

# Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher  
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA

## An Important Mission.

The Seneca, the first boat ever built for the purpose of destroying derelicts, was recently commissioned by the United States revenue cutter service, and sent on its mission. The derelicts which the crew of the vessel is to destroy are ships abandoned at sea. Such wrecks are one of the greatest perils that confront the navigator. They are usually so water-logged that they float even with the surface, cannot be easily distinguished in the daylight, and are unseen at night. A steamship colliding with such a wreck is always seriously injured, sometimes so badly that it sinks with all on board. The derelicts have been blown up from time to time by private ship-owners and by the government, but heretofore, says the Youth's Companion, the Seneca will devote itself to this work in that part of the Atlantic between Portland, Me., and Charleston, S. C., and the Bermudas and Sable Island. Masters of vessels are asked to report to the Maritime Exchange in New York or Philadelphia, or to the Chamber of Commerce in Boston or Baltimore when they see any derelicts, giving the latitude and longitude and the direction of the wind and sea. The commander of the Seneca will receive these reports by wireless telegraph or otherwise, and search for the wreck. When it is found, it will be blown up with gunpowder or some other explosive. Masters of vessels may also call on the Seneca by the wireless telegraph and notify it directly when a derelict is seen; or if they are in distress from any cause they may also summon the vessel, which is equipped with means for giving assistance to ships in need.

The whole matter of tipping is wrong. The man who is compelled to give is molested and the man who is asked to receive is insulted, whether he knows it or not. It may never be possible to correct the evil of tipping by legislative enactments, but it can be curtailed by individual habit. The sentiment against it is growing, says the Washington Post. People will continue to make small presents to faithful servants as long as some men are born to serve and some to be served, but the time is coming when they will do so only through choice and not from compulsion. The porter, like the waiter and the barber and the hackman, has been led to look upon the tip as his right, and one to play or fight for. In the revulsion of feeling which has come over the public because of the growing demands for tips on the part of the serving classes, the porter must suffer with his fellows.

The fur trade, once the principal industry of the great northwest, still holds an important place. And it is also up to date. In earlier times furs were brought to market mainly by human carriers and dog teams. Now modern improvements are utilized. The story from Winnipeg that a steamer of the Hudson Bay Company has been wrecked in the bay, and that a cargo of furs worth \$1,500,000 has been lost, signifies the magnitude of the business done and the extent of the disaster, and also the methods now employed. The daring adventures of the early part of last century never dreamed of running steamboats for such purposes.

Recently the Youth's Companion published a story in which a surveyor wrote to a map-publisher that "Sugar creek has entirely disappeared and may be erased from the map." The surveyor adds: "Should it appear at any time I will let you know." A real prospector writes that is no joke to the man who travels in the arid lands; for springs do disappear and reappear. He tells of two men who died in the Death valley region because they relied on a map that had not been corrected. "Sugar creek" had gone dry and had not been "erased from the map."

Prof. Ferrero, the Italian historian, who has been giving lectures on Rome in Boston, says that America is a truer heir to the Roman republic than any European nation; that Rome taught the world the principles of commonwealth on a large scale, which only the United States is vast enough to realize. Dr. Ferrero is not pessimistic enough to press the parallel to uncomfortable conclusions, remarks the Youth's Companion, but he sees in our imperialism, our wealth and our powerful women some resemblance to a grandeur that declined although it never died.

A woman in Chicago, three times divorced, tells her sisters not to marry, as the idea is ridiculous of tying oneself to the wretches, men being merely incidental. But this is a case in which each individual wants her own experience of the absurdity of the matter, and no; that of one who, for all her energetic denunciation, was not satisfied with one experience herself.

France may yet be reduced to such straits that in self-defense it will have to adopt all the orphans in the world.

They credited Roosevelt with the coining of "frazzle" and now they are attributing "bumblepuppy" to Mr. Taft. And both were in circulation before Taft or Roosevelt wore knee trousers. Where have these paragraphs been living?

