Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher

LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA

Competition and Justice.

The day seems to have come for consideration of the question whether the present organization of the stock exchanges is such as to insure public confidence, fair play and absolute security to honest clients, or whether some degree of intervention by the government to secure these results is required, writes Charles A. Conant in Atlantic. Speculation is legitimate, and will go on increasing in volume with the growth in the wealth of the country and in the quantity of negotiable securities. To interfere with it without warrant is to tie a ball and chain to the limbs of national economic progress. But more and more with the growing complication of the mechanism of finance, is growing up a sentiment for such supervision of this mechanism as shall insure its safe and honest working. From the smoke and dust of battle between vested interests seeking economic freedom, and the state seeking to protect the individual against errors of judgment and false statemens, emerges the principle so well stated by the eminent capitalist, Thomas F. Ryan, in an article in the Independent, that "It is right that competition between men should be brought within constantly narrower and narrower rules of justice."

Bishop Brent's Decision.

Bishop Brent has raised himself greatly in popular estimation by his announcement of his determination to refuse the Washington offer of the bishopric, and to return to his hard and important labors in the Philippines, says the Boston Advertiser. This may be said without implying that a different decision would have lowered him in popular estimation. Had he decided that under the conditions of his health or for other reasons he should accept the call to Washington, there could be questioning of his sincerity or his courage. His record stands proof against unworthy insinuations. He has done great work in the islands. He would do valuable work at Washington. This because he is a forceful, honest, energetic man. His determination to go back to his work, to build a firmer structure on the sound foundation he has laid in the Philippines, will, however, endear him to the hearts of all who admire courage and thoroughness. Bishop Brent, never in danger of losing his position before the world, has now achieved one that will stand long in history as an example of personal unselfishness.

The World's Wheat Supply.

The possibilities in increasing the world's supply of wheat, as well as that of the United States, are manifold and impossible of estimation, declares the Century Magazine. Vast regions of land in South America, North Africa and Asia are awaiting the demand for "still more wheat" which shall bring to them the steel plow and the self-binder, and cause them to yield a food-product sufficient to feed a new population of untold millions. And were modern agricultural implements and agricultural knowledge in the hands of the Russian and European peasants, another addition, the extent of which can hardly be guessed, could be made to the world's wheat supply.

Some time ago a thoughtful correspondent wrote to a leading newspaper that if a man on rising and on going to bed each day would repeat the words "I will be rich," with an emphasis on the "will," he would be rich in time; but now a man writes to say he has tried the advice punctiliously, but is not one cent the richer. Ah, there's the rub, "punctiliously!" He was not fervent enough, says the Boston Herald, he did not implore, beseech, insist on becoming rich, and he did not even add "good" or "honest," to his "punctilious" demand of fortune. Had he done so the powers might have been placated.

Reports of a great decrease in the death-rate among the babies this year come from New York city; yet it has been a trying summer. The lives saved are the fruits of the labors of the tenement-house commission, the city health department and the warfare of the Merchants' association committee against the house-fly. We are learning slowly that the protection of life, which government regards as its business, means protection against the murderous armies of germs that live in the predaceous empire of dirt.

Physiognomists—and common people—should be interested to compare the portraits of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commander-in-chief of the British Channel fleet, Admiral Sir John Fisher, first sea lord, and Admiral Robley D. Evans of the American navy. The faces are all of the same type: square, keen, corners of the mouth down, eyes dead ahead—the face cleared for action, as somebody said after looking at a portrait of Admiral Evans.

Another "old master" has been found in a junkshop. Opinions may differ about the merits of the individual "old masters," but from the frequency with which they are turning up there must be general agreement that they were an industrious set of old fellows.

Assertions by Sir Thomas Lipton that he still hopes to win the cup are cheery and admirable, but with all this activity in airships yacht racing seems a little bit behind the times.

