

By D. M. AMSBERRY

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA

Preocious Children.

All those entrusted with the care of the young are faced by a grave problem in the case of children who inherit or display precocity. The guiding to maturity of the simple, normal child, who passes naturally from stage to stage of its development, is a comparatively easy matter. The trouble is largely that the nature of precocity is not understood. Most parents, for example, hail the signs of it with delight, and do all they can to foster them. They treat precocity as a gold mine, to be worked for all it is worth, but here they make a great mistake. There are several types of precocious children, presenting varying degrees of peril to the training system, and this peril is greatly lessened by a capacity to classify the types. There are certain children, born of healthy and intellectual stock, with fine physiques. They inherit usually very active nerve-centers, which imply, among other things, quick and eager brain processes. These children are hailed with justice as the legitimate flowering of their heredity, and then all concerned, including, of course, the poor child itself, hasten to work havoc with the fair prospect by a cruel and shortsighted system of forcing. These children, being naturally strong and well, can bear an enormous amount of the system without breaking down, but they do not make the men and women they would have made under wise restraint. They should be kept much with other children, noticed little by their elders, interested in physical pursuits, and molded into symmetry by a persistent holding back. There may not be much wrong with the child who reads the Greek Testament at four years of age, but there is certainly something wrong with the parents who let him. There is another very different type of precocious children, says the Youth's Companion. These are the offspring often of gouty or tuberculous parents, and inherit, if not actual disease, at least faulty physiques. They are often beautiful, engaging children of great mental brilliance. They often have phenomenal memories which are developed at the expense of all other mental faculties. They are not physically strong enough for any sustained effort, and after a brilliant childhood they exhaust themselves and become commonplace. These children should be made to lead physical lives, every effort being directed to form a good constitution. A country life is almost a necessity in their case, and the mental development should be made as gradual as possible.

The State Capital

Matters of General Interest FROM Nebraska's Seat of Government

Commission of the Court.

A letter was received from Passenger Traffic Manager P. S. Eustis of the Burlington informing the railroad commission that the new cream rates promulgated to go into effect on November 1 must await judicial determination by the Chicago federal court. Mr. Eustis says the Burlington would gladly place the rates on its tariff sheets, and, in fact, had the new schedules already prepared, but for the order of the federal court. Now he indicates there is nothing to do but to let the courts decide.

This presents an actual conflict between the federal court and the railroad commission, and it is certain the commissioners will at once take steps to enforce their order. No restraining order of any federal court has been served upon the board, and they are of the opinion that the order of a Chicago federal judge on the Burlington has little weight in Nebraska under the circumstances. A notification of this effect will be sent to Mr. Eustis, and then the battleground will change from Chicago to the Cornhusker state.

This is practically the first order of the board that has gone far enough to enable a test of this character, and that it will be made is certain unless the Burlington changes front and decides to enforce the new tariff on cream. For each offense on the part of a road in disregarding an order of the commission the penalty fixed is a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$5,000, and officers and employees of the road involved may be fined from \$100 to \$500 for each offense. These provisions are certain to be used, and prompt action on the part of the commissioners may be looked for.

Later—Notice was received Friday by the railroad commission in the shape of a telegram from Traffic Manager P. S. Eustis of the Burlington that his road would enforce the new cream rates in Nebraska beginning November 4. Friday was the time fixed by the commission for the new charges to be effective. While on the face of the situation the attitude of the railroad appears favorable, the members of the board will take steps to secure evidence of violation of their order should any occur. This means that if the commissioners ascertain that cream is being shipped at the old rate the road so offending will be amenable to the state courts for violation.

The St. Joe & Grand Island road at first accepted the new cream rates, and filed its schedules with the board, but later withdrew the new rates, giving the same reason as the Burlington.

Brief in Pure Food Law.

General Cowin, attorney for the packers, has filed a brief with the pure food commissioner in which he contests the interpretation put on the pure food law by the commissioner. General Cowin expressed the opinion that where meat packages are not stamped at all with the weight, the law has not been disobeyed. But if the weight is stamped on the package incorrectly, then the law has been violated. He calls attention to the national law and the laws of other states which are like the national law in this respect, and these provide for the stamping of the net weight when the contents is set out in the weight, he says. The law is for the purpose of preventing deceit, said General Cowin, and if the weight is not stamped on the package, then deceit is not practiced. As for stamping the weight of a ham on the outside wrapper, the brief says it is practically impossible, as the meat constantly shrinks. The wrapper is put around the ham together with the oil paper, the brief said, to prevent it from spilling, and when thus wrapped is guaranteed for thirty days. Otherwise the purchaser buys at his own risk.

Transferred to Federal Court.

