

Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA

EYES HURT BY STRONG LIGHT

Intensity of Illumination a Bad Thing for the Human Organs of Vision.

A good deal has been heard of late of the injurious effect of certain forms of lighting on the eyesight; and our comparative ignorance of what are known as the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum has made them an obvious scapegoat. But it is equally likely that human eyesight suffers from the mere intensity of illumination which is afforded by artificial light. In an ordinary room in which the sun's rays do not actually penetrate, the daylight which filters in is often as low as one-tenth a candle-power for each square inch of illuminated surface. It may even be as little as one-hundredth, and certainly is no greater than that in the rooms of Queen Anne houses where the walls are paneled and the small windows have small panes and heavy wooden frames. The intrinsic brightness of nearly all artificial lights is much greater than this which accounts for the injurious effects they produce on the eyes if located within the range of vision.

Only Two Fires in 70 Years. The city of Cartagena, in the Republic of Colombia, is one spot where the business of being a fireman is no great drain on the nervous system, according to Joseph K. Duffy of San Francisco, who spent some months in Cartagena.

"There have been two fires in Cartagena in the last 70 years," Mr. Duffy said. "One man who now is growing old says his father remembers a small fire that was in a house in the town was burned. That was an accident. The other fire, which happened recently, say about a dozen years ago, was believed to have been of an incendiary origin."

"But these fires did not destroy the houses in which they happened, because the houses are built of stone. All that can burn is what is inside. This felicitous state of affairs is ascribed by some of the inhabitants to the influence of San Pedro Claver, a priest of Cartagena a couple of centuries back, who within the last ten years was made a saint."

Played Before Mendelssohn. Eighty-one and an organist still, and a woman at that! This old-age prodigy—away back in the '30s she was an infant prodigy—is a Londoner named Ellen Day, who, according to M. A. P., still displays amazing vigor and vitality. For seven and twenty years she has been organist of Christ church, in the Westminster part of the English metropolis; before taking this position she played at another church in the same borough for 18 years.

As a child she displayed her gifts before Liszt, Mendelssohn, Chopin and Queen Victoria. Mendelssohn, indeed, was so pleased with her playing of some of his compositions, that he wanted to take her to Leipzig and supervise her further musical education there, but his offer was not accepted. This organ-playing octogenarian has never married.

Keeping Time in Holland. "Railroad time, as we generally understand the phrase in the United States, is a little ahead of the 'town' time, but in The Hague, the quaint old capital of Holland, all private and official clocks and watches are kept 20 minutes fast," said Gerald Wall.

"When it is noon in the railway station, postoffice and other government buildings of The Hague the timepieces in the shops and the watches of the sturdy burghers show 12:20 p. m. Just what reason there is for this I don't know, although I asked enlightenment in many quarters. It seems a custom that has been handed down for generations, and the Dutch are too conservative to change the ways of their progenitors without some mighty inducement.—Baltimore American.

'Twas Ever Thus. The nurse was wheeling the child along in the baby buggy. Two animals also occupied the buggy. They were stuffed. The child held one tenderly in her arms. She cooed to it. The other was strapped inertly to the side of the buggy, without care, without cuddling, looking sadly out on the weary world with wide glass eyes.

The stuffed animal in the arms of the child was a possum. The unaccused animal strapped to the side of the buggy was a Teddy bear.

Would Have Home Course. Mrs. Julia Heath presided at the meeting, which was held the other day in New York for the purpose of urging the creation of a federal bureau to instruct mothers in the care of their homes and families.

Jamaican Women Want Ballot. The latest part of the world to be reported as making a commotion in favor of giving women the ballot is the British West Indies. In Jamaica the other day the legislature killed the bill enabling women to vote by the slenderest of margins. Instead of being discouraged, the women of Jamaica declare their willingness to fight a hundred years or longer for their rights.

Where Germans Lead. The Germans are the world's greatest chemists.

Forests of British Columbia. Official estimates state that in British Columbia there is an area of forest and wood land aggregating 285,554 square miles. All over this extensive area are large sections, each of many square miles, owned or leased by American syndicates and controlled by American capital. The available timber area of Vancouver island alone amounted to 8,000,000 acres.

Always a Popular Toy. The boys of ancient Egypt played with toy soldiers.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

IS MADE BY DR. BESSEY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

"MADE IN NEBRASKA" CARDS

Superintendent Bishop Certifying to County Superintendents Semi-Annual Apportionment.

