

Where It Counts.

"Aunt Dinah, are you going to have obey' eliminated from the ceremony?" "No, chile; but I sho is gwinter hab it 'liminated from de matrimony."-Puck.

Scene: the Woodshed. She-Tell me of your early strug-

He-There's not much to tell. The harder I struggled, the more the old man laid it on.

TOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Fry Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyellds; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Kye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

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Women's Times of Danger Women suffer a great deal from kidney seases. Their indoor life, tight clothing and trying work all tend to weaken the kidneys. Woman's life also includes times of danger that are apt to leave the kidneys weak and to start attacks of backache, bead-ache, dizziness, nervousness and urinary ills. Prompt treatment, however will avert the danger of dropsy, gravel, or fatal Bright's disease.

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TANGO AS CAUSE OF CRIME

Brooklyn Judge Blames Theft by Two

Youths to Nights Given to

Modern Dance.

In suspending sentence in the cases of two youths who had pleaded guilty to attempted grand larceny, County Judge Fawcett in Brooklyn listed 'white lights and tango nights" in

the catalogue of incentives to crime. "You can't expect to dance all night," he said, " and lie abed half the day, yet always have money for your carousals, unless you steal it. And let me tell you our jails and penitentiaries are full of people with just such ideas. If your family had given you good beatings instead of money to spend, it would have been better for you."

The boys, John Colver, twenty years old, of 487 Hancock street, and Carlton Chapman, sixteen, of 362 Jefferson avenue, had been indicted for stealing money and jewelry from Adelaide Wiston, keeper of a furnished room house, where they lived for a time. They belong to respective families of moderate means. Both promised the judge to go home and begin again, Chapman to return to school and Colver to work. Both wore tango pumps and silk shirts when arraigned.-New York Sun.

Puzzled the Parson. At a marriage service performed some time ago in a little country church in Georgia, when the minister said in a solemn tone: "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" instead of the woman answering for herself, a gruff man's voice answered: "I will." The minister looked up very much perplexed, and paused. He repeated the sentence, and again the same gruff voice answered, "I will." Again the minister looked up surprised, not knowing what to make of it, when one of the groomsmen at the end of the row said: "She's deef, parson, an' I'm answer

RASH SPREAD RAPIDLY

Granton, Wis .- "My sister had a very bad, deep, wet, running sore on the side of her face and it ran up to her ear. It commenced with a small blotch of pimples which turned into kind of rash and spread rapidly. It itched and looked red and sore for some time and slightly swelled. A thin fluid dripped and ran from the sores which looked like water. Then the swelling would go down and it would keep on spreading. It bothered her during sleep and she would be restless. It was a kind of eczema.

"She treated for some time and it did not help her. It kept spreading larger and deeper. Having always used Cuticura Soap we told her to try it so she got some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them. It was two months when it was gone." (Signed) Miss Emma Retzloff, Apr. 7, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. L. Boston."-Adv.

Putting Off. "Pop!"

"Yes, my boy." "What does it mean to procrastinate?"

"To put off, my son." "Well, I just saw mama upstairs and she was procrastinating her hair!"

A Beginner.

"Are you a socialist?" "I am." "What do you understand by socialism?" "I haven't got as far along as the understanding part. I picked so cialism because I don't like any of the regular brands of politics."

On the municipal rolls of Copenhagen, Denmark, are 9,889 men and 4.094 women. With their families they constitute 7.3 per cent of the popula-

Forest fires in the United States have caused an average annual loss of 70 human lives and the destruction of \$25,000,000 worth of timber.



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HUERTA A PROTEGE OF GENERAL DIAZ ARE DIFFERENT

Former President of Mexican Republic Early Recognized Possibilities of Man Who Practically Succeeded Him in Power.

Has Seen Hard Service, and From the First Has Been Recognized . as a Ruthless and Determined Man-Seemingly Knows No Quality of Mercy.

again put in charge of the general

staff's topographical work in Sonora

He participated in subsequent Yaqui

campaigns and also in the campaign

in Yucatan against the Maya Indians.

Guerrero at the beginning of the Ma-

dero revolution. When Madero suc-

palace on the first of the ten days'

fighting and was placed in entire com-

mand of the forces of the government.

