URGES CONSERVATION OF THE NATION'S RESOURCES

President Taft Sends Special Message to Congress Recommending Prevention of Land Frauds, Control of Water Power, Fostering of Soils and Kindred Subjects

Washington, Jan. 14 - Following is | to legislation to meet conditions or the complete text of the special message on the conservation of the nation's resources sent to the senate and house of representatives by President Taft to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representa-In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for disposition in a spe-

cial message, as follows: In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the Improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of and, semiarid and swamp lands, upon the preservation of our forests and the re-foresting of suitable areas; upon the re-classification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,655,-911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 368,035,975 acres of

Disbursement of Public Lands.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways, in order to open up regions in the west then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the pre-emption and timber-culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these

The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unsernpulous and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This profigat manner of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development.

Fraudulent Titles. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitations. There has developed in recent years a dec concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. A vast amount of discussion has appeared in the public prints in generalized form on this subject, but there has been little practical suggestion. It has been easy to say that the natural resources in fuel supply, in forests, in water power, and in other public utilities, must be saved from waste, monopoly, and other abuses, and the general public is in accord with this proposition, as they are with most truisms. The problem, however, is how to save and how to utiling how to conserve and still develop, for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings are

only for unborn generations Noteworthy Reforms.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the pubtie domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, of oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the sublic, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water power"

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of tand frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites. Since March 4. 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent, more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products. The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interests, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that congress might affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the executive, and the question as to what the executive is to do is under the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that it is the duty of congress now, by a statute. to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the | partment of agriculture (as for instance Interior and the president and to use

emergencies as they arise.

Properly to Classify Lands. One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public-land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value use. This ought to be done by that or department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the interfor department through the geological survey. Much of confusion, fraud, and contention which has existed in the

present has arisen from the lack of

an official and determinative classifi-

cation of the public lands and their

It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal oil ashphaltum, natural gas and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface. giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statutes, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with the provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cession of said lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United

Statute Difficult to Frame. It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such a Lanner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away the investment of the necessary capital. Hence, it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at. The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and the necessity for fertilizing the land shall become more acute this will be a product which will probably attract the greed of monopolists

Public Land Along Streams.

the rivers except so far as that owned

by riparian proprietors. I do not

think it necessary to go into discussion

of this somewhat mooted question of

law. It seems to me sufficient to say

that the man who owns and controls

the land along the stream from which

the power is to be converted and trans-

mitted, owns land which is indispens-

able to the conversion and use of that

power. I cannot conceive how the

power in streams flowing through pub-

lic lands can be made available at all

except by using the land itself as the

site for the construction of the plant

by which the power is generated and

converted and securing a right of way

thereover for transmission lines. Un-

der these condition, if the government

owns the adjacent land-indeed, if the

government is the riparian owner--it

may control the use of the water power

by imposing proper conditions on the

disposition of the land necessary in the

creation and utilization of the water

Value of Water Power.

The development in electrical appli-

ances for the conversion of the water

power into electricity to be transmitted

long distances has progressed so far that

it is no longer problematical, but it is a

certain inference that in the future the

power of the water falling in the streams

to a large extent will take the place of

natural fuels. in the disposition of the

domain already granted, many water

power sites have come under absolute

ownership, and may drift into one own-

ership, so that all the water power under

private ownership shall be a monopoly.

If, however, the water power sites now

enough of them-shall be disposed of to

private persons for the investment of

their capital in such a way as to prevent

their union for purposes of monopoly

with other water power sites, and under

conditions that shall limit the right of use

to not exceeding thirty years with renewal

privileges and some equitable means of

fixing terms of rental and with proper

means for determining a reasonable grad-

uated rental, it would seem entirely pos-

most useful lands by a power monopoly.

As long as the government retains con-

trol and can prevent their improper union

with other plants, competition must be

Soils Must Be Conserved.

In considering the conservation of the

natural resources of the country, the fea-

ture that transcends all others, including

woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the

country. It is incumbent upon the gov-

ernment to foster by all available means

the resources of the country that produce

the food of the people. To this end the

conservation of the soils of the country

should be cared for with all means at the

government's disposal Their productive

scientists that we may conserve the new

setls, improve the old soils, drain wet

soils, ditch swamp soils, levee river over-

flow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pas-

ture hillside soils, rotate crops on all

soils, discover methods for cropping dry

land soils, find grasses and legumes for

all soils, feed grains and mill feeds on

the farms where they originate, that the

soils from which they come may be en-

A work of the utmost importance to in

form and instruct the public on this chief

branch of the conservation of our re-

sources is being carried on successfully

in the department of agriculture; but it

ought not to escape public attention that

state action in addition to that of the de-

in the drainage of swamp lands) is es-

nowers should have the attention of our

maintained and prices kept reasonable.