The case of Woods Bros. against the American Express company, in which they sue for \$10,000 damages for delay on a cable of funds to Antwerp, Belgium, was transferred to the federal court from the Lancaster district court, where it was first filed by the plaintiffs. The transfer was made by the defendants in the case. The plaintiffs alleged that on November 1, 1905, they cabled to Joseph Watson at Antwerp 80,000 francs, or \$15,486.67, to pay for thirty-six horses. The cable was so delayed that Watson was unable to ship the horses by a certain boat, and they did not reach Lincoln in time for an advertised sale at which they were to be sold.

Railroad Commissioner Williams

last week telephoned to Secretary Clark Perkins of the commission from Sargent that a large shipment of cattle was received there, on which there was due \$1,300 freight, which the consignee was unable to pay in cash because of the recent decision of the banks not to pay currency except in small amounts. The cattle were unloaded at Sargent in the railroad yards, and as feed is scarce, there is likely to be a considerable amount of liability to some one.

State Treasurer Reports.

Treasurer Brian has filed his report of the month's business with the state auditor. Mr. Brian is carrying as cash items warrants which otherwise would have to be registered for payment and which would draw 4 per cent interest. By taking up these warrants with money out of the temporary school fund and merely holding them until the general fund is able to take care of them, he loses the 3 per cent interest which would accrue were the temporary school fund deposited. But in the long run he saves the state 1 per cent, inasmuch as the registered warrants would draw 4 per cent interest.

Contrary to the general impression all of the Lincoln banks save one have state deposits and are paying 3 per cent interest, while in Omaha the Brandeis bank pays the state 3 per cent. At this time Mr. Brian has on hand in currency in the neighborhood of \$800. His business has always been carried on largely with checks, and he is continuing to issue checks, giving to those who need the cash just as little as possible.

Warrants issued against the temporary university fund are being registered, but usually run only a short time.

Since January 4, 1907, the state debt has been reduced \$557,211.64. January 4 the debt was \$1,841,228.40 and at close of business Thursday the debt was \$1,284,016.76. The school fund invested in bonds since January 1 has increased \$993,713.22. January 1 the school fund invested in bonds amounted to \$5,722,424.13, and on November 1, the investment in bonds amounted to \$6,716,137.35.

Pollard Preparing for Terminal Tax.

R. D. Pollard, tax commissioner of the Burlington, accompanied by his son and assistant, Frank Pollard, called on Secretary Bennett of the state board of assessment to talk over the forms to be used in assessing the property of railroads located in towns and villages under the provisions of the terminal tax law enacted by the recent legislature. While the new law will occasion much work, especially for the engineering department, Mr. Pollard said in his department he probably would need no extra help. Mr. Pollard has already had experience with the South Dakota terminal tax law, and he said while the assessors placed the value of the property plenty high, he did not know what increase would be made in the amount of taxes, because the levies had not yet been made. In Kansas a tax commission has been created which has full charge of the matter, and the railroads are yet to test this method in that state. Heretofore the local property has been assessed by a state board there, and returned to the city or village in which the property is located.

Hay Car Case Appealed.

The Northwestern railroad has appealed to the supreme court the case brought by Frank Dabney of Stuart, before Judge Westover, asking for a mandamus to compel the road to furnish five cars a day for ten days for shipment of hay. The mandamus was granted by Judge Westover. Judge Letton has allowed a supersedeas, the bond being fixed at \$2,500 and signed by R. W. McGinnis, Northwestern agent at Lincoln. The railroad claims it is not in the jurisdiction of the district court to mandamus a railroad in this way.

Overcharges by Railroads.

Secretary of State Junkin is of the opinion that overcharges have been made by the railroads on all packages of books sent to county clerks. The total sum thus realized is estimated at about \$500, as such packages have been sent to each county. Mr. Junkin has received a letter from the Burlington agent at Mullen stating that the charges on the rejected house and senate journals were 48 cents instead of 90 cents, as at first reported. Mr. Junkin has ascertained that the charges should have been 25 cents instead of 48 cents.

Not Admitted to Home.

Because Burdette M. Cleveland of Fremont receives a veteran's pension of \$30 per month, he cannot be admitted to the Grand Island soldier's home. This was the decision made by Secretary of State Junkin and Land Commissioner Eaton, who declared that the home at Grand Island was maintained for indigent veterans, and that this man's pension was too large to allow him admittance.

Missouri Pacific Reports.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad company has made its weekly report to the railway commission showing the amount of work done on the line. To October 26 ties had been spotted to the number of 106,188; ties renewed, 67,954; ties received, 68,764; ties on hand, 310; section men employed, 256. This report was for one division.

No More Special Rates.

No more special rates for parties in special cars. The Union Pacific informed the railway commission that the present plan of carrying eighteen persons in a special car was unremunerative. After this there must be first-class fares for eighteen, unless the travelers are only going one way. This will be a hard blow to the land-seekers, who are in the habit of engaging cars for the round trip. They will be compelled to pay full fare both ways.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. Cleanses the System Effectually, Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative. Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

The Bright Firstborn. They were discussing the law of entail—the English law bequeathing the bulk of the family property to the eldest son.