STATE POLITICAL PLATFORMS

Republicans, Democrats and Independents Hold Their Respective State Conventions

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES SET FORTH

Republicans Oppose the Bank Guarantee Idea, While Democrats and Independents Declare for the Same

Republicans, democrats and independents all held state conventions at Lincoln on the 22d. In the former there was considerable discussion of the platform, mainly over the following plank.

"We favor the enactment of a law providing for the security of deposits of funds in state and national banks and urge upon our next legislature and congress to formulate a plan that will be equitabe to the banking interests of the state and nation and insure the payment of every dollar deposited with state and national banks."

Wattles Sheldon and others spoke, opposing the amendment, and when the roll was called it was lost by a vote of 48 to 15.

The convention was well attended and during the afternoon when speeches were made by Senator Burkett, Congressman Hinshaw, Attorney General Thompson, and others, there was a large attendance. During debate over the platform democrats and populists quit business and helped to swell the crowd by their presence.

Democrats held a short session in the senate chamber and rapidly dispatched their business and adopted platform appearing herewith. A new departure therein is the plank which promises a law providing that the state Board of Equalization cannot increase the aggregate assessment as returned by assessors. In other words it can only equalize values between counties by reducing valuations.

The populists met in the office of the health inspector, adopting a platfrom and naming state committees.

The socialists held their state convention in the office of the state food commissioner. But two delegates were present. The Chicago socialist platform was endorsed and a state committee selected.

J. Warner Keifer, Jr., was elected chairman of the state republican committee and Chas. B. Anderson of Crete as vice chairman.

The executive committee of the prohibition party endorsed their national platform, declared for guarantee of bank deposits, favored woman suffrage and submission of the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Democrats unanimously re-elected all the old committee officers.

Platforms of the respective parties follow:

DEMOCRATIC.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of Nebraska in state convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our support to the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the signs of democratic victory.

We give unqualified approval of the candidates nominated and of the platform proclaimed by the national convention at Denver and pledge our earnest support to said principles and the nominees of said convention. Particularly gratifying to the democracy of Nebraska is the nomination of Nebraska's first democrat, William J. Bryan, for the presidency of the republican office in the occupancy of which his qualities as a statesman will work the welfare of our nation, in measure as his advocacy of the cause of humanity has challenged the attention and won the approval of lovers of liberty in all the world. In his companion in this contest, John W. Kern of Indiana, we behold a man and democrat worthy of the position he now occupies in the democratic party. In him we recognize a man large of heart and brain, fitted in every way for the duties and responsibilities that will devolve upon him.

We pledge the people of Nebraska that if our state and legislative tickets shall be successful in this campaign, a democratic legislature will enact and a democratic governor will approve the following specific legislation:

First—A law under which the state banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund, under state supervision and control, for the prompt payment of depositors of any insolvent state bank, under an equitable system which shall also be available to all national banking institutions of this state, wishing to take advantage of it.

Second—We are in favor of the following amendments to the present revenue law:

First—A law to provide for the election of the precinct and township assessors by the people.

Second—A law providing that in the equalization of assessment by the state board of equalization, the aggregate footing of the assessment as returned by the various counties shall not be increased.

We condemn the practice of the present state board of equalization and assessment in raising the aggregate valuation of the state as returned by the various counties. This act is in violation of the spirit of the present revenue law.

Third—We demand that the railroad commission shall be given the power to make a physical valuation of the property of the public service corporations in the state.

Fourth—The democratic party favors the extension of agricultural mechanical and industrial education. We therefore favor a law establishing an agricultural college in the western part of the state and liberal appropriations for charitable and educational institutions of the state.

Fifth—We are in favor of the democratic and American principle of home rule. We are in favor of enacting such laws as will give the cities of Omaha and South Omaha the right of local self-government and to that end we favor such legislation as will allow these cities to absolutely control their own affairs.

