gregory, concerning the death of whom Harry Orchard gave an account on the witness stand at Boise, Idaho, recently, was a former resident of Saunders county. He was born and raised about ten miles south of Fremont.

Mrs. Thos. McCoy, a widow residing near Bassett, was killed in the field by her ten-year-old son because she had upbraided him. The shooting was at first thought to be accidental, but the boy has confessed that he purposely killed his mother.

At West Point Michael Hickey, the alleged attempted train wrecker, was given his preliminary hearing before the county judge and was held to the district court in \$1,000 bail.

Burret Hanners was struck by the fast mail at Waterloo and killed.

George L. Campbell formerly city engineer of Lincoln, now superintendent of public works in the Panama canal zone, arrived there last week to visit friends. His family accompanied him to the United States and stopped at their old home in Michigan.

Judge Reeder has overruled the action of the village board of Chapman in granting a saloon license to Lewis Powell. His decision was based upon insufficiency of bond and the claim that the petition did not have the required number of signatures of bona fide freeholders.

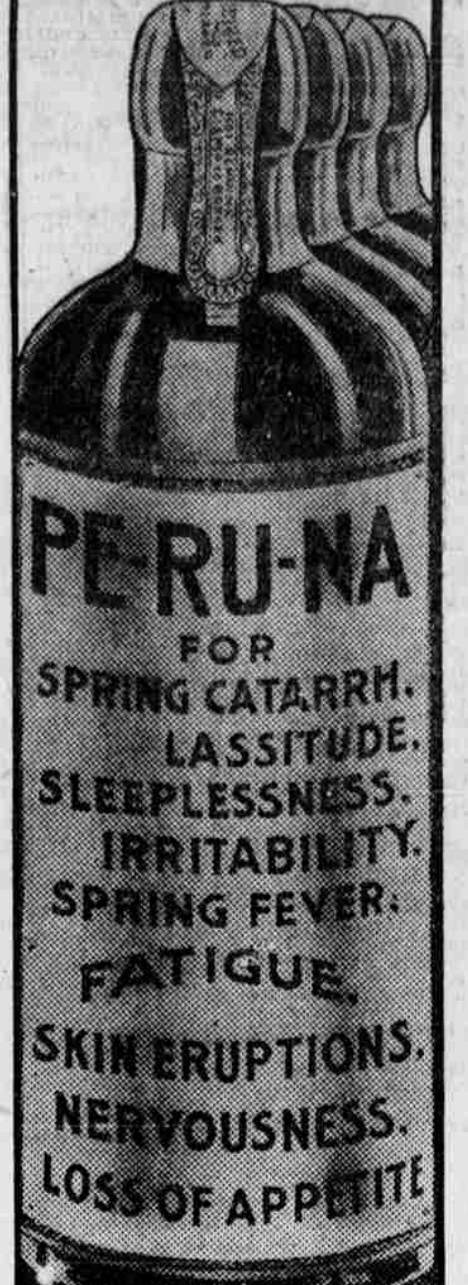
The flouring mill at Wilsonville, one of the largest in western Nebraska was completely wrecked by a terrific explosion. Lewis Foley, the engineer, was instantly killed, and Frank Armstrong, head miller, was severely bruised. Foley was literally blown to pieces. It is believed the accident was due to a faulty boiler.

About July 1 the Union Pacific Railroad company will put in service twelve new gasoline motor cars, several of which will be operated on the branch lines of the Union Pacific in Nebraska to take the place of some of the smaller trains which are now run at a loss and also to be run where mixed trains are now used. On many of the lines this will give a far better service than is now had.

Postmaster J. W. Smith of Cook, a village in the northern part of Johnson county, has resigned, his resignation to take effect June 30. Congressman Pollard will name his successor.

The plans for the new \$17,000 addition to the institute for the blind at Nebraska City, which the last legislature provided for, has been approved by the board of trustees, and bids will be advertised for. It is the intention of the trustees to have the new wing completed by the time school opens again, in September.

HEALTH NOTES FOR JUNE.



PERU-NA
FOR
SPRING CATARRH.
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IRRITABILITY.
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FATIGUE.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
NERVOUSNESS.
LOSS OF APPETITE.

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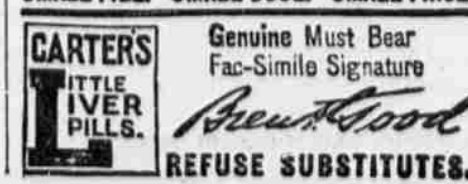
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