

Fifth Congressional District Convention.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in convention in the court house in Hastings, Adams county, Nebraska, August 8th, 1906, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for congress from the Fifth Congressional District, and for the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before said convention.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Red Willow county, Neb., are hereby called to meet in delegate convention at the city of McCook, on Saturday, July 21st, 1906, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing 7 delegates to the State Convention to be held at Lincoln, Aug. 22. Also, to elect delegates to the Congressional and to the State Senatorial Convention, and to place in nomination candidates for the following offices:

THE SPANIARD.

His Courtesy, His Cigarette and His Lottery Ticket. Of the courteous manners of all Spaniards a traveler writes: "So anxious is every one to be of service to others that the stranger is apt to consider the Spaniards very inquisitive people. An experience in a Madrid tramcar was enlightening in this direction. A woman in getting into the car appeared to have slipped and hurt her foot. She and her husband began an animated discussion upon the incident, and of the dozen others in the car every one except ourselves craned forward to listen. The passengers were well assorted, ranging as they did from a captain in uniform down to a woman almost of the beggar class. But one and all in turn joined in the discussion without exciting the least resentment, opinions being apparently welcomed. Gentlemen arriving at their destination ceased arguing, raised their hats and went out, leaving others in possession until the principals left."

Prof of Democracy.

"Ma, teacher was tellin' us that we should all be on a e-quality in our schoolroom. Nobody should feel any better'n anybody else."

FISHING FOR BIRDS.

Catching Gulls and Albatross With Rod and Line. Curious though it may seem, it is a fact that birds are caught with rod and line in many parts of the world. The pastime is declared to be almost as fascinating as fishing. Gulls in Newfoundland are caught in this way in large quantities. In New England fishing for gulls and petrels is an important industry. The method of bird fishing is practically the same as that of ordinary fishing. Two men go out in a dory and throw pieces of cod liver on the water. When large quantities of birds have been attracted to the spot more cod liver is thrown out on a hook. This the birds greedily swallow and thus fall easy victims. Albatross are fished for in the same way off the Cape of Good Hope. A piece of pork is attached to a long line and thrown overboard. The bird will eye it for a long time, gradually and cautiously making toward it. Suddenly he will seize it and hold it in his beak. When he discovers that he is caught he will sit on the water and vigorously flap his wings. However, he will be drawn into the boat and made a captive. Albatross fishing is good sport, since the bird requires careful handling. So long as he pulls against the line it is easy enough. The moment, however, he swims forward the hook will drop from his beak unless it is skillfully manipulated, and the bird will find himself free.

A CURIOSITY IN BOOKS.

The Famous Chained Library of Wimbourne, Ireland. Wimbourne, Ireland, is noted for many things, but its famous chained library is perhaps the most notable of its curiosities. The library possesses unique interest as being one of the earliest attempts to disseminate knowledge among the people. The collection was made accessible to the people in 1686 and numbers some 200 volumes. The scarcity of books and the value of the collection are both indicated in the care taken for their preservation, and especially against loss of such treasures by theft. By means of chains and rods the books were securely fastened to the shelves, and these chains, it is rather surprising to learn, were not removed until 1857, when the library fittings were repaired. Among the interesting works of the collection is a copy of the first edition of Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World," 1614. It has suffered from fire, and tradition says that Matthew Prior was responsible for its condition, the story being that he fell asleep when reading it once upon a time, and the pages were burned by his candle. It has been neatly repaired, and its mishap now adds to its interest. The oldest volume in the library is a fine old copy in vellum of "Reginum Annalium." It is in manuscript and bears the date 1343.

First Glimmer of a Star.