A soldier's pension is a soldier's right and is and should be his to prize and to enjoy. Not to be alienated by law from him or by arbitrary rule or command of those officials entrusted with the duties of superintending and managing the soldiers' and sailors' homes of the state. We, therefore, favor the passage of a law placing the management of these worthy public institutions in the hands of a non-partisan board to the end that such management be removed from the touch of politics and that every right in law or justice be reserved to those who won the nation's gratitude by the defense of the nation's flag.

We favor the recent primary law, but favor its amendment so as to enable the voter to more clearly and easily express his choice.

We commend the work of the democratic and populist members of the last legislature by enforcing the passage of the two-cent fare law and other reform legislation enacted by that body.

REPUBLICAN.

We, the republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled, renew our allegiance to the principles of the republican party, the practical operation of which has brought to this country the unprecedented prosperity now enjoyed.

We heartily endorse the national platform of the republican party as adopted by the national convention at Chicago.

We endorse the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt in its moral and economic aspects, a continuance of whose policies will be assured to the country by the election of Juage William H. Taft for president and of Hon. James S. Sherman for vice president.

We submit with pride to the people of Nebraska the labors of our United States senators and the republican members of the lower house of congress, all of whom have endorsed and supported at all times policies of the president. The administration of Governor George L. Sheldon and the other officers of the state has given to Nebraska a government of which all citizens may well be proud and which we commend to the electors of the state as an earnest of the future conduct of the state government under Governor Sheldon and the other republican nominees for state office. The record made by the last legislature was one of performance, squaring with promise, wherein every pledge made in the campaign was fully performed in the legislation enacted.

We most heartily comemnd the efficient work of the state railway commission for its enforcement of the laws of the last legislature and the regulation of the rates and services of the common carriers. We commend the business administration of the financial affairs of the state government during the last two years, under which the state debt has been nearly canceled, and we pledge ourselves to the continuation of the strictest economy in expenditures, consistent with the requirements of the state.

We commend the state board of public lands and buildings in rescinding the rule taking a per cent of the pension money from members of the soldiers' and sailors' homes, and pledge a continuation of that policy. We also favor an amendment to the laws governing the soldiers' and sailors' homes so that any honorably discharged soldier or sailor may be admitted.

We express our gratification at the action of the voters of the state at the recent primary in endorsing the proposed amendments to the state constitution respecting the increase in the number of judgs of the supreme court and the investment of the school funds of the state, and recommend that these amendments be adopted by the voters at the general election.

We favor such amendments to the primary law as experience has demonstrated are necessary to strengthen it and make it more efficient in insuring popular control of all nominations.

We favor the enactment of laws regulating the issuance of stocks and bonds by all public service corporations and prohibiting the issuance of watered stocks and bonds by such corporations.

Appreciating the work being done in western Nebraska in reclaiming desert land by irrigation, and that its success depends upon intensive farming, we especially endorse the tariff revision plank in the national republican platform, especially emphasizing the clause in regard to the interchange of products between the United States and the Philippine islands.

POPULIST

The populist party expresses confidence in Hon. William J. Bryan; always ready to contend for better government; reaffirms the position in accepted in 1907 regarding state regulation of freight rates; demand revision of the road laws; demand the passage of a compulsory bank guarantee law, similar to the one now in force in Oklahoma; demand a law giving the railroad commission the power to make a physical valuation of the property of the public service corporations in the state and laws that will give to the metropolitan cities of the state the right of local self-government; favors wide open primary, and is in favor of adherence to the principle of the intitiative and referendum.

Applications for free high school privileges to the number of 209 have been made in Gage county. This is the greatest number made in any county in the state, according to the returns as shown at Lincoln. These applications represent ninety-two districts, of which district No. 37 has the greatest number, nine.

KEARNEY TO HAVE CORN SHOW.

Exhibit to Be Taken Later to Omaha Corn Carnival.

