

Loup City Northwestern

GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Ed. and Pub.
LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

Even Malta has her coup d'etat.

Russian princes are going at \$750,000 this week.

Boston is sinking—but not in its own estimation.

Santos-Dumont's new air ship is a wonder. It sails in the air.

It takes an exceptionally fine brand of salve to turn a human crank.

A weather record is never broken in a town that has an oldest inhabitant.

The only criticism to be found with the past of some women is that it is too long.

What a lot of damage a small creek can do when it collaborates with a good-sized cloudburst.

The summa cum laude college graduate will soon begin to learn how much he doesn't know.

The only time the devil ever gets fooled is when he hangs around a woman with a new baby.

Harry Lehr "has just bought a parrot." So he can now go in for a regular parrot and monkey time.

Much better results can be obtained by paying a woman a compliment than by trying to argue with her.

There must be some mistake in the statement that Mr. Morgan left something on the other side of the Atlantic.

It has just been discovered that Emerson found his greatest inspiration in the warm glow of a cranberry pie.

In spite of the discovery of radium and polonium, the gold brick has not yet gone out of style among confidence men.

No explanation has been offered of the recent uprising of the Kurds. Somebody must be making whey with their liberties.

Mrs. Pat Campbell carried \$100,000 away. Her earnings were about equally divided between bridge whist and dramatic bunco.

It is not probable that the world will ever be destroyed again by water. Try as it may, the Missouri can not beat its record of '44.

Every time a 100 to 1 shot wins half the male population feels the necessity of taking a fresh grip on the resolution against betting.

The Evanston society girl who married a brakeman may be sorry one night when he has a "down-brakes" nightmare and tries to twist her head off.

As an "originator of freight" Pittsburg leads every other city in the country. As an originator of soft coal smoke, however, it leads the world.

London physicians have advised John W. Gates to take a rest. Mr. Gates has a penchant for taking everything in sight without waiting for advice.

The late Edward McIntyre, a Pennsylvania man, who fasted forty days, to cure an attack of paralysis, had the satisfaction of not dying from paralysis anyhow.

The French government is to issue \$2,000,000 worth of coins valued at 5 cents each. And only a Frenchman really knows the full purchasing power of a nickel.

"The wages of sin is death," but the wages of greatness is to have one's character torn to tatters after death. Carlyle's friends are still dancing a fandango over his grave.

Spain has sent over two army officers empowered to buy large supplies of war material in the United States. Spain found out a few years ago that American war materials are good.

It is alleged that the King of England recently wore a red tie with a frock coat. We have no reason, however, to believe that the king has thus far consented to wear a tall hat with his sweater.

Chinese bandits have kidnaped an American and want \$9,000 ransom. It must be discouraging to a good, brisk American to be marked down to that figure after what those Bulgarians wanted for Miss Stone.

Mrs. Sarah Ingalls of Winthrop, who has lived to be 101, says that the secret of it is not to worry or to argue, not to wear corsets and to sleep twelve hours a day. But what most women want is not the secret of age, but the secret of youth.

President Draper of the University of Illinois said in his baccalaureate sermon: "Ordinary sense is a matter of inheritance and of home life." It would seem, therefore, that a good many people never had ancestors and must have grown up in institutions.

FROCKS AND FRILLS FOR THE FAIR

Blouse With Broad Collar.
Broad collars are becoming to the greater number of womankind and are exceedingly effective on the dainty blouses now in vogue. The very pretty waist illustrated shows one of a novel sort and is made of pale blue louisine silk with trimming of ecru lace.

The blouse is made with a fitted foundation and consists of a plain back and fronts that are tucked at their upper portions and joined to a round yoke. The big collar lies flat and is cut in wedge-shaped pieces at its inner edge, the points of which are attached to the shield and under which



the ribbon is passed. The shield and stock are separate and are attached to the waist beneath the collar. When desired they can be omitted and the waist worn with an open neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of tucking for shield, collar and cuffs.

Embroidered Gowns.
The fad for embroidered gowns brings many pretty fancies to the fore, and a woman who has an artistic sense and is clever with her needle can beautify her cotton gowns in any number of effective ways.

Here, for instance, is a suggestion for a wash cambric that is simple, and yet has a wonderfully pretty effect:

Make a shirt waist costume of white linen cambric, plaiting both the waist and skirt, and then over the plaits around the neck, across the bust, and just below the hips place three garlands of colored flowers. Make them in this way:

Take wash ginghams of the colors required—say a pale green and pale pink—cut five petaled flowers of the latter and heart shaped leaves of the former; then, apart from the dress, buttonhole stitch the edges with coarse wash silk. This will make a substantial trimming which may then be sewed on the material in the way suggested, connecting stems and tendrils can be put in a running stitch afterward with the green embroidery silk.