owned by the government-and there are

With respect to the public land vide that these bonds are to be paid opportunity to convert water power drawn in such a way as to scrure ininto transmissible electricity, another terest at the lowest rate, and that the important phase of the public land credit of the United States will be question is presented. There are valpledged for their redemption. nable water power sites through all I urge consideration of the recomthe public land states. The opinion mendations of the secretary of the is held that the transfer of sovereignty nterior in his annual report for from the federal government to the amendments of the reclamation act territorial governments as they become proposing other relief for settlers on states, included the water power in

sary for agriculture.

construct the works.

been met and solved.

they now are.

But there are millions of acres of com-

best lands in a climate where the mois-

ture comes from the clouds. Congress

recognized the importance of this method

of artificial distribution of water on the

arid lands by the passage of the reclama-

tion act. The proceeds of the public

lands creates the fund to build the works

needed to store and furnish the neces-

sary water, and it was left to the secre-

tary of the interior to determine what

projects should be started among those

suggested and to direct the reclamation

service, with the funds at hand and

through the engineers in its employ, to

No one can visit the far west and the

country of arid and semi-arid lands with-

out being convinced that this is one of

the most important methods of the con-

servation of our natural resources that

the government has entered upon. It

would appear that over 30 projects have

been undertaken, and that a few of

these are likely to be unsuccessful be-

cause of lack of water, or for other rea-

sons, but generally the work which has

been done has been well done, and many

important engineering problems have

Funds Inadequate for Service.

One of the difficulties which has

arisen is that too many projects in

view of the available funds have been

set on foot. The funds available under

the reclamation statute are inadequate

to complete these projects within a

reasonable time. And yet the projects

have been begun; settlers have been

nvited to take up and, in many in

stances, have taken up, the public land

within the projects, relying upon their

complete the projects for their benefit

s, in effect, a breach of faith and

eaves them in a most distressed con-

dition. I urge that the nation ought

to afford the means to lift them out of

the very desperate condition in which

This condition does not indicate any

excessive waste or any corruption on

the part of the reclamation service. It

only indicates an over-zealous desire

to extend the benefit of reclamation

to as many acres and as many states

as possible. I recommend, therefore..

that authority be given to issue, not

exceeding \$30,000.000 of bonds from

time to time, as the secretary of the

interior shall find it necessary, the

proceeds to be applied to the comple-

tion of the projects already begun and

their proper extension, and the bonds

running ten years or more to be taken

up by the proceeds of returns to the

reclamation fund, which returns, as

the years, go on, will increase rapidly

There is no doubt at all that if

these bonds were to be allowed to run

ten years, the proceeds from the public

lands, together with the rentals for

water furnished through the completed

enterprises, would quickly create a

sinking fund large enough to retire

prompt completion. The failure to

these projects New Law Requisite. Respecting the comparatively small imbered areas on the public domain not included in national forests because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virue of the imperfections of existing laws or the disposition of timber lands that the acts of June 3, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for the dispoition of the timber at public sale, the lands after the removal of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral land laws

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given lose attention to the problem of disposiion of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse rom absolute ownership on the other These recommendations are incorporated in hills he has prepared, and they are a the disposition of the congress. I earnest y recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these ands shall be embodied in statutes and specially, that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as neces sary and that doubt as to the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition

of them where new legislation is needed hall be made complete and unquestioned Disposition of Forest Reserves. The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our orests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really resible to prevent the absorption of these ducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our

> onditions. Upwards of four hundred millions acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only three per cent of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension f ferest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in daces that are now denuded and that nce had great flourishing forests, goes without saving. The control to be everised over private owners in their treat ment of the forests which they own is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the constitution that authorizes the federal government to exercise any control over forests within a state, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the

federal government

Improvement of River. I come now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind indeed, who did not realize that the peo ple of the far west, and especially those of the Mississippl valley, have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways The Mississippi river, with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohio on the the secretary of the interior temporar- sential to the best treatment of the soils other, would seem to offer a great natural means of interstate transportation The set by which, in semi-arid parts of and traffic. How far, if properly improved Everybody's Magazine.