Kearney—At a meeting of the business men it was decided to hold a corn carnival in this city during November. The corn crop in Buffalo county is great and an exhibit will be picked for exhibition at the nation show in Omaha. Alfalfa will also be one of the leading features. Endeavors will be made to hold minor affairs in smaller towns in the county.

First of Grand Island Brides.

Grand Island—Hall county's first bride and her husband celebrated their golden wedding here, many friends calling during the day to extend congratulations and the parlors of their commodious home being filled with the floral tributes of fellow citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Menck are of German birth, Mr. Menck being a member of the advance guard of the colony of white men who located in Hall county July 4, 1857, and thus became the first white settlers in the state.

YOUNG BRYAN AFTER VOTES.

Lincoln—William J. Bryan, Jr., son of the democratic candidate for president, has been announced as a candidate for president of the sophomore class at the Nebraska university. His opponent is Ralph Weaverling, who was suspended from school last year for taking part in a kidnaping affair. Young Bryan is being vigorously pushed by a number of his classmates, and these supporters feel certain of his success.

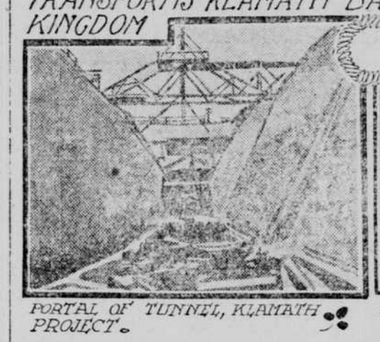
Counties Paying Debts.

Lincoln—The biennial report of the state auditor will show that from December 1, 1906, to December 1, 1908, more than $1,000,000 of bonded indebtedness of counties and precincts has been paid, over and above what has been registered during the same length of hime. On December 1, 1906, the total outstanding bonded indebtedness of the different counties was $3,915,937.34, against $3,352,150 on the same date this year. The precinct bonded indebtedness of the different counties of the state is $844,750.

WATERS' MAGIC WAND

BY C. J. BLANCHARD
STATISTICIAN U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE

TRANSFORMS KLAMATH BASIN INTO AGRICULTURAL KINGDOM



PORTAL OF TUNNEL, KLAMATH PROJECT.

MAIN INTAKE GATES OF THE MAIN CANAL.

The Klamath basin in California and Oregon, even to citizens of those states, until recently was terra incognito. Historically connected with the Modoc warfare and massacre, this strangely interesting region of "burnt out fires" has remained almost an undiscovered country until a few years ago.

Remote from railroads and centers of population, surrounded by mountains clad in primeval forests of pine and fir, the beautiful valleys of this broad basin remained almost untouched by plow. The stockman, whose flocks and herds fattened on the rich grasses which covered the slopes and grew rank along the shores of the numerous lakes and marshes, was an indifferent farmer and did but little to develop the natural resources of the country.

True, here and there were hamlets, straggling and scattered communities, and faintly traced in blue in a broad landscape of dusty sagebrush were a few tiny lines of irrigation ditches that encircled small stretches of vivid green—the alfalfa fields—little islands of emerald resting in a sea of brown that threatened to submerge them.

Such was my impression when I first looked over the Klamath plateau, the work of man seemed to have been so ineffective in the subjugation of nature.

The federal engineers, backed by a generous government, came to this virgin field a few years ago, attracted by the almost limitless possibilities which this region possesses and which were so apparent. Their report was so favorable that plans for a most unusual and unique irrigation work were approved May 17, 1905, and work begun in the spring of 1906.

From the inception of actual work of construction the Klamath basin began to be talked about. Settlers commenced to flock in and the upbuilding of the commonwealth has progressed with a rapidity almost unbelievable except to those who have actually witnessed it. The millions which the government has been expending in stupendous canals and tunnels have brought in an army of laborers and thousands of horses, the feeding of which has furnished a market for all the products of the farms such as was never before known. The hamlets have become towns, the towns are growing into cities which are assuming metropolitan airs. Electric roads are projected and building, a steam railway is about to enter the basin, power plants are being erected, sugar beet factories are suggested, and sugar beet factories are suggested, and everywhere there is an atmosphere of hustle and bustle that betokens an awakening to the potential greatness of a region which has long been dormant. Best of all, the sage brush is disappearing and the settler's modest home marks the beginning of a new square of green and the receding of the sea of brown.

