

By D. M. AMSBERRY,

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA.

If all our days were crowned with success life would be an endless drudge.

Many an unsuccessful man would rather preserve his dignity than hustle.

Many a boasted family tree looks to others rather more like a scrub oak that is dying at the top.

Almost any married man can manage his wife without trouble—if she will only let him.

Being forced to work and do your best will breed you a hundred virtues which the idle never know.

With hazing abolished and football denatured, how may a college youth get even with his enemies?

A new malady is called the auto heart. There is an auto head that sometimes needs treatment.

The man who fears he will do more than his salary calls for will never have much salary to call for.

A Cleveland girl wants to enlist in the navy. Most girls are willing, however, to join the navy by marriage.

Better do the little thing you can do to-day than wait for the great thing you would like to do to-morrow.

The poorest people on earth are those who make the most of what they have and the least of what they are.

Those Ohio girls who are asking to enlist in the navy would, if their request should be granted, become tars.

It is proposed to declare that automobiling is interstate commerce, and to grant national licenses. Sensible move.

Russia is to build a battleship of the type of England's Dreadnaught—one that need fear nothing but its own crew.

Five submarines have sunk with their crews in the last four years. There seems to be a fatal significance in the name.

The automobile accidents make the reckless driving for which horse owners used to be so severely punished like child's play.

The marriage of a couple in St. Louis was prompted by a joke on matrimony. It is dangerous to joke about matrimony.

The Cognac is the name of one of 17 balloons which started in the great aerial race from Berlin. That name should have sustained it.

A Pittsburg millionaire eloped with a 17-year-old girl the other day. It is alleged that she was not a member of any of the choruses.

Never use what is not your own, never buy what you cannot pay for, never sell what you haven't got, is a pretty good rule to go by.

Persia may be a beautiful country, but the shah appears to have beaten the czar several laps in getting a parliament into practical working order.

A Berkeley (Cal.) man has invented a new language which has no swear words in it. Our golfers will doubtless agree that it fills a long-felt want.

Rebels in Russian Poland are said to be collecting stores of arms. A few legs and heads will come in handy when the bombs begin to burst again.

Life is like the ocean. It drowns one man because he yields to it passively and blindly. It buoys up the other because he strikes it skillfully and with lusty sinews.

A dwarf palm has been discovered in Algeria which produces a fine quality of vegetable hair that makes a good substitute for horsehair. Another blow at faithful Dobbin!

Count Witte, who is in Paris, says he will never return to power in Russia. The count must be one of those wise people who have discovered that it is foolish to deliberately hunt for trouble.

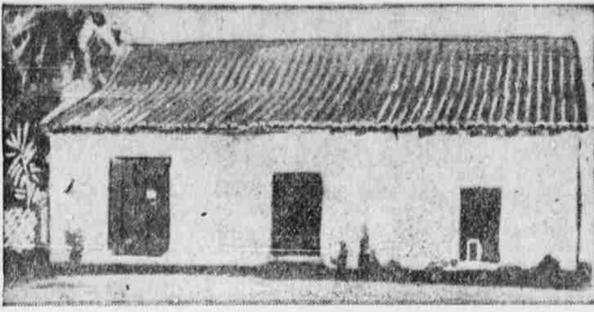
The officer who managed the race between automobiles and balloons in Germany, the other day, was run over by an automobile that was not taking part in the contest. People who manage such affairs should know better than to run around on foot.

If M. Labeuf, the eminent French naval engineer, is right—if the submarine has got the battleship skinned, why then the answer would seem to be to tunnel all the harbors, get under any approaching submarines, and blow the beggars up.

In the first eight months of 1905 our trans-Pacific trade amounted to \$197,791,941. In the same period of the current year we exported to that market only \$126,679,968 worth of goods. The Japanese victory over Russia in the far east seems to have been a commercial triumph over us as well.

A tobacconist of High Wycombe, England, has been fined every week for nearly five years for opening his shop on Sundays. The fines began at 15 shillings, but are now seven and sixpence.

The Home of President Diaz When He Farmed for a Living.



This house is situated in the ancient Aztec town of Tlalcoapam and is the memorial of a period of great happiness in the life of the maker of Mexico. In the closed door at the left Farmer Diaz was wont to sit of an evening smoking cigarettes (he no longer smokes) and twanging his guitar. It was the one period of his life when, as he pathetically expresses it himself, he could sleep whenever he was tired.

WHITEFISH BECOMING SCARCE

FINNY DELICACY FAST PASSING FROM GREAT LAKES.

Government Asked to Provide Funds to Prevent Loss of Remunerative Industry and Valuable Food Product.

