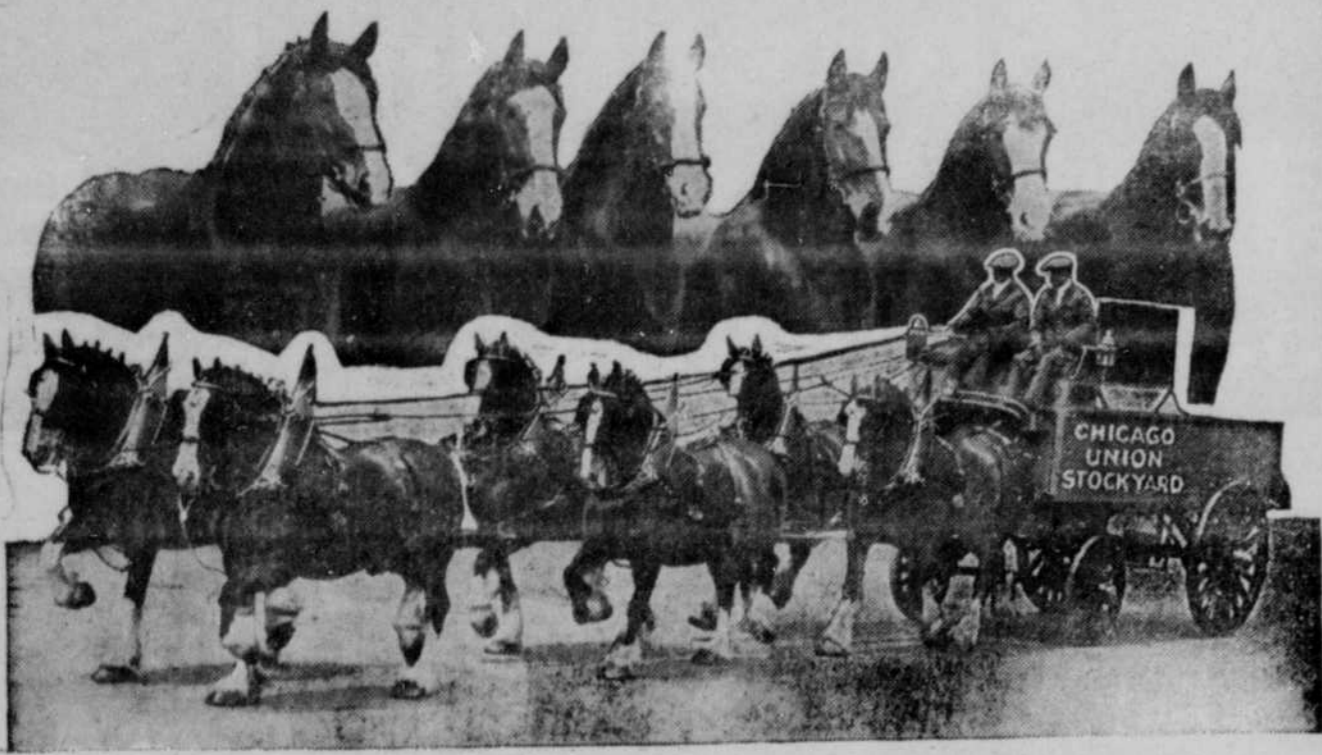


### See Them At the Nebraska State Fair



CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARD SIX HORSE EXHIBITION TEAM

One of the features of the grand stand program at the Nebraska State Fair, to be held in Lincoln September 2 to 9, will be the performance of the Chicago Union Stock Yard exhibition six-in-hand, driven by the master reinsman, Billy Wales.

The big hitch is composed of ten weight Clydesdale geldings, each of which has been a blue ribbon prize winner in leading Horse Shows of the country. Two of them are past champions in the draft gelding classes of the International Live Stock Exposition, held each year in Chicago at the close of the season's live stock shows.

Visitors to the horse barns at the Nebraska State Fair this year will see nine of these big fellows in the Chicago Stock Yard exhibit, one extra over the eight horses used to form the eye-filling eight-horse, "4-H Hitch," that will head the 4-H section of the high live stock parade at the Fair.

breeding grounds in the north central states and Canada. Conditions in the breeding grounds are reported much improved this summer.

#### Continued from page 4

#### TAX LEVY RAISED

permitted by law, to allow for tax collections of taxes. To meet appropriations the board found it would have to raise a total of \$6,985,545, including the capitol levy. To meet this it finds it has available \$7,209,087, which gives a margin of \$223,542, of which \$219,628 was raised by the addition of the 4 per cent to allow for tax collections.

