By D. M. AMBBERRY

BROKEN BOW, · · NEBRASKA

German ocean greyhounds have no intention of quitting the game.

A New Jersey man has a horse that chews tobacco and drinks beer. Say, is evolution a good thing?

The editor of the New York Mail says there are at least 30 drinks in a quart of whisky, and we presume he

Mr. Carnegie complains that his taxes are too high. It cannot be that he has at last succumbed to the fear of dying poor.

The publishers of a popular novelist's books say that his newest volume will have a first edition of 100,000 copies. Shakespeare lived too soon.

A purity expert in Harrisburg is to test 75 brands of breakfast food. Modern life has supplied new ways and means of being martyrs to the Emperor William, having presented

the king of Siam with 14 dachshunds, should temper the blow by shipping a ton of dog biscult to the king's ad-That Boston woman who tried to pay the rent with a kiss should go

west. Kisses are held in higher es-

teem where women are not in the majority. That interesting invention, the musical staircase that will play tunes when walked upon, might appropriately start off with "Oh, What a Differ-

ence in the Morning!" Mark Twain may say that the days when he was a pilot on the Mississippi were the happiest of his life, but that doesn't mean that he would like to go back to them.

Percival Lowell is sure that Mars is inhabited by intelligent beings. It would be interesting to know whether any Martian of note has an equally good opinion of the earth.

Two reasons are suggested why Japan should not desire war: First, that she is too friendly; and, second. that she could not afford it. Either would seem to be sufficient.

It has been discovered that 87 per cent, of the divorce suits in New Jersey last year were based on the evils of drink. But Jersey lightning has always had a bad reputation in this country.

The saddest fact set forth in the latest statistics of the Grand Army is that showing that its ranks have now been reduced almost exactly one-half from its maximum membership. And the surviving half will pass on still

polar explorers who were looking for an unknown continent north of Alaska could not even find bottom. A continent too far under water to be reached in diving suits will not cause a rush of emigration thither.

Velunteer military automobilists in Germany are depopulating the country where the army maneuvers are being held by carrying dispatches over the prostrate bodies of the inhabitants. Why the machines are not used to charge the enemy and annihilate him is a deep mystery.

This proposal to make Chicago teamsters take a college course before intrusting them with the work of piloting big teams through the streets looks foolish at first. Still, how fine and how useful it would be if they were able to swear back at the motormen in classic Greek!

By the time the ocean record has been lowered some more, and then some more, it may be possible for a busy business man to close his door and stick up a card reading: "Gone to Europe. Back in 15 minutes." Particularly if he has a bunch of creditors that he wants to throw off his trail.

The latest move of the Pittsburg millionaires is to have a playground for their children modeled on those established for the poor children of the city. So harmless, not to say so creditable, a way of keeping in the limelight may be taken as an intimation that the Pittsburg millionaire is going to reform.

Certain natives of British India having applied for naturalization in California, it became necessary for the attorney general to decide whether they are "white" in the meaning of the law. After consideration, he has concluded that they are not white enough to be eligible for citizenship. This, of course, does not apply to the color of their skin, but to the racial stock from which they are sprung, and is based on the general purpose of the law to deny rights of citizenship to all save free white persons and those of African birth or descent.

Prof. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry in the United States department of agriculture, has returned from France with an exalted idea of French cooking and some homely truths for his countrywomen. "There are American women," he says, "who pass years trying to learn to play the piano, for which they have little talent, while they neglect cooking as beneath their dignity." A nocturne on the chafingdish, Prof. Wiley evidently thinks, is harder to play, but better worth while In the whole course of his stay in France he did not find a dyspeptic.

The State Capital

Matters of General Interest - FROM Nebraska's Seat of Government

Rule to Favor Soldiers.

