

The Loup City Northwestern

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COLLEGE MEN WHO FAIL.

In every college there is a class of never-does-wells, generally composed of the sons of the rich. They go to college for the life there, to take part in social festivities, etc., and they care very little about study. College is to them merely an excuse for persuading their parents to permit them to spend four years in riotous laziness. At some colleges there are special courses, "easy courses," for such pupils. The college is not to be blamed for the inherent weakness of those men, although blame does attach to them for permitting students to waste their opportunities and their time. The smaller colleges are much more careful of the morals of those in attendance than are the great universities, where students are supposed to have reached the age of discretion, says the *Charlton News and Courier*. Discipline in the universities is largely a question of surroundings. Professors are there to teach, not to spend their time in enforcing discipline. The result is bad, not because the older men are unable to govern themselves, but because so many parents insist on sending mere boys to universities. Where they ought to be sent, is to the small college, finishing their work, if need be, at the university, when they have had enough experience to appreciate freedom from rigid control and to know how to manage themselves. To send a boy of 18 to a university where the vast majority of those in attendance are grown men is to invite his ruin.

PIONEER OF HAREM SKIRT

Woman Fell in With Bloomer Craze Forty Years Ago, and Has Kept It Up.

Jersey City.—Talking of your Broadway beauties in their freakish harem skirts, why not give a little attention to this old lady, who has worn 'em for ever since the early bloomer movement long before those Broadway freaks were born and wears 'em with entire satisfaction to herself at least to this very day. She is Miss Powell of Vineland N. J. She donned the costume she is seen wearing in the illus-



Forty Years in Bloomers.

It has long been a favorite that girls are smarter than boys, especially in school and college. Dr. Taylor, president of Vassar, explains the reason. "Women," he says, "go to college to learn; men do not. While a good many men do succeed, there are many more who are interested in sport, and even those who do study do not take any pride in letting the others know they are working. Girls are conscientious; they are far more humiliated by failure than men." Dr. Taylor admits there are physiological reasons why the girl is smarter than the man at the college age, says the *New York American*. But it is also probable that the restrictions imposed on girls in the past have tended to make them concentrate attention on their studies. College men have as many interests as their inclinations prefer; it is usually not until after they graduate that they settle down to making a living. Meanwhile they can afford to yield the palm to their sisters for superiority in youthful scholarship.

tration at the time the bloomer movement first started 40 years or more ago. What has become of the other bloomerites no one knows, but this particular bloomerite blooms on in her quaint old costume, and doesn't condescend to notice skittish rivals who prance up Broadway wearing duds that are feeble variations of her original dress.

CATTLE GUARD IS EFFECTIVE

Novel Device Prevents Cow From Wandering on Rails and Meeting Injury.

Chicago.—The old story about someone asking George Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive, what would happen to a train if a cow wandered on the line, to which the latter replied he would "be very sorry for the cow," seems to have found a sympathetic echo in the western states in the form of a novel cattle guard on railways, the practical utility of which is demonstrated in the illustration. The device claims to effectually prevent cattle straying up the railway line and thus meeting with injury or death from oncoming trains. As the cow walks along the track she meets a tilting platform between the rails which tips up as she steps upon it. The cow, imagining her progress to be barred and not endowed by nature with a superabundance of intelligence



Novel Cattle Guard.

—a fact which the wily inventor must have borne in mind—instead of falling round the obstruction proceed to compliment the exceeding ingenuity and foresight of its originator by walking off the line altogether.

SAUERKRAUT LONGEVITY AID

Rev. Flynn of California Makes Some Peppery Remarks on Diet and Fat—Two Meals Enough.

Cincinnati.—"Any man who is so fat that he cannot see his feet while walking, ought to be arrested," said the Rev. Earl Flynn of Berkeley, Cal., to a Y. M. C. A. audience the other day. "Two meals a day are enough for the average person to eat and remain in a healthy condition. The person who eats three meals a day needs 12 hours sleep to refresh himself."

Mr. Flynn, who is 75 years old, continued: "The food which collects the longevity germ is sauerkraut. The man or woman who keeps on a diet of this kind, ought to live a century or more. Sauerkraut is very nutritious and should be on the table of everybody."

Continuing his health talk, Mr. Flynn wound up by saying: "To be healthy every minister must sweat twice a week. A good many ministers only sweat once a month, when they draw their salaries."