The Klamath project stands unique among the 26 irrigation works of the reclamation service. It involves features of irrigation, drainage and storage in unusual combination. Desert and swamp lie close together, one worthless because of lack of moisture, the other of equal uselessness because of an excess of water.

In the basin are about 400,000 acres of land, of which 187,000 acres are included in this system. Some of the topographic features are singularly interesting and are easily understood from a study of the map. Elevated 50 feet above the main valley is Upper Klamath lake, the outlet of which is Link river, which flows through Lake Ewauna at Klamath falls into Klamath river. Upper Klamath lake is the principal source of supply to the lower part of the project. By means of a deep cut and tunnel the waters of this lake are drawn into a large canal and carried southward into the valley. Lost river, which rises in Clear lake, winds its tortuous way for 60 miles, finally emptying into Tule lake, of which it is the only source of supply. Tule lake is only six miles from the source of Lost river. It is proposed to create a reservoir in Clear lake by means of a dam and to utilize the stored water as well as the entire flow of Lost river to irrigate several very fertile and attractive valleys in its course. Tule lake, robbed of its supply, will dry up. The lake will be irrigated from the main canals supplied from Upper Klamath lake. Lower Klamath lake will be partially drained by canals and by means of pumps electrically driven by power developed in Klamath river. Its exposed bed will also be irrigated from the main system

Owing to the remoteness of the basin from transportation and the scarcity of laborers, the work of construction has been attended with difficulty and delay. Notwithstanding this, however, 70 miles of main canal and ditches, embracing 20,000 acres, were excavated and water was actually supplied to nearly 10,000 acres in 1907.

The attractions of the Klamath country are numerous. Its climate is moderately warm in summer and not excessively cool in winter.

The annual precipitation is between 15 and 20 inches, but little of which occurs in summer. The air is dry, bracing and exceptionally healthful. The sun shines 300 days in every year and is rarely obscured for an entire day, even in stormy weather. No destructive storms have ever occurred.

The soil of the uplands is mainly a rich, sandy loam, similar in character and fertility to that of the famous Yakima valley in Washington. The marsh lands are composed of soil of great depth and fertility. The land will produce alfalfa, grain, the common root and tuber crops; soil and climate are favorable for a large variety of field and vegetable crops and in favored localities for hardy fruits. Exceptional opportunities abound for the development of the dairy industry. The demand far exceeds the supply. California annually imports 3,000,000 pounds of butter, while Oregon and Washington also require supplies from other states.

The peat lands when drained will probably be devoted to the production of asparagus, celery and allied crops. Other industries awaiting development are lumber, milling, canning and meat packing.

The Klamath country offers opportunity not only to the practical farmer and stock grower, but invites the mechanic and the laborer. Thousands of men in the cities, tired of the uncertainties of their present position, who have saved a few hundred dollars, would find a happy change in the Klamath country.

This is the day of the small farm, and no occupation in life offers more substantial reward and solid satisfaction for the labor and capital invested than the operation of a small irrigated tract in such a region as this. It opens a future of independence and comfort and freedom from drudgery that cannot be found in city life. With small farms all about there is no loneliness, no isolation. The advantages of schools, society, churches and many of the luxuries of city life are enjoyed in these irrigated districts. The irrigator is the king among farmers, as he is more independent of local conditions than other farmers. With sunshine every day of the growing season and controlling as he does the water supply he can regulate crop production to the highest degree of perfection. Of course capital is required, the amount depending upon the individual and kind of farming he desires to practice. The man who wants a home of his own, where he can rear his family in comfort and independence, will find no more inviting place than the Klamath basin.

