

By D. M. AMSBERRY

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA

A ten-dollar bill in the contribution box is passing strange.

You will find out eventually that you will eventually be found out.

It is always easy by agreeing with her to make a woman change her mind.

The horse will always be necessary if only to haul automobiles to the repair shop.

Cranberry growers have organized a trust. It will be a sort of feeder for the turkey trust.

A nice, comfortable sort of wife to have is one who doesn't want to buy your ties for you.

Why should anybody commit suicide when it is so easy to meet the fool that rocks the boat?

A Washington scientific sharp now says that it is healthful to eat green fruit. All boys know that.

Kaiser Wilhelm will be glad to get the Carnegie library. It will be a good place to store ammunition in.

Chief Wiley means well, but he really ought to have learned that the anti-lope joke antedates his administration.

Thread has increased in price, but man has grown used to using shingle nails and paper fasteners instead of having buttons sewn on.

John Jacob Astor, of the Automobile Club of America, is a moving spirit in the organization of the American Highway Improvement association, which is now being effected.

Few Yale graduates get married before they are nearly 30. By that time they discover that they cannot make the world over, so they are content to settle down and enjoy themselves.

You should handle your best friends like your cash, says the Baltimore American, which leads the Chicago Record-Herald to ask: Can one have best friends in addition to one's cash.

The Japanese are reported to be increasing in stature, measurements showing that they have gained more than an inch during the latest generation. Heaven! In addition to the other things they are doing are the Japs going to become giants?

The example of the Decatur county, Illinois farmers in organizing a game protective association is worthy of being followed elsewhere. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated by investigators that the quail is worth a good deal more as a crop protector than as an article of food.

British Ambassador Bryce is not one of those who believe the great republic a failure. He has traveled about a bit among our people and has studied our institutions with painstaking care, and he says: "The American people have shown ability for self-government greater than any people on earth." And as that is the opinion of an expert in governments, it may be taken as an exceptionally significant tribute.

Beggars in Persia ride on donkeys and often make long journeys. How they manage to obtain these useful animals, or even to exist themselves, is beyond European comprehension. The Persian tramp, astride his donkey, will journey as far as Mecca, when he returns with the proud title of "Hadj!" Useful as the donkey is to his mendicant master, the latter often treats him in a most brutal fashion. When the unfortunate animal needs encouragement a piece of chain is a frequent substitute for a whip.

Judge Uriah M. Rose, of Arkansas, one of the American delegates to The Hague conference, is regarded as one of the most scholarly lawyers in America. His writings, speeches and public orations, dealing with the subject of jurisprudence in general, but particularly with international relations, have marked him as a man most eminently fitted to uphold American dignity and interests at the conference. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and for the past quarter of a century he has been in the foremost rank of the Arkansas bar.

Enforcement of the imperial decree against the use of opium has begun in China. All opium dens in Peking have been closed, and the viceroy of the province of Pechili has ordered all the local magistrates to establish hospitals for the reception of poor persons, who will be maintained free of charge and treated for the cure of the opium habit. This is in accordance with the plan outlined last November by the dowager empress. In other provinces the results are not so satisfactory, but there has been a perceptible decrease in the use of the drug.

Dom Carlos, king of Portugal, is said to be genial, sunny-tempered, kind-hearted and generous. He is a man of exceedingly broad-minded and liberal ideas on the subjects of government and of religion, and is happy in his domestic relations.

Mr. Dooley exclaims, "Why, be heavens, it won't be long till we'll have to be threaten' even the Chinese dacint!" It certainly won't if John keeps on getting ready to enforce his human right to "dacint" treatment. And that is all he asks.

OUR WEALTH-MAKERS

AMERICAN FARMERS LEADERS IN ENRICHMENT OF NATION.

DOLLARS BY THE BILLIONS

Annual Value of Farm Products in the United States Greater Than the Output of the World's Mines.