White Chip Hat.
This broad-brimmed white chip hat is raised from the coiffure by a bandeau of pink velvet, and the wreath is of green leaves and sprays of shaded pink flowers.

Beaten Biscuit.
Into a quart of sifted flour rub a tablespoonful of lard, add a little salt and wet to a very stiff dough with a gill of water and one of milk. Put through a biscuit beating machine, putting it in again and again until you have worked it for about ten or fifteen minutes, then cut into biscuit, having the dough about one-quarter inch thick. Bake for fifteen minutes in a floured tin, after pricking each biscuit with a fork. Some persons add one-quarter teaspoonful of baking powder to the dry flour. It improves the biscuit.

Cleaning Wash Silk Waists.
The most satisfactory way to clean a wash silk waist is to wash it in a suds made of benzine or gasoline and white soap. Afterward it should be rinsed in fresh benzine, and, if it is wrinkled, it may be pressed with a warm flatiron after it is dry. A hot iron could not, of course, be used on a garment wet with benzine or gasoline. The rinsing fluid may be poured from the sediment which will collect at the bottom and saved for another occasion.

Never tolerate a dirty sink. To insure cleanliness dissolve a little soda every night in hot water and pour it down the sink. This will remove any grease, etc., which may adhere to the waste pipe and thus prevent its getting clogged.

Every mother knows that overalls for her small boy or girl are an economical investment. For playing about on the beach, as well as romping in general, they are invaluable. Cotton rep is an excellent material to use for overalls. A good quality of denim or duck will also stand much hard wear.

A Hint From the Cleaner.
A cleaner gave away enough of his secret for renovating materials to prove very valuable to one woman. If gasoline, naphtha, or benzine is the cleaning fluid the amateur cleaner finds often that the last state of the cloth is worse than the first. Around the spot will be a ring of discoloration that marks the stain more thoroughly than did the original spot. To prevent this the fabric should be cleaned with a piece of the same goods, the cloth rubbed lengthwise and with the weave. Continue rubbing until the material is perfectly dry. If these directions are carefully followed, it is safe to clean the most delicate materials.

How to Dress for Your Photo.
Some simple facts concerning color will be useful to many when deciding how to dress if having their photographs taken. Dark brown, dark green and plain black materials, without gloss, will take a rich black color. Dark drab, dark orange, crimson and slate will take a very rich drab color. Violet, purple, pink and magenta will come out very light, while pale blue will look white, and should be avoided.

Boy's Costume.
Little boys are always attractive dressed in sailor fashion. The very pretty little costume illustrated combines the blouse that slips over the head, in Peter Thompson style, with a box plaited skirt, and is exceedingly becoming to little tots. As shown, it is made of white serge, with bands of blue and is stitched with blue corded silk, but blue serge could be substituted for white, flannel is desirable and various washable fabrics are correct. The costume consists of the body lin-



ing, which is faced to form the shield, the skirt and the blouse. The skirt is box plaited and attached to the body. The blouse is separate and without an opening, being drawn on over the head. It is faced to form a deep yoke and at the neck is a sailor collar.

The quantity of material required for a child of 4 years is 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

Vells for the Country.
Vells of white chiffon set off with a narrow border of black chiffon are among the novelties. The vells are wide enough to cover the entire face and descend below the chin. This is necessary to prevent the "branded look," which a soiled black vell border produces when the line passes across the mouth or chin, a positive disfigurement to the wearer. These affairs are styled "Broadwalk Vells," but they may be worn at country villages and at "springs" and mountain resorts far from the coast.

Pearls Are in Style.
Evidently the fashion in pearls dates from time so remote that history can not fix the period, but it is said they were never more popular than at present. Every real pearl, it is said, differs from every other pearl, and it takes years to select the pearls for a single necklace. Imitation pearls can easily be turned out round and all alike.

THE WELL DRESSED WOMAN

Sashes are all important for evening gowns this season. Coaching parasols of blue taffeta, polka dotted in white, are edged with a piping of white velvet.

An accompaniment for grass linen gowns are fobs to match with charms of self material on the end.

In every form the stole is the preferred shoulder wrap, and is equally popular in ostrich, marabout and lace.

Among the imported novelties are plaid voiles, some in tones of green and blue, others in delicate pastel shadings.