The board takes into consideration in the amount available \$1,070,120 of miscellaneous collections by state departments, and \$146,596 to be derived from a tax on intangible property.

State Tax Commissioner Smith announced that his report of the previous day was in error in assessing the Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power company at \$750,500 on its franchise. It was assessed at \$850,000. The Nebraska Power company instead of being assessed on its franchise at \$1,000,000 was assessed at \$1,025,000.

#### HOOPER SETS TWO MONTHS DUCK SEASON

Waterfowl hunters are to have a two months open shooting season this fall and winter, according to amendments to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Regulations, approved by President Hoover. A curtailed season of only thirty days obtained last fall owing to the shortage of ducks because of drought and drainage in the

breeding grounds in the north central states and Canada. Conditions in the breeding grounds are reported much improved this summer.

Bag limits remain at 15, except that the bag shall contain not more than 10 birds in the aggregate of canvasbacks, redheads, great and lesser scaups, ringbacks, blue wing, green-wing and cinnamon teal, gadwalls and shovellers. These species are in need of greater protection than the common ducks such as mallard, black duck, pintail and others, according to the Biological Survey.

The season was also opened on eider ducks with a daily bag limit of five, a part of the 15 maximum limit. The season, however, was closed on ruddy ducks and buffle heads as these varieties are too scarce to permit shooting.

The opening and closing dates of the two months season vary in different sections of the country. These dates were fixed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after consultation with state game departments and the Migratory Bird Advisory Board.

Opening and closing dates of the season in the respective states follow: October 1 to November 30—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. October 16 to December 15—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,

New York (except Long Island) West Virginia, Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

November 1 to December 31—Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, California, and in that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line on the Rio Grande west of Del Rio, running easterly to the Louisiana Line.

November 16 to January 15—Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and that portion of Texas lying south and east of the above line.

November 20 to January 15—Florida. September to October 31, Alaska.

The live goose decoy limitation was discontinued, except in California, where the state requested that no live goose decoys be used. The limit was ten live goose decoys last year. Live ducks are limited to twenty-five by the new regulations; states may reduce the number.

The present noon hour opening for waterfowl shooting was continued. So was the usual bag and possession limits on geese and brant. Control of baiting, rest days, and other regulations was left to the states.

The bag limit was reduced on doves from 25 to 18, and the no-baiting regulations just announced are in keeping with the general sentiment expressed at the hearings before the Senate Committee on Wild Life early in April, at which time the American Game Association and other organizations went on record for a continuous season of not less than two months. It was felt that a short concentrated shooting season was inimical to the ducks and unfair to the sportsmen," Seth Gordon, president of the Association said.

"With the states having had a definite part in recommending seasons and other restrictions, it is hoped that all state game officers will make a special effort to assist in the enforcement of the new regulations," he concluded.

#### GROUP GATHERING REPORT

On Sunday morning, July 21st, at four o'clock in the morning a hard shower fell in the vicinity of Center Union, amounting to about one-half an inch, and day dawned, finding a heavy mist in the air and it was thought by some that there would not be a meeting of the various Sunday schools, but at seven o'clock it began to show signs of clearing up. Because of the threatening weather, Sunday school was thirty minutes late. The group gathering held their exercises on the Andrew Johnson place on the Blackbird, in a fine grove for the purpose.

Sunday school was started by S. Halgrimson, missionary of the American Sunday School Union, at 10:30 A. M. F. A. Pucket taught the Bible class of which the writer formed a part.

After the Sunday school, the first thing on the program was an address by Alice Page on the subject, "The Influence of the Sunday School," which was well received. Next, a song was given by the primary class of the Joy Sunday school. A sermon by Pastor S. M. Ohmart followed.

The time from 12 M to 1:30 P. M. was spent getting out and serving the largest and by far the best dinner it has ever been the lot of the writer to sit down to. The forty foot table just literally groaned with the weight of the many good things that were placed on it. Too much praise cannot be given the ladies for the excellent repast that was served free to all.

At 1:30 P. M. the program was opened by the congregation singing the song, "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," followed by devotional service by Rev. S. Halgrimson. "The effect of Morality on Crime" was the theme of an address by Axel Borg, which was well received. The Paddock Young People's Chorus sang a song in an excellent manner. The Paddock orchestra played a couple of tunes in a delightful manner, after which a song by the Junior class of the Joy Sunday school. A reading by Mrs. Marie Hubby and an address by Richard Krato on the topic, "Building for the Future," were given. There was then a song by the Paddock Junior League and an address by Robert Strong on "Can We Dispense With the Bible?" An address on "The Bible," by Rev. Dillon, of York, was both interesting and instructive.