they would relieve the railroads or supthe public domain, the area of the homeplement them in respect to the bulkier stead has been enlarged from 160 to 220 and cheaper commodities is a matter of acres has resulted most beneficially in conjecture. No enterprise ought to be the extension of "dry farming" and in undertaken the cost of which is not defthe demonstration which has been made initely ascertained and the benefit and of the possibility, through a variation in advantage of which are not known and the character and mode of culture, of assured by competent engineers and other raising substantial crops without the authority. When, however, a project of presence of such a supply of water as a definite character for the improvement has been heretofore thought to be necesof a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic pletely arid land in the public domain which will be accommodated is reasonwhich, by the establishment of reservoirs ably probable I think it is the duty of for the storing of water and the irricongress to undertake the project and gation of the lands, may be made much make provision therefor in the proper apmore fruitful and productive than the

propriation bill. One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio river from Pittsburg to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of nine feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is 50. The remaining cost is known to be \$63,000,000. It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular profes and carry it through as rapidly as mag be. I assume from reliable informatice that it can be constructed economically in ten years. I recommend, therefore that the public lands, in river and hare bor bills, make provision for continuing contracts to complete this improvement, and I shall recommend in the future, if it be necessary, that bonds be issued to carry it through.

What has been said of the Ohio river is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet, and of the Missouri, from Kansas City to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet and from St. Louis to Cairo of a depth of eight feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated and there me. is business which will follow the im-

provement. As these improvements are being made, and the traffic encouraged by them shows tself of sufficient importance, the im provement of the Mississippi beyond 'airo down to the gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth to another and greater depth if the neces- Judge. sity for it shall appear to arise out of the traffic which can be delivered on the river

Cheap Rail Rate Necessary.

I am informed that the investigation by the waterways commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there s traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of he stream. It also appears in Europe that the depth of the streams is rarely more than six feet, and never more than But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported ver the rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the governmental regulation through the interstate commerce commission. For this reason I hope that this congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways. For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the inthe bonds within the time specified. I terior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures be taken up and disposed of promptly without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

A Bird's Savings Bank. In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, invariably in a pine tree. Then he find an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its re-

But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object is storing away the acorns exhibits foresight and a knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, but, becoming saturated, are predisposed to decay, when they are attacked by maggots, which seem to delight in this special

reaps the harvest his wisdom has pro- society editors begin writing about her vided, at a time when, the ground be- something like this: ing covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty otherwise in ob- arranged in her honor, Mrs. Clarissa taining suitable or palatable food.

His "Penitentiary Den." "And now I must show you what I call my penitentiary den," said a popular author. "This," he continued, as he drew open a door, "is where I occasionally spend an hour or so when I

am developing symptoms of that by no means uncommon malady among successful men called 'swelled head.' " The room was a charming little snuggery about seven feet square, the only remarkable feature of which was the wall-covering. "If you look closely." explained the host, "you will see that my wall paper consists, on two sides of the rom, of those too-familiar and unwelcome printed forms on which editors express their regrets at

declining one's pet manuscripts."

Zoological Puzzle. Italian zoologists have a puzzle to solve, owing to the discovery on Mount Blanc of the body of a white bear, which has been brought to Aosta. It was thought at first that the bear must have died some three hundred you want by weeping? I do. years ago, and must have been preserved by the ice, since it has always been held that white bears vanished salt. from the Alps three centuries ago. But it has since been demonstrated that death could only have taken place a tew days previous to discovery. At this would seem to show that there are still white bears in the Alps, expeditions are to be sent to test the they're all right!

Tooly Lural!

"How far is it between these two owns?" asked the lawyer. "About four miles as the flow cries." replied the witness.

"You mean as the cry flows." "No." put in the judge, "he means as the fly crows"

And they all looked at each other, puzzle in the paper to-night, John. feeling that something was wrong.-

William Southworth, the city's old est wood carver, died the other day at the age of \$3 years He estimated only a short time before his death. that he had made carvings for more than 500 vessels His principal work was the carving of figureheads for vessels, this being a lucrative and important occupation at one time, until the rise of commercialism blotted out the poetic significance of these the shooting. A machine can run and killed him with the wheels. That resumed until the animal is bagged .- models.-Bath Correspondence of Lew-



NEEDED THE KNIFE.

Speaking of table etiquette some time ago, Gen. E. Burd Grubb told a story about a man who was justified in eating ple with a knife. Smith was standing in a hotel lobby one day, according to the general, talking to Jones, when the conversation turned to a dinner that had been given at the home of a mutual acquaintance named

"You should have seen Barton," remarked Jones, referring to one of the guests. "I thought he had better table manners. When his pie was served he actually ate it with his knife."

