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THE CITY PHARMACY
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Educational Department

Conducted by County Supt. Crocker

Our institute will be held August 7 to 12 inclusive.

Following are the Shubert teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, Geo. R. MacDonald, Mrs. Eva MacDonald, Amelia Nussbaum and Minnie V. Jones.

The summer session of the State Normal school closed last Thursday and forty-two Richardson county teachers returned to their homes. It should be remembered that Richardson county ranked first in point of attendance.

Miss Marie L. Crotty will teach the Ankrum school next year and receive \$50 per month. Lloyd Knisely will teach in dist. 54 at \$45 per month; J. T. Young in dist. 26 at \$50 per month; C. H. Wiltse in dist. 49 at \$45 per month; Eva D. Scott, dist. 51 at \$50 per month. At this writing fifty-two schools have not yet employed teachers.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

Special teachers' examinations will be held in Central school building Falls City, Friday and Saturday, July 14 and 15 and in the High school room, Humboldt, Wednesday and Thursday, July 19 and 20. The following program will be followed:

FIRST DAY—MORNING	
Arithmetic	8:00 to 11:30
Grammar	10:00 to 12:00
AFTERNOON	
Reading	1:00 to 2:00
Geography	2:00 to 3:30
History	3:30 to 4:30
Civics	4:00 to 5:30
SECOND DAY—MORNING	
Composition	8:00 to 9:30
Elements of Agriculture	9:00 to 10:30
Orthography	10:00 to 11:30
Theory	11:00 to 12:00
AFTERNOON	
Drawing	1:00 to 2:30
Physiology	2:00 to 3:30
Bookkeeping	3:00 to 5:30
Writing	4:00 to 5:00

Time for first grade branches will be given on examination days.

The Days Of The Sea Serpent.

Bill Nye has a saying to the effect that the good die young, but the others grow up, become old settlers and tell lies about the early days. The season is now at hand when the spinner of yarns gets in his fine work upon the unsuspecting schoolmistress while up in the northern woods the schoolmaster falls an easy victim to the twice-told tales of the guide. These are the days of the sea serpent and the big catch of fish. Now begins the accumulations of material for future yarns and reminiscences, which is as it should be; but there is always a large grist of rustic lore and superstition of which the glib public must needs be warned. When one gets among the "natives", he must indeed be of sound stuff if he is to come away with nothing of this kind of infection.

A letter recently received asks for information concerning the hoop snake, which, according to local report, takes its tail in its mouth, rolls rapidly and penetrates wood or any other substance against which it may strike. The writer, a very intelligent young lady, adds that a member of her school board insist that all these local traditions are true, and, furthermore, that a tree struck by this accomplished reptile will surely die. In reply I suggested that in all probability the tree would die—it's a way trees have—and that she had best exercise caution in her anti-hoop argument if she cared to retain her position.

Another communication from a little girl who has not yet reached her teens, tells me that near her home there is a pond whose water is so poisonous that a stone thrown therein will not sink. What a blessing if only

this gravity-eliminating poison could be judiciously distributed. Such a saying there would be in the line of broken china, spilt milk and muffed third strikes!

If all the false tradition in popular belief concerning our humble plant and animal friends could be eradicated, what a host of cherished hallucinations we should be forced to offer up as sacrifices to science! The long-suffering toad would be exonerated from the charge of producing warts. Earthworms and frogs would no longer rain down from the heavens upon the wet sidewalks beneath. Horseshoe snakes, renouncing spontaneous generation in the historic water trough, would become simple hair worms and claim honorable descent from a long line of hairworm ancestry. The industrious spider would lose credit for many of the cobwebs that greet our eye. The despised grass snake would be placed on the list of friends to man, and from the bat, "the night policeman of the garden," would be removed the stigma of carrying vermin. Snakes would have the privilege of dying without lingering until the sun goes down, and a multitude of much maligned creatures, hitherto regarded as poisonous, would be recognized as harmless.

However, it is not only in the world of living things that we meet these persistent superstitions, but wherever man has to do with nature's various forms he constructs a creed of his own. Meteorological phenomena bear the brunt of much of this misplaced confidence. "Rain before seven, clear before eleven," is an extract from the code. Three stars within the halo of the moon determine the time that is to elapse before a change of weather. Dew, probably, will never cease to "fall," nor pitchers to "sweat." "Shooting stars" will pursue their mad career as of yore, while tree toads, beavers and muskrats will continue to write the almanac.

If a portion of the skepticism that is expended so lavishly upon Pocahontas, Newton's apple, Watt's kettle and Washington's hatchet were directed toward these current nature myths, doubtless we should be more edifying of the distinction of living in a scientific age.

All For \$1.50.

The management of the Auburn Chautauqua, to be held from July 22 to July 30 in their beautiful city park, give nine days full of entertainment for a season ticket costing \$1.50.

- Five sermons.
- Eighteen lectures and addresses.
- Twenty-three readings.
- Twenty-six concerts.
- Three moving picture entertainments.
- Two illustrated lectures.
- Thirty hours of class work.
- Besides many miscellaneous entertainments and attractions and the Children's Chautauqua, all for the sum of \$1.50 for a season ticket.
- Tents can be rented by applying to the secretary.
- Reduced rates on all railroads of one and one-third fare for those who attend the Chautauqua. Special rates on excursion days.
- For programs and information, address A. L. Allen, Auburn, Neb.