Statistics gathered by the United States census bureau afford interesting studies to those who care to delve into economic subjects. According to the government reports issued covering the years up to 1905, the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States is \$12,686,265,673. During the year 1905 there was produced of manufactured products \$14,802,147,087.

The same authority gives the information that the farm values of the United States reached the enormous sum of \$20,514,001,836, and to this, which is the land value, must be added \$13,114,492,056, which represents farm improvements. It is needless to give the value of miscellaneous stocks, etc., but it is sufficient to say that during the years 1905 and 1906 that the annual production of the farms of the United States amounted to \$6,500,000,000. It will be seen from this that while the value of farms and improvements is very nearly three times the amount invested in manufactures, that the production of the farms annually is only about one-half of the value of the manufactured products; but when it is taken into consideration that the farm supplies more than 50 per cent. of the articles that enter into the manufactures, it shows how important is the American farmer.

Last year the wealth produced by American farms was five times greater than the value of gold and silver produced in the United States for the year. It is estimated that the gold produced in the world since the discovery of America by Columbus up to the present time is approximately \$11,368,000,000. During the same period the production of the silver of the world was \$12,420,000,000. Thus it can be seen that about every four years American farms bring wealth into the world greater than all the gold and silver that has been produced since Columbus' time. The wealth of the United States is now estimated at \$112,000,000,000. American farmers are adding to this wealth at the rate of between \$6,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000 yearly. The total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is placed at \$80,200,000,000. At the present wealth producing capacity of the American farmer, in less than ten years the wealth he produces would aggregate more than the total wealth of the great kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The total wealth of all of Italy is estimated at \$13,000,000,000. Every two years the American farmer produces enough to buy the kingdom of Italy, and every year American farms produce wealth sufficient to purchase all of Belgium.

Outside of the 13 original states in adding to its possessions expended \$87,039,768. This includes the Louisiana purchase, the Mexican purchase, Alaska, the Philippines and all United States possessions, covering 2,037,613 square miles of territory. The corn crop of the American farmers each year is valued at 104 times the amount that was necessary for the United States to pay for all its great possessions. The cotton crop alone for 1906 was seven times enough to reimburse the United States for its expenditures on account of the acquisition of the vast territories purchased. It is needless to further make comparisons, the American farmer is the great wealth producer of the union. Upon his work is based nearly all the manufacturing, and it may be said nearly all the commerce.

While the farmer is a great wealth producer and is one of the most independent of American laborers, he has perhaps just reason for complaint as to compensation received for his efforts. While the results of his labor has given employment to an army of millions of workers, the American farmer has also been subject to the operations of combinations that directly oppose his best interests. These are the great trusts that control the marketing of what the farms produce. None will deny but that distributing agencies are necessary, but when these agencies become oppressive and make extortionate charges for the handling of the produce of farms, they become institutions that are oppressive. But the American farmer to a great extent appears to be responsible for the building up of such combinations. In his prosperity he has ignored simple principles recognized in business and which are important to him. President McKinley in one of his addresses made the statement that to locate the factory near the farm means the greatest economy and the highest prices for farm produce; in other words, the factory makes the home market. For years farmers in the agricultural sections of the United States have not alone contributed toward the support of the stock gamblers and the managers of the trusts, but have assisted in making possible the building up of mammoth aggregations of capital in great financial centers, and this capital has been used in the furtherance of combinations that have made it possible to dictate to the farmer what prices he must take for all that he has to sell.

The farmers should understand that

money sent from districts to the large cities means the concentration of wealth in these cities and greater support for the trust builders. They should also understand that their farm values to a great extent depend upon the activity and importance of the home town. Should the farmer relieve himself of the burden that is placed upon him by the trusts and combinations, he can do it by assisting to the greatest extent the building up of industries in his own town, his county and state. The question is worthy of the most careful consideration of every resident of a rural district. The greatest utilization of all home resources can only be brought about by a cooperation of the people. Every land owner and every person employed in the tilling of the soil, should give greater study to economic questions and discover, if possible, how much better all conditions under which he labors can be made by a practice of the old-time home patronage rule.