A count of the persons attending was then taken which resulted as follows: Center Union, 40; Paddock Union, 60; Joy, 39, and O'Neill, 19. It was then voted to make that place a permanent meeting place for the group and the last Sunday in July, each year, as the time to meet. The congregation then sang, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," followed by the benediction by S. M. Ohmart.

S. Halgrimson gave a very interesting and profitable talk at the close of the meeting. Rev. Dillon and John Dick sang two duets in the afternoon and there was a recitation by Mr. Worth's daughter and a reading by the daughter of Aaron Boshart.

In the evening Rev. Dillon preached an interesting and instructive sermon on "Look," to a large crowd at Center Union church. There were a number of people present from Paddock Union and Joy, and also a family from Atkinson were present.

A tabernacle now under construction on Pine creek, will be ready for the camp meeting to be held August 12th to August 21st. The following persons will be there to conduct the meetings: Rev. Hollenbaugh, Lowell, Mass.; Rev. Paul Bergh and Miss Clare Christensen, singing evangelists from Morehead, Minn., and Mrs. Blanche Bloedron, pianist, of Norfolk, Nebr. The first Sunday the tabernacle will be dedicated. It is located fifteen miles northwest of Basset. If you have not been there before, better plan to go.

R. J. Hatch.

#### Economic Outlook Improves

Nebraska Farmer: The definite signs of economic improvement which have been noted during the past few weeks seem to have a true ring to them. It appears as if the advances in commodity prices, especially those for livestock, are genuine signs of betterment. True, some of them have dropped back, but not as much as they have risen. The farm commodity price curve registered greater advance in the month ending July 15 than at any time since July, 1929.

Activity in industrial sections indicates that men are being employed in a large number of factories with fair assurance that the jobs will be permanent. The relief measures passed by the recent congress will do much to relieve unemployment. It is estimated that a quarter million men will be employed in road building alone, with a promise of more employment in connection with machinery and material necessary to the road building. Nebraska's share of the 120 million dollar federal highway fund is 2 1/2 million, which it is estimated will provide employment for 8,000 men.

Other significant signs of improvement are found in the fact that the recent offering of U. S. Treasury notes to raise funds for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was immensely oversubscribed, indicating that many people have money they are willing to invest in the securities of their government.

Many banks are planning to avail themselves of the new currency privilege authorized by the Glass amendment to the Home Loan Bank Act, which should cause a substantial inflation of currency and provide much additional credit. The Federal Land Banks have been given an additional 125 million dollars of capital stock for farm mortgages that should provide relief to distressed farmers.

Rapid recovery of course cannot be expected, but to the careful student of business affairs there is a clear, definite light showing through the clouds which seems to be growing in intensity and indicates that the sun will eventually shine with its old time brilliancy, as it has always done following periods of depression.

#### The Emergency Farm Relief Bill.

No less authority than the American Farm Bureau Federation, through its Weekly News Letter Service, lays at the door of the democratic party the charge for the failure of the emergency farm relief bill to become a law in the Seventy-second congress. Under the date of July 19, the Federation's Weekly Letter has the following to say in part regarding the failure of this measure:—

"Delay (on consideration of the emergency farm relief bill), however, was occasioned in the house by its rules committee failing to grant the rule necessary to bring up the measure for consideration on the floor for final vote

"It is generally reported that Speaker Garner vigorously supported the rules committee in its position."

This is the regular thing for a democratic house to do. Agriculture never had a chance with the democratic party. Witness the Underwood Bill of 1913 and the Wilson veto of the emergency tariff in 1920—both democratic thrusts at the farmers.

#### You Can Reduce Taxes.

National, state and local government expenses increased 347 per cent between 1923 and 1929. The greater part of this increase is state and local.

The only power to increase state and local taxes is in the hands of the people themselves. In local matters the people vote their own bond issues and other tax eating improvements, and in state and federal matters they elect representatives, who in turn impose taxes. We have, therefore, no one to blame but ourselves for this tax burden.

We can stop this increasing burden at once. We are electing men this fall to the different offices, from constable to governor, congressmen and senators. Only those men should be elected who are pledged to a policy of tax reduction, and we should follow this up by refusing to vote for any additional bond issues for any purpose, whether it be swimming pools or county or municipal buildings.