Advices from Paris state that macrame fringe is being used in that city as edging for collars and flounces on linen gowns.

VIII. "Motives for the Required Service."—Vs. 24, 25. Two motives are urged: (1) that of love, gratitude (v. 24); (2) that of fear, prompted by self-interest (v. 25).

IX. "Only fear the Lord."—But in verse 20 Samuel had said, "Fear not." Bishop Hall, therefore, distinguished between two fears, one slavish or hostile, the other filial. They were to fear God as children revere a father, not as enemies fear a powerful foe. "And serve him in truth with all your heart." The service must be sincere. "For consider how great things he hath done for you." Literally, "with you."

X. "But."—Here comes in the second motive to service—fear, self-interest. "If ye shall still do wickedly, ye shall be consumed, both ye and your king." Rulers and people are closely bound together. A country, whether governed by a king or a president, depends for its welfare upon virtue, that of its citizens and rulers. Sin, as Jay insists, violates all the duties of civic life. "It destroys subordination; it relaxes the ties which bind mankind together, and makes them selfish and mean; it renders men enemies to each other." Sunday schools and churches, in making men better, are performing services as patriotic as those of any statesman.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes.
The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, JULY 19—SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Golden Text—"Only Fear the Lord, and Serve Him in Truth With All Your Heart"—1 Samuel 12:24—Saul's Victory Over the Ammonites.

I. "Saul Confirmed as King."—1 Sam. 11: 14, 15. After his victory over the Ammonites, Saul's popularity among the people was very great, and Samuel saw that the time was ripe for a hearty nation's confirmation of the step taken by Mirphah by the national assembly. The prophet therefore called the people together at Ramoth, between Jericho and the Jordan.

II. "The People Testify to Samuel's Uprightness."—1 Sam. 12: 1-5. It was at this gathering, which took place in a conspicuous and definite manner his service as judge (though not his work as a prophet), that Samuel made the valedictory address which we study in the present lesson. Samuel challenged the thousands before him, to name, in the presence of God and the king, any wrong he had done which he had been guilty. And with one voice the people took solemn oath that he had governed with absolute purity.

III. "Samuel Testifies to God's Faithfulness."—1 Sam. 12: 6-12. After receiving this testimony to his own faithfulness, Samuel turned on the people with a clear testimony to a faithful God. He reviewed their history, their wonderful rescue from Egyptian slavery, and later, under Gideon, Barak, Jephthah, and himself, their deliverance from Sisera, the Philistines, the Moabites, and the Ammonites. All these triumphs were due to God, and yet they had foolishly and ungratefully desired a mortal king!

IV. "The Service God Requires from his People."—Vs. 13-15. Samuel had traced the history of God's dealing with the Hebrews down to the time when they ungratefully asked for a king. "And even now that you have a king," the prophet went on to say, "God will not forsake you, if you will continue to obey him. He will deal with you and your king just as he dealt with you without your king."

V. "The Requirement of Service Emphasized by a Miracle."—Vs. 16-19. Samuel had plainly stated God's unchangeable and unchangeable sovereignty, and the service it called on the people to render. But the nation was slow to understand and quick to forget. They would be more likely to remember an object lesson, especially if it was startling and stern. Such an object lesson Samuel now obtains from Jehovah.

VI. "Now therefore." In order that you may realize God's power and claims. "Which the Lord will do."

VII. "Is it not wheat harvest to-day?" Wheat harvest began in May or June, and lasted about seven weeks. "The Lord . . . shall send thunder and rain." It meant the rain, perhaps in an hour, of the crops on which they had spent months of toil. "That ye may perceive and see that your wickedness is great." All Bible miracles have a moral purpose, and thus are distinctly different from the miracles of false religions.

VIII. "So . . . the Lord sent thunder and rain that day, and all the people greatly feared the Lord."

IX. "The people said unto Samuel, Pray for thy servants, for we have added unto all our sins this evil." The penitent people thus confessed not only their sin in asking for a king, but their previous sinfulness.

X. "The Kind of Service Required."—Vs. 20, 21. It is to be (1) hearty—v. 20; and (2) single—v. 21.

XI. "And Samuel said unto the people, Fear not, ye have done all this wickedness, but God will forgive you, and will still accept your service." "But serve the Lord with all your heart." This is the first requirement of service, that it be hearty, enthusiastic, whole-souled (Mark 12: 30).

XII. "And turn ye not aside." The second requirement of service, that it be single, unmixed with service of any idol. "For then should ye go after vain things."