We are now informed that the cost of the fleet's world tour would pay the salaries of 17,000 ministers. Any preachers not getting their pay this year will please communicate with the government.

# PHYSICALLY VALUED

THE OLLIS MEASURE RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICE.

## PATTERN OF WISCONSIN LAW

How Mr. Taylor of York Would Fix Mortgages in Nebraska—Miscellaneous Legislative Matters.

This measure, introduced by Ollis of Valley, who is chairman of the committee on railroads in the senate, embraces the best features of the Wisconsin and other laws, and is considered to comply with the demands made by the democratic platform and is endorsed by prominent men who have the very best interests of the state in this matter in mind and purpose. The bill provides that in employing professional and expert assistance in making the physical valuation of public service corporations, the governor's approval must be obtained, thus placing a check on the number and kind of help that may be used by the railway commission under whose supervision the valuation is made. When a physical valuation is made, a time not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days from the date of notice, when any corporation by its representatives may appear and give reasons for lowering or raising, or in any way modifying the valuation of such property; and, if the commission deems the evidence sufficient, it may modify its own valuation.

In the senate attention was called to the house resolution asking for the appointment of a conference committee on the bill for the physical valuation of railroads and other public service corporations and saying that it had been sent to the desk. The secretary then read the resolution presented by Senator Ollis of Valley, who, in making the motion for the appointment of the committee, said there might be some question as to whether the constitution provided for the committee, but he believed it warranted and might be a means of economy of time and money and he moved its adoption. After some discussion the resolution carried and the committee on railroads, of which he is chairman, was appointed as the conference committee.

**Taxation of Mortgages.**  
This is a measure introduced by Mr. Taylor of York. It was recommended to the judiciary committee, after it had been discussed in the committee of the whole, the author consenting to a further investigation of it by the committee.

Wilson of Polk county led the fight against the bill, basing his objections to it on his experience in California for four years as a banker. California has such a law. Mr. Wilson insisted that where the mortgages were taxed, invariably the rate of interest on loans was fixed sufficiently high to cover what the holder of the mortgage would have to pay. No benefit therefore accrued to the person who owned the equity in the real estate.

In arguing for his bill Mr. Taylor gave illustrations of what occurs under the present revenue law. A person had \$2,000 previous to the visit of the assessor and another party owned a \$10,000 farm. The day the assessor is due the man with the \$2,000 pays that amount on the farm and gives the owner a mortgage for \$18,000. The man then pays taxes on the \$2,000 he has received and the \$5,000 not received from the owner of the farm, while the man who bought the farm pays taxes on that at a valuation of \$10,000. He insisted this is double taxation. Mr. Taylor assured the house that his bill was a copy of the California law, which, he said, had been held constitutional. He went further and said Governor Sheldon had looked into the matter carefully and his investigations were to the effect that Massachusetts and other states had practically the same law and the proposition had proven eminently satisfactory.

**Must Not Coerce Employes.**  
Coercion and intimidation by employers of labor will be thing of the past in Nebraska elections if a bill by Bowman of Nickolls, introduced in the house is passed by the legislature. The bill is short and to the point. It forbids any employer, under pain of a \$100 fine or a forty day jail sentence, using any means to influence the action of his employes either by threatening dismissal or promising to close down the business. Early action on the bill is anticipated.

**Wants an Appropriation.**  
The state board of agriculture decided to ask the legislature for a specific appropriation of \$150,000 for the state fair, of which \$120,000 is for a new stock judging pavilion and \$25,000 for a section of a new concrete and steel grandstand in contemplation.

**Railroads Committee Meets.**  
The railroads committee of the house considered two measures that had been referred to it for consideration and reported that both be indefinitely postponed. These bills were one by Evans of Hamilton, which required railroads to accept the weights of shippers when they have no railroad scales at the point of shipment, and further making them absolutely liable for any shrinkage shown. The other is Hadsell's bill to compel all railroads where two or more run through the same city to maintain depots.