"There is 50 per cent. of logic in that law," said a physician, "and if the family property went to the firstborn, whether son or daughter, the law would contain 100 per cent. of logic. For the first born child is practically always the best—best in brain, in build, in beauty, in everything."

"Why is this so? It is because married people love one another more profoundly at the beginning than afterward; for love, like all things, grows old, grows weak, often dies."

"Mrs. Craigie—John Oliver Hobbes—was a first born child. So was Marie Corelli. So was Richard Mansfield. So were Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Kitchener, Max Muller, Henry Irving, George Meredith."

"Look back into the past, and we see again the prominence of the firstborn, among them Mohammed, Confucius, Raphael, Milton, Dante, Goethe, Byron, Shelly and Heine."

She Did Not Fear Death. An old lady on her seventy-third birthday once said, "I do not mind getting old, and I do not fear death, but I live in constant fear of paralysis."

"For some time I have been wanting to tell you of the great good your wonderful Sloan's Liniment is doing here," writes Mr. James F. Abernethy, of Rutherford College, N. C. "In fact, all your remedies are doing noble work, but your Liniment beats all. In my eight years' experience with medicine I find none to go ahead of it, having tried it in very many cases. I know of one young man, a brick-mason, who suffered from a partial, yes, almost complete, paralysis of one arm. I got him to use your Liniment, and now he can do as much work as ever, and he sings your praise every day. I get all to use it I possibly can and know there is great virtue in it. I have helped the sale of your noble remedies about here greatly, and expect to cause many more to buy them, as I know they can't be beat."

The Duty of the Hour. "How were you impressed by our distinguished visitors' speech?" asked one prominent citizen.

"I hadn't thought about forming impressions," replied the other. "As I understand such an occasion, we were not there to criticize, but to give three cheers and to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'"

With a smooth iron, a 3 Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not rick to the iron.

Strong Indications. "Do you think the intentions of young Gotox are serious?" asked the anxious mother.

"I'm sure they are, mamma," replied the pretty daughter. "Why, only last night he laughed heartily at one of papa's alleged jokes."

Give Defiance Starch a fair trial—try it for both hot and cold starching, and if you don't think you do better work, in less time and at smaller cost, return it and your grocer will give you back your money.

Pays Dues. "Jones is the most prominent member of our golf club."

"Why, he can't play golf?"

"No, but he always pays his dues."

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Finishing is the hardest part of a lazy man's job.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 375 "Guaranteed"

GOOD STEWED FRUIT

SOME APPETIZING WAYS OF PREPARING IT.

Delicious and Healthful Luncheon Desserts—for Pears, Quinces, Apples, Prunes, Rhubarb or the Cranberry.

Fruit when stewed is considered by many to be the most wholesome method of serving it. It is a favorite with children and makes an excellent dessert for luncheon. All specks and imperfections should be carefully removed with the point of a sharp knife. Boiled rice is often served with many varieties of it.

Stewed Winter Pears.—Pare and boil them until soft. To one pound of fruit put one-quarter of a pound of granulated sugar, one pint of water; stew until tender, then let them stand at one side of the range until clear. The syrup should be thick. Keep covered while cooking. A few cloves are generally added and are a decided improvement.

Stewed Quinces.—Pare, core and cut the quinces into quarters, put them into a preserving kettle and to each pound of fruit add three-quarters of a pound of sugar, with water sufficient to dissolve it. Set the kettle over a slow fire and let them simmer until perfectly soft. These are only fit for immediate use. They can be eaten with bread and butter, or cream.

Stewed Apples.—Select tart apples, pare, quarter and put them into a stewpan with half a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit and water sufficient to moisten the sugar. A few slips of fresh lemon peel may be added. Boil until quite tender, but not broken.

Stewed Prunes.—Wash and put into a pipkin with sufficient boiling water to cover, allow to stand for two or three hours to swell, then place on the fire in the water in which they were steeped. Let them simmer slowly and when cooked sweeten to taste.

Stewed Rhubarb.—Take the tender stalks of rhubarb, remove the skin and cut the pieces one inch in length, stew it in a little water with half a pound of sugar to one pound of rhubarb. Season with the thinly cut rind of a lemon.

Stewed Cranberries.—Pick over carefully and take out all that are defective; wash thoroughly, and place over the fire, more than covered with water; cover the saucepan and stew until the skins are tender, adding more water if necessary. Add one pound of sugar for each pound of cranberries, simmer for ten or twelve minutes, strain and put them away in a bowl or wide-mouthed crock; keep them covered.

Bath Buns.