In a letter to Deputy Commissioner of Labor Maupin, Dr. Charles E. Bessey of the University of Nebraska makes a suggestion that will be of interest to Nebraskans. Dr. Bessey suggests that at all future fairs, state and county, the exhibitors of goods manufactured in Nebraska make the fact known by attaching "Made in Nebraska" cards to all such exhibits. He says that this custom is followed at all of the fairs held in the Dominion of Canada and believes that it could be followed to great advantage in Nebraska.

Dr. Bessey was led to make this suggestion by learning from the last biennial report of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics that Nebraska manufacturing institutions turned out \$151,000,000 worth of finished products in 1916, a large proportion of which was made up from raw material furnished in Nebraska. Nine million dollars were paid in wages to the workers in these manufacturing institutions, and to this enormous wage roll should be added the wages paid to workers in other than strictly manufacturing plants—railroad men, printers, pressmen and other skilled workmen. The total wage roll would doubtless exceed \$20,000,000.

"Nebraska's place in the agricultural world is well known and absolutely sure," said Deputy Commissioner Maupin today. "Why not proceed now to let the world know that we are progressing along other lines of productive endeavor?"

State School Apportionment.

State Superintendent Bishop is certifying out to the various county superintendents the semi-annual school apportionments, which amounts to a total of \$293,192.49, or \$9,792.72 for each pupil, there being 369,855 school children enrolled during the last six months.

One Year Ago the Apportionment

amounted to \$334,376.85. The amount allotted to Douglas county, out of this apportionment this year was derived from the following sources: State tax, \$2,381.49; interest on school and saline lands sold, \$90,099.53; interest on school and saline lands leased, \$6,308.64; interest on bonds, \$117,201.43; interest on state warrants, \$12,866.65; from the sale of fish and game licenses, \$3,950; district bonds, \$134.98; final dividend from the buffalo county bank, \$40.10.

Armory Funds Apportioned.

At a meeting of the state military board the legislative appropriation for armory rent for companies of the Nebraska national guard was apportioned. The brigade headquarters, each of the two regimental headquarters and each of the two regimental bands is to have \$100. Companies of the First regiment are to have \$250 each with the exception of Company L, Omaha, which is to have \$400 a year. Company A at Kearney, C at Nebraska City, D at Fairbury and F at Lincoln.

Pioneers to Meet.

The Nebraska Territorial Pioneers will hold the next reunion in this city September 6-7. The meeting will open the evening of September 6 with a memorial service held in honor of deceased members of the organization. September 7 there will be a picnic dinner at the state farm.

A Long Tramp.

Four young men attending school at Wesleyan started on a 600 mile tramp to Cascade, Col., located at the foot of Pike's Peak. They are members of the Y. M. C. A. and will attend the summer conference of the different Y. M. C. A. associations of the middle west which is to be held at Cascade, June 8 to 16.

Club Test of Liquor Law.

The right of the excise board of the city of Lincoln to enact and enforce a rule prohibiting bona fide incorporated clubs, organized for beneficiary or social purposes, from incidentally furnishing liquors to their members, is to be tested in the supreme court of the state at the earliest possible date. The case made up in district court and which will be carried to the higher tribunal as soon as the transcript can be prepared, is that of the state against John S. Gipson, president of the Walters' club.

Suit is Dismissed.

On the motion of the plaintiff and at its costs, the slander suit for \$50,000 damages brought by the Woodmen Accident association against Senator F. W. Bartos, was dismissed in the district court. The association brought suit on the ground that the statements made by Senator Bartos concerning the association, its officers and its methods of doing business, were not in the line of his duties as a legislator, but were caused by personal animosity and were slanderous in their nature.

Called on Lincoln Long Ago.

Addison Wait, deputy secretary of state, last week celebrated a birthday by recalling that just forty-five years ago, on his eighteenth birthday, he called upon President Lincoln in the White house and talked with him. Mr. Wait's company was at that time in charge of Fort Whipple. He and four companions secured a furlough and went to Washington and called upon the president. As he left them the president remarked: "We are going to wind this thing up soon, boys, and you can go home."

FIXING ASSESSMENTS.

Northwestern Case Deferred for a Short Time.

The state board of assessment came very near assessing the Northwestern railroad, but owing to the fact that Land Commissioner Cowles had been called away from the meeting, an adjournment was taken for a few days, no action was taken on the motion by Governor Shallenberger to increase this road \$4,000 a mile.

The Northwestern is now valued at \$33,500 a mile, and the governor moved that the valuation be placed at \$37,500 a mile. This motion was seconded by Auditor Barton.

The motion was discussed informally while awaiting the return of the land commissioner. Treasurer Brian said he was ready to vote for the increase, but he had given the railroad to understand that if the road was to be increased he would give the matter opportunity to appear and make further argument. For this reason he was in favor of a delay.