He directed the government troops

during all the subsequent fighting, and

the conduct of these operations led to

severe criticism on the part of Made

It was charged that he did not carry

out the operations with any spirit and

that he disobeyed the commands of

President Madero. It is said that be

fore Blanquet entered the city the

generals had a conference at which

Huerta was the moving spirit in the

consummation of the plot that result-

ed in the seizure of the person of

President Madero, his brother, Gus-

tave, and Vice President Jose Pino

Saurez. The assassinations of the

Maderos and Saurez followed, and in

the meantime Huerta, with the mili-

tary behind him, had been recognized

Huerta at once sought recognition of

the United States, for it is understood

in Latin-American countries that none

of their presidents can hold office long

without being recognized by the Amer-

ican government. President Wilson.

however, refused to treat Huerta as

In the meantime, General Carranza

the successor of Madero in the dream

of a justly governed Mexico, was win-

ning over the North. His military

constitutionalist sway. In the South

Then the United States came down

upon him, seizing the city of Vera

Cruz as a result of an affront to the

Stars and Stripes. Mediation at the

instance of Argentina, Brazil and Chile

followed with no satisfactory results.

HAVE FAITH IN CARBAJAL

Huerta's Successor a Civilian and a

Man of Acknowledged Probity-

His Honorable Career.

Mexico City.--Francisco Carbajal

is forty-four years old, a native of

the state of Campeche, and a lawyer.

career he has occupied posts in the

judiciary. In the Madero administra-

tion he was a senator, but relin-

quished his post to re-enter the su-

preme court, of which he was chief

justice at the time General Huerta ap-

pointed him minister of foreign rela-

When General Porfirio Diaz deter-

mined in 1911 to treat with the Made-

ro revolutionists, Senor Carbajal pro-

ceeded to Juarez as his commissioner.

Senor Carbajal has a reputation for

possessing considerable intellectual

ferce and independence of character.

His demeanor is quiet. He shuns the

exuberance in verbiage and gesticu-

lation to which Latin-Americans are

prone. He is courteous, but a man

of few words and little given to elabo-

Besides, he is neat and well

groomed in appearance. His features

indicate pure European descent, with-

Altogether he is a man who con-

veys an impression of reserve power.

His probity has never been ques-

tioned. He has been sagacious and

successful in investments and, while

not rich, is a man of independent

out any admixture of Indian blood.

He is a good man of business.

rate compliments.

tions.

Almost ever since the start of his

Zapata held out against Huerta.

as the provisional president.

chief executive of Mexico.

the fate of the Maderos was sealed.

major general.

ro's friends.

Once intended by old Porfirio to be | Indians. After this campaign he was a second Diaz in Mexico, now, like his former chief, a fugitive from the wrath of his compatriots, Victoriano Huerta sees himself at sixty forced to resign the presidency of his country. He will, it is believed, go to Europe, where, like other Latin American presidents, he will end his days with little enjoyment save that of reminis-

Huerta was born to wealth. Unlike Diaz, who is of plebelan origin, a mongrel, mostly Indian, Huerta comes of one of the most aristocratic fami-'les in Mexico.

He was born in Chihuahua, with which state the Huertas have long been identified, in 1854, or 1857, reports differ. At the age of seventeen the aristocrat was appointed by Diaz, then ruling Mexico with an iron hand, to the military school of Chapultepec.

Huerta served his four school years passably well. He was neither at the head nor the foot of his class. He was graduated with honors, being about the tenth in a class of nearly a hundred, and immediately went to join a regiment on the west coast as a second lieutenant of engineers.

When President Diaz began his reorganization of the Mexican army Huerta was promoted captain of engineers, and while holding this rank devised the plan for a Mexican general staff corps. He was an active member of the military map commission created to draft a staff map of Mexico on a large scale, and he had charge of all the topographical work of the commission, leading exploring and surveying parties over the wildest regions of the republic.

President Diaz soon after began to place confidence in Huerta. He believed he saw in the lieutenant colonel of engineers, to which rank the soldier had succeeded, traits which would make him a worthy successor in the executive chair. Huerta was placed in charge of a station in Matanzas, far removed from the capital. There plots could be easily hatched, and Diaz was loath to leave in charge any officer in whom he had not implicit trust.

Huerta was barely thirty-five when this incident occurred. One afternoon while he was riding with an escort of but three men through a mountain pass in the vicinity of his station, six or seven masked men stepped from the roadside and covered his little par-Naturally they threw up their

The highwaymen proved to be members of the band of Flores Zegaza, the bandit who kept the community on the feather edge. It was his habit to descend on the towns along the coast and levy toll whenever hunger or caprice impelled him to do so. Huerta soon stood in front of Zegaza's hut, an adobe dwelling, much dilapidated, far up the mountain.

There Zegaza made the proposition which was not at all unusual in Mexico then, and which is, in fact, quite the vogue today. He proposed that Huerta should keep him informed as to the days when the military force would be marching in a direction opposite from the town. .