"I don't blame him for that," was the startling reply of Smith. "You don't blame him?" repeated

Jones in amazement. "No," smilingly said Smith. "I have eaten pie at Brown's myself, and it is a wonder to me that Barton didn't take an ax."

Reason Enough.

Mrs. Newlywed (weeping)-Henry, am sure I have grounds for divorce I am positive that you have deceived

Mr. Newlywed-What in the world do you mean? What have I done to arouse such a suspicion? Mrs. Newlywed (weeping harder)-

I-I-saw a memorandum in your pocket this morning to-to buy some of nine feet everywhere, may be changed new ribbons for your typewriter.—

The Fly in the Amber.

"That man Grindle is a wonderfully interesting fellow. He has traveled so much and so far, and he is so highly cultured that it is always a pleasure to listen to him." "No doubt. But I must confess

was just a little disappointed." "Disappointed? Why so?"

"I noticed that when he pronounced the word Copenhagen he gave the 'a' the long sound.

The New Butler.

Mr. Stubb-I am so glad we can afford to keep that new butler, John. He has been employed by the first familles of the town and is a regular well of information.

Mr. Stubb-Yes, Maria, but you'll find him a dry well.

Mrs. Stubb-Dry well? Mr. Stubb-Yes; he can't be pumped.

WHEN SHE REALLY "ARRIVES."

A woman may never be properly It is than that the woodpecker classed as a social favorite until the

"Owing to numerous social affairs Maye Johnes, who has spent the past month in Bunktown, will prolong her visit to that beautiful city for some

The Accent.

When some hair-dressers seek to give Us hair to fit the hat. We get er-rat-ic coiffures with The accent on the rat.

A Judicial Process. "Prosy old Judge Talkit got hold of

Smythe the other day and treated the poor fellow to a regular judicial pro-"What was it?"

"First, he arrested his progress and then he tried his patience." Sounds Appetizing.

Journal-I wonder if moths have any preference as to textile fabrics? "I should think cheesecloth would make tasty eating," responded the other party to the conversation.

Turning On the Faucet No Use. Mrs. Wynn-Do you ever get things Mrs. Glynn-No. My dear, with my husband tears are not worth their

Lady in Box.-Can you look over

Decollete.

Man from Country-I've just been lookin' over both of 'em, by gosh,

Adam's Excuse. His Wife-This paper says that a

man's hair turns gray five years earlier than a woman's does. Her Husband-If it does I'll bet a woman is the cause of it.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak-I saw a new

Statesman.

Mr. Crimsonbeak-Oh, has the rail in New York now road company changed its time table "If he were there he would probagain?-Yonkers Statesman.

A Puzzie.

Heroic Remedy. Bill-I believe I talk altogether too

much. Jill-Well, why don't you stop it? "How can I?" "Why, get married!"-Yonkers

Knew Birkins. "I presume Mrs. Bilkins is listening to a great many barefaced lies thesa

days "Why do you think so?" "Bilkins has shaved off his musache."

WHAT THE RADIATOR SINGS.

What is the song that the radiator sings? Is it a melody from throbbing reeds of Pan?

A sweet song of summer shine and all the fabled things That sport upon Arcadian never seen by man? Or chill fall's cicada notes a-rattling from ragged throats?

What is the song that the radiator sings? Is it the rumbling of bumble bees that boom? splashing brooklet washing through the clover land that flings

Its sparkling spray in splendor on the

morning glory's bloom? Or anvil chimes at Vulcan's forge and tempests in a mountain gorge?

SOUR AND SWEET.



Flora-Jack, I'm surprised at you. and after kissing Miss Chimsonbeak! Jack-Hush! That is my excuse. I must have something sweet to take away the taste.

Queer Language. And when the fisher leaves the pool And gladly home doth hie,

We get some li-kely stories with The accent on the lie. Down on the Farm.

New Arrival-What time do the summer boarders begin to thin out down here? Farmer Ryetop-Wall, neighbor,

they get thinner and thinner every week until about the last of September they are so thin they cut the hammocks through and then we ship them back to town."

Waiters have the Palms. "I'm sure I don't know why they cal this hotel The Palms. Do you I've never seen a palm anywhere near

"You'll see them before you go. It's pleasant little surprise the waiters keep for the guests on the last day of their sojourn."-Puck.

Rather Strenuous. Mr. Cassidy--Awn will yez listen to

his woife so toightly on th' golden wedding that he broke two av her Mrs. Cassidy-Ah, Patrick, awn

isn't ut grand to see such affection after all thim years? It Gets There.

Manager-Why do you call this play Playwright-Because I want it to get in the public eye.