The value of the Pullman company was fixed at the same figure as last year, \$12,500 for the Standard cars and \$8,000 for the tourists. Auditor Barton moved to value the Standard cars at \$15,000 and the tourists at \$10,000 and his motion was seconded by the governor, but the other three members of the board voted to leave this corporation at its present assessment. The car companies were assessed at the same figure as last year, though the mileage was reduced from 150 miles a day to 100, which will boost the values somewhat. The total valuation of the Pullman company will depend upon the number of miles these cars have run in Nebraska. This has not yet been figured.

In his talk for an increased valuation of the Northwestern the governor called attention to the fact that the Northwestern is assessed at \$6,700 a mile, while the Missouri Pacific is assessed \$7,440 a mile; the St. Joseph & Grand Island at \$6,500 and the Rock Island at \$8,507. The Northwestern, he insisted, was out of proportion to the other roads, and therefore should be increased. Treasurer Brian announced that he would vote for the increase, though no figures had been submitted to show that the road was assessed too low.

May Have Dispensary.

The excise board is seriously thinking of appointing an agent or drug store to dispense liquor for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes and grant a license to no other firm or store. It is said to be the idea of the board to permit whoever gets the license to sell the stuff upon the statement of the purchaser that it is for the purposes enumerated. So far, however, no one has been appointed and the police are still raiding places and bringing in beer and boozers under the law.

Fitting New Office Rooms.

The third floor of the state house not otherwise used is being cut up into rooms for the use of the supreme judges who have not already been provided for. The State Railway commission has been given the use of the senate chamber in which to care for its work in discovering the physical valuation of the railroads.

Premiums for Kid Corn Raisers.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture is offering \$150 in premiums to the boys under 18 years of age who grow the greatest number of bushels of corn to the acre during 1919. The money is divided, \$50 to first, \$25 to second, \$20 to third, \$15 to fourth, \$10 to fifth and \$5 each to sixth to eleventh.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

Western Nebraska has of late received some fine rains.

Hebron has taken steps to provide a complete sewerage system.

Arrests in Kearney have been materially lessened since the lid went on Weitkamp's hardware store at Winslow was broken into and about \$100 worth of knives and cutlery taken.

Charles Jacobs, who escaped from the penitentiary was captured by Marshall Goble near Prairie Home, and brought back to prison.

Henry Bucholtz, a young farmer living in the western part of Merrick county, was adjudged insane at a hearing of the insanity board and has been taken to the asylum at Hastings.

A requisition was issued for the return of J. H. Storrs, alias J. H. McCarthy. The latter was arrested at Seattle and is charged with the embezzlement of the funds of the Horn estate.

Lutie Edwin Graham, of Fremont, 4 years old, was pulled out of a rain barrel just in the nick of time. While playing on the back porch at the home of B. A. Ward, the boy fell headfirst into the barrel.

Although only one-half of the average vote was polled for the proposed issue of \$100,000 bonds for the new high school building at Hastings, the proposition was defeated by a majority of -42 votes.

Edith Willard, who was being held in the county jail at Chappell on a charge of horse stealing, made his escape. He was given his liberty for a few moments, improving the opportunity to make his get-away.

Norris Brown is preparing to reopen the Senator Brown residence in Kearney. The daughters, Lucile and Jane, are at the Nebraska university, and will return to Kearney with Mrs. Brown at the close of the school year.

The case of State of Nebraska vs. Frank Tomka for violation of an injunction of the court was heard in court at Madison. Tomka admitted having violated the injunction alleged and the court adjudged him guilty and fined him \$100 and costs.

Postoffice employees are planning several interesting entertainments for the postmasters of Nebraska, who meet in Lincoln in their seventh annual convention June 8, 9 and 10. E. R. Sizer, postmaster in Lincoln, is president of the organization.

In federal court at Lincoln James Martin declared that he had been arrested and imprisoned in Nebraska City merely because he "was a nigger and had \$500 in the bank." He is suing William Liebold and Otto Jensen for damages to the extent of \$11,000.

Details have been received of a murderous assault on Dave Bailey, a former Central City boy, in Seattle, Wash. As a consequence of his being mistaken for a wealthy citizen of Seattle he was held up, robbed, choked, slugged, thrown into a lake and half drowned.

Misses Gretchen Spencer and Miss Vivian Rector, two young women of Nebraska City, who have been in Chicago for the last three years preparing themselves for the stage, have gone to New York city to accept a position with one of the leading companies, which travel out of that city.