A little girl, the French critic Sarcey related, once presented herself at the Paris Conservatoire in order to pass the examination for admission. All she knew was the fable of "The Two Pigeons," but she had no sooner recited the opening lines when Auber stopped her, with a gesture. "Enough," he said. "Come here, my child." The little girl, who was pale and thin, but whose eyes gleamed with intelligence, approached him with an air of assurance. "Your name is Sarah?" he said. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "You are a Jewess?" "Yes, sir, by birth, but I have been baptized." "She has been baptized," said Auber, turning to his colleagues. "She has said her fable of 'The Two Pigeons' very well. She must be admitted." This, Sarah Bernhardt, for it was she, entered the Conservatoire.

A Kitten and a Needle.

A short time ago a woman living in England was petting her kitten, when she suddenly felt something scratch her hand. On examining the spot whence the scratch proceeded, she felt the point of a needle sticking out of poor puss's neck fur. The needle was pulled out by her husband, and another surprise was experienced when it was found that a length of thread was attached to the needle, both having passed down the kitten's throat and out again from the fur.

An Eye Opener.

"How does your father seem to regard my coming here?" anxiously asked Adolphus of little Bobby, while Miss Maud was upstairs getting ready to present herself. "He don't care nothin' about it," replied Bobby carelessly. "So he has no objections, eh? But what did he say, my little man?" "He said if Maud had a mad to make a fool of herself, why let her." Pearson's Weekly.

The Result.

"My first husband," she sobbed, "was a kind, gentle man, always considerate of me. He always let me have my own way." "Yes," growled the second, "and look at the result." "Result? What result?" "Result? What result?" "Why, he's dead!"—Cincinnati Post.

Got the Worst of the Bargain.

He (tauntingly)—Your father was in trade when I married you, wasn't he? She (bitterly)—I suppose so. He was sold, in any event. Whatsoever situation in life you ever wish or propose for yourself, acquire a clear and lucid idea of the inconveniences attending it.—Shenstone.

FINEST BANK NOTE PAPER.

Where the Material For Our Greenbacks is Made. The national flag flies over the "government mill," owned by the Crane family, at Dalton, Mass., because all the paper for the United States greenbacks is made there. It is one of a group of mills in which the Cranes have made paper for more than a century. The founder was Zenas Crane. Before he could get the first mill started he had to have a large quantity of rags. But rags were scarce in those days than now. The Italian had not then arrived, the junk shop was unknown, and, although the rag buyer passed through the streets of Boston once a week, he had not yet appeared in the western part of the state. This resulted in an appeal to the people, based on high economic and patriotic grounds. Handbills appeared with the headlines in large type: "Americans, encourage your own manufacturers, and they will improve! Ladies, save your rags!" They were carried to all the homes and shops in Berkshire and adjoining counties, urging "every woman who has the good of her country and the interests of her family at heart" to save her rags and send them to the new factory or to the nearest storekeeper, "and a generous price will be paid." When the mill was ready the rags were there in abundance, and operations at once commenced. The working force consisted of four men, two girls and a small boy, with Zenas Crane as superintendent and chief proprietor. The paper was made in hand molds, and the output was 100 pounds a day. Today the output is many tons of the finest bank note paper.—World's Work.

THE WIND BELL.

How It is Constructed in Japan, Its Original Home. The wind bell, as its name implies, is made to ring by the action of the wind—in fact, the wind bell is not a bell at all, strictly speaking, but a contrivance composed of a number of pendants suspended in a circle from a ring and hung close together so that they will come into contact and produce sounds when swayed by the winds. Some wind bells produce sounds that are pleasing and musical. Some are made with glass pendants, some with pendants of metal; some are very small and simple in construction, others are large and massive and elaborate. The original home of the wind bell is Japan. In its simplest form it is composed of a number of narrow strips of glass, perhaps six inches in length, suspended lengthwise from a wire ring about two inches in diameter. Within the circle formed by the strips thus suspended is hung by one corner a little square piece of glass halfway down the length of the long strips, the strips and the square piece ornamented with various Japanese characters and designs. This wind bell may be hung up wherever a breeze will strike it and blow the strips into contact with one another and with the square suspended among them.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Artificial Birds.