Just Gossip. "Mrs. Tewkly says she would like to oin an aero club." "Well, the Lord knows, she's flighty enough!"

Very Probably. "Was it a heated debate you at-

"It ought to have been. It had enough hot air in it."

HOT STUFF.



Clergyman-I don't see your husband with you so much as when you were on your honeymoon. Has he grown cool? Late Bride-Not if what you preach

is true. He's dead. A Misnomer.

wonder why a lion cub Is always called the Pon's whelp? But more than that I wonder why Our servant girls are called "The

Ennui. "They must be people of great wealth. "What makes you think so?"

"Why, even the baby looks bored."

An Easy Mark. "It's a pity Henry Hudson can't be

ably get his pockets picked." His Only Recreation.

"But why do you give your fash ionable butler an entire day off every week?" asked the friend. "Sh!" whispered the man who made a fortune in a few weeks. "It is the

only opportunity I have to sit in my

shirt sleeves and smoke. Wouldn't

The Way of the World. "Faken boasts that he has all the

gems of literature in his library." "So he has, but they are uncu-

gems.

dare to do it when he was around."

CHICAGO MERCHANT MAKES STATEMENT.

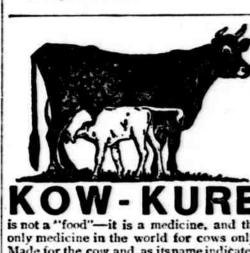
After Spending Thousands of Dollars and Consulting the Most Eminent

Physicians, He Was Desperate. CHICAGO, ILLS .- Mr. J. G. Becker, of 134 Van Buren St., a well-known wholesale dry goods

dealer, states as follows:

"I have had catarrh for more than thirty years. Have tried everything on earth and spent thousands of dollars for other medicines and with physicians, without getting any lasting relief, and can say to you that I have found Peruna the only remedy that has cured me permanently.

"Peruna has also cured my wife of catarrh. She always keeps it in the house for an attack of cold, which it invariably cures in a very short time."



only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a cow cure. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW-KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "Cow Money" sent FREE. Ask your local dealer for KOW-KURE or send DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO. Lyndonville, VL

Nebraska Directory

After Curing Yourself of CONSTIPATION by using

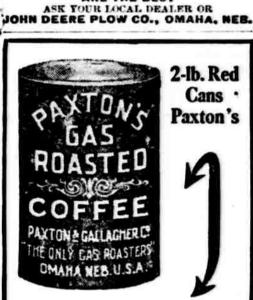
Uncle Sam Breakfast Food

You will continue to use it because it is a delightful breakfast dish.

ask your grocer He Certainly Knows

If you don't know it's merits

this, Nora? A Baltimore man hugged JOHN DEERE PLOWS ARE THE BEST

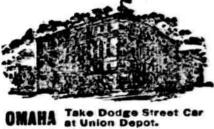


Per lb. 25c 2-lb. Air-tight Sealed Cans

Positively the highest value you can get anywhere for the money. You know you are always getting the same when you buy PAXTON'S Gas Roasted in red sealed cans.

Ask Your Grocer for It

American--52.00 per day and upwards. European--51.00 per day and upwards.



ROME MILLER



Birds & Animals of All Mounted

J. E. WALLACE, Taxidermist and Furrier 2020 Lake Street

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching tinest linens.

Save the Baby—Use

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS 40 TOLDS Should be given at once when the little one coughs. It heals the delicate throat and protects the lungs from infection—guaranteed sale and

very paletable. All Druggists, 25 cents.

sion to congress of recommendations as I

New Sport That Is Said to Be Popular Amona Hunters in Western Kansas.

Automobiles are revolutionizing methods of hunting wild game in western Kansas. A wolf hunt under the new plan is most exciting. One runs the automobile and another does den City hunters ran down a coyote brings the coyote out, and the race is

CHASE GAME IN MOTOR CARS | the west without coming in contact | When hunters used to chase coyotes with a fence or a creek. When a on horses and with dogs there was wolf or covote is scared up the auto- never a record of where they drove mobile takes after him. A wolf runs | the coyotes to their dens. But it is in an easy circle. He doesn't dodge different with automobiles. back and forth. So it is comparative- | Coyotes run until they are about to ly easy for the driver to keep right be taken in and then make for their behind him. But the automobile must | dens | In order to "smoke them out" have great speed.

with ease. A few days ago some Gar- other end down in the hole. That soon miles and miles on the open prairie of was considered a great hunting feat. Chicago News.

A coyote can run 30 miles an hour the gas tank of his car and runs the

the driver attaches a rubber tube to

iston (Me.) Journal

Carver of Figureheads.