J. H. Presson, commandant of the Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' home at Mi.ford, under appointment from Governor Sheldon, and who also the administration of Governor Mickey, declared in a statement that the old soldiers and the public generally should understand that the recent resolution fixing terms of admission to the soldiers' homes is more favorable to the old soldiers than any action ever before taken by state officers. The change was made for the sole purpose of giving to the old soldiers advantages which they never before had. Dr. Presson's statement is as follows:

"The criticism of the action of the present state board resulted from a misunderstanding of its dties, and what it has done. Under the original management a soldier drawing more than \$1 a month could not be admitted. Later the rule was changed to require, as a condition of admission, payment of all of the pension in excess of \$12 a month. In the interests of the soldiers the present state board has made a rule by which those drawing a monthly pension of more than \$12 may have the benefit of the home by paying to the institution a percentage of income up to \$30 a month.

"The state board could not depart from the provisions of the statute, and the liberal course taken can only be justified under that provision of the law which authorizes the state board to make rules. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the statute under which the home was created and under which it is now maintained, extends its free benefits only to those who are dependent upon public or private charity.

"The home was first controlled by a visiting board composed of soldiers and the wives of soldiers. This board adopted a rule to the effect that soldiers drawing a pension of \$12 a month could not be admitted under the terms of the statute since they were not subjects of public or private charity.

Interest on County Deposits.

The last report made by the county treasury examiners shows a remarkable difference in the amount of money collected by the various treasurers as interest on county deposits. This matter is now being agitated in some of the counties and in instances is has been made an incident of the campaign. This report shows that the treasury of Douglas county was examined January 7, 1904, and on January 3, 1906. During the time between there deposits \$7,472.61. The balance on the first date was \$168,291.98 and on the last date \$248,713.86. Lancaster county was examined January 4, 1906, and December 31, 1906. The interest collected on deposits during this period between the two dates was \$2,129.16. The balance on hand on the first date was \$163,195.63 and on the last date \$209,-776.01. Richardson county fell down below these counties in collecting interest. That county was examined January 1, 1905, and January 3, 1906. with a balance the first date of \$62,-372.06 and on the last date \$57,954.46. The interest collected was only \$490.50. But Richardson county came in ahead of Webster., Otoe, York, Gosper, Burt and others. These counties failed to collect any interest on deposits. Otoe county was examined January 4, 1906. and March 18, 1907, showing a balance on the day of th first examination of \$100,346.4 and on the late date of \$84,-883.13.

Sample Ballot.

The sample ballot, as sent out by Secretary Junkin, is as follows: For Judge of the Supreme Court-

M. B. Reese, republican; George L. Loomis, democrat-people's independent; John D. Graves, prohibition; Latcien Stebbins, socialist.

For Regents of University-Charles B. Anderson, George Coupland, republican; R. J. Millard, democrat; John L. Sundean, democrat people's independent; John H. Von Steen, prohition; J. N. Carter, G. C. Porter, socialist.

For Regent of the University (to fill vacancy)-W. C. Rodgers, socialist.

For Railway Commissioned (to fill vacancy)-Henry T. Clarke, jr., republican; Samuel Lichty, prohibition; E. F. McClure, socialist.

Prosecutions Begun. A number of prosecutions have been begun in Blair because of the failure of grocerymen to comply with the provisions of the new food laws, according to information received by Food Commissioner Johnson. He has also received notice of the prosecution of Albert H. Lyons of Fairbury on the charge of selling unbranded butter.

Creamery Men Try to Settle.

The centralised creamery men of the state appeared before the railroad commissioners in an effort to secure an order compelling the express companies and railroads to give them better service. They told a story of delays, poor service at terminals, insufficlent employes to handle the cream and detailed with much exactness the conditions less profitable and most annoying. It developed that greatest fault with found with the terminal facilities at the Union station in Omaha. brasks had passed upon the case.

Will Change Speed Limit.

