

**The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal**

The News, Established, 1881.  
The Journal, Established, 1871.  
**THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
W. N. HUSE, President.  
N. A. HUSE, Secretary.  
Every Friday, by mail per year, \$1.50.  
Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.  
Telephone: Editorial Department, No. 22, Business Office and Job Rooms, No. 1122.

**REGARDING ANNEXATION TO CITY**

There is every reason to believe that people living in the additions adjacent to Norfolk will take advantage of the opportunity offered to them to become voluntarily annexed to the city proper. By voluntarily seeking annexation, residents of the outlying districts will save a very material portion of the past taxes of the city which, if these additions are brought in by law, will fall upon the incoming residents.

The cheapest way for the people who live outside the Norfolk city limits to get into the town, will be to seek annexation.

Norfolk is a very much larger city than the federal census gives it credit for, because the people outside the city limits are not counted in the federal census. Norfolk loses much prestige that belongs to it, on this account. The true population, set down in the census report, would result in benefit to all persons whose interests are in Norfolk.

It is also easily seen that if the outlying additions were brought in, fire protection and water, as well as other improvements and conveniences, could be extended to the remotest portions of the community.

For the good of all the people living here, whether inside or outside, the outlying additions should be made a part of the city.

**IN WEBSTER'S TIME.**

Periods of unrest are no new thing in the industrial world. There has been over and over again periods of the greatest prosperity in the United States and it is recorded that with the rise of prosperity there is also a rise of the demagogue to denounce industry in all its forms in the hope that through denunciation political power may be gained. Prosperity seems to be a fertile soil in which demagogism thrives and grows fat. Even as far back as the days of Daniel Webster this phenomena was noted, as is shown in the following extract from one of Webster's speeches in 1842:

"There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation and the pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations and all means by which small capitals become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke the foundation of industry, and dry all the streams. In a country of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than anywhere else they rend the air shouting agrarian doctrines. In a country where the wages of labor are high beyond parallel, they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave."

And while it is probable that there were not such large combinations either of labor or capital in those days as there are today, yet we find that these same problems, and the allied problem of monopoly, as well as the question of "asset currency" caused our venerable forefathers to lie awake at night and scratch their fast turning gray heads.

In fact there aren't so many really new problems in the world as centuries roll on. Now and then we come face to face with an old problem in a new form, but for the most part it's just a case of history repeating itself, pure and simple.

Things that are today were just so in Webster's time, just so in the days of Washington, just the same back in the days of Shakespeare and Caesar and Father Adam. There isn't much new, in spite of the fact that the papers are daily filled with fresh, crisp "news."

**WILL MOVE THE CROPS.**

The announcement that enough currency will be immediately sent west to handle the crops of the national granary, comes as a further guarantee that the prosperity which has been known in this territory, must continue.

The northwest is bulging with its abundant yield in grains and other crops. All that is needed to bring about a continuation of the prosperous conditions that have prevailed for so long a time, is the moving of those crops. And the importation of currency from the east with which to accomplish this will afford the desired relief.

The financial situation continues to clear up. Forty millions have already been imported from Europe and, although Europe dislikes this exportation of gold, the relief is being felt in America.

That present prosperity is not only to continue unabated in this region, but that the price of crops will go higher and thus bring ever greater prosperity to this region, is the opinion of the St. Paul Dispatch. Taking much the same attitude that has been taken by The News, the Dispatch says:

The east is as much interested in moving the wheat crop of the north-

west as is this section and probably more so. Our wheat is a goodly part of the great agricultural product that is relied upon to draw from Europe the gold that the country at large needs for the basis of credits and the continued stability of business. The eastern money markets will serve their own interests in no better way than by furnishing all the specie that is needed to supplement what the northwest already has in stock for that purpose.

The Wall Street Journal estimates that the cotton and grain of this country will be sufficient, if promptly and regularly shipped, to pull from Europe \$25,000,000 a week or at a greater rate than gold has been secured with great pressure, during the past two weeks. In fact, there is no other reliable means of getting the metallic money that is needed to replenish the depleted New York bank reserves.

It is fortunate that the financial stringency, that is being relieved, has been preceded by a succession of abundant crops, sold at good prices. The wheat production of Minnesota and the Dakotas, since 1901, has averaged 180,000,000 bushels a year, being sometimes more than 190,000,000, and, though the yield almost touched as low as 150,000,000 bushels in 1904, the price was then so high as to fully neutralize the shortage. These seven years of plenty have had no equal, taken altogether, in the history of the northwest. They have enabled the farmer to pay off mortgages and given him money to lend.

The wheat crop news of the whole world indicates a great demand for the grain that is now being delivered, and has encouraged some to predict a price of \$1.50 a bushel before another year is past. If a tithe of that insistent demand is the actual result, 1908 will be a year of greater prosperity for the northwest than has been known for years.