On such days Zegaza would, make it a point to call, with his followers, and collect from the natives such stores of money and clothes and food and wine and tobacco as had accumulated since the last visit.

Zegaza was not at all surprised to have Huerta accept his proposition to receive in return for the promised information a share of whatever loot fell to the bandits.

Ten days later Huerta sent word to Zegaza that he would be away from the station on the following Thursday.

Promptly on Thursday the bandits rode into Matanzas, confident there would be no opposition except from the sporadic populus of the overfrightened storekeepers. As they turned into the main street, discharging their revolvers to frighten every one away, a squad of Huerta's soldiers closed in on their rear and another squad appeared in their front.

A number of Zegaza's men were killed in the street. The remainder, with the bandit chief himself, surrendered. A week later Zegaza was shot in the cuartel of the prison attach-d to the station.

Huerta is no drawing room soldier. He has seen much active service. In 1901 he took command of the infantry in the campaign against the Yaqui | means. He is a man of family

Fight Fog by Wireless.

Clearing away fogs by hurling into the mist great bolts from a wireless apparatus has been demonstrated to be feasible by the North Raffroad company of France. The electric waves dissolve the water particles which constitute the fog.

As much as 600 feet can be cleared in front of the antennae. With improved machinery it is confidently believed that the discovery will prove will do much to prevent such acci- Weekly.

dests as the ramming of the Empress of Ireland and the drowning of hun dreds.

Two Regrets.

"I s'pose John is still takin' life easy?" said the woman in the tram. "Yes," answered the woman who was carrying a bundle of clothes. "John has only got two regrets in life. One is that he has to wake up and eat, an' the other is that he has to give up of great benefit to ships at sea and eatin' to sleep."-Pearson's (London)

NEW AMUSEMENT HALL AT THE STATE HOSPITAL

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service Three Institutions at One Place.

Confusion frequently arises over Huerta commanded all the detached the distinction between the Nebraska government forces in the state of college of agriculture, university school of agriculture and the Nebrasceded to the presidency, General Huerta was sent back into Morelos ka experiment station, all of which are located on the university farm, Linwith a force to put down the Zapata coln. In speaking of the state college rebellion. As a result of ill feeling of agriculture and the state school of growing out of this campaign, Huerta agriculture at Lincoln, many regard was recalled. Subsequently he led the the two as one, although in reality army sent against Orozco, and was in they are different institutions. The command at the battle of Bachimba. university school of agriculture is an For this service he was promoted to agricultural high school. It accepts students from the grades and offers In the second Felix Diaz revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of the them a four years' training including Madero government, Huerta was imagricultural subjects. The school year begins October 12, next. Students mediately called to active command as are admitted to the Nebraska college the senior ranking general then in the capital. He escorted Madero from Chapultepec castle to the

NEBRASKANS IN THE PUBLIC EYE



MRS. JOHN M. TANNER Of South Omaha, wife of John M. Tanner, editor of the South Omaha Daily
Democrat. Mrs. Tanner was elected.
Mayor of "Camp City" during the recent meeting of the Nebraska Press
association.

of agriculture after they have com pleted a high school course of four years or have passed the prescribed entrance examinations. The college presents more advanced and comprecommander, General Villa, repeatedly bensive work than the school. The defeated the federal forces. Practical degree of bachelor of science in agrily all of the North came under the culture is conferred upon graduates of the college. The college year begins September 16, next. The Nebraska experiment station is still another institution. The working staff, although members of the college faculty, carry on experiments annually on various phases of agricultural work.

> Amusement Hall at State Hospital. Visitors at the state hospital for the insane are interested in the recently completed amusement hall building which is also known as the "bee hive." The building is 60x130 feet and if of fireproof construction. It is at tractively designed and finished with care in all architectural details. In the basement are located the carpenter shops and men's industrial rooms where mattresses will be made when proper machinery is installed. In the first floor are the store rooms for the institution, laboratories and women's industrial rooms. The second floor is occupied by the amusement hall which is attractively furnished and equipped with a stage, fully appointed, and a

The Union Stock Yards company of South Omaha has paid the state \$925 as its annual occupation tax under the amended occupation tax law. This is based on the company's paid up capial stock, which is \$7,496,300.

Must Put in Telephone.