Scald one pint milk, add while hot one-half cup butter; when lukewarm, add one yeast cake dissolved in quarter cup warm water; add one and a half quarts sifted flour, half teaspoon salt, beat well, cover and stand in warm place over night. The next morning beat six yolks of eggs with half cup of sugar until light; add one teaspoonful cinnamon, half cup chopped citron, eggs, and sugar to the sponge; work until thoroughly mixed, turn out on floured board, adding sufficient flour to make a soft dough; roll out, cut into good sized buns, place on greased pans, far enough apart not to touch in baking, cover, and set in a warm place until very light. Brush tops with glaze of white of egg, two teaspoonfuls each of milk and sugar beaten well together. Bake about 35 minutes.

Appleberry Jelly.

To one peck of Siberian crabapples add four quarts of cranberries, cook together in sufficient water to cover until soft and strain as for other jelly. To five cups of the strained juice add four cups of granulated sugar, dried in oven. Heat the juice before adding sugar. Cook 20 or 30 minutes after it begins to boil. Let cool in glasses and cover with paraffin. Makes a beautiful tinted jelly, good served with poultry or other meats. All jellies and jams are better made on a sunny day.

To Clean Old Silver.

From a box of old jewelry laid away and forgotten was taken the other day a sterling silver pin of oriental filigree work as black as the proverbial hat. The usual silver polish did not take effect quickly enough to satisfy its owner and she dropped it into a small pan of hot water with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda and boiled it for a quarter of an hour or thereabout. Then she scrubbed it with soap and a brush and it turned out a lovely dull silver tone. If it had been boiled longer or there had been more soda in the water it might have been brighter.

Barberry Preserve.

Take twice as many sweet pears of apples as barberries and three-fourths as much sweetening, half sugar, half molasses. Put sugar and molasses on to boil. When boiling put barberries in, cook 15 minutes, then skim out barberries and put in pears or apples. Cook till soft; then put back barberries and let boil up.

Novel Jardiniers.

Save all the seeds out of the grape fruit and plant them in your table jardiniers or in a pot full of earth. Keep them well watered and in three weeks you will have a cunning little plot of green for the center of your table.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

Too Many Islands. Larry—Me friend Casey has made a lot av money awn gone to spend th' summer in th' Thousand Islands. He invited me up.

Denny—Faith, phyod don't yez go? Larry—Bedad, he didn't say which island awn OI might have to hunt over noine hundred and nointy-noine before OI found him. By thot time me vacation would be over.

Omaha Directory

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of any American Company is enjoyed by the BANKERS RESERVE LIFE CO. of OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Thereby increasing the profits of the policy holders. Get a policy. Good positions available for reliable agents. B. H. ROBISON, President.

IVORY POLISH For Furniture and Pianos "Good for Any Wood"

Have you tried it? Once tried is always used. It's absolutely the best furniture polish on the market, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. It removes stains and restores the finish, and can not injure the finest piece of furniture made. Requires very little rubbing, leaving the surface clean and dry. Sold through your dealer, or shipped direct. Price, 25 and 50c bottle. MANUFACTURED BY ORCHARD & WILHELM OMAHA, NEB.

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When in Omaha

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IF YOU have never used the CHAMPION SCREW CALK with a Black Diamond File it is the best calk on the market. Ask your blacksmith to show it to you.

CREAM WANTED

We are in the market the year 'round for number one cream. Our price is always right and tests correct. For full information write OMAHA COLD STORAGE COMPANY, Inc. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

NEW BELL PIANO, \$165!

By inquiring at once we will sell this mahogany finished Bell Piano (fully guaranteed) for only \$165. Terms, cash or payments. A. HOSPE CO. OMAHA, NEB. Cut this out and mail with letter.

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Step Toothache Instantly, Temporarily Fill and Preserve the Tooth 10 "Plugs" in a Bottle for 10 Cents. At Druggists or by Mail. ANDREWS' DENTAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

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CRANE CO. OMAHA, NEB. Drs. Bailey & Mach, The 2d Floor, First on 16th, cor. 16th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb. Best equipped dental office in the Middle West. Latest appliances. High grade dentistry. Reasonable prices.

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One used in every home. Jubilee Self-Heating Flat Iron. A better, quicker, safer and cheaper way of ironing. Boilers free, give full information. Write for terms to 4-123 N. F. N. Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

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25 years in Omaha, Neb. Room 4, Bushman Block, E. corner 16th and Douglas Sts. Good set teeth, gold crowns, \$1.50; bridge teeth, \$4.00. American gutta-percha silver fillings, 75c; gold fillings, 80c; and all kinds of dental work. Bring this advertisement with you.

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Selling tea, coffee, baking powder, extracts, soap, starch, etc. Premiums given with all orders. Write for terms to 4-123 N. F. N. Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 113 South 16th Street, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

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Write for plan, terms and description.

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