Detroit, Mich.—That the whitefish of the great lakes are passing as rapidly from existence as did the millions of bison which at one time swarmed the American prairies is an undisputed fact, and with the realization that with the departure of the whitefish industry the United States government loses one of its most remunerative industries, and also one of the most valuable food products on the market, it is strongly urged that some remedy be adopted at once.

A man prominently connected with one of the government fish hatcheries and who is well informed on the question of fish culture and propagation, stated that the one and only successful remedy is to promptly increase the capacity of the various hatcheries.

"The government should be willing to expend ten times the amount of money it now does on the propagation of the whitefish," said the hatchery man, "because the whitefish is the most valuable fresh-water fish known, and even exceeds the value of salmon \$50 per ton in the eastern markets, while considerable more is paid out yearly for the Pacific coast hatcheries.

"And then, too," he continued, "30,000 more whitefish eggs can be handled in the same space taken by salmon eggs."

To illustrate the seriousness of the impending whitefish destruction, the following figures, which are correct in every instance, were given out for publication:

The catch of whitefish in Michigan in 1891 was 8,110,000 pounds, while in 1904 it fell off to 4,197,000 pounds. In Lake Erie the catch for 1889 was 3,200,000 pounds and in 1899 it came to 2,100,000 pounds. From 1893 to 1905 the catch in Ontario decreased from 7,500,000 pounds to 2,895,000 pounds.

The total catch of whitefish in the great lakes on both the American and Canadian sides in 1904 exceeded 3,500,000 fish, averaging two pounds and a half in weight, and the loss of eggs contained in these fish exceeded 35,000,000,000. In 1905 the combined hatcheries of the United States and Canada only propagated the eggs from less than 10,000 fish, which is altogether inadequate to overcome the great loss of eggs destroyed by the fishermen.

Lake Michigan alone in 1904 gave up 1,000,000 fish, and it is safe to say that Lake Erie provided 1,000,000 of the finny tribe, so to overcome this loss the eggs of fully 75,000 fish should be propagated each year.

A three-pound whitefish yields over 30,000 eggs, but of these only 80 per cent hatch, and only four per cent of these reach maturity—that is, four years old.

Last year the American and Canadian hatcheries propagated less than 200,000,000 fry, while the number of eggs in fish caught was 35,000,000,000.

Forty years ago the catch of whitefish in the Detroit river on the American side alone exceeded 1,000,000 pounds annually, while in later years the combined catch of both the American and Canadian sides only amount to 35,000 pounds.

BULLET IN HEART A YEAR.

Case of Philadelphia Negro Ranks with Medical Marvels.

Philadelphia.—By living one year with a .38-caliber bullet nesting in the apex of his heart, Frank Robinson a giant Germantown negro, has won a firm place in the ranks of the "medical marvels."

Robinson was shot on September 6, 1905, by Policeman Morley, in trying to escape arrest for shooting "craps." He was taken to the Germantown hospital, and the doctors, being unable to probe for the bullet, said he would die within a week.

Showing superhuman strength, the negro, who then weighed 200 pounds, successfully withstood an attack of blood poisoning, and recovered. When his trial for assaulting Morley came up in May Judge von Moschizker said Robinson had suffered enough, and gave him a sentence of 13 days, after serving which he was released.

The doctors say Robinson will not live more than seven years with the bullet in his heart and, strange to say, the more the negro exerts himself, the better his chances of living out the limit. The bullet is now less than one-sixteenth of an inch from the walls of his chest, and if he allows himself to get any stouter the walls will press the bullet and he will die instantly.

"I never knew what hard work was before I was shot," said Robinson. "But you can just bet I'm workin' hard, movin' furniture, every day now, and I'm goin' to try and get so thin that my chest won't never touch that bullet. I'm down to 180 pounds now."

IOWA HAS A VERY LARGE CABBAGE CROP.

Growers Get \$50 Per Ton—Ship Thousands of Car Loads.

Fort Dodge Ia.—Farmers in the vicinity of Bristow are gathering the largest crop of cabbage ever raised in that county. Owing to the absence of cold storage at that point, the entire crop from 950 acres planted this season will find its way as soon as gathered to the green goods markets of Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago.

Raising cabbages on a large scale is a new industry in Iowa. In 1904 the records show that only nine cars of cabbage were shipped from Bristow. It was more in the nature of an experiment that the farmers took it up. In 1905 there were 36 cars shipped out and this year's crop from the 950 acres is expected to require 500 cars to market it.

Cabbage is now planted in much the same manner as corn, a cabbage planting machine being one of the new things in agricultural implements. With this machine a man can plant five acres per day. The plants are placed the same width apart as corn and cultivated with a cultivator. When the crop is laid by it is done with a hoe. One man can hoe an acre a day by hand.