Joe Miles jr. and Jake Greenwald drove up from Falls City Tuesday afternoon and visited at the ranch till Wednesday. The former will leave in a few days to spend the summer months in Wyoming.—Dawson News Boy.

The republican party will have no difficulty in placing a strong county ticket in the field this fall. The party has never been in better shape in this respect than it is at the present time. It will only remain for the convention to select the best from among the good.

Our National Inheritance.

Rev. J. Cronenberg preached a special sermon at the Christian church last Sunday on "Our National Inheritance of Godliness." Rev. Cronenberg said in substance:

"Independence day is observed as our one great distinctive national holiday. And this is as it should be; for the event which it celebrates is beyond question the most important in the history of the United States. There is such a thing as national righteousness. Gladstone held rightly that international conduct was subject to the same law of right as the law between individuals. McKinley held the same view as to our duty to Cuba. And national righteousness is a matter not merely between different nations, but of the public conduct, legislation, and administration of any nation. A nation may keep faith or break faith with another nation or with its own best traditions. God has a use for national righteousness in our day. His providence brings nations to power, and the weak nations feel the strong touch of power, the poor nations of wealth, the ignorant nations of intelligence, and their lower moral standards feel the touch of those that are higher.

This contact of righteousness has long been known in missionary work; but we have come to a time of "the open door," when commercial contract is largely free, and with it a contract of law. Civilized nations insist on exterritoriality in their intercourse with uncivilized or half-civilized people. And the guardianship which forbids the furnishing of weaker with arms or strong drink enters into treaties. The Psalmist declared that "Our fathers trusted in thee." We are proud to boast of the faith and devotion of the fathers of our "Grand Republic." The fact of such an inheritance is beyond question. Despite the undoubted influence of the infidel philosophy of the eighteenth century upon several of our most prominent founders, notably upon such men as Paine, Franklin and Jefferson, there was, without doubt, a controlling spirit of devout faith from the colonial times to the formation of the constitution. Columbus was a man of prayer and devotion. The first colonies in Florida were by the Huguenots. Sir Humphrey Gilberts was a man of much faith. Sir Walter Scott left a religious impression on the Virginians until this day. The Pilgrim Fathers need no praise here, all admit that their devotion and faith was above question. All these men were reverent believers in God and his providences. They felt as we feel in reading their story, that they owed their success to God's guidance and blessing. Their success was remarkable—not explained to them or us by anything short of the help of God. The inference for us is direct both to (1) renewed and reverent study of the high aims they sought. Such study is the work of this day; and (2) devout methods in seeking those aims. Getting their line of thought we need to push on in the same direction.

It is the duty of an American citizen to love his country. Christ was a patriot; his was a mission to his own people, and to the world. Any religion which has not in it the elements of the patriotism is foreign to the religion of Christ. It is the duty of an American citizen to reverence the law of the land. Laws are necessary. They promote the well being of the people. The Christian citizen should know the laws and reverence them, obey them. If the laws are bad he may labor to change them; but true reverence for law should be one of the predominant traits of his character. It is the duty of the American citizen to treat with respect those who are in office. It is written, "Thou shalt not speak

evil of the rulers of my people." It is both a sin and a mistake. It is something that all citizens should discountenance and discourage by word and example.

It is the duty of an American citizen to aid in the general diffusion of sound knowledge throughout the land. A republic can not exist where the people are ignorant. See the more than six million foreigners in the U. S. A half-million each year. I am reminded of one of the great statesmen of the nineteenth century, who said, "When America has eaten her full of foreign ox, then will be begin to gore from the inside." I am sure of this, dear hearers, that to the same extent that we fail to christianize the foreigner of the pagan lands and nations, they will paganize us. A great and awful problem lays at the door of the Church, to christianize, educate and citizenize the foreigner.

The ignorant cannot understand their duties and rights as citizens. In America the people are the rulers. We are all Kings.

It is our duty to be intelligent and to promote intelligence throughout the whole land. That means among the foreigners who come, in the slums of the cities, in the frontier countries and regions, among the whites and the blacks, the red and the yellow, and people of all conditions.

The Beef Trust Fight.

The indictments against the beef trust officials will probably result in one of the greatest combats that have ever been waged in this country under the forms of criminal law. The federal government has grappled with the biggest monopoly and one of the strongest financial giants of the age, in a criminal prosecution which menaces, not only the existence of the packers trust, but the business honor, social standing and personal liberty of the packers themselves. Armed with great wealth, with high social and business influences which ramify throughout the entire land and reach to the heart of Washington itself, the beef trust magnates will be able to use every agency known to human ingenuity to defeat the ends of justice. Not only the vulgar bribe—and it will amount to a king's ransom wherever it can avail—but more potent and far-reaching personal influences and secret springs of human conduct will be brought to bear upon prosecutors, witnesses, jurors and all who have a voice in the trails. An honest man does not find it hard to refuse a money bribe, but few men, no matter how honest can resist the occult and subtle power that disguises temptation itself in the innocent multiforms of the affections, social pride or self-preservation. That the packers will put up a bold and defiant fight is evidenced by the hardihood, amounting almost to open effrontery, with which they have already sought to bring influences to bear on the federal officials at Washington to let up in the investigations, and by their employment of an army of private detectives to shadow the government's officers and witnesses.