**Prison Reform.**  
A measure introduced by King of Polk provides that in all cases where a person is convicted of a crime or a murder the district court before whom the trial is had shall make inquiry as to the age, whether or not this is the first offense of a criminal nature and the moral turpitude connected with the offense. If, after full investigation, the judge believes that the one for which the defendant has been convicted is the first offense and that no other crime will be committed, he may suspend proceedings.

**After Primary Law.**  
Between them Senators Ollis and Donahoe have offered amendments to the primary law that may strengthen that statute, or at least will remedy some of the defects claimed. Donahoe would have the election of supreme judges, district judges, county judges, regents of the university, state superintendents and county superintendents put outside the realm of party politics. He would have them named only by petition, and then would place them on a separate ballot marked "non-partisan."

# A NEW STATE HOUSE.

Senator Tanner Has a Bill for the Same.

Senator Tanner introduced a bill looking to the ultimate erection of a new state house, to cost when it is completed anywhere from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, one that will stand up alongside any state capitol in the country when it is completed. His bill does not contemplate that all this will be done at once, but provides simply for the occasion as a starter of a single wing. The appropriation of this is placed at \$75,000. Senator Bartos on the other hand offered a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the feasibility of relocating the capitol at Kearney. He proposes Bartos, Buck, Ransom, Myers, Raymond and Botkinson as members of the committee. The bill recites the fact that the center of population of the state is moving westward, and points out Kearney as the most central point.

**New Judges Appointed.**  
Governor Shallenberger appointed the following supreme judges: John J. Sullivan of Omaha, late of Columbus, and Jesse L. Root of Plattsmouth, for three-year terms, and Jacob Fawcett of Omaha and Silas A. Holcomb of Broken Bow, for the one-year terms.

These appointments were made immediately after the governor issued his proclamation declaring the constitutional amendments voted on at the last election adopted in accordance with the canvass made by the state legislature in joint session. This canvass was made upon a printed abstract of the vote and certified by the secretary of state as being "practically" a copy of the original abstracts on file in his office.

**To Cure Treating.**  
Groves of Lancaster takes a rigorous view of the treating habit. There is a law now prohibiting the treating of persons in saloons, but it is not enforced. Graves would make provision to ensure the enforcement of the law. In part, the bill is fashioned after the Kansas law. It makes the person who gives the treat liable as well as the saloonkeeper, and it permits the attorney who pushes the prosecution of the treat to secure \$15 from the man prosecuted to pay him for his trouble. Under the Groves bill, if it were proven that a saloonkeeper permitted treating in his place, the licensing board is compelled to call a meeting and revoke the license. The bill was so drastic in its provisions that some of the members who are looking out for the interests of the brewers sat up and took note of the introduction.

**Legislative Notes.**  
Wilson of Polk had adopted a motion to have printed 1,000 copies of his banking bill.  
The binder twine factory bill made its appearance with Byland of Boone as sponsor. This bill appropriates \$50,000 to establish a binding twine factory at the state penitentiary and \$150,000 to maintain it.  
"Nebraska needs a new capitol building that shall cost eventually between \$5,000,000 and \$4,000,000," said Senator Tanner in discussing the bill he introduced. "Iowa has a good building and there is no reason why Nebraska should not have a capitol in keeping with her resources."

**Want Emergency Fund.**  
Brown of Lancaster, put in a bill providing an emergency appropriation for the home of the friendless at Lincoln. He asked that \$4,500 be appropriated to run the institution until April 1 is reached and the next biennium's appropriation is made.

**Regulation of the Stock Farms.**  
Senator King of Polk county is drafting a bill which will regulate the stock yards of South Omaha. The bill will provide for a regulation of charges to be made, amend the time for the delivery of the cars and provide for the charges of feed stuff.

**Appropriation Bills.**  
The house on the 18th unanimously passed two appropriation bills. One of these appropriates \$80,000 to pay the members and employes of the legislature and the other appropriates \$20,000 for incidental expenses of the session.