According to those who have had experience in the raising of cabbage after this method of cultivation, with

a good season like the one of this year, there should be 800 per cent profit in the business. The product is easily disposed of; in fact, buyers from all of the principal markets have visited Bristow and all of the crop has been contracted for. With the addition of storage a much larger profit could be assured, as one grower was offered \$50 for a ton of good sound heads last March.

RARE BIBLE FOR MORGAN.

Millionaire Buys Original Cluny Copy in Illuminated Text.

New York.—In competition with King Edward of England, who sought it as a memorial to his mother, the late Queen Victoria, J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the original Cluny Bible, in illuminated text, on parchment, the work of the Cluny monks in France, and more than 200 years old. With it he also obtained an illuminated copy of the original order of arrest for John Bunyan on a charge of heresy. The Bible was considered one of the finest works of art in France. Mr. Morgan is said to have paid \$20,000 for it and the manuscript. They were assessed here at \$25,000, and duty was placed at \$4,000. Mr. Morgan's bankers paid the duty.

INDORSE WOOD PAVING

FAILURES DUE TO POOR FOUNDATIONS, SAY EXPERTS.

Experiments in Many Cities Being Watched with Great Interest—Precautions Urged Against Decay.

Washington.—Despite the unfavorable experience of many cities, the bureau of forestry of the government maintains that paving blocks of wood make a very satisfactory and economical street if adequate foundations are laid and if proper precautions against decay are taken. The government forest experts say that the failures of the past have occurred because round cedar blocks were used, without precautions against decay and without a sufficiently strong foundation.

The forestry bureau is now conducting an experiment which will go far toward deciding which woods are best. The progress of the experiment can be profitably watched by all cities in which street paving with wood is considered. An experimental pavement has just been laid in Minneapolis as a cooperative undertaking between the city government and the forest service.

Different woods were used and all were treated with creosote. A publication of the bureau of forestry says of the experiment:

"The woods used were longleaf pine, Norway pine, tamarack, white birch, western larch and Washington fir. All blocks were laid with the grain vertical, and were four inches in depth, four inches wide, and from four to ten inches long. These blocks were impregnated with creosote and laid upon a foundation of Portland cement concrete. Successive sections of the pavement were laid in different woods. Also the angles of the courses were varied, one being at right angles to the traffic, another at 45 degrees, and a third between the two, or 67½ degrees.

"This experimental pavement was laid on a street which carries the heaviest traffic of the city, so that comparative results can be obtained in as short a time as possible. Traffic records will be made twice a month, on different days of the week, and from these records an accurate knowledge of traffic conditions may be obtained.

"This investigator should furnish definite information on the following points: The suitability of the various woods, the relative value of hardwood and softwood, the best dimensions for the blocks, and the most serviceable angle for the courses."

The government experts are positive in their belief that wood pavements have decided advantages. They say:

Recent use of rectangular wooden blocks for street pavements has given excellent results. Many engineers believe that these blocks, when properly creosoted and laid on a concrete foundation, make a pavement which possesses high excellence in a greater number of essential qualities than any other now in use. Among these qualities are great smoothness, low traction resistance, minimum noise, and considering its smoothness, comparatively little slipperiness. Slipperiness has sometimes proved objectionable, but is not greater for wood than for sheet asphalt, all temperature conditions considered; and wood is much less variable in this particular than is asphalt. It is probable that no other pavement with equally slight traction resistance will be found less slippery. Wood pavement is also easy to clean and to maintain, and when well laid gives promise of proving more durable than any other except one constructed of the hardest granite.

"Two main causes have militated against a wider adoption of the creosoted block pavement: One has been the prejudice which was engendered by the former experience with wood; the other is the rise in price of longleaf or Georgia pine, which is the wood now principally used. The forest service is making investigations to find out what woods are most suitable for use in paving, and whether less expensive woods could not be used to supplement the Georgia pine. The investigations have been upon three lines—to learn the present situation, to make tests of the suitability of various woods, and to lay experimental pavements and note their wear under actual traffic conditions."

Canada's Population Increasing.

The census of 1901 showed the Canadian population to be 5,371,315, an increase of about half a million over 1891; a calculation based on a census of the northwest, the immigration returns and other official sources of information, estimates that since 1891 there has been a million increase in the population, a far larger growth than has been shown in any decadal census since confederation, in 1856, and one-fifth of the total growth of the Dominion during the whole of the nineteenth century.

So They Laugh.

The laughter of the different nations is said to vary greatly. The Italian laugh is languid but musical; the Germans laugh in a deliberate fashion. The French are spasmodic and uncertain, the upper-class English guarded and not always genuine, the lower-class English explosive, the Scotch of all classes hearty, and the Irish rollicking. The Chinese laugh is not so expressive as the European. It is usually a titter rather than a genuine outburst of merriment.



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