Deputy Sheriff W. C. Condit, of Dodge county, has his left foot cut off at the ankle by a train at the Union depot in that city, while trying to save the life of Frank Kent, a young man temporarily insane, who was being taken to Lincoln for treatment. Kent also had a leg taken off and sustained other injuries which will probably prove fatal.

The recent heavy rain played havoc with the dam of the Abilon electric light company, across the Beaver. The dam was put out of commission last fall and the company installed a steam plant to take a place until repairs could be made. The company last winter expended thousands of dollars and a vast amount of labor to put the dam in shape again and had just completed its work.

The sanitary conditions of the methods by handling cream in a large number of receiving stations are of such a nature as to require the attention of the State Pure Food commission, and an official notice has been sent out where conditions exist that will render cream or milk unclean or unwholesome, or where a sample of cream or milk has been taken before it has been thoroughly stirred, or where any false or unfair test has been made, the operator of such station will be subject to prosecution under the pure food law and his permit will be cancelled.

Twenty graduates will go out of the High school at Oakland. The board of education of Grand Island has instructed a committee to investigate the cost of a manual training and domestic science department and it is expected that the same will be installed as part of the high school curriculum for next year.

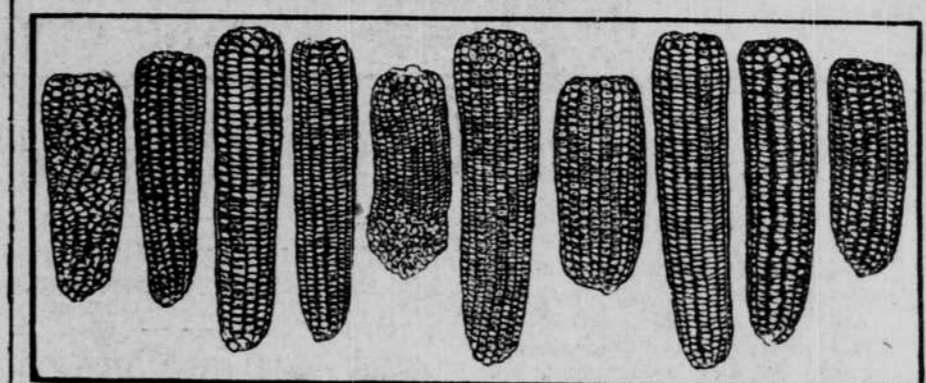
At the school board election held in Clay Center there were 149 votes for and 33 against. The proposition is for \$12,000 and the proceeds will be used to build a duplicate of the present structure, or rather to double the size under one roof.

W. R. Rodgers, a sailor from the battleship Nebraska, is in Kearney visiting with friends, while his ship is in dry dock undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard. Rodgers was on the recent cruise around the world.

The board of health of the city of North Platte has promulgated rules for the health of the community. Among other things public drinking cups are prohibited, stables must be cleaned daily and manure put in fly-proof boxes or barrels, food shall not be displayed on sidewalks unless protected from flies or dirt and rummage sales are prohibited.

THE SELECTION AND TESTING OF SEED CORN

Method of Going Into the Field before Harvest Time and Selecting the Choice Ears—By Logan Owen.



In obtaining seed corn from places at a distance it is always best to secure it in the ear, because in this form it can be picked over, judged and all ears that are not suited for planting may be thrown aside, while if it is shelled no such selection can be made.

The selection of seed corn by the farmer from his own crop is generally accomplished in one of three ways: First, by picking out the seed after the corn has been cribbed; second, by selecting the best ears while gathering, and third, by going into the field before harvesting time and selecting the most desirable ears. Of these three ways my experience has shown the last to be the best, because a better selection can be made when that is the only aim in view and when the entire plant, and not simply the ear, can be considered. Whatever the method, more seed than is really needed should be selected, in order that a second "weeding out" of the poorer ears just before planting may still leave enough good seed.

On our farm we have tried still another method for obtaining the best seed corn—namely, to grow it in a special plot of ground. We used the following method: Take any number of selected ears—say 50, for example—and plant them in 50 separate parallel rows, one ear to the row. This makes it necessary for the plot of ground to be at least 50 corn rows wide, and it should be long enough for the planting of about two-thirds of an ear in each row. If possible, this ground should be as far removed from other fields of corn as can be, to prevent outside pollination. To further protect from foreign pollen we have found it a good plan to take the remaining one-third of the selected corn and use it to plant a border around the breeding plot. Before the pollen matures every alternate row is detached, to prevent self or close pollina-

MAKING MONEY RAISING SKUNKS

How the Animals Are Bred and Why their Breeding Profitable.