**County Assessors.**  
Senator Ollis is in favor of abolishing the office of county assessor in all counties with a population under 20,000. He would also change the salaries of these officials so that in counties with a population of 20,000 to 30,000 he may receive \$700, in counties of 30,000 to 50,000 not more than \$800, in counties of 50,000 to 100,000 not more than \$1,800, and in counties of 100,000 or more not to exceed \$2,400. One of the problems to be figured out is how the law, if passed will get rid of the county assessor elected in 1907 for four-year terms.

**Woman Suffrage.**  
Women's suffrage will be one of the important matters of legislation to be considered by the present legislature. At the request of the Women's clubs of the state, Senator Miller of Lancaster introduced a constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage. The senate gallery was packed with suffragettes to hear the introduction of the bill. The desk of Senator Randall, who introduced an equal suffrage bill, to apply to municipalities, was smothered in flowers and he came in for much attention.

**Relation of Body and Mind**  
"Grenfell of Labrador," who is declared by Lord Strathearn to be "the most useful man in the North American continent," has come to the United States to deliver a series of lectures, the proceeds of which he will devote to his philanthropic work in the chilly northland. He expects to raise \$100,000 through his lectures, and the sum will go into the proposed fisherman's institute in St. John's.

# IN THE PUBLIC EYE

## REACHES FOUR-SCORE MARK



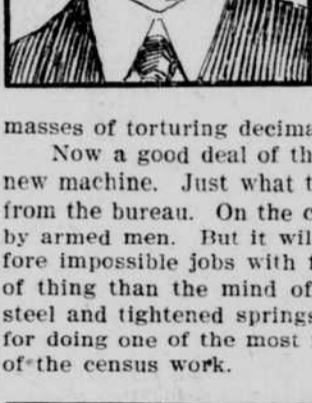
President James Burrill Angell, the grand old man of the University of Michigan, who celebrated his eightieth birthday a few days ago, has been at the head of Michigan's state school of learning for the last 37 years. Although Dr. Angell has passed the allotted time for man to live, his ruddy complexion and his youthful sprightliness belie his advanced years.

James B. Angell was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, January 7, 1829. He matriculated at Brown University in September, 1845, graduating four years later with the highest honors of his class. After graduating Dr. Angell taught for a year. Then his health began to fail, too close application to his studies began telling, and he gave up his teaching, and his studies and lived an out of door life for a year, taking a horseback trip through the south. After the trip Dr. Angell spent two years in France, Germany and Italy. From this foreign residence he was recalled to the United States to accept the chair in modern languages in Brown University. In 1860 he resigned this professorship to become editor of the Providence Journal. After six years spent in charge of that publication, he resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Vermont, with which college he was connected till he came to the University of Michigan as its president in 1871. The presidency of Michigan was offered to Dr. Angell two years before that time and refused by him.

For the last 37 years, Dr. Angell's brilliant mind, great strength, indomitable courage, and boundless affection have been given freely to the institution of which he has been the head, the leader.

Nor is Dr. Angell known only as the head of the leading educational institution in the middle west. In 1880 he was appointed minister to China, at a time when the greatest diplomacy was needed, at a time when many annoying commercial questions arose and when the regulation of the Chinese immigration must be attempted. He was also the chairman of a special commission charged with the negotiation of two treaties with China. In 1887 Dr. Angell was appointed minister plenipotentiary on the part of the United States on a commission which negotiated the North Atlantic fisheries treaty with Great Britain. In 1895-1896 he was chairman of the United States commission on deep waterways. He served one year, 1897, as minister to Turkey, at a time when the utmost delicacy and diplomacy were essential.