XIII. "Helps to the Required Service."—Vs. 22, 23. They are divine (v. 22) and human (v. 23).

XIV. "For the Lord will not forsake his people, for his great name's sake, because it hath pleased the Lord to make you his people." Just such a comfort offer come to any Christian in the assurance that God has chosen him.

XV. "As for me." This is the second, the human, element in the help Samuel is offering. He offers to help in two ways: 1. By prayer. "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you."

XVI. Samuel's second way of helping the people is by instruction: "I will teach you the good and the right way." Samuel is laying down his authority, but not his office as a prophet. He will not longer rule, but he will teach.

XVII. "Motives for the Required Service."—Vs. 24, 25. Two motives are urged: (1) that of love, gratitude (v. 24); (2) that of fear, prompted by self-interest (v. 25).

XVIII. "Only fear the Lord." But in verse 20 Samuel had said, "Fear not." Bishop Hall, therefore, distinguished between two fears, one slavish or hostile, the other filial. They were to fear God as children revere a father, not as enemies fear a powerful foe. "And serve him in truth with all your heart." The service must be sincere. "For consider how great things he hath done for you." Literally, "with you."

XIX. "But." Here comes in the second motive to service—fear, self-interest. "If ye shall still do wickedly, ye shall be consumed, both ye and your king." Rulers and people are closely bound together. A country, whether governed by a king or a president, depends for its welfare upon virtue, that of its citizens and rulers. Sin, as Jay insists, violates all the duties of civic life. "It destroys subordination; it relaxes the ties which bind mankind together, and makes them selfish and mean; it renders men enemies to each other." Sunday schools and churches, in making men better, are performing services as patriotic as those of any statesman.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes. The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, JULY 19—SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Golden Text—"Only Fear the Lord, and Serve Him in Truth With All Your Heart"—1 Samuel 12:24—Saul's Victory Over the Ammonites.

I. "Saul Confirmed as King."—1 Sam. 11: 14, 15. After his victory over the Ammonites, Saul's popularity among the people was very great, and Samuel saw that the time was ripe for a hearty nation's confirmation of the step taken by Mirphah by the national assembly. The prophet therefore called the people together at Ramoth, between Jericho and the Jordan.

II. "The People Testify to Samuel's Uprightness."—1 Sam. 12: 1-5. It was at this gathering, which took place in a conspicuous and definite manner his service as judge (though not his work as a prophet), that Samuel made the valedictory address which we study in the present lesson. Samuel challenged the thousands before him, to name, in the presence of God and the king, any wrong he had done which he had been guilty. And with one voice the people took solemn oath that he had governed with absolute purity.

III. "Samuel Testifies to God's Faithfulness."—1 Sam. 12: 6-12. After receiving this testimony to his own faithfulness, Samuel turned on the people with a clear testimony to a faithful God. He reviewed their history, their wonderful rescue from Egyptian slavery, and later, under Gideon, Barak, Jephthah, and himself, their deliverance from Sisera, the Philistines, the Moabites, and the Ammonites. All these triumphs were due to God, and yet they had foolishly and ungratefully desired a mortal king!

IV. "The Service God Requires from his People."—Vs. 13-15. Samuel had traced the history of God's dealing with the Hebrews down to the time when they ungratefully asked for a king. "And even now that you have a king," the prophet went on to say, "God will not forsake you, if you will continue to obey him. He will deal with you and your king just as he dealt with you without your king."

V. "The Requirement of Service Emphasized by a Miracle."—Vs. 16-19. Samuel had plainly stated God's unchangeable and unchangeable sovereignty, and the service it called on the people to render. But the nation was slow to understand and quick to forget. They would be more likely to remember an object lesson, especially if it was startling and stern. Such an object lesson Samuel now obtains from Jehovah.

VI. "Now therefore." In order that you may realize God's power and claims. "Which the Lord will do."

VII. "Is it not wheat harvest to-day?" Wheat harvest began in May or June, and lasted about seven weeks. "The Lord . . . shall send thunder and rain." It meant the rain, perhaps in an hour, of the crops on which they had spent months of toil. "That ye may perceive and see that your wickedness is great." All Bible miracles have a moral purpose, and thus are distinctly different from the miracles of false religions.

VIII. "So . . . the Lord sent thunder and rain that day, and all the people greatly feared the Lord."

IX. "The people said unto Samuel, Pray for thy servants, for we have added unto all our sins this evil." The penitent people thus confessed not only their sin in asking for a king, but their previous sinfulness.

