

Loop City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.
LOUP CITY - - - NEBRASKA

Now the south pole might as well come in and surrender.

Mexico has been giving a lifelike imitation of Noah's flood.

Aeroplanes need something comparable to nonskid tires.

Lament of the north pole discoverer: "Nowhere to go but south!"

Why curl up in despair at the sight of a yellow leaf when the swimming is still good?

Paris plans to introduce a flying omnibus. It will make the underground transportation popular.

Why go to the north pole? Medicine Hat is getting ready to turn out a superior line of goods from its weather factory.

The king of Greece wants to give up his job. And there do not appear to be many applicants on the waiting list for succession.

Now that the duke of the Abruzzi is planning to use the aeroplane in mountain climbing perhaps Weston will use it to make his feet heavy.

Neither explorer seems to have thought of the simple expedient of substantiating his claims of discovery by cutting initials and the date on the pole.

Unless you know that the depth of the water is sufficient, look before you leap for one of those graceful dives of yours which are so greatly admired by your friends.

The fact that the Emperor of Austria has made a Baltimore girl a princess only emphasizes the fact that nature has made all American women queens in their own right.

The Crown Prince of Germany has blood-poisoning from the sting of a wasp. That is a little thing to seek prey in such eminence, but nowadays nobody is safe from getting "stung."

Now that the emperor of Austria has made an American girl a real princess a near-monarch of Portugal can marry her without losing caste. The young woman's money, however, needed no social white-wash.

It is impossible to divorce capital and labor in the public consideration. Either without the other is hopeless, and when both are working in harmony, as at present, the largest measure of profitable accomplishment is possible.

The law has its oddities and humors as well as other human occupations, and an instance of the former is the misfortune which befell a judge in Georgia who was put in jail for trying to break into a house to steal his own wife.

The Colorado School of Mines expects, if it can procure the necessary funds, to produce radium from the pitchblende ores of Gilpin county before the end of the present summer vacation. Colorado is a wonderful state, whose mineral resources constitute one of the richest natural treasures of the world.

A German princeling has announced that he is coming to this country to marry a rich American wife, so he can pay his debts. Our national pride will be hurt by the bold assertion that all he has to do is to come over and pick out a bride with a fortune, but unfortunately precedent shows that this foreign assurance of our American girls is based on facts too strong for denial.

As "hassenpfeffer" is a favorite German viand, those who here indulge in it have a warning at the beginning of the season for rabbits in the fact that a resident of Newark, N. J., had 22 No. 8 birdshot in his appendix, which was removed to relieve a severe attack of appendicitis. He had eaten "hassenpfeffer" which included a rabbit that was well riddled with shot.

The practical Germans are quick to seize a chance and turn it to account. They propose to establish an airship school at Friedrichshafen, the home of the Zeppelin industry, where the young idea may be trained to fly. The course of instruction will occupy two years and the graduates will be trained aviators. And who knows but degrees as aeronauts will yet be given by our universities and colleges?

President Taft has refused pardon to a man convicted of subornation of perjury. This crime is one which should be the last to appeal for clemency. It is deliberate, cold-blooded and it strikes at the very roots of the law's power properly to protect society from crime and criminals. The sanctity of the oath is the stronghold in which the law must interpose itself. That broken down, no security is left.

It is true that all wealth comes from labor, but not necessarily from labor by the hands. The thinkers of the world have added inestimably to its development. It was a portrait painter who invented the telegraph, a college professor who produced the telephone, and the list might be extended almost indefinitely. It is well that to-day, with all our indulgence in rest and play, that we remember that it is intelligently directed energy of whatever kind which makes man better and helps along the world to the millennial dawn.

Dr. Jean Charcot's expedition started a year ago for the south pole. If you hear jubilant whoops from that direction presently you will know what they mean.

Six hundred Chinese students have taken examination for American college courses. Their expenses will be paid out of part of the Boxer indemnity which Uncle Sam handed back to China. Thus hard-working boarding-house keepers in our centers of the higher education will live to approve of the nation's generosity.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

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

THE MIDWEST LIFE.

It costs for life insurance just as it does for other things, for groceries or clothing. Because a man is not dead at the end of the first, third or tenth year does not signify that the company is ahead the premiums paid. Some have died during these years and it has taken a part of the premiums paid by those still living to pay the death claims. No one who dies in the first few years his policy is in force has paid the company anything like the amount it pays his beneficiaries. That will be apparent to all on reflection. Life insurance companies are great equalizers. They collect small sums from many and pay large sums to the beneficiaries of the dead, or to the policyholders themselves in case of endowment policies. The Midwest Life issues all the standard forms of life and endowment policies at reasonable rates. The Midwest Life is an old line Nebraska company. Home Office 1007 "O" street, Lincoln. Write for an agency.