Yet the arm of the national government is long and strong, and the federal courts have been singularly successful in dealing with rich and powerful criminals in the past. And so there is reason to hope and believe that justice will be done at last in this case of the people against a merciless monopoly which has ground the faces of rich and poor alike.—Kansas City Journal.

A professor discovered among some ancient ruins what is supposed to be the eleventh commandment, says the religious editor of the Highland Vidette. The text is as follows: "Enias rof yltpmorp yap uoht sselau rep pswen a daer ton thah uoht." The commandment is easily translated by beginning at the end of the sentence, reading backward.—Robinson, Kans. Index.

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Missouri Pacific Railway
Time Table, Falls City, Neb.

NORTH	
No. 105 Omaha and Lincoln Express	A 1:57 a m
No. 103 Omaha and Lincoln passenger	A 1:50 p m
No. 191 Local Freight, Auburn	A 1:00 p m
SOUTH	
No. 106 Kansas City and St. Louis and Denver	A 3:10 a m
No. 108 Kansas City and St. Louis and Denver	A 1:25 p m
No. 192 Local, Atchison	10:30 a m
No. 164 Stock Freight, Hiawatha	A 10:20 p m
A. Daily. B. Daily except Sunday. J. B. VARNER, Agent.	

Burlington Route
TIME TABLE
Falls City, Neb.

Lincoln Omaha Chicago	Denver Helena Butte Salt Lake City Portland San Francisco and all points west.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:	
No. 42. Portland St. Louis Special, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis and all points east and south	7:20 p m
No. 13. Vestibuled express, daily, Denver and all points west and northwest	1:25 a m
No. 14. Vestibuled express, daily, St. Joe, Kansas City, St. Louis and all points east and south	7:47 a m
No. 15. Vestibuled express, daily, Denver, and all points west and northwest	1:28 p m
No. 16. Vestibuled express daily, St. Joe, Kansas City, St. Louis Chicago and points east and south	4:25 p m
No. 20. Local express daily Atchison and points south and west	4:35 p m
No. 41. St. Louis-Portland Special, Lincoln, Helena, Tacoma and Portland without change	10:07 p m
No. 115. Local accommodation, daily except Sunday, Salem, Nemaha and Nebraska City	11:45 p m

Sleeping, dining and reclining chair cars (seats free) on through trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked to any point in the States or Canada. For information, time tables, maps and tickets, call on or write to G. Stewart, Agent, Falls City, Neb., or J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Omaha.

TRAMP STEAMERS' VOYAGES
These Craft Carry Bulk of Ocean Trade and Encircle the Globe Many Times.

The bulk of the ocean-borne commerce of the world is carried not in the great liners but in the host of so-called tramp steamers that are ready to take cargo to or from any part of the world. They were willing to carry coal across the western ocean in mid-winter during the fuel shortage occasioned by the strike in our anthracite mines. They would take oil to the far east, cotton to Europe, provisions or coal to the blockaded part of Vladivostok if the offer was high enough. In fact, they are ready to take anything anywhere when a fair return in cargo or money is offered for the services rendered and the dangers run.

As an example of the wanderings of one of these tramp ships in a little over a year mention may be made of the log of the steamer Massapequa, which was recently in this harbor. She is a British ship so far as build, flag and registry go, but she is practically owned by New Yorkers, and represents the investment of American capital. This is a record of her recent sailing: From New York to the west coast of South America, via the straits of Magellan, back to New York over the same route. From New York she cleared for the far east, going to China and Japan by way of the Cape of Good Hope in order to avoid the Russian vessels in the Red sea. From Tokio she went to Manila, from Manila to Cebu, from Cebu to Sabang, thence returned to the United States via the Suez canal, bringing 14,752 bales of hemp to Boston and New York.

This wandering occupied practically 13 months, for the Massapequa left New York on March 21 of last year bound to the west coast of South America, and arrived in Boston on Thursday, April 20. Her next trip is to the west coast of South America, and goodness only knows how long it will be before she reaches her home port, Bristol, England, if she ever returns there. No important repairs have been made on her engines in three years—in fact, no repairs other than what has been done by her own engine-room force, which of itself is a tribute to the excellence of the work of Sunderland yards (she was built in Sunderland) in engineering such ships.

Some of these ocean carriers have splendid records of continuous runs. We were told recently of a vessel that was steaming for 44 days without once stopping her engine even momentarily, a rather remarkable endurance test. At a ten-knot rate, or say 250 miles per day, she would have covered 11,000 miles without once turning the steam off from the engine.

This is the season when bare-foot boys kick and scream so hard at night because they have to wash their feet before going to bed, that neighbors wonder that their mother doesn't lose patient and cut off their feet.—Atchison Globe.