**FRENZIED JOURNALISM.**

The following from the pen of William Allen White of Emporia, Kansas, who became known all over the United States during the McKinley campaign when he wrote "What's the Matter With Kansas?" sizes up a custom now about obsolete as follows:

Like Artemus Ward's donkey, the old fashioned rip-snorting editor who is always roasting the opposition paper is an "amoosin' cuss," at least when viewed from a distance. In his own community he is doubtless regarded as a reproach to his sex and to his profession, if he keeps up his hullabaloo too long and too ardently, but some of his outbursts are really funny.

There is in progress in a small Kansas town at the present time a newspaper row that reminds one of the halcyon days when the rag across the street was edited by a lop-eared leper. Unfortunately for the picturesque in journalism, the lop-eared lepers are nearly all dead, or in the poorhouse. We seldom hear of them any more, and we sigh for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still.

The editorial row above referred to is producing some very quaint and haunting epithets, which should be put in our notebooks for future reference; no man knoweth when he may be involved in a row with the chap who lives next door, and it is well to have a supply of descriptive nouns and adjectives within easy reach. Such a book might be kept in the vest pocket, ready for immediate reference in case of trouble; a sort of "First Aid to the Bullragged," as it were.

In this Kansas row, one of the editors is described as a hyena that prowls by night. The hyena that prowls by night replies that his antagonist is all intent and purposes a polecat. The polecat appears slightly dazed by this rebuke, but rallies bravely, and intimates that the hyena would consider it no crime to steal the coppers from a dead man's eyes, although such a charge involves nature faking; for what would a hyena do with coppers—or, for that matter, why should a dead man wear them on his eyes? The hyena ignores this accusation, and expresses his profound conviction that the polecat would rob a widow's hen roost. And so the cheerful controversy proceeds. It is really refreshing, as viewed from a distance, and it is too bad that the Prominent Business Men of the town are protesting against it. These Prominent Business Men are always butting in. They ought to be sending marked copies of the local papers all over the universe.

**IS STILL FOR TAFT.**

If the Washington information of the Minneapolis Journal is correct, another sign has come to light of the determination of President Roosevelt to stand by his former declaration that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for, nor accept another nomination for the presidency. In fact, if this report be true, the president is still sincerely in hopes that Secretary Taft will be nominated by the republicans as their next presidential candidate.

Speaking of its private "tip," the Minneapolis paper says:

The latest advices from the Philippines are to the effect that Secretary Taft has about decided to carry out his globe-encircling itinerary as originally planned. There has been much speculation as to what really caused his hesitation, the feeling in Washington being the Vladivostok affair, which was no sooner begun than it was ended, scarcely furnished an adequate explanation. It now appears, however, from the Journal's Washington advices that the president was apprehensive as to whether so much hobnobbing with kings as would be necessary in the course of Taft's transit of Europe might not hurt his candidacy at home. He called his fears to the secretary, whom he advised to consider them carefully before deciding whether to go or return.

While it is true that the proposed visit to the Kaiser would necessitate similar visits to King Edward and the French president, these need not be unduly prolonged. And the fear that such a natural and hospitable reception of international courtesies would be harmful to Mr. Taft's candidacy seems hardly justifiable. It is evident that, as the great republican

secretary of war, he could expect nothing less than cordial official hospitality everywhere. Nor would the acceptance of such attentions hurt him in public esteem at home; rather would they tend to stimulate American pride in the fact that an American gentleman is the equal of kings and chancellors anywhere, and that an American cabinet minister is a personage whom those occupying the seats of the mighty delight to honor.

Secretary Taft, moreover, seems never to have learned the art of political posing. He seems to strike no attitudes for the purpose of convincing the public that he is a statesman. Seldom has a confessed candidate for the presidency gone about his business so steadily and so unostentatiously as he. His candidacy has, so far as can be discerned, had no influence whatever on the discharge of his duties or his transaction of public business. He admits that he is a candidate, and outlines frankly his position on matters of public moment. But campaign for the nomination he will not. This is refreshing and fine. And, for that matter, it is an attitude that is very far from hurting his chances of success. So it seems quite unlikely that there is any relation between the itinerancy of his present trip and political exigency.

In some quarters efforts to force the president to go back on his word and make a third term race, continue to be made, but from available information it is quite apparent that in this, as he has taught the country to know in other things, stands by his word.

**THE BUSINESS WORLD.**

Authorities on trade conditions report a more optimistic tone everywhere throughout the country, and the general feeling is that there are clear skies ahead. While it was not so active a week in wholesale and jobbing lines, due to a disposition to wait and what was going to happen, there is every indication that the country is adjusting itself to the new system of credit instruments in the place of currency, and that the prospects continue to grow brighter.

It is agreed pretty universally that prices in most all commodities had risen to unreasonable heights and there is every indication that there will be a reduction down to more genuine levels. Wages have been reduced in a number of places and there will probably be something of a revision in this particular, along with the reduction in the price of labor's output.

One promising feature of the situation lies in the continued importation of gold from abroad. Up to Saturday fifty-one millions of dollars in gold had been imported, and it was announced that probably 100 millions would be brought from European shores before the movement ended. This additional money, put into circulation in America, tended to ease things up materially in New York and a dispatch said that conditions had about been restored to normal.