## LIGHTENED CENSUS WORK

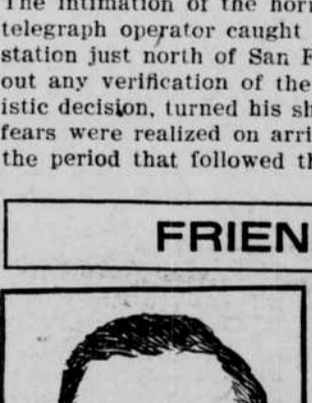


James Powell is the chief mechanical expert of the United States census bureau at Washington. And in the midst of the rush and hurry and confusion incidental to making preparations for the taking of the next census in a year or so, the bureau, from the chief down to the departmental clerks, is enthusiastically grateful that Mr. Powell exists and that he happens to be holding his particular job.

The taking of a nation's census is a gigantic operation at the best, particularly when the nation to be numbered is as large and many-raced as our own. It involves a maddening amount of figuring and adding, indexing and assorting, until a host of expert employes live on mathematical stunts for many months—eating figures, drinking numerals and breathing long, involved masses of torturing decimals and the like.

Now a good deal of this will be changed, for Mr. Powell has invented a new machine. Just what this machine is, or what it will do, it not given out from the bureau. On the contrary, it is most carefully concealed and guarded by armed men. But it will do a great deal, and it is to contrive more heretofore impossible jobs with figures and indexes and registers and all that sort of thing than the mind of inventive man has ever before conceived in cold steel and tightened springs until now. And Mr. Powell is being given credit for doing one of the most marvelous things yet done, and halving the burden of the census work.

## REACHES AGE LIMIT



Though Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich reached the age limit for active service the other day he will continue for some time as commandant of the New York navy yard, where he succeeded the late Rear Admiral Coghlan a year ago. Secretary of the Navy Newberry requested Rear Admiral Goodrich to remain at the navy yard long enough to complete the scheme of consolidation of the departments at the yard which is being worked out according to the admiral's own plans.

Rear Admiral Goodrich is one of the best known officers in the navy. He has the distinction of being the officer who directed the last naval engagement in the war with Spain, the fight at Manzanillo, Cuba. He also commanded the expedition which first drew the fire of the batteries at Santiago. On that occasion he was in charge of the work of cutting the cable connections with the besieged city.

Rear Admiral Goodrich was appointed to the naval academy from Connecticut and was graduated as the first honor man of the class of '61. From 1865 to 1867 he was attached to the steam frigate Colorado, at that time the flagship of the European squadron. During the Tel-el-Kebir expedition he was the American attaché on the staff of Viscount Wolsley.

He was commanding the Pacific fleet at the time of the San Francisco earthquake and received his first news of the disaster and the awful results that followed when off the coast of southern California, nearly 800 miles away. The intimation of the horror came in an extraordinary manner. A wireless telegraph operator caught a stray message sent out at random from a short station just north of San Francisco. Not hesitating for a moment, and without any verification of the message, Rear Admiral Goodrich, with characteristic decision, turned his ships toward San Francisco at full speed. His worst fears were realized on arrival, and he was able to render notable services in the period that followed the catastrophe.

# THE CHILD'S SAVING INSTITUTE.

Engaged in the Noble Mission of Protecting and Saving Destitute and Helpless Children.

The chief object of the work of the Child Saving Institute is to save and protect destitute and helpless children. For the most part it is supported by the free gifts of philanthropic men and women of Omaha. Such an institute could not long survive in a small community where the people are as a rule unable to make large contributions. Experience shows that charitable organizations of the magnitude and effectiveness of the Child Saving Institute can subsist only in large population centers, where, of course, there is the greatest need of its kind offices. In the absence of such organization in the small towns dependent children must be taken into the homes of benevolent men and women who thus assume the burden for the community and in some cases these good people can ill afford to do so. In every town and village there are examples of this work of humanity, so that everybody has come to know and to realize the absolute necessity for providing some systematic means of caring for unfortunate children. This is why well-to-do people in the country towns express a willingness to contribute to the support of the Child Saving Institute which has from its origin received destitute children from many places outside of Omaha. In every case of this kind the Institute not only relieved the local community of the burden of caring for such children, but it brought to the relief of the children a systematic, efficient means of protection and care as the result of much study and experience—an equipment impossible to a small town.