D. M. CARR.

DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY.

Progress of Agricultural Districts and Cities and Towns Go Hand in Hand.

The building up process of a country commences with the cultivation of the soil generally. First the pioneers, the settlers on the land, begin the building of homes, and closely in the wake of the agriculturists follow the towns.

Town building is an interesting study. It is the highest development of communism. As far back as we can reach in the history of the world we find the spirit of community of interests. When Columbus reached America he found the Indians had their villages. Even among the most barbarous races the communal spirit is found. In our state of civilization cities and towns represent most perfect communal development.

Where there are people engaged in any industry, it is necessary that there be tradesmen to supply necessary wants. These tradesmen generally seek the most convenient location in the settlement and form the nucleus of the town and city. With the settling up of the contiguous territory, new industries are brought into existence and gradually there is a growth of the hamlet to the proportions of a village. The village soon becomes a small city, and its importance is gauged entirely by the trade that it can command to give employment to the people residing within it. Geographical location is always an important factor in town and city building. The average agricultural town has a limited territory for its support. From this territory must come the trade to maintain it. The large cities are small towns "grown up." While the small town may receive its support from the immediate territory surrounding it, the city is maintained by the trade given it by a multitude of small towns, and by certain conditions that perhaps may make it a place where manufacturing and jobbing may be carried on advantageously. While the geographical position is important to the small town, it is more important to the large city, as there are numerous conditions to be met, and such things as transportation facilities and freight rates are highly important.

It may be said that the majority of American cities and towns are dependent to a great extent upon the agricultural sections of the country. The farms supply the major portion of the articles of commerce and manufacture, and as well the trade that supports the towns and cities. The community should take pride in the progress of the town which it has been instrumental in building up. The town is all important to the residents of rural districts as it affords educational and social advantages that would otherwise not exist. In many localities there is an erroneous impression that the interests of the residents of towns are different from the interests of the people of the contiguous territory. A little thought will show how the interests of both classes, the residents of the country and the citizens of the town, are equal; how the town depends upon the country for its support, and the country looks to the town as a market place and as a convenience in general. Thus we have plainly illustrated how much to the interest of all residents of rural districts that the home town be a progressive place and that all its interests be protected.

Try for Factories.

Small manufacturing plants are desirable factors in the business of any town. There must be employment for the residents of a city or town, and any means of supplying this need is commendable. But there is one thing that many citizens do not take into consideration, and that is, it is better for the citizens of a town to build up industries already established than to strive to gain new industries. A manufacturing plant is beneficial to a place in accordance with its payroll and its output of goods that bring a revenue to the town. Some small concerns that will employ a dozen hands will have a payroll of perhaps \$35 or \$40 a day. The value of its products may amount to \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually, all dependent upon the character of the business. But what is most considered is the payroll. From the average small town it is estimated that trade lost, and which goes to large cities through the mails, is more than \$100 a day. If citizens of a community would retain this \$100 a day and do their trading in the home town, it is evident that it would be twice as beneficial as the small factory that has a payroll of \$40 or \$50 daily.

SOMEWHAT OF A REFLECTION.

Naive Comment of Debutante That Amused Hostess.

A charming hostess of one of the "big houses," as they are called by those who are welcomed into them, has the added beauty of premature white hair. That which seems to her contemporaries an added charm may appear to the crudely young a mark of decline, at least so it appears in one instance of which the hostess herself tells with enjoyment.

The lady is a connoisseur of antiques. At one of her teas a debutante rich with the glow of youth, but sadly constrained with her sense of novelty, was handed a cup of tea; the cup was beautifully blue and wonderfully old. The hostess desiring to lighten the strain on her youthful guest by a pleasant diverting remark, said: "That little cup is a hundred and fifty years old!"