Governor Shallenberger made an address at the Greeley county fair. Lincoln is taking subscriptions for a Y. M. C. A. building and is meeting with good encouragement. Men are looking over the field in Hastings with the view of putting in a street railway system. The date for the annual meeting of the State Library association, which will be held in Beatrice, has been fixed for October 19.

F. E. Browns' store at Crab Orchard was burglarized to the amount of about \$600 in clothing, silks, shoes, jewelry, etc.

Mrs. Ellen Phillips and Mrs. J. W. Akers of Dodge county were thrown from a buggy and both painfully, but not seriously hurt. Their horse became unmanageable. The year and a half old son of John Moser, living north of Saton, while at play in a carriage, fell and caught by the neck of his dress and when found he was dead.

Herman Schleuter of Stanton county was arrested on complaint of his wife, Emma Schleuter, who charges him with having committed incest with his daughter. The body of an unidentified man without any means of identification was found in a Union Pacific box car at Sidney. He had been seen on the streets the day before and was in an intoxicated condition. Because she was accused of stealing money from the store in which she worked at the suburban town of College View, Bertha Kalpenberger, 17 years old, of Lincoln, went to her home and committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid.

Leo Lung, whose rooms were raided by the chief of police at Grand Island some weeks ago, and who was found to be smoking opium and alleged to have been inducing others to smoke, was found guilty upon trial in police court and fined \$50 and costs.

It is thought that part of Nebraska that H. G. Carr, proprietor of the Doris Lake resort at Sargent, is the largest cat owner in the state. He has around his establishment seventy-five cats and they know where to find the hotel cook at meal time. The Scottsbluff county fair was held for three days. The attendance for the entire fair was the best in the history of the fair association and the program was the best. The track was not in the best of condition, but five or six races were pulled off each day, most of which were exceptionally good.

R. C. Harris, chairman of the central committee, who is in charge of the general arrangements for the state meeting of the Christian Endeavor society, which is to be held in Fairbury on October 29, 30 and 31, reports that the several committees are working diligently to arrange an interesting three days' program. The campaign committee for Dawson county's proposed new court house under the management of the Lexington Civic Betterment club, is putting forth considerable effort. A bunch of twenty-five automobiles filled with boosters and the Lexington band have been making the rounds of the different towns in the county.

In the district court of Otoe county the case of Frank Williamson, as administrator, against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, was settled and the company agreed to pay \$900 and costs. The claim was one where Mr. Williamson's father was thrown from a wagon on the Burlington depot on October 15. The salary of the locomotive which passed.

A sneak thief made a good haul at Grand Island by securing the cash box from the Falk clothing store and getting about \$100 from it. A railroad man lost a roll of \$40 in a billiard parlor and an effort was also made to rob one of the rooms of the Palmer hotel.

William Stradley of Aurora shot himself with a shotgun, the wound being of such a nature that death resulted instantly. He leaves a widow and five children, the oldest being a boy about 18 years of age. It is said that he carried about \$3,000 in life insurance.

Commencing October 22 and continuing five days, the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union meets in Omaha. The convention is expected to bring together 600 delegates from all sections of the country. Many prominent people identified with temperance work will be present and have conspicuous part in the celebration. Omaha will bestir itself to house and entertain the delegates. Mrs. C. J. Roberts, chairman of the press committee, is urging spread of information and promises interest and edification to all who attend.

Free High School Law Upheld. In the case of Thomas M. Wilkinson against Joshua S. Lord, an appeal from Richardson county, the supreme court upholds the constitutionality of the free high school law of 1907. Several acts of the same character of previous legislatures failed to stand the test, but this act is held to be valid. Judge James R. Dean, who was for many years a member of a school board, wrote the opinion of the court. The law makes the home district of the student liable for the payment of 75 cents a week.

LAW IS HELD VALID.

DECISION IN SIBLEY CASE BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the Sibley law, which reduces rates on express business 25 per cent below the rates in force prior to January 1, 1907, the year the act was passed. The litigation was commenced by Attorney Thompson, who obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent the express companies from violating the law. This order is now made permanent by the opinion of the supreme court, written by Judge J. B. Barnes. Chief Justice Reese and Judge W. B. Rose did not sit in the case. By the order of the supreme court the defendant companies may apply to the state railway commission if they are still dissatisfied with the rates prescribed by the Sibley law.