The officers of the Institute do not stop to inquire whether the people of any community have done their full duty by the dependent children recommended for admission to the institute; they are taken in and given the best possible care, and later placed into good homes in this or some other community. It is purely a work of humanity, deserving of every sympathy and support of every man and woman in the west. The board of trustees make an appeal to benevolent-minded men in the towns and villages of Nebraska for contributions in support of the Institute and to help erect a new building now contemplated and which is a necessity to the increasing demands of the work.

## BANK GUARANTY IN NEW JERSEY

Bill Based on Bryan's Idea Introduced in Legislature.

Trenton, N. J.—Following the lines of William J. Bryan's bank guarantee deposit idea, a bill was introduced in the New Jersey legislature. It is fathered by State Senator Gebhardt and provides for a tax on banks and trust companies, to be held as an insolvency fund, by means of which losses of institutions which fail can be liquidated.

## STORK GAINS ON FATHER TIME.

Vital Statistics in France Show Excess of Births Over Deaths.

Paris.—The vital statistics for the first six months of 1908 show a gratifying decrease in the proportion of deaths in France, a condition attributed to the more stringent application of laws of hygiene. During this period the births exceeded the deaths by 11,000, against an excess of 55,000 deaths for the corresponding period of 1907.

## TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN SEATTLE.

W. L. Seeley Kills Wife and Daughter and Commits Suicide.

Seattle, Wash.—W. L. Seeley, an attorney and former national bank examiner for Illinois under Comptroller of the Currency Eckles, his wife, Mrs. Kate M. Seeley, a member of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and his daughter, Miss Rene Seeley, a student at the University of Washington and a member of the Delta Gamma society, were found dead in a bath room of their home in the fashionable Capitol Hill district Sunday.

The victims had been dead since the previous Thursday. The women, each of whom was clad in night robes, had been murdered by being struck on the head, evidently with a hammer. There was no mark of violence on Seeley. While Seeley killed his wife's daughter while insane over financial worries and then committed suicide is the theory of the coroner and the police.

## Mr. Bryan Will not Attend.

Tampa, Fla.—Word was received from W. J. Bryan, that he would not attend the inauguration of President Gomez in Cuba, but instead would extend his visit in Tampa until that time.

Chicago.—The wool and fur warehouse of Silberman Brothers, Michigan street and LaSalle avenue, was burned today. The firm declared that the contents, including 2,500,000 pounds of wool were worth several thousand dollars.

## Iroquois Theater Cases.

Chicago.—It was made public here that after five years of litigation settlements had been made in the cases of thirty of the deaths caused by the Iroquois theater fire. It is stated that \$750 a case is to be paid by one of the firms responsible for the fire in the theater, prosecutions against the company in these cases having been withdrawn from court. In one instance a man who lost his wife and three children in the fire, received \$750 for each death. Many other suits against firms are still pending.

From this it would seem that he does not confine his designation of "badness" to the vices involved in intemperance and other forms of sensual dissipation, but, since convicts are guilty of many things apart from these, as theft, burglary, forgery and the like, holds that they are led to the perpetration of even this class of crimes by a defective bodily state.

**New York's Growth in Century.**  
New York city has added 4,100,000 to its population in the last century.

# EVERYTHING WAS FAVORABLE

SORRY HE DIDN'T MOVE TO WESTERN CANADA BEFORE.

Mr. Austin was a man who had never had any previous experience in farming, but Western Canada had allured him, and he profited. He got a low-rate certificate from a Canadian Government agent, and then moved. What he says is interesting:

"Ranfurly, Alberta, May 10-08.  
"J. N. Grieve, Esq., Spokane, Washington.—Dear Sir: After a dozen or more years of unsuccessful effort in the mercantile business in Western Washington, in August, 1902, decided to come to Alberta with a gentleman who was shipping two cars live stock to Edmonton. I assisted this man with the stock over one hundred miles out in the Birch Lake Country, East of Edmonton. Indeed, how surprised, how favorably everything compared with my dream of what I wanted to see in a new country.

