

Charley Chaplin's Comic Capers

He'll Never Make a Masked Marvel

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GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Eat less meat if you feel Backachy or have Bladder trouble—Salts fine for Kidneys.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a table-spoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

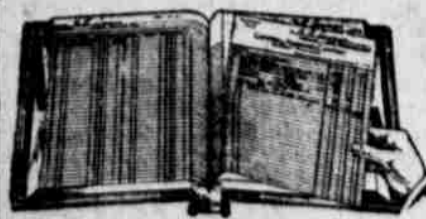
AN EDITOR'S BATTALION?
Our brother editor J. W. Burieligh of the Crawford Courier aspires to a place for which he might be fitted, but which we doubt very seriously, with all due regards to him. He might make a good cook, or captain, or bugler, but when it comes to chaplain—we draw the line. The following squib appeared in his paper a week or two ago:

Wonder how much there is to the report that President Clark Perkins, of the Nebraska Editorial Association, and editor of the Aurora Republican, is trying to break into military service? Why not Clark organize a company, regiment, battalion or division, all of editors, and show Uncle Sam what the editors can do with the pen changed into the battle axe of freedom. We feel sure Edgar Howard, Will Maupin, Adam Breede, Lloyd Thomas, Ross Hammond, A. B. Wood, Gene Westervelt and a host of other of the newspaper boys would be glad to go as officers of high and low degree, and we hereby offer our services as chaplain to keep the morals of the gang straight and give them the necessary spiritual uplift.

Asphalt, which was known to the ancients, is said to have been employed as a binder in masonry by the Babylonians.

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CATTLE SITUATION IN WESTERN STATES

First Six Months of 1917 Show 782,000 Head More Marketed Than in Same Period of 1916

(By Bruce McCulloch in the Twentieth Century Farmer.)

In a survey of the cattle market at this time a resume of receipts and prices for the last six months will be found of interest. The six leading markets—Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City—received during the first six months of the year a total of 4,492,000 cattle, an increase over the corresponding period of 1916 of 782,000 head. It was the largest number of cattle these same market points have ever received during the first half of any year.

Naturally, the question arises, is this increase in supplies of cattle indicative of a general increase throughout the country, and will it be logical to expect continued increases in receipts for the remainder of the year? As a matter of fact, the increase in receipts so far this year as compared with last has been in numbers rather than in volume of beef. At all market points the proportion of yearlings and lightweight cattle included in the receipts has been exceptionally large, and it is evident that the production of baby beef throughout the corn belt has become very popular.

Another item that has contributed largely to the increase in numbers has been the fact that southern and western grass cattle are now marketed the year round, instead of during only two or three months of the year. As a consequence there have been more light grass cattle on the market during the last winter and spring months than for many seasons past. Southwestern markets in particular have been deluged with lightweight grass cattle from those parts of Texas that have been suffering from the most severe drought in years. Thus it appears that the increase of 782,000 cattle so far this year as compared with last at leading western markets is more a matter of numbers than of weight, and the indications are for this condition of affairs to continue until the end of the year. The trade realizes fully that in the evolution of the cattle business in the west there has been a decided increase in breeding operations and this is also indicated by the increased purchases of pure-bred stock in this section of the country.

Prices for fat cattle have been the highest in the history of the trade, and at present corn-fed steers are selling \$2.50 @ 3.50 higher than a year ago, while western range cattle are bringing \$1.50 @ 2.50 more. The difference in prices now and a year ago is largely accounted for by the advanced prices being paid for hides and offal, but the public realizes that cattle prices have been high from the prices they are compelled to pay for beef. With labor generally and profitably employed, business prosperous in all sections of the country, and with a great war devastating Europe, it is not surprising that prices for cattle should be abnormally high in view of the tremendous demand for beef, both at home and abroad. There will undoubtedly be a considerable increase in receipts of cattle at all market points for the balance of the year, but there is not the slightest prospect that this increase in supplies will be sufficient in volume to effect any very radical reduction in beef prices.

Just at present the most disturbing element in the situation is the hesitancy on the part of cattle feeders throughout the corn belt to buy cattle for stocker and feeder purposes. The abnormally high price of corn is, of course, the main factor in producing this hesitancy, but a contributing cause is the fear that the government may decide to fix prices for live stock in the near future. Corn-belt farmers and feeders do not relish the idea of paying out high prices for stock cattle and feeding steers, feeding high-priced grain and hay for several months, and then finding that the government has fixed a price which may leave them little or no margin of profit. As a consequence they have not been filling their pastures and feed lots as they usually do at this season of the year, and the indications are that until conditions become more settled the volume of stocker and feeder business at the markets will continue of very limited proportions.

The debtor of Siam after three months may be seized and compelled to work out his indebtedness.

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