The defendant express companies fought the case from the start and once transferred it to the federal court, but the judges of the federal court in Nebraska remanded it to the supreme court. Testimony was taken in New York city and at other places before a referee, Judge John J. Sullivan. The syllabus of the opinion is as follows:

Holding of the Court.

"Statutes fixing maximum rates which corporations, joint stock companies or persons whose property is devoted to public use, may charge and receive as compensation for their services, are presumed to be constitutional; and the burden of proof is on him who challenges their validity to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the legislation complained of clearly contravenes some provision of the constitution.

"When an attempt is made to strike down a rate statute it is incumbent on the attacking party to make full, fair and complete disclosure of all of the revenue derived from the business and the disbursement of the same for all purposes, including salaries paid to all of its officers, agents and employees, so that it may be determined whether such salaries and expenditures are necessary as well as reasonable in amount.

"When the courts are called upon to adjudicate an act for the legislature fixing rates for express companies unconstitutional on the ground that they are unreasonable and confiscatory, they should be fully advised as to what is done with the receipts and earnings of the company, for if so advised it might clearly appear that a prudent and honest management within the rates prescribed would secure to the company a reasonable compensation for the use of its property and for conducting its business.

"A court of equity ought not to interfere with and strike down an act of the legislature fixing maximum express rates before a fair trial has been made of continuing the business thereunder and in advances of any actual experience of the practical result of such rates.

"Where it reasonably appears from a consideration of all the evidence that the rates complained of are not confiscatory, but afford the express company at least some measure of profit for carrying on its business, the courts will not interfere with the operation of the statute, but will require the party complaining to apply for relief to the rate-making power, or the tribunal provided by the statute with power to increase such rates if they are alleged to be unreasonable.

"A rate statute will not be declared unconstitutional on the ground that it provides drastic penalties for its violation, unless it appears that the penalty clause was the inducement for its passage, and with that clause eliminated the remainder of the act is incapable of enforcement.

The Rhodes Scholarship.

Examination for the Rhodes scholarship has been set for October 19 and 20 by the board of trustees of the Rhodes fund. Samuel Rinaker of Beatrice completes his course at Oxford this year, and the examination will be held for the place made vacant by his completion of the course. Under the new ruling the examinations will be only in mathematics and Latin, the Greek being waived because of the increasing tendency of the American student to discard the study of the Hellenic language. Many more students are thus able to take the examinations than under the old rulings and warm competition is looked for.

More Telephone Stock.

The state railway commission has given permission for the Polk County Telephone company to increase its capital stock from \$66,875 to \$74,875 for the purpose of paying an indebtedness incurred in the building of a line and for extensions of lines.

Miss Caton Succeeds Mrs. Marks.

Miss Etta Caton of Lincoln has been appointed by the managing board as agent for the Home of the Friendless and succeeds Mrs. Marks, who was appointed by the governor and served from September 15. The salary of the new agent will be \$1,500 per year.

Delinquent Corporations.

The list of delinquent corporations which have failed to comply with the occupation tax act has been completed and the list of 5,093 delinquent concerns will be published in a few days. A special appropriation of \$1,000 was made for the purpose of advertising the delinquent corporations. The total expense of printing the names will be about \$900, Governor Shallenberger having decided that a part of the appropriation should be turned back into the general fund when the appropriation lapses.

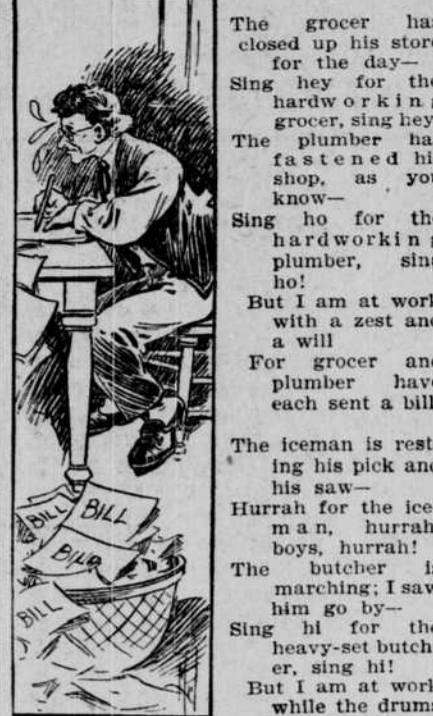
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THE ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBIT.