Dog and the Flea.
Dog fanciers realize the difficulty of separating the animals from the fleas which often inhabit them. Few of the older methods are entirely satisfactory, but a Chicago electrical man is authority for the statement that the use of the vacuum cleaner is most efficacious.

Must Ever Be Before Us.
But, were all its representations of objects, deeds and men, which are out of the range of our sights, obliterated, the most of the globe and its history would no more exist to our material senses than the scenery and "airs of other planets."

ARMY OFFICERS TO LEARN SCIENCE OF FLYING



McCurdy in his Biplane

ACCORDING to Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief of the signal corps, the United States army is to take up aviation in earnest, and a number of young officers will be taught how to fly. Twenty or thirty aeroplanes of American make will be purchased for this purpose. Aviator McCurdy has been giving the army men some most convincing demonstrations of late, and their enthusiasm has been aroused as never before. The signal corps' aerodrome at College Park, near Washington, will be open soon.

BABY'S REAL VALUE

Professors of Economy Differ in Their Opinions.

Prof. Thomas Nixon Carter, Head of Economics at Harvard, Discovers That \$20 is Fair Estimate on Average Person.

Cambridge, Mass.—The California state board of health recently fixed the value of a baby at \$4,000, a sum considered far too low by Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia university, who declares that a baby less than a year old represents an economic value of at least \$150,000. Now comes Prof. Thomas Nixon Carter, who is at the head of the chair of economics at Harvard, who using a hypothetical case discovers that \$20 is a fair value for the average person, and that "it would be a losing investment to buy a baby at that price."

"How much is a baby worth?" asks Professor Carter. "Of course, the first thing to be decided in the discussion of this kind," he says, "is what is meant by the value of a baby. To its own parents after they have got used to it a baby is an exceedingly precious thing, but its estimate is not necessarily the same as that of their neighbors, or that of society in general. For example, a certain man is reported to have said that he regarded each of his children as worth \$100,000,000, but that he would not give 5 cents for another one. Therefore, we must exclude from consideration the value of existing babies to their parents."

"One way of finding the real economic value of a man is to find out how much the community would lose if he were to die or to emigrate. The community would lose the value of his labor, but it would save what he consumed. In case he was consuming more than he was producing by his own individual labor the community would gain by his death. In other words, such a man is worth less than nothing."

"This brings out the fatal defect in a great deal of the reasoning regarding the economic value of the man, viz.: The failure to take account of the cost of keeping him. The man

PORK AND BEANS ARE BEST

Sir Hudson Maxim Praises American Dish and Offers to Teach Women How to Cook Them.

London.—The food controversy in London has elicited from Sir Hudson Maxim a glowing letter in praise of what he calls the American national dish—pork and beans. Sir Hudson closes his tribute to the "best dish in the world" by offering to give cooking lessons at his laboratory to English housewives who do not know how to prepare this nutritious food. His letter states:

"No food in existence is so beneficial to man as pork and beans. It has been proven scientifically that pork and beans excel cod liver oil as a stimulating food in cases of consumption."

Find Washington's Sword.
Albany, N. Y.—George Washington's sword has been recovered from the ruins of the New York state library. The weapon is little damaged. It was at first believed that the sword had been demolished by the heat and flames.

PLAN TO ISOLATE SNORERS

Men in Different Organizations Who Make Unearthly Noises in Sleep Are to Be Grouped.

Chicago.—Chicago will have a unique organization of fire fighters if suggestions made by Fire Marshal Charles F. Seyferlich are carried out by the head of the department. The proposal is nothing less than that all of the confirmed snorers of the fire department be gathered together as members of the same company and quartered in the same firehouse. A man to qualify must prove his ability to snore and snore loudly.

What there is about the work of a fire fighter that fosters and encourages the snoring habit would be hard to say, but the fact remains that among firemen are often found men who can always shake the putty out of the windows when they once start snoring. Possibly their bronchial tubes and lungs are affected by the large quantities of smoke they inhale. The members of a fire company all sleep in one large room and when

KEY TO EGYPTIAN HISTORIES

Inscriptions Which Heretofore Have Defied Savants Near Deciphering by Recent Find.