The Nebraska ratiroal commission decided to modify the Missouri Pacific speed limit order promulgated on the recomendation of Commissioner Williams. Henceforth on certain stretches of the Missouri Pacific track in Nebraska, the engineer may pull the throttle to a 45-mile an hour notch. This was brought about by the plea of the enginers and conductors of the THE FARMERS DO NOT L(SE grades up to the contract, and it means road, who showed the first order was unjust to them and to the road. Their earnings are based on mileage, and the reduction of running speed to 25 miles an hour, it was said, would cut their wages to a point below cost of served in the same capacity under living. They said some of the track between Kansas and Omaha is fit for a 60-mile clip, while at other places 10 miles an hour is all it will bear.

All who appeared before the commission were men who had been in the employ of the road for more than twenty years, and they assured the commissioners they were not misrepresenting conditions at all in their request. They said records would show not a single passenger was injured on the Missouri Pacific road in the state and that, as compared with other reads, they were noted for exercising greatest care in operation. It has been their custom to watch for bad places in the track and to warn trains they passed of the same.

Defect in Kenison Trial. Is there a technical defect in the in-

structions given the jury in the trial Ernest Kenison? Attorneys in the supreme court al-

lege that this is the case. Kenison was sentenced to twenty-four years in prison for the murder of Sam D. Cox. a newspaper man. "

On the technical mistake alleged in the Kenison trial, Lucas Hayes recently secured a reversal. The deputy attorney general is preparing a brief in defense of the instructions of Judge Grimes. At his trial Kenison was sentenced to twenty-four years in the state penitentiary, although the jury recommended a life sentence. The murder took place on the streets of Minatare. The two men had an altercation, which came to blows. Kenison deliberately drew his pistol from his hip pocket and fired at Cox, who closed in on him, receiving the second ball through the forearm in such a manner as to fracture the ulna bone. Kenison then threw his right arm over the back of the newspaper man and fired again, the bullet passing down through his shoulder into his back-

The trouble arose over the anxiety of Kenison to have a saloon in his hotel, which was opposed by Cox in his paper. Cox was nine years older than his slayer and fifteen pounds lighter, but he put up a game fight until he received the fatal bullet.

Officers' Pay Held Up. Officers of the Third Nebraska regiment in the Spanish-American war, was collected interest on the county headed by Colonel William J. Bryan and including Governor George L Sheldon, who was a company captain, must furnish proof of the dates of their service before the government will pay them for the time that elapsed from the actual date of enrollment in the state organization until they were formally mustered into the service of the United States. There is no dispute over the question of serving and money due, the privates in the regiment having already been paid, but the claims of the officers are held up until the date of transfer can be distinctly ascertained in individual cases. The amounts are not large enough to warrant much effort on the part of the officers, and Colonel Bryan has ignored the matter entirely. Adjutant General Schwarz took the matter up, and hopes to ar rive at an early settlement with the government.

> Complaint From North Platte. According to Attorney W. V. Hoas land of North Platte, traffic on the Union Pacific is congested and the passenger trains are seriously handle capped in getting over the line. Mr. Hoagland declared that his town is paying the Union Pacific about \$40,000 annually in freight, and he predicts that the time is ripe for a large amount of this going to the Burling ton as soon as it gets into the city The Burlington has already spent \$125,000 in purchasing a right of way through North Platte and the arrange ments are all made for building the line. He believes that it is a mistake to think the Burlington would estab lish its division at Bignell, the new town which is being platted by Ed Bignell about nine miles east of North Platte. The Burlington could not as ford to offer such an insult to a city of 5,300 inhabitants, he believes.

Ex-Governor Mickey Recuperating. Ex-Governor J. H. Mickey is now living quietly at his old home at Os ceola. He left Lincoln in very poor health, but since moving to Osceols has spent a great deal of time out doors, visiting and looking after farm

property and has regained his vigor

For failing to stamp net weights on meat packages, County Attorney F. M. Tyrrell of Lancaster county has filed complaints under the pure food law against the Cudahy Packing company Swift & Company and Armor Packins company. Food Commissioner J. W Johnson is backing the prosecutions. He wrote to County Attorney English of Douglas county notifying him of the need of action under the law and the response given was a desire to know whether the attorney general of No

THE CANADIAN CROPS

THREE-QUARTERS OF THE AVER-AGE YIELD IS REPORTED.