A REAL LABOR DAY



The grocer has closed up his store for the day— Sing hey for the hard working plumber, sing hey! The plumber has fastened his shop, as you know— Sing ho for the hard working grocer, sing ho! But I am at work with a zest and with a will— Hurrah for the grocer and plumber have each sent a bill. The iceman is resting his pick and his saw— Hurrah for the iceman, hurrah! The butcher is marching, I saw him go by— Sing hi for the heavy-set butcher, sing hi! But I am at work while the drums loudly beat, For here are the bills for the ice and the meat.

The milkman is clinking no bottles today. The coalman is marching and marching away. The shirt man is holding a banner aloft. The hatter is out with his coat and vest doffed. But I am not marching, nor making a speech. Confronting me now is a statement from each.

The garden truck man is right close to the band— Sing hey for the bulwarks of our native land! The dairyman trudges on soldierly legs— Hurrah for his dignified butter and eggs! But I am as usual bent to the grind— The dairyman says I am too far behind.

O, what was the thought that I meant to enshrine. In these little rhythmical liltings of mine? I meant to write something of labor and draws. But some way or other the muses have gone— Perhaps they are marching far over the hills.

While I sit and contemplate all of the bills! A boy wearing his first long pants contrives to have a great many errands downtown. The ordinary man would state, if pressed, that he thinks his singing voice is superb.

Too many of us confuse our own stubbornness with strength of character and make nuisances of ourselves. We must all admire the intellectual swiftness of the chronic liar who is able to lie out of his lies. The ordinary man thinks the heathen have an awful good time on the money he donates for them.

He Guessed Wrong.

"Harold," says the young wife, "if you were to become a Mormon, and were allowed to have six wives, would you pick out for the other five?"

"Why," Harold muses, "I should select five duplicates of you, my dear." Instead of appreciating his gallantry, as he had expected, she bursts into tears with:

"And when we were engaged you vowed I was the only girl on earth, that there never was nor could be anyone like me!" Harold exerts himself to soothe her, and finally says:

"You know I wouldn't be a Mormon, anyway, darling." With a fresh outburst of tears the grief-stricken wife exclaims:

"Ah! You mean that if there were any other like me you wouldn't marry them! You brute! I'm going home to mamma."

Quixotish.

"So Mukrakler is beginning a crusade against sausage?" we ask of our well-vested friend. "He doesn't eat sausage. Why should he attack it?" "He says he can't help sympathizing with the under dog."

She Was Willing.

"Yes," says the husband, "I have consented to accept the nomination." "I am so glad the party is beginning to recognize your merit," beams the wife.

"Now, my dear," the husband continues, "you know that political affairs are not love feasts, by any means. You must expect to see me vilified and attacked in a scandalous manner. No doubt the opposition will try to dig up sensational rumors about me, and all that sort of thing, but you must not—"

"Well," she interrupts, "I am really glad of it. You have always been strangely silent about whether or not you ever were engaged to anyone before you met me."

Possibly.

"You don't hear anything more about that project to make cream of petroleum," says the man with the zig-zag eyebrows.

"No, and for a good reason," replies the man with the overdone nose. "Oil and water won't mix."

The Marriage Vow

NO BAEES OR LOTS OF THEM?

BY MRS. VIRGINIA VAN DE WATER

A question arose as to what would be the special luxury in which each person present would indulge had she unlimited means. The answers were various, some saying travel, others entertaining, others numerous pictures, books and bric a brac. One woman who had said little during the controversy was at last addressed, and replied by saying that she had not spoken before, as she knew none of those present would agree with her. "For," she said, flushing shyly, "my desire would be for a large family of children whom I could have finely educated and to whom I could give all the advantages I would want my boys and girls to have."

Her remark was greeted with a murmur of surprise and dissent. "Do you really mean that?" asked one woman, incredulously. "Indeed I do," was the calm reply. "To my way of thinking there is no greater happiness than for a woman to be surrounded by a number of children, with the means to do them justice."

Ah, there's the rub. Surely 'tis a pity that the dollar mark must shine through everything as it does, an ugly birth scar on the face of nature.

In many cases, however, it is not the thought of the present expense of children, or the thought of what they will cost during the first few years of their life, that causes people to wish to have small families. It is rather the dread lest, when the young people are old enough to enter college, there will not be the finances necessary to the completion of their education. It would be well for those who argue thus to remember that in this country of ours few people have, during the first years of marriage, the money that is theirs 20 years later.

I would not have anyone imagine that I advocate the bringing into the world of more little ones than one can, at the time, feed and clothe. But I do hold that, when parents are abundantly able to provide for their children during childhood, they make a mistake in insisting that at birth there must be on hand the money with which to send their newborn baby through college and set him up in the business or profession he may choose.