Cairo.—An important discovery has been made by Professor Sayce, who is engaged in digging on the site of Meroe, in the Sudan. Many ancient inscriptions in the Sudan are written in the hieroglyphics of Egypt. But many others are in a language that has, up to now, successfully resisted all attempts at identification. This mysterious writing is known as the Merotic. Its pictorial characters are similar to the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, and is styled a "demotic alphabetic writing." Dr. H. Brugsch and Dr. H. Schaffer have tried to decipher it in vain, but Professor Sayce writes that he has just obtained some Egyptian translations of Merotic words. Thus, owing to this discovery, the unknown Merotic script may be read by Egyptian hieroglyphists for the first time, just as the key to the latter was obtained from the demotic and Greek translations on the Rosetta stone.

Professor Sayce has also discovered the names of some new kings. Some of them call themselves kings of Egypt, and as they belong to the obscure period of the twenty-seventh dynasty, the inscriptions are expected to throw some light on Egyptian history.

RUNS OVER SUNKEN FOREST

Long Planned Water Way in North Carolina Reveals Prehistoric Relics—Cost \$425,000.

Raleigh, N. C.—The long projected canal from Pamlico sound to Beaufort inlet, North Carolina, to connect the waters of Norfolk harbor with the Cape Fear river, at Wilmington, has been completed, at a cost of \$425,000. The money was provided by the rivers and harbors bill approved by congress March 2, 1907.

The north end of the canal is fresh water from the Neuse river; the lower end is salt water, and is in about four miles of Beaufort inlet. The canal will be of the greatest use to all small craft and canoes, and yachts going south will use it this season to special advantage. It cuts off all the capes except Cape Fear, and shortens the distance more than eighty miles, as compared with the old and uncertain route.

In excavating four miles of the canal through solid earth two sunken for-

ORIGIN OF MAIL CAR

Railway Postal Service First Organized in Missouri.

William A. Davis, Before the War, Postmaster at St. Joseph, Devised System Now in Vogue for Distributing Mail En Route.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Progress in the carrying and distribution of United States mails has been remarkable in this country in the last fifty years. A half century ago the first railroad west of the Mississippi river, from Hannibal to St. Joseph, Mo., was constructed, and on this road the railway mail service of the country had its origin and inception. Then, only the mails for the whole western country came in bulk on freight and passenger trains to be distributed in ton lots and carried to many destinations by courier, by buckboard, horseback and stage lines, the only methods in those days.

It remained for William A. Davis, postmaster at St. Joseph from 1855 to 1861, to invent and inaugurate the great system now in vogue. Before this time the mails, all mixed and in bulk, were carried to some central distributing point. Independence, Mo., was one of these and St. Joseph later was another. When the railroad was built the task all came to the St. Joseph office, in distributing the entire overland mail.

The idea occurred to Mr. Davis that these mails could be distributed while in transit. It seemed to him in every way possible and desirable. So he wrote to the people in Washington for authority to fit up some cars on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad to try out the experiment. The authority came and Mr. Davis went to the railway headquarters at Hannibal and superintended the arrangement of several way cars with pigeon holes, doors, windows and other conveniences and



William A. Davis.

the initial run with a carload of mail was made from Hannibal to St. Joseph in record time, the mails properly distributed and ready for the overland stages, couriers, etc.

The first trial was so satisfactory that other cars were brought into requisition and soon a most remarkable change for the better was made in the receipt and distribution of mails. The great railway mail service had been inaugurated!

The problem of forwarding overland mails without delay was solved, and Mr. Davis was soon made a special agent of the department and given full charge of the branch of the service which he had originated. William A. Davis, inventor of the railway mail service, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, in September 1809. In early youth he went to Virginia, where he entered the postal service, at Richmond and other places, and with his career in St. Joseph he had been in the postal service about fifty years.

The first car for the distribution of the mails was an old-time "way" car, fitted up with pigeon holes. The windows were arranged and the "distributors" used candles to assist in lighting the cars. Mr. Davis made a trip on the first car as far as Palmyra, Mo., and then left the work with an assistant while he returned to Hannibal for the second car. There are many old railroads yet alive who remember the first mail cars.

GEESE ON THE STAGE REBEL

Object to Understudy for Singer in Halle Performance of Humperdinck's "Konigskinder."

Berlin.—An amusing incident occurred this week at a performance of Humperdinck's "Konigskinder" at the Halle opera house.

Live geese are employed for the Halle production in contrast to the papier mache variety which indulge in make believe cackles at Berlin. The prima donna who regularly sings the part of the goose maid was taken ill suddenly and it became necessary to obtain an understudy. When the latter, however, went on the stage the geese rebelled against the intrusion of a stranger. They became so enraged they threatened to do the singer bodily injury.