"Had never had any experience in farming, but I was immediately converted into a farmer. And from that moment I have prospered. Selecting a homestead near Birch Lake, I returned for wife and three small children and freighted out from Edmonton in March following year we shoveled a spot clear of snow and pitched our tent and commenced operations, at that time we had no neighbors. Four years have passed, the locality is well settled, two miles from railway station, with churches and schools, telephone and good road accommodations. "We are enjoying the privileges granted to any rural district in Washington. The Birch Lake Country is no exception, this great transformation is rapidly going on in every district in Western Canada.

"I estimate that every quarter section in every direction is capable of producing a comfortable living for a family of ten forever. After paying for two horses and a cow, had \$10.00 to go on. Did my first ploughing in my life. I was very awkward in my work, but nature was glad and I was abundantly paid for my efforts. Our cattle has increased to about fifty head, which was very profitable on account of the abundance of forage. To farm was compelled to buy about four hundred dollars' worth of farm machinery on time, and the payments fell due last fall, and you may wonder how I expected to pay for them when we had such a bad year. 'Twas a little bad for Western Canada or for a Missourian. But is not 35 or 40 bushels oats a pretty good yield per acre in many States? Then the price of grain went out of sight, so when I had sold my crop I found I was able to make my payments nicely, besides we had lots of feed. No one has any business raising cattle without growing grain, or vice versa. As to the winters, did not feed my cattle, excepting the calves, a fork of hay until in March. Have found the winters much more pleasant than we did in Western Washington. This is strange and hard to explain, but 'tis true, nevertheless, at 40 degrees below zero we have more comfort than you would at 20 degrees above, so still and dry—witt, bright, sunny days. My wife says that the only regret she has is that we did not come here ten years ago, as we would now certainly have been in a position to retire from hard work. Most women soon become satisfied as neighbors begin to come round them. Have 95 acres in crop this year, besides two acres potatoes, which have always brought me a fair price. We find a ready market for everything we produce. To the Poor Man—Here is a chance to establish yourself. To the Rich Man—Here is a chance to buy land for \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre which will produce more crops than a half dozen acres of your \$50.00 per acre. Then the price of land is not very much mistaken, this year will prove an eye opener to those who are a little sceptical. The trouble with me is that I have so much to say so favorable to Alberta 'tis hard to be brief. Respectfully,

(Signed) "P. S. AUSTIN."

## ONE THING AT A TIME.

"Have you noticed that the barones never talks about other women?"  
"How could she? She is all the time talking about herself."

Professor Munyon has just issued a most beautiful, useful and complete Almanac; it contains not only all the scientific information concerning the moon's phases, in all the latitudes, but has illustrated articles on how to read character by phrenology, palmistry and birth month. It also tells all about card reading, birth stones and their meaning, and gives the interpretation of dreams. It teaches beauty culture, manicuring, gives weights and measures, and antidotes for poison. In fact, it is a Magazine Almanac, that not only gives valuable information, but will afford much amusement for every member of the family, especially for parties and evening entertainments. Farmers and people in the rural districts will find this Almanac almost invaluable.

It will be sent to anyone absolutely free on application to the MUNYON REMEDY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

## Editorial Verdict.

From a serious-minded letter the editor received this note, together with a consignment of humor that was heavy enough to go by freight:  
"Dear Sir: I read all these jokes to my wife, and she laughed heartily. Now, I have it on good authority that when a man's wife will laugh at his jokes they are bound to be very good—or she is. Yours, etc."

The editor slipped them into the return envelope with the letter, after writing on the margin: "She is."

It certainly is.  
"You shouldn't cast your pearls before swine."  
"I know it; but it's hard telling who is the 'hog' these days."