Increased Prices for Grain More Than Compensates Them for the Decrease in Quantity-Reports from Crop Experts.

Most of the states of the union felt the unusually severe winter of 1906-7, and the effects of the succeeding late should not be allowed to sink out of spring were everywhere apparent, sight at a time when returns from agri-Corn was planted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered take account of the lower grades, of and generally there was a nervous feeling as the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dakotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those who passed through the experience. Naturally the same conditions were prevalent throughout the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in western Canada, and with from 250,-000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States a large degree of interest was manifest in almost every state

Fort William delivery. The cost of freight and handling for wheat strikes an aver-age of the per bushel for the whole west. This means that the average price to the farmer for contract wheat all over the prairie country is exactly \$1 per bushel. The farmers have been looking for the day when dollar wheat would rule and they have it now. Some old wheat is still coming forward from the elevators and a little of last year's crop remains in the hands of the farmers. This pearly ah great gain for those who held it. new wheat is still grading very high, when one considers the conditions under which it was produced. Out of 459 cars, 328 in two days contained wheat which would answer for delivery on contracts. In other words over 200,000 bushels of wheat which would bring the farmers an average of about \$1 per bushel, reached Winnipeg in two days. The significance of \$300,000 worth of wheat being passed by the inspectors in two days at the close of an admittedly unfavorable season cultural activity in the west are being anxiously awaited. These figures do not which there were 131 cars. More than onethird of these contained milling wheat, which would remunerate the farmer at the rate of 33c per bushel on the basis of to-day's closing figures. The balance consisted of low grade stuff which would vary greatly in quality and would show great "spreads" in prices.

closed yesterday at \$1.1114 per bushel,

"The approximate value of the two days' receipts of wheat, however, would be more than \$400,000 calculating the ca-pacity of a car at 1,000 bushels and elimnating the cost of freight and handling As many of the modern cars contain more than 1,000 bushels and as the freight rate to Fort William is less than 15c per cwt. on most of the wheat which is now coming forward, the estimate of \$400,000 is low. The circulation of \$200. 000 per day among the farmers will not of the union, for every state has some but that figure is likely to be exceeded

The proceeds of this field of wheat, grown in western Canada, were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of every acre of land upon which it was grown.

was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow. Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, farmers by the time navigation on the but the effect was lost, as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing amongst the agricultural sections of the continent. The the freeze-up comes, and the propor too great; it has shown that the faith placed in it has been warranted, and it is this year producing undoubted evidence that in agricultural possibilities and resources it stands among the first of food producers. A lase spring delayed seeding from the usual early April period until late in May, and in many cases well on into June. And with what result? It is a little early to tell the result, but that there will ba a three-quarter crop is almost absolutely certain. The yield of wheat in 1906 was 95,000,000 bushels; 1907 it will be between 70,000,000 and 80,000.



The above is the reproduction of a photograph of the home of a recent settler from Germany, who has been settled in Saskatchewan, western Canada, for two years.

000. It could not be expected that June-sown grain would mature and ripen in any country. The May sown ripened, and this is the feature that has proved western Canada's superiority as a grain-growing country. It demonstrates that the length of sunshine is so great that the growing and ripenin; season, although shorter in number of days than in parts farther south, in hours is as great or greater. A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, a most careful purveyor of news, writing from Winnepeg, Manitoba,

"Excellent progress in the process of converting the crop into marketable com-modity has been made. The days have been fairly warm considering the season of the year and while the amount of sunshine per day is less than in an ordinary harvest the grain has matured The reports from far and near show that the aggregate yield for the whole graingrowing country is likely to be large, and there are those who assert that the quantity will be equal to about 75 per cent. of that secured last season. quality will be the important considera-tion especially in view of the steadily rising markets. Cash wheat is Wisnipeg the acre.

representative there. This interest | before the present rush of wheat to the market abates. The conversion of the propertion of the wheat will have come out. Experience has shown that the railways do not carry very much of the wheat to the Lake Superior ports before heavy strain placed upon it was not tion will probably be smaller than usual this year on account of the lateness of the thrashing season.