The conductor of the orchestra had to stop the performance until the geese could be quelled. They refused to subsist until the familiar figure of the wood chopper and the broom maker came upon the scene.

Effect of Mind on Matter.
Heavy thoughts bring on physical maladies; when the soul is oppressed so is the body. When cares, heavy cogitations, sorrows and passions superabound they weaken the body, which, without the soul is dead, or like a horse without a driver. But when the heart is at rest and quiet, then it takes care of the body and gives it what pertains thereunto. Therefore we ought to abandon and resist anxious thoughts by all possible means.—Luther's Table Talk.

Avoid the Cheap and "Big Can" Baking Powders.

The cheap baking powders have but one recommendation: they certainly give the purchaser plenty of powder for his money but it's not all baking powder; the bulk is made up of cheap materials that have no leavening power. These powders are so carelessly made from inferior materials that they will not make light, wholesome food. Further, these cheap baking powders have a very small percentage of leavening gas; therefore it takes from two to three times as much of such powder to raise the cake or biscuit as it does of Calumet Baking Powder. Therefore, in the long run, the actual cost to the consumer of the cheap powders is more than Calumet would be.

Why not buy a perfectly wholesome baking powder like Calumet, that is at the same time moderate in price and one which can be relied upon? Calumet gives the cook the least trouble.

No man becomes a jailbird just for a lark.

To keep the blood pure and the skin clear, drink Garfield Tea before retiring.

The truth is that the love of dress is, next after drink and gambling, one of the curses of our country.—Mrs. Humphrey.

Your Druggist Will Tell You
Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Does Not Smart, Soothes Eye Pain. Try it in Baby's Eyes for Sealy Eyelids and Granulation.

One of the loudest of the many strange cries which fill the air today is the cry for universal independence.—Mrs. H. R. Haweis.

A pin scratch may cause blood poison, a rusty nail cut is very apt to do so. Hamlin's Wizard Oil used at once draws out all infection and makes blood poison impossible.

Justified.
Wagge—Why did Henpeck leave the church?

Jaggs—Somebody told him marriages were made in heaven.—Judge.

ED GEERS. "The grand old man," he is called for he is so honest handling horses in races. He says: "I have used SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE for 12 years, always with best success. It is the only remedy I know to cure all forms of distemper and prevent horses in same stable having the disease." 50c and \$1 a bottle. All druggists, or manufacturers, Spohn Medical Co., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.

Close Guess.
Schmidt—Ve got a new baby py our house yesterday.

Schmidt—Was iss; boy or girl?

Schmidt—I vond dell you. You het got to guess it.

Schmidt—Iss id a girl?

Schmidt—You choo-ost missed it—Youngstown Telegram.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

Clearing Kansas of Grasshoppers.
A live grasshopper will eat a dead grasshopper. A farmer mixed paris green and bran together and let a grasshopper eat it. It died and 20 grasshoppers ate it up, and they died. Four hundred ate these 20 and they died. Eight thousand ate those 400 and they died. A hundred and sixty thousand ate those 8,000 and died, and the farmer was troubled no more.—Anthony Bulletin.

Labrador's Future.
According to statements made the other day by Dr. Grenfell of Labrador, the Cinderella of British possessions has a brilliant future before it. Dr. Grenfell, who has lived twenty years in that snowy country, says that in days to come it will carry a population as easily as Norway does today. It is, he says, a better country than Iceland, and to be greatly preferred to Lapland, Finland, Siberia and Northern Alaska.

Open-Air Schools Increasing.
Since January 1, 1907, sixty-five open air schools for children afflicted with or predisposed to tuberculosis have been established in twenty-eight cities, according to an announcement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The first open air school in the United States was established on January 1, 1907, by the board of education of Providence, R. I., at the instance of Dr. Ellen A. Stone. The next school was established in May of the same year at Pittsburg, and the third at Boston in July, 1908. According to the reports received by the national association the result of the open air class-work has been to restore most of the children to normal health and efficiency. One of these open air schools or classes should be established for each 25,000 population, especially in cities.

Makes a Good Breakfast Better—

To have some Post Toasties with cream or milk.

For a pleasing change, sprinkle Post Toasties over fresh or stewed fruit, then add cream and you have a small feast.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.