Let us look the matter plainly in

ONE LOAF OF BREAD

BY G. F. WRIGHT, L.L.D., F. G. S. A.

Until recently the vegetable product which supported the largest amount of human life was rice, but now it is probable that more people depend upon wheat for their main staple of nutrition than upon any other single grain. The wheat crop of the world for 1902, the largest then recorded, was 3,124,422,000 bushels, of which 760,963,000 were produced in the United States. We may therefore presume that the loaf of bread which lies upon the table of the average reader is a loaf of wheat bread, and so we will consider it.

Wheat is no new discovery. It is found in the early tombs of Egypt and among the remains of the lake dwellers in Switzerland, where the charred kernels had lain buried for several thousand years before the Christian era. From the fact that the word for wheat is common to most of the Aryan languages, it is rightly inferred that it was cultivated in central Asia in prehistoric times, and was distributed throughout the eastern continent with the emigration which early radiated from the home of the Aryans in western Turkestan. But it did not reach America until after the discovery by Columbus.

The varieties of wheat are very numerous, thus adapting it to a wider range of conditions than any other cereal. It ripens equally well in Siberia and Alaska and India and South America. Some varieties are sown in autumn and others in the spring, but if winter wheat is sown in autumn, while very few plants will come to maturity, a few will do so. Therefore, by sowing these few heads that ripen one can transform at his pleasure a winter wheat into a spring wheat, and vice versa. Great results have likewise been produced by crossing varieties with each other in which case there is often a great improvement in both the quality and the quantity of the product. The great value of wheat as a food consists in its possession of a large amount of albuminoid matter, which

THE CHILDREN OF JAPAN

They Are Gentle and Cheerful Little Creatures and Have Many Pets.

Children have a good time in Japan. They are blessed by inheritance with a gentle and cheerful nature; they are dressed loosely yet warmly; they are out of doors as much as possible, and inside their homes there is so little furniture they never stumble over it, and are never warned against crawling up on satin-braced chairs or not handling the bric-a-brac. The houses are always open to sun and air, even in cold weather. They are built dovetailed together, no nails being used, and are mounted on wooden pillars so that when an earthquake occurs they will not tumble down, but merely shake and settle again.

Every Japanese house of pretensions has in its principal room a raised platform or dais upon which the mikado, should be by chance ever visit the house, would sit. It is a law that no subject may look down upon

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.

Backache, Pains in the Kidneys, Bloating, Etc., Overcome.

A nurse is expected to know what to do for common ailments, and women who suffer backache, constant languor, and other common symptoms of kidney complaint, should be grateful to Mrs. Minnie Turner, of E. B. St., Anadarko, Okla., for pointing out the way Doan's Kidney Pills for a run-down condition, backache, pains in the sides and kidneys, bloated limbs, etc. "The way they have built me up is simply marvelous," says Mrs. Turner, who is a nurse. "My health improved rapidly. Five boxes did so much for me I am telling everybody about it."

HEALTH TOO PRECIOUS



"What do you mean by refusing to chop some wood after the good dinner I have given you?" "Well, lady, de highest medical authorities gree dat workin' on a full stomach is injurious, an' I don't want to run any chances of ruinin' me superb health!"

CHILD ATE CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Spread Whole Box of It on Crackers—Not the Least Injury Resulted.

Cuticura Thus Proven Pure and Sweet.

A New York friend of Cuticura writes:

"My three year old son and heir, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the stateroom and located a box of graham crackers and a box of Cuticura Ointment. When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."

No more conclusive evidence could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. If it may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant.

The Thirst for Gore. Unspicified Onlooker—I think this is a first rate place. See what a fine view we have of this car coming. Seasoned Spectator—Fine view fiddlers! Nothing ever happens on these straight stretches—not even a broken leg. Come on down to the turn and wait for the fun.—Puck.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

When a man begins to tell a woman about his past love affairs he is planning to add another to the list.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs & Elixir of Senna which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies when required are to assist nature, and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. Get its beneficial effects always by the genuine.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS ONE SIZE ONLY—REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

PUBLIC LAND DRAWING

22,000 acres of irrigated Government Land in Arkansas Valley, Colorado, will be thrown open for settlement October 21, 1909, under the Carey Act. Opportunity to get an irrigated farm at low cost on easy payments. Only short residence required. Send for book giving full information. Two Buttes Irrigation and Reservoir Company Lamar, Colorado

QUICKEST WITH SAFETY

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COLIC AND COLDS

For the baby often means rest for both mother and child. Little ones like it too—it's so palatable to take. Free from opiates. All Druggists, 25 cents.