In very early times men began to experiment with a view to making artificial birds and animals that would imitate the motions of living creatures, and if we are to believe the records, some of the artists in that line were remarkably successful. Archytas of Tarentum, who lived in the year 400 B. C., constructed an artificial pigeon that could fly, but which was not able to resume its flight after once alighting. John Muller, a German of great mechanical skill, constructed an artificial eagle, which on the entry of Emperor Maximilian into Nuremberg flew out to meet him, and, returning, alighted on the city gate to await his approach.

A Parson's Swearing.

"Parson" Blodgett, a former local preacher residing in Linden, had in front of his house a watering trough freely patronized by people riding by. One evening a man hurriedly drove up to water his horse, and the wheel of his wagon struck the trough violently. The "parson" came out hurriedly and cried: "Hog rabbited to hemp seed tobacco! Can't you drive straight?" "Go in and shut the door," replied the driver, "and next time you want to swear, parson, do it like other men."—Boston Herald.

A Funny Siamese Custom.

They have a very funny fashion in Siam. When an inferior comes into the presence of a superior he throws himself upon the ground. Then the superior sends one of his attendants forward to see whether the prostrate man has been eating anything or has any offensive odor about him. If he is blameless in this respect the attendant raises him from the ground, but if he is guilty the attendant straightway kicks him out.

Liquor in Candies.

"Practically every known liquor, as well as whisky and brandy, is made up into candy in one form or another," says a Chicago confectioner. "You can get in bonbons of various kinds: creme de menthe, cognac, kummel, Chartreuse, cherry brandy or benedictine."

An Old One in a New Way.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what was the first talking machine made out of? Father—Well, my boy, the first one was made out of a rib.—New York Times.

ORIGIN OF NEW YORK NAMES

New Dorp Replaced a Town Thrice Destroyed by Fire. There are some names of places in Greater New York common enough on the modern tongue, but the origin of which is not so generally known. New Dorp, on Staten Island, was so named by the Dutch to distinguish it from Otude Dorp (Old Dorp), the first Dutch settlement on the island, which was thrice destroyed by the Indians. Old Dorp stood to the northwest of Fort Wadsworth, about where Arrochar now stands. Two miles to the west of the ruins of Old Dorp the persistent Dutch built their New Dorp. The northeast section of Staten Island, which until the formation of Greater New York was known as Castleton, and is still generally so called, takes its name from the fact that it once formed Governor Dongan's "manor of Castleton." Dongan—the Dongan hills are named from him—was of the family of the Earl of Limerick, and the seat of the earl in Ireland was Castle-town, in the County Kildare. Many of Governor Dongan's descendants still live on Staten Island, some of them occupying and owning houses on the land of the old manor. At first Governor Dongan merely had a hunting lodge on Staten Island, and it is significant of the state of that portion of New York city at the end of the seventeenth century that at a meeting of the colonial council the governor was entered on the minutes as "absent, being engaged at his hunting lodge on Staten Island killing bears."

Bedlow's island, on which the statue of Liberty stands, was purchased in 1716 by an Englishman named Bedlow, who had amassed a large fortune in the East India trade and was an acquaintance of the then governor, the notorious Lord Cornbury. Bedlow received from Cornbury the privilege of victualing the British fleets which frequented New York. It was a most profitable monopoly, having in it great possibilities of graft. Cornbury is supposed to have "stood in" with Bedlow. When Bedlow died suddenly Cornbury seized all his papers, collected all the outstanding debts due the contractor, and kept everything of Bedlow's he could lay his hands on, leaving Bedlow's widow and children in poverty. Bedlow's island was bought and used by the contractor while he victualled the fleets as a depot for his stores.