X. "The Kind of Service Required."—Vs. 20, 21. It is to be (1) hearty—v. 20; and (2) single—v. 21.

XI. "And Samuel said unto the people, Fear not, ye have done all this wickedness, but God will forgive you, and will still accept your service." "But serve the Lord with all your heart." This is the first requirement of service, that it be hearty, enthusiastic, whole-souled (Mark 12: 30).

XII. "And turn ye not aside." The second requirement of service, that it be single, unmixed with service of any idol. "For then should ye go after vain things."

XIII. "Helps to the Required Service."—Vs. 22, 23. They are divine (v. 22) and human (v. 23).

XIV. "For the Lord will not forsake his people, for his great name's sake, because it hath pleased the Lord to make you his people." Just such a comfort offer come to any Christian in the assurance that God has chosen him.

XV. "As for me." This is the second, the human, element in the help Samuel is offering. He offers to help in two ways: 1. By prayer. "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you."

XVI. Samuel's second way of helping the people is by instruction: "I will teach you the good and the right way." Samuel is laying down his authority, but not his office as a prophet. He will not longer rule, but he will teach.

XVII. "Motives for the Required Service."—Vs. 24, 25. Two motives are urged: (1) that of love, gratitude (v. 24); (2) that of fear, prompted by self-interest (v. 25).

XVIII. "Only fear the Lord." But in verse 20 Samuel had said, "Fear not." Bishop Hall, therefore, distinguished between two fears, one slavish or hostile, the other filial. They were to fear God as children revere a father, not as enemies fear a powerful foe. "And serve him in truth with all your heart." The service must be sincere. "For consider how great things he hath done for you." Literally, "with you."

XIX. "But." Here comes in the second motive to service—fear, self-interest. "If ye shall still do wickedly, ye shall be consumed, both ye and your king." Rulers and people are closely bound together. A country, whether governed by a king or a president, depends for its welfare upon virtue, that of its citizens and rulers. Sin, as Jay insists, violates all the duties of civic life. "It destroys subordination; it relaxes the ties which bind mankind together, and makes them selfish and mean; it renders men enemies to each other." Sunday schools and churches, in making men better, are performing services as patriotic as those of any statesman.

Controlling the Sight of the Eyes. The control of one's eyes and ears is as important as the control of the lips. The paper of the psalmist was for a watch over his lips. He might have gone further in his prayer and pleaded for a control of the sight of his eyes. It was the Master who brought into full light the danger of a wrping look. He who makes a covenant with his eyes, that he will not look upon evil, is likely to discover a sentinel guarding his whole life from evil. It is a great thing to know when to draw the curtains of the soul.

Iowa Farms \$4 Per Acre Cash, balance 1/2 crop till paid. MULHALL, Sioux City, Ia.

Crown Prince Comes of Age.

On May 6 the Crown Prince of Prussia and future German emperor became of age. The second son of the German emperor, Prince Eitel Frederick, will celebrate his 21st birthday on July 7, 1904, and the third son, Prince Adelbert, on July 14, 1905. The fourth son, Prince Auguste William, will be 16 years old next January. Oscar is a year younger, while the sixth son will be 13 next December. The Kaiser's only daughter is the youngest child, being 11 years old.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

Calvert Estate Changes Hands. Mount Airy, the famous Calvert estate near Washington, founded by the first Lord Baltimore and held by the family for more than 200 years, has just passed into alien hands. The estate of 800 acres has been purchased by Mrs. Frances Gibson of Ohio for \$11,000. Among the bidders for the property was Secretary Hay.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1904.

A Gargantuan Feast.

A monster banquet has just been given by a wealthy land owner at Quimperle, in Normandy, to celebrate the simultaneous wedding of his four children, two sons and two daughters. No fewer than 1,600 guests sat down to the feast, which took place in the open air. The bill of fare included five cattle and sixteen lambs. So lavish was the scale of ordering that, though the 1,600 guests are reported to have had magnificent appetites, there was more than enough for all. Nor was their thirst neglected, for the guests emptied ten large barrels of wine and fifteen of cider, besides disposing of much else of a liquid character.

To the housewife who has not yet become acquainted with the new things of everyday use in the market and who is reasonably satisfied with the old, we would suggest that a trial of Defiance Cold Water Starch be made at once. Not alone because it is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be superior to any other brand, but because each 10c package contains 16 ozs., while all the other kinds contain but 12 ozs. It is safe to say that the lady who once uses Defiance Starch will use no other. Quality and quantity must win.