The state railway commission has been granted a writ of mandamus compelling the Missouri Pacific railroad to place a telephone in its station at Panama, by Judge Stewart of the equity division of the district court, The attorney for the company gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court. This was a test case for the purpose of determining whether the law passed by the legislature of 1909 was constitutional. Yale Holland of Omaha represented the railroad and Deputy Attorney General G. W. Ayres appeared for the state. The defendant contended that the legislature of 1909 exceeded its police power in passing a law forcing the railroads of the state to incur the expense of installing telephones in their stations without compensation. It was also argued that it was an interference with the interstate commerce act. It was alleged that anyway the law was not properly passed for the reason that it was not signed by the presiding officer of the state senate.

All but two of the football games scheduled for this fall (Kansas and Iowa) will be played at Lincoln.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUNDAY SCHOOL **LESSON**

LESSON FOR JULY 26

THE POUNDS AND THE TALENTS. LESSON TEXT-Luke 19:11-27, cf. Matt.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will set thee over many things; enter into the joy of thy lord." Matt. 25:21 R. V.

We are told plainly why Jesus spoke the first parable (v. 11). We must beware of confusing these two parables though they are one in their essential

teachings. The parable of the pounds was uttered before the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem while that of the talents was spoken subsequently. This association does not mean identity for each has a separate lesson. Both have to do with an absent lord whose return was imminent. The Jews looked for a temporal visible Kingdom and many were associating the earthly life of our Lord with that expected manifestation. Hence this parable as recorded by Luke.

Issue is Fidelity.

I. "Occupy Till I Come," vv. 11-14. Both of these parables have to do with, the return of an absent lord who will then establish his kingdom. In view of this return and consummation, his servants are to give their undivided attention to their immediate responsibilities. They are to trade, to do business with that that has been intrusted to them They are to actively discharge their duty. Ere the visible kingdom is established, Jesus told these Jews, there must be a period of preparation. Jesus, himself, is the "nobleman" whose ascension into heaven where he is to receive a kingdom fulfils the "departure into a far country." He will return to set up that kingdom, Acts 1:9-11, with "all authority," Matt. 28:18 R. V., Eph. 1: 18-23; I Pet. 3:22. He may return at any time. In neither parable is there a full description of the kingdom as it is to be established, for both have to do with the servants. The issue is that of fidelity in each case.

The "citizens" (v. 14) include his proper subjects the Jews, John 1:11; Acts 4:27-28, and in this connection we recall their cry, "Away with him, crucify," Luke 23:8; John 19:15, These "citizens," also include all of his professed followers but not necessarily regenerated men, Matt. 7:22-33. The king gives to each servant (v. 13) a pound (about \$18.00). His deposit is equal in each case. In the parable of the talents there is a difference in the amounts bestowed. This last empha-sizes the fact that each is to be held responsible according to the measure of his own personal ability. Putting these two together we see that all the servants of the king are responsible for the one pound which is a symbol of the common fact of the kingdom power. At the same time the servant is also responsible for that common power according to the measure in which it is entrusted to him, in which he is able to deal with it. The small amount of one pound indicates our responsibility for the smallest gifts.

Parable of Pounds.

II. "When He Was Returned." vv. 15-30. The parable of the pounds was spoken to those who thought he must at once establish he kingdom of God. That of the talents was given in answer to the disciples' inquiry as to when certain things which he had foretold would take place. Upon his return all these servants will be summoned before him, Matt. 25:18, Rom. 14:10-12, II Cor. 5:10. As Jesus stood there, he, likewise of that as of all other ages, saw ahead of him Jerusalem with its scourging, suffering and death. He also saw beyond that his resurrection and departure to receive a kingdom (v. 12), a period therefore in this world during which his servants shall be responsible for the care of his interests, a time during which they shall occupy, do bustness with what he has entrusted them of the kingdom authority and power. All of this will culminate in his return when he will deal with those to whom this responsibility has been given, and then establish finally his kingdom. In the parable Jesus deals with each servant separately, and emphasizes the fact of stewardship. The pound belonged to the king. For his faithfulness the first servant received, v. 17, (a) the king's commendation, and (b) authority over ten cities, Later, (v. 24) he also received another pound. The second did not give quite so good a report, and his reward lacked the approbation of the king, though he is placed over "five cities." His reward was in proportion to his taithfulness.

The third report was bad. It reveals neglect, laziness, and a wrong conception regarding the king. He sought to excuse his sloth by blaming another. The excuses of the sinner always condemn himself, not God, and augment the sinner's guilt. The "wicked servant" lost what he would not use. If we will not use we must lose. Doubtless this servant considered himself unfortunate, though he was judged "out of his own mouth." Reverting again to those citizens whohated him and would not have the king to "reign over them," Jesus closes his parable (v. 27).