Corlear's Hook takes its name from Jacob Corlear, the city trumpeter in the old Dutch days. Governor Beekman bought it from him. The governor also bought a country estate, the site of which is commemorated by Beekman street. The true meaning of the word Manhattan, originally spelled variously as Mana-ha-ta, Manhattoes and Manhattan, is hid in mystery. It is not even certain whether it was the name of the place or of the tribe which inhabited it, or of both. The old idea that the word meant Place of Drunkenness has been satisfactorily confuted, but what does the word mean?—New York Press.

Spencer and Colors. Herbert Spencer's notions of art were very crude. His favorite color was what he called "impure purple." He wore "impure purple" gloves and, finding that the furniture was a little somber, had a binding of "impure purple" pasted round it by a seamstress. He cut the first strip himself and showed her how to stick it on with paste. He had his vases filled with artificial flowers. He wished to have everything bright about him and consequently enjoyed color. When it was suggested he could get that in real flowers he replied: "Boo! They would want constant replenishing!" He wanted to know why the people should object to artificial flowers in a room any more than to an artificial landscape.—"Home Life With Herbert Spencer."

Pigs in China.

A Peking correspondent says: "It is no uncommon sight to see twelve or thirteen enormous fat pigs, with their legs tied, huddled close together having a ride in a Chinese cart with some sort of light cargo on top of them and a man sitting on the cargo. The pigs are silent, and consequently one would think they should not be objects for the action of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The fact is that the animals are too fat and lazy to make any noise until disturbed at their journey's end, when bagpipes as an Italian opera to the terrific squealing heard."

The Dead Sea.

The Dead sea is 1,300 feet below sea level. There can, of course, be no outlet for the Dead sea, and the volume of from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of water that the Jordan throws into it every twenty-four hours must be carried away by evaporation. Not a solitary dwelling is on its coasts, and there is no living thing in its waters. As we stand on the north shore the sea stretches out some forty-two miles toward the south and is, on an average, eight miles wide. The water is of a greenish blue and as clear as crystal.

Those Fool Questions.

"Hello," says the man, seeing his friend sauntering forth with pole and net and bait basket. "Going fishing?" "No," replies the friend, turning on him solemnly. "No; I'm going to stand on my head and keep my hair from falling out. What made you think I was going fishing?"—Puck.

No Chance to Forget.

Benham—I don't like your actions; you should remember that you are my wife. Mrs. Benham—I am not likely to forget it when everybody tells me how they pity me.—New York Press.

A Novel and Valuable Vacation Tour.

Buy a \$20.00 excursion ticket to Worland, Wyo., in the Big Horn Basin and register there to draw for a land prize in the Shoshone Reservation or make Worland your objective point in looking up a mineral or timber claim in the Owl Creek mountains. The final limit of August 15th will permit you to make the side trip from Worland to the Thermopolis hot springs, whose waters and curative properties are pronounced as fine as any in the world; the out-flow is 18,500,000 gallons of water every 24 hours at a temperature of 135 degrees F. Thermopolis will become one of the most remarkable health resorts of this country. Side trip tickets from Edgemont through the Black Hills to Deadwood and return, \$7.00; to Hot Springs, S. D. and return, \$2.00. From Frannie to Cody and return, \$2.30. Stop-overs allowed on Shoshone tickets. Fifteen day's personally conducted camping tour from Cody through Yellowstone Park over the Sylvan Pass Route, everything provided, \$65.00. Another delightful mountain side trip is that from Cody to Col. Cody's Pahaska Teepee, or Log Cabin Inn, in the Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, 2 miles east of the park boundary. This is one of the choicest mountain and forest hunting and trout fishing spots anywhere available. Call or write for Yellowstone Park folders describing tours beyond Gardiner or Cody; or Black Hills leaflet; Shoshone free lands; Big Horn folder, etc. Let me describe to you the possibilities of an outing through the interesting Northwest in connection with the cheap excursion rates to Worland, one of the principal points of registration for Shoshone lands. GEO. S. SCOTT, McCook, Neb.