On this subject President Hoover has said:

"Taxes on real property are easiest to enforce and are the least flexible of all taxes. \* The tax burden on real estate is wholly out of proportion to that under other forms of property and income. There is no farm relief more needed today than tax relief."

#### Favorable Trade Balance.

The latest trade reports available indicate "an import excess" for the month of June. This is the first time since August, 1931, and the thirteenth time since the war that we have had an excess of imports over exports. Eight of these excess changes occurred in 1923 and 1926.

An export surplus for the full calendar year has been maintained during the present depression; it was \$782,000,000 in 1930 and \$331,000,000 in 1931. During the first half of this year—1932—exports ran \$84,000,000 beyond imports. The volume remains exceedingly favorable. The difference in value, as every one knows, is largely due to the lower general commodity prices throughout the world.

When we were importing more than we were exporting, during 1923 and 1926, it is evident in retrospect that Europe was using our markets to dispose of surplus goods at any price. We also know that such a practice is detrimental to the home market. For no matter what we import, whether it be farm products or manufactured articles, we take away from the American farmer or the American working man just that amount of wages and farm income.

We are the only nation on earth that is independent of the rest of the world in the matter of practically all raw materials, with the exception perhaps of tin. We do not need to import shoes, clothing, steel or farm products. The trouble with us is that we have become a creditor nation, and when we loan money to a foreign government, the only way we can get the money back is to accept payment in goods. And when this happens we simply undermine our own market. It would be about the same as the General Motors Company loaning money to Henry Ford and permitting Henry Ford to repay the loan in automobiles.

#### Agriculture Leads the Way.

Confidence that the depression is over and that we are on the way back to a cycle of prosperity is best illustrated in the rising values of farm commodities. The price of cotton has increased 13 per cent above 1932 low; eggs 13.5 per cent; hides 38 per cent; and sugar 64.4 per cent.

The record of past depressions shows that agriculture always leads the way back to prosperity. The farmer gets a little more for the things he has to sell and in turn begins to buy manufactured articles. Agriculture represents industry's greatest outlet. When the farmer is able to buy his normal requirements in farm machinery, clothing, shoes and other domestic needs, he supplies the money which puts labor back to work and completes the economic cycle between producer and consumer.

#### GILLETTE VISITORS HERE.

John Ryan and son, William, of Gillette, Wyoming, arrived in the city

last Monday for a few days visit at the home of his brother, J. B. Ryan and with other relatives here. John is engaged in the furniture business at Gillette and says that while business is a little quiet up in that section they have good crops this year and they are looking for better business this fall. The increase in the price of cattle has helped considerably in that section and ranchmen are beginning to see the end of the depression, being hopeful that the rise in the price of livestock will also reach the other farm products before cold weather.

#### CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the many good people of O'Neill and vicinity for kindness shown us following the tragic death of our beloved husband and father, John R. Kane. Though strangers among you we were treated with the most kindly consideration. We give assurance that every sympathetic word and deed was deeply appreciated and long will be cherished in our memory.

Mrs. Josephine Kane and Family.

#### (First publication August 4, 1932) NOTICE FOR PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION

Estate No. 2302  
In the County Court of Holt county Nebraska, July 30, 1932.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh J. McKenna, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate that a petition has been filed in said court for the appointment of Anna N. McKenna as Administratrix of said estate, and will be heard August 25, 1932, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the County Court Room in O'Neill, Nebraska.

C. J. MALONE,  
County Judge.  
(County Court Seal) 11-3

#### FOR RENT

Furnished House for Rent, west of Presbyterian church.—Mrs. Catherine Smith. 8tf

For Rent—80 acres good hay land, southeast of O'Neill—Inquire at this office.

#### FOR SALE

Seventy Dollars will buy a New McCormick-Deering 6 foot Mower.—O. F. Biglin. 11-2

APPLES—APPLES—Lots of White-neys, the great canning apple. Ready to go now.—John Boshart. 10-

For vegetable, fresh from the garden call 171-J. 8tf

For Sale—Sweet Cream. Reasonable price, delivered.—M.E. Morgan, Phone 17F-12. 8-4p

Pump For Sale. Mary G. Horiskey. 8tf

For Sale—Summer apples, 50 cents a bushel. 1 mile north and one half mile west of Chambers.—E. A. Farrier. 9tf

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Will can sweet corn for 8 cents per pint or 15 cents per quart. Will furnish corn, you to furnish jars.—Mrs. H. H. Lowery, Emmet, Nebr. 10-2p