Manchuria.

The distance overland from Pekin to Mukden is about 1,100 miles. The traveled route passes through Kalgan and Dolon Nor and thence generally eastward through southeastern Mongolia to the center of southern Manchuria. The country is rolling to about 100 miles north of Jehol, but from that point on it is perfectly level, and for the most part it is good grass land, occupied by Mongolians and their flocks. There are no high mountains, no wide rivers, no growing forests and no indications of mineral wealth, but the country offers fine agricultural and stock raising possibilities.

CRAWFORD AND HIS CRITICS

At Least One Man Had Read All of Novelist's Works.

The popular American novelist, F. Marion Crawford, has a beautiful villa in Sorrento. The villa, on the edge of rich brown cliffs that fall sheer, like a wall, into the blue waters of the Mediterranean, offers a superb view of the shining sea, of Capri, of Naples and Vesuvius.

Mr. Crawford has written an incredible number of novels. Indeed, it is said of him that he can, without any difficulty, write a long and quite readable novel in ten days. Hence it is not strange that with his wealth and fame he should be the lion of Sorrento.

In a Sorrento hotel sat a group of tourists.

"The natives here," said a tourist from Duluth, "talk of nothing but Marianna Crawfoot—Marianna Crawfoot. I have found out at last what they mean. They mean, by Jove, our great American novelist, F. Marion Crawford."

"Crawford is a wonderful writer," said a tourist from Boise City. "He thinks nothing of turning out a novel in three days."

"I doubt that," a tourist from Baltimore said. "Yet it is true that Crawford has written a great many books, over 100, I think the figures stand. And he is still young, remember. He may yet break all records."

"I don't believe any living man ever read all Crawford's books," said a tourist from New York.

A tall, broad shouldered gentleman, who had been listening on the outskirts of the group, with something like a sneer, lifting his sweeping mustache, spoke up impatiently at this juncture.

"I have read them all," he said.

The tourists looked in surprise at the stranger.

"You have, eh?" said a Chicagoan. "And who, may I ask, are you?"

"I am Crawford," was the reply.—Baltimore Sun.

Money Wasters

American Women Drive Men to Dishonesty

By HETTY GREEN.

Americans are too extravagant. This is going to be a hard winter. The spendthrifts and money-wasters have got to pay the price.

The women of America have helped to make hard times. All they live for, all they care for, is clothes—the latest shape in hats, the newest fangled skirts. And they are none too particular how they get what they want or who pays for it. Oh, I am not saying that American women are not moral, but I do say that they do not care what price their husbands and fathers and brothers pay for the luxury and finery they demand. More men are driven to dishonesty by the white hand of a woman, stuck all over with jewels, than by their own love of horses, rich food and gay times.

The American child is not taught how to save money, but how to spend it. Everything they want—give it to them so long as you have the price or credit—that's the policy of the modern mother, and she is raising a nation of spendthrifts, whose one thought is to get what they want when they want it. That is why men and women, the few who know how to save, will in time be masters of those who know only how to spend.

YOUNGSTER AN APT PUPIL.

Every Indication That Tommy would Be Successful Politician.

The children, especially Tommy, were very much interested in the game of politics, and father was delighted with their precocity. The other day there was more than the usual whooping in the playroom, and their mother found the two smaller children assailing Tommy vigorously.

"What's the matter?" she asked. "Tommy, what have you been doing?"

"Nawthin: Only playing politics."

"Well, but what did you do to the children?"

"Just playing convention. We adopted the unit rule and I was chairman of the delegation. Then we introduced a resolution to decide whether they should take my apple or I should take theirs."

"Well?"

"I cast the vote of the delegation."

GOOD ADVICE.

She—When you are gone I shall pine away.

He—O, spruce up.

The Three Grades of Milk.