"On the whole the prospect is a most cheerful one, the likelihood being that the satisfactory returns for the past few days will be greatly exceeded in the coming six or seven weeks. The fact that wheat of any kind is bound to bring a remunerative price this season is the comforting feature of the situation and there s no occasion for concern over the possibility of the general quality of the grain being below that of previous years. The high standard of the wheat raised in the west in 1905-1906 was undoubtedly great advertisement for the country and it would have been well if that excelient record could have been continued, but it is not reasonable to expect that & per cent. of the wheat will be of contract grade every year as it was in the years mentioned. If 75 per cent. or even 80 per cent. of this season's yield be up to the contract standard there will be from for congratulation. The west will reap a large return of its investment of money, time and labor this year as it did in any preceding season, and by so doing it will have done its whole duty to those who have placed faith in its fertility and resourcefulness. The breathing spell if it comes will enable the transporution companies and other elements in the trade of the country to catch up with ome of their obligations and the improvements effected by that means will more than offset any inconvenience which result from a relatively smaller production. The general commercial outook is bright enough and only depressing factors are due to the position of a few communities widely separated in which is a small return from the crop. "It is true the season has not been so favorable as other seasons but this condition is widespread. The corn crop n the states of the union, where it is the premier crop of the farmers is sublect to frost. Frost has undoubtedly materially reduced the total yield in places this year, but after every allowance has been made for this and other causes the fact remains that the total grain in Alberta will be the largest in history, while in the other provinces the yield will not fall far short of other years. "The following extract from the Edmonton Bulletin fairly describes the situ-

ation in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan:

"Cutting is practically completed, stacking is in progress in some places, threshing will commence at once. A few late fields which were sown for green feed are being cut this week. The grain is, all in stock and everywhere the glow of autumn mingles with the glow of harvest. A great number of the oat fields show the typical yellow of well ripened grain. The najority, however, are too pale a yellow to indicate full development and perfeet ripening. Some late oats will be fed in the straw which is held by good cattle feeders to be the best way to feed cats. In no year in the history of the spring wheat industry has there been a better growth and production of plant and if the crop of 1907 had been favored with more propitious condition during September all previous records of wheat produc tion in this country would have been eclipsed. On the farm known as the Maclead farm 4% miles northeast of the city on the Fort Saskatchewan trail, samples of Red Fyfe were taken that were uniformly plump and hard and of excellent color. This field should run 25 bushels to

The Dinner Muldoon Serves, A certain Gotham dining establishment features what it claims to be a replica of the spread regularly served at the White Plains "gym" made famous by the recent medicine ball test taken by Secretary of State Elihu Root. Boasting the caption "Muldoon's Vegetable Dinner," the course in detail consists of fried sweet potato, egg plant, succotash, stewed tomatoes, cauliflower, bread and butter. It is said that when the sponsor of this meal bearing his name was a member of the "Finest," and was jocularly known as "Muldoon, the Solid Man," he adhered to the regimen above described.

Turned Down.

Gobso Golde spoke anxiously. "I understand," he said, "that my name was brought up last evening at the Knickerbocker club."

"Yes, that is true," said L'Oignon. "And would you mind telling meer-what action was taken in the matter?"

"Not at all. The secretary was instructed to purchase six quarts of blackballs for the use of the members."

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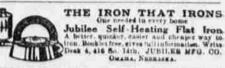
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