"Oh," came the debutante's high strained tones: "How careful you must be to have kept it so long!"

WESTERN MEN IN NEW YORK.

Brains of Mountain and Prairie in Demand in the Financial Center.

Ever since the early days, when D. O. Mills, J. B. Haggis and James R. Keene "emigrated" from California to New York, the metropolis has been drawing largely on the west and south for its supply of "men who do things." Theodore P. Shonts, both a southerner and westerner, who has undertaken to solve New York's great transit problem, is the latest importation in response to the call of the east.

The promptness with which Thos. F. Ryan, of Virginia, turned the Equitable Life Assurance Society over to its policyholders, who now elect a majority of its Board of Directors, and divested himself of the control of the stock which he bought from Jas. H. Hyde, and the success of the new management of the Society under the direction of President Paul Morton, have created a demand for the strong men of the south and west that is greater than ever before. Under the Morton management the Equitable has made a better showing than any other insurance company in the way of improved methods, economies and increased returns to policyholders.

E. H. Gary, head of the greatest corporation in the world—the U. S. Steel Co.—John W. Gates, Henry C. Frick, Norman B. Ream, Wm. H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid are other westerners who are among the biggest men in New York.

SAVED FROM DREAD FATE.

Kind Woman's Assistance Meant Much to This Tramp.

A certain lady, noted for her kind heart and open hand, was approached not long ago by a man who, with tragic air, began:

"A man, madam, is often forced by the whip of hunger to many things from which his very soul shrinks—and so it is with me at this time. Unless, madam, in the name of pity, you give me assistance, I will be compelled to do something which I never before have done, which I would greatly dislike to do."

Much impressed, the lady made haste to place in his hand a five-dollar bill. As the man pocketed it with profuse thanks, she inquired:

"And what is the dreadful thing I have kept you from doing, my poor man?"

"Work," was the brief and mournful reply.—Harper's Weekly.

Manlike.

Breathless, they stood at last upon the towering Adirondack peak.

"There," she said angrily, "we have climbed all this distance to admire the beauties of nature, and we left the glass at home."

Tranquilly smiling, he shifted the lunch basket to the other arm.

"Never mind, dear," he said. "It won't hurt us, just this once, to drink out of the bottle."

A SMALL SECRET.

Couldn't Understand the Taste of His Customers.

Two men were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said, "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have."

"For instance, I thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along."

"A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum."

"I know just what is the matter," she said, "you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes, and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled; now if you will have it left to boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health."

Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee worked the change. "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

CARE OF GARMENTS

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE SMART WOMEN.

Neatness and Economy Result from the Proper Putting Away of Dresses and Accessories in the Best Manner.

The woman who knows how to put away her belongings is not only neat, but economical, and generally smart in appearance. When she comes in from a walk she never hangs up her coat by the loop inside the collar. If she puts it away in the cupboard she uses a coat hanger; if she leaves it around the room, knowing that she may need it soon, she disposes it over the back of a chair, that will keep it in shape.

The skirts of her gowns never have a stryng look, because they are always hooked and then hung up by two loops. For a tailor-made skirt she uses a small coat hanger, with the ends bent down a little. This keeps the skirt in excellent shape, and causes it to hang in even folds.

The strings of her underskirt are tied, and the garment is hung by the loops, thus never showing a hump where it has rested on the hook.

For the same reason her blouses are always hung by the armholes, unless they have hanging loops. Hand-some ones are stuffed with tissue paper, and are then laid in drawers or boxes.

Shoes are easily kept in shape by slipping a pair of trees in them as soon as they are removed from the feet. If trees are not available, newspaper will do, if it is stuffed in tight.

It is well to roll each veil on a stiff piece of paper; a single fold will often spoil the set of a veil and sometimes even mar the expression of the face.

Gloves should always be removed by turning them wrong side out; they should then be turned back again, blown into shape, and each finger smoothed out.