Wanted—Students to room and board.—Mrs. E. D. Henry. 9-4p

#### W. F. FINLEY, M. D.

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#### DR. L. A. CARTER

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#### Ennis Shoe Hospital

West of the Penney Store

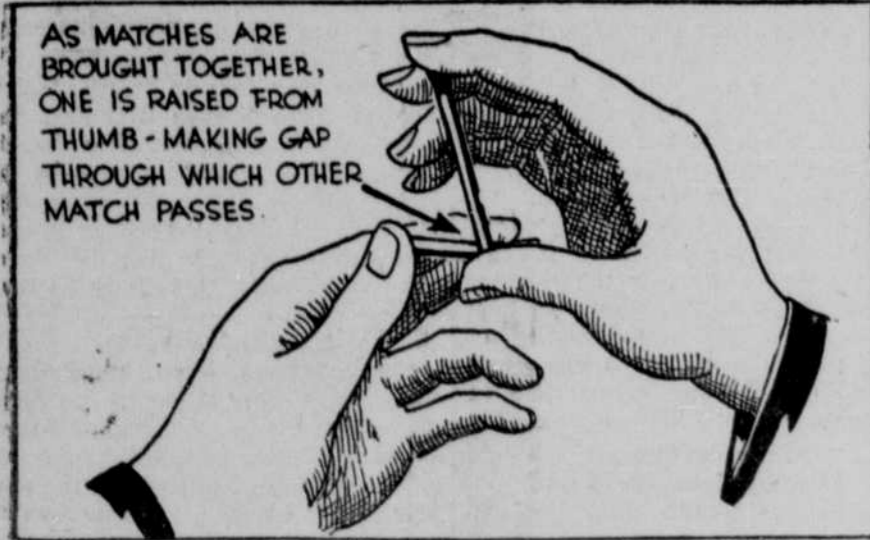
We Aim to Please

All Work Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable

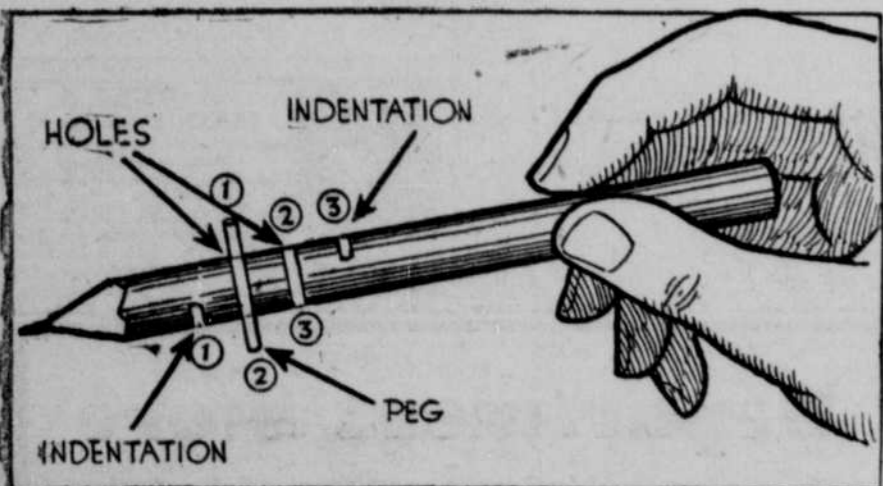
### TRICKS of MAGIC EXPLAINED by Will L. Lindhorst

#### HOW TO MAKE ONE MATCH PASS THROUGH ANOTHER



Hold two matches, one in each hand, with the head between the index and middle finger and the tail pressed against the thumb. Bring the matches together, crosswise to each other, and as you do so release the thumb of one hand, making a tiny gap through which the other match passes. With a little practice this can be done quickly and it looks to the bystanders as though one match actually passes through the other. The large or phosphorus type match should be used.

#### HOW TO MAKE A PEG JUMP FROM ONE HOLE TO ANOTHER



The secret of this trick lies in the way the holes are placed in the pencil. Two holes are drilled through the pencil, and two deep indentations resembling holes are made, one on each side, making what appears to be three holes in the pencil. Each of the indentations is placed at opposite ends of the two holes as shown in the above drawing. Make a small peg, place it in hole number two, twist the pencil so the other side comes on top and the peg will have jumped to hole number one. The same can be done with holes number two and three. The illusion is more effective if the pencil is twisted quickly.

(Copyright, Will L. Lindhorst.)