BOYS Do you want a horse? If you want a horse, or a bicycle, a gun, a camera, or anything else you've set your heart on, do what other boys are doing to get these things—sell THE SATURDAY EVENING POST in your town on Friday afternoons and Saturdays. Maybe you think it'll take a long while to earn enough money for what you want. But that all depends on yourself. Some boys make as much as \$15 a week; others make \$2, \$3, \$5 a week. In our handsome booklet, "Boys Who Make Money," some of our boys tell, in their own way, how they got money for things they had long wanted, by selling THE POST. This booklet is free for the asking. We will send along with it, the complete outfit for starting in business, including ten free copies of THE POST. You sell these at 5c the copy, and that furnishes all the money you need for buying further supplies. Besides the money you make each week, we give, among other prizes, watches, sweaters, etc. And in addition \$250 in Extra Cash Prizes each month to boys who make the biggest increase in their sales. Better send us a letter to-day. THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 425 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA

The Beatrice Creamery Co.'s Square Deal Grading Rules. Since the inauguration of the hand-separator system the tendency of the cream patrons has been to deliver cream when it best suited his convenience. He has also neglected giving the same proper care. Consequently the general quality or standard of cream has been lowered. At the same time the patron expects the creamery company to pay the top prices and seemingly did not realize that good cream was essential to make good butter and that poor butter meant lower prices for butter fat or a loss to the creamery man. From the fact that infrequency of delivery and thin cream are the principal causes for poor quality, we decided on January 1, 1906, to grade cream based on the following rules: No. 1 cream would consist of cream that was delivered twice a week in good condition and testing 30 per cent or over. No. 2 cream would consist of cream that was delivered less frequently or testing less than 30 per cent. A differential of three cents was paid between No. 1 and No. 2. Since the adoption of this plan we have received numerous letters from patrons throughout our territory protesting against the rules—that the same were working an injustice, claiming that when they churned a part of their week's cream and delivered the balance in good condition they were forced to take second-grade prices; others claimed they would deliver a part of their week's cream at one town, the balance to another, and because our records did not show that both deliveries were made to the same agent they were forced to accept second-grade prices. Realizing that ill feeling and dissatisfaction have never built up an industry, and knowing that the farmers as a class are always ready to meet a fair proposition half way and will do their part if approached in the right manner, we have decided, beginning July 15, 1906, that we should grade all cream delivered at our stations on the merits of its quality instead of any arbitrary rules, and this means that the Beatrice Creamery Company has confidence in the cream patrons to do the right thing when properly appealed to, and would ask the attention of all cream producers to a few simple rules: 1. See that the separator, pails, cans, and all milk utensils are thoroughly washed and scalded before using. 2. Skim the milk as soon as possible after milking. 3. Keep the cream screw set to deliver a thick cream and the separator run at the proper speed which will insure a uniform test. 4. Cool the cream immediately after separating, to remove the animal heat, and do not mix warm cream with cold. 5. Keep the cream pail or can in cold water and when delivering to the station cover the same with a blanket. This will prevent heating the cream in summer or freezing in winter. Last, deliver often. In summing this up: What we want is good cream and plenty of it; and you will always find us ready to do the right thing with the right price. BEATRICE CREAMERY CO. See W. H. Harmon at the cream station. Milk Attraction—Disease Germs. Place a jug of milk near fish for a few hours and there will be a fishy flavor about it. In this same way that milk is susceptible to odors, so it attracts disease germs; diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc., are often contracted in this manner. This is not always due to carelessness, for these bacilli are in the very air we breathe. The only true safeguard when contagious disease is about to sterilize the milk. It has caused more laughs and dried more tears, wiped away diseases and driven away more fears than any other medicine in the world. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents, Tea or Tablets, 50 cents. L. W. McConnell. Ecological Enthusiasm. It may be noted as an agreeable evidence of the spread of Ecological enthusiasm in America that nearly half the aggregate income of the fund for the last year came from the United States.—London Spectator.