Hats, of course, should be kept out of the dust and placed so that the trimming will not be disarranged. Furs, also, should be protected from dust, and a muff should always be stood on end.

If women realized the most of their belongings are lying idle more than they are being worn they would, perhaps, be more attentive to these little nothings, which are small things in themselves, but go far toward keeping them looking trim. The perfection of each detail is noticeable in the woman who has mastered the art of putting things away.

Pot Roast.

For a pot roast get a short thick piece of the cross rib of beef and lard it with little strips of clear fat pork. Put the pot in which the meat is to be cooked over the fire, and when hot lay in the beef and brown, turning from side to side until the whole surface is richly colored. Add a half dozen little onions, two tablespoonfuls of tomato, a little chopped parsley, a bay leaf, half a dozen whole black peppers and three cloves, together with a cup of boiling water or stock. Place the pot where the meat will just simmer and steam for three hours, keeping the pot closely covered. An hour before serving add three carrots sliced thin and another cup of stock if needed. When done take up the meat on a hot platter, season the sauce with salt and pepper, arrange the carrot slices about the meat, alternating with little rounds of peas, then strain in the sauce over the meat.

To Polish Pianos.

The best duster for polished wood is a good chamolis skin of medium size. The chamolis should be dipped in clear water, either hot or cold, wrung very dry, so that it feels merely damp, and then rubbed over the wood to be polished until the chamolis looks dirty. Wash it clean and wring out hard again before going on. A little ammonia added to the water will aid in removing finger marks. The water should be changed often and the chamolis kept clean. Equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil will remove white marks on furniture caused by water; rub it in with a soft rag and wipe off with a perfectly clean cloth.

Recipe for Mint Punch.

Wash and bruise fresh spearmint and strip off enough leaves to fill a quart bowl. Cover with boiling water and steep for ten minutes. Strain, chill and add one cup of grape juice and one cup of strawberry or raspberry juice, either fresh or canned. Sweeten to taste, using a syrup made by boiling equal quantities of sugar and water for ten minutes. This and all similar drinks are much more bland when sweetened with this syrup than when raw sugar is used. Mint punch may be varied by using these fruits, such as lemons or currants; a few tiny sprigs of mint should float on the punch bowl or pitcher.—Good Housekeeping.

Beef Olives.

Take a pound of lean beef from the shoulder or shin and cut in small slices. Spread these slices with sausage meat (a quarter of a pound will suffice), mixed with an equal quantity of stale bread crumbs. Roll up the slices of meat and tie firmly. Season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, then brown in a spider in a little hot fat. After browning put in an earthen dish, with a little onion, catsup or any other seasoning, as preferred. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly, tightly covered, for three or four hours.

Mrs. Emma Stolt, of Appleton, Wisconsin.

"A neighbor, advised me to use Peruna. I began to improve at once."



MRS. EMMA STOLT.

Mrs. Emma Stolt, 1069 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"Peruna has done me a great deal of good since I began taking it and I am always glad to speak a good word for it. "Three years ago I was in a wretched condition with backaches, bearing down pains, and at times was so sore and lame that I could not move about. I had inflammation and irritation, and although I used different remedies they did me no good.

"A neighbor who had been using Peruna advised me to try it, and I am glad that I did. I began to improve as soon as I took it and I felt much better. "I thank you for your fine remedy. It is certainly a godsend to sick women."

Cataract of the Internal Organs.

Miss Theresa Bertles, White Church, Mo., writes:

"I suffered with cataract of the stomach, bowels and internal organs. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I never had a passage of the bowels without taking medicine. I was so tired mornings and ached all over. I had a pain in my left side, and the least exertion or excitement made me short of breath.

"Now, after taking Peruna for six months, I am as well as I ever was. Peruna has worked wonders for me. I believe Peruna is the best medicine in the world, and I recommend it to my friends."

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

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