Skunk farming is becoming an important industry in some parts of the United States, and yet the man who suggested it was regarded as mentally unsound. To-day there are hundreds of such farms on a paying basis. The average skunk produces a quart of oil and the fur or skin always brings a good price, fashion regulating the value. At the present time the skins which are the most valuable are the darker ones. A pure black skin is worth from \$1.25 to \$2.50, according to the quality and size; a striped skunk skin brings in the market about 50 or 60 cents, while those with a part stripe are worth in the neighborhood of a dollar.

It has been figured out that a man who understands skunk farming can begin on 20 skunks, 15 females and five males, and in a few years he can have a healthy bank account. It is not difficult to calculate how rapidly these 20 skunks will increase in number. Say you begin work early in the fall and that in December they breed. At once you have an increase of 120 skunks, putting the average of each litter at eight. In June they breed again, and if the same ratio of increase be kept up, at the expiration of a year and a half you will have 7,495 skunks.

Put the pelts at one dollar each, the pelts of 200 male skunks would bring \$200; the oil at 50 cents an ounce would be worth \$800. Then figuring as was done on the increase in skunks, at the expiration of a year and a half you could kill 3,700 male skunks, the pelts of which would be worth that many dollars.

The amount of oil gathered from this number would be 29,600 ounces, worth just \$14,800. At the expiration of four years you would have killed 1,890,000 males, the pelts of which would be worth \$1,890,000, and the oil, 15,120,000 ounces, worth \$7,560,000. And you would still have 3,700,000 skunks left!

It is not surprising that skunk farming is being taken up throughout the country, and if it was possible to deodorize the skunk the industry would be even more popular.

Plant Investigation.—The bureau of plant industry, a branch of the department of agriculture, has been quite successful during the past season in breeding a wilt-resisting watermelon. Wilt is a serious disease in the melon belt, entire fields being destroyed. The bureau has developed a thoroughly resistant variety which was grown last season on 15 acres of infected land.

It has been demonstrated by the bureau that the gumming fungus or shot hole disease of the peach can be entirely mastered by proper Bordeaux spraying. On the Pacific coast this is the worst of the peach diseases.

Farm Co-operation.—Farmers are adopting the plan of exchanging work, and I think it is the best thing that ever happened, as they get to know each other better and the different ways of working are brought out. Farmers should grow more children.

Farmers' Families.—It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 farmers' families in the United States to-day, taking the word farmer in its broadest sense, and including all families living in the open country.

Many men who start toward success never get there because they stop on the road to accept too many congratulations.

NOT A MATTER OF LOYALTY.

Simple But Inspiring Reason Why Subject Could Not Kneel Before His King.

One fancies that few types of men, can, from time to time, have afforded royalty more amusement of a quiet sort than provincial mayors of England. "From the Foreland to Penance," by Clive Holland, contains the story of a mayor of Weymouth who, during one of the visits of King George to the town, was destined to afford "comic relief" to a ceremony of some importance.

The occasion was the presentation of an address of welcome to the king, and we are told that the mayor, on approaching to present it, to the astonishment and dismay of all, instead of kneeling, as he had been told to do, seized the queen's hand to shake it as he might that of any other lady.

Col. Gwynne, the master of the ceremonies, hurriedly told him of the faux pas, saying: "You should have knelt, sir."

"Sir, I cannot," was the reply. "Everybody does, sir," hotly asserted the colonel.

The mayor grew red, and evidently much upset, exclaimed: "Confound it, sir, but I've got a wooden leg!"

History records that "a smile suffused the face of her majesty, and the king laughed outright."—Youth's Companion.

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.

Little True. A quite three-year-old, is very stubborn. One day, when she was fretful, her mother, wishing to engage her mind, attracted her attention to a corn in a vacant lot and asked what it was.

Marian replied, "hoss" (horse) and stubbornly refused to give in. Her mother, wishing to get a correct answer without scolding, asked: "What eats grass besides a horse?" "More hoss," was the quick response.—Defiance.

Household Hint.

"Do you know how to use a chafing dish?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "I have some novel ideas on the subject."

"What are they?"

"The best way I know of to use a chafing dish is to punch a hole in the bottom of it, paint it green and plant flowers in it."—Washington Star.

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Athleticism Extraordinary.

"Why," said the first athletic boaster, "very morning before breakfast I get a bucket and pull up 90 gallons from the well." "That's nothing," retorted the other. "I get a boat every morning and pull up the river."—Universalist Leader.

Succinct.

Justice O'Halloran—Have you any children, Mrs. Kelly?

Mrs. Kelly—I have two living and one married!—Judy.

Nebraska Directory

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