A city man took a house in the country for the summer. He sought out a farmer at once, looked over the cows on the farm, found them to his liking, and said:

"My servant will come to you every morning for a quart of milk."

"All right," said the farmer; "it will be eight cents."

"But it must be pure milk, mind," said the city man, "absolutely pure."

"In that case it will cost you ten cents."

"Very good. And you will milk the quart from the cow in my servant's presence?"

"Yes—for 15 cents."—Washington Star.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

The Scramble for Wealth.

If there is a sad thing in the world, it is the spectacle of the men and women who, in their mad scramble for wealth, have crushed out of their lives sentiment and the love of all that is beautiful and sublime. The very process by which they seek to win the means of enjoyment kills the faculties by which they can enjoy. When the average man wins his wealth he finds himself without the power of enjoyment, for the enjoying side of his nature is dead. He finds to his sorrow that the straining, striving life is also a starving one.

Style Requires Dash.

"I wish I had as many clothes as my bachelor girl friend," said the impecunious girl. "She always is getting something new every time I go there."

"Yes," said her companion, "but she never looks stylish. You are more stylish than she is with all her clothes. She is too neat. Her excessive neatness stamps her an old maid. You must have a sort of reckless dash about your things to look stylish."

Profit in Imitation Jewelry.

There are some large profits made on goods sold in New York city, but the greatest percentage goes to the retailers of jewelry that has imitation precious stones in its composition. The profit is often 1,000 times as much as the goods cost. To get $40 for what costs 40 cents is quite usual.

By following the directions, which are plainly printed on each package of Defiance Starch, Men's Collars and Cuffs can be made just as stiff as desired, with either gloss or domestic finish. Try it, 16 oz. for 10c, sold by all good grocers.

In Eden Days.

Eve—Abel, for goodness sake, what is your father fussing about now?

Abel—Oh, he says you've taken his best Sunday suit to make the salad.—Bohemian.

LEFT IT TO MRS. BROWN.

Reverend Gentleman Very Willing to Evade Responsibility.

The trust and dependence which characterized Rev. Mr. Brown's attitude toward his wife's judgment in all practical affairs were sometimes touching, but occasionally they were amusing.

"I'm sorry you've been troubled with the toothache," said the family dentist, when Mr. Brown appeared in his office one day. "I gave you the first minute I had free after receiving your wife's telephone message. Let's see, which tooth is it that's troubling you?"

"M-m, it's not aching just at present," said Mr. Brown, after a moment's hesitation, during which he made a cautious investigation with his tongue. "Didn't Mrs. Brown mention to you which tooth it was? I always rely on her in such matters."—Youth's Companion.

His Mind Was Made Up.

It was during a trial in an Alabama city more than 20 years ago that one of the jurors suddenly rose from his seat and precipitately fled from the courtroom. He was arrested in his flight before he had left the building, and brought back.

"What do you mean by running off in that way?" asked the judge, who knew the man to be a simple, honest farmer.

"It's like this, your honor," said the man, earnestly. "When Mr. Hobbs finished talking my mind was all clear, but when Mr. Clayton began I was all confused again, and I said to myself: 'I'd better leave at once, and stay away till he's done,' for to tell the truth, I didn't like the way the argument was going, your honor."—Youth's Companion.

Wanted to Be Sure.

Howard's father is named Harold, and these two names of those so dear to her are often on his mother's lips.

Howard had asked to be taught the big prayer at night instead of the childish "Now I lay me." After he had been saying it for a month to his mother's satisfaction, he said to her one night as she was leaving the room:

"Mother, I am not sure I say that prayer just right. Is it Howard be thy name or Harold be thy name?"

Business Genius.

He who can be "all things to all men"—solicitous of one's patronage, comparatively indifferent to another; who can study his customer's likes and dislikes, and meet them in all their varying, and very often annoying, moods—is he who is going to be most successful. The ability to do this may be described as business genius—and it is perhaps the most rare genius in the world.—Men's Wear.

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