One most encouraging phase of the situation came in the announcement from New York that currency would be supplied to the west for the purpose of moving the crops. It is declared in a New York dispatch that most of the gold that has already arrived from Europe has sought out every portion of the country through the various financial arteries.

It was denied in New York that the New York banks desired to keep the currency there and that they declined to send money west. One big bank was said to have allowed its stock of currency to run down to about one-fourth, for the sake of supplying correspondents out through the west.

In the territory around Minneapolis grain elevators re-opened and began buying grain again, issuing checks in payment. The price of grain has not materially fallen off and, though live stock has dropped somewhat, many authorities say that the prices were above a rational point and that there will still be big profit for the farmer in prices even now prevailing. And more than that, the farmer is independent enough to wait if he cares to.

All in all, the financial skies all over the country have cleared up and there is every indication that the patient will soon be up and around again as usual.

**SECRETARY ROOT TO RETIRE.**

The cabinet will sustain the loss of one of its big men if, as it is reported, Secretary of State Root is soon to resign on account of failing health.

It was reported some months ago that Secretary Root was going to leave the cabinet, but at that time it was said his conservative views of government, as opposed to those of the president, and the friction that had resulted between them on account of their different ideas, was the cause. This assertion was denied and the denial was pretty substantially borne out by the fact that Secretary Root, after taking a rest in the country, returned to Washington to resume his duties.

But the secretary's health, which was bad some months ago, in spite of the temporary benefit which it received, has gone backward and unless there should be a very material improvement within a very short time it is predicted that he will retire from the arduous duties of his present work.

In many ways Secretary Root has been the president's right hand man, in spite of the reported friction. It

was Root who was sent to New York a year ago during the gubernatorial campaign between Hearst and Hughes and it may be said that it was due entirely to Root that Hughes and not Hearst was made governor of the empire state. For root delivered the blow, in the form of a powerful speech, which put Hearst down and out in that campaign. Every other candidate on the Hearst ticket was successful and Hearst alone was defeated. It was Root who brought forth the right argument at the right time and it may be said that but for Root Hughes would not today be governor of New York. And, were he not, Hearst would be sparring with Bryan for prestige in the forthcoming democratic national convention.

Secretary Elihu Root has been a power in politics in the state of New York and it is said that, but for his health, he would have made a formidable candidate for the republican presidential nomination next year. Even now it is claimed that, despite the great strength of Governor Hughes, Root could go into New York and secure pretty nearly a solidly instructed delegation for himself, to the national convention, if he desired. But his health prevents his making the race.

Secretary Root has been a potent man in the cabinets of two presidents, having served efficiently under McKinley. In fact he is said to have done much work at the white house and to have given almost half of his attention there.

For some years Secretary Root has suffered from a stomach ailment and it is this which, just now, makes it appear that he must resign and retire to private life. His physicians say that if he should retire now and give himself over to a quiet life, he may yet live many years.

**LATEST PARCELS POST IDEA.**

In spite of his declarations to the contrary, Postmaster General George von L. Meyer will find a spirited opposition in the rural districts, among retail merchants, against his latest proposition for an emdned parcels post. The retail merchants will argue that if the parcels post is wrong as a matter of principle, it is just as wrong with a discrimination tacked on for the benefit of the retail merchant in the smaller town. And it will be further argued that the greatest good to be derived from the parcels post will still go to the concentrated centers of population.

Postmaster General von Meyer realizes that there have been two effective opponents to the parcels post. One is the retail merchant, the other is found in the express companies. And the postmaster general further realizes that if he could but end opposition from the retail merchant outside the big cities, his troubles from the express companies would be of slight consequence. He has just recently sprung a surprise upon the retail dealers by which he declared he would end their opposition and gain their co-operation toward his pet measure. But it is not so apparent that this opposition, deep seated and of long standing, is going to die down with one wave of the magic postmaster general's wand.

Under present conditions, a package that can go through the United States mails is limited to four pounds. The rate of postage is sixteen cents per pound. Postmaster General von Meyer desires to increase the limit of weight to eleven pounds and to reduce the postage rate to twelve cents per pound. He claims that the public is entitled to this reduction, inasmuch as the United States can already send packages to foreign countries at the twelve-cent rate.

The postmaster general's plan for converting the retail merchant's opposition into co-operation is to make a discrimination in favor of the local retail merchant whereby he could send packages at the rate of five cents for the first pound and two cents for each succeeding pound. This he would arrange by enacting in the law a clause allowing packages originating at the distributing point of a rural route to be sent at the lower rate, to any mail box along the route, whereas the package coming from the distant city would have to pay twelve cents per pound. The postmaster general declares that he has received support from the rural merchants of New England in this plan, and he hoped to receive similar support from the balance of the country.

But Mr. von Meyer allows himself, perhaps not unwittingly, to overlook one point which may still be seen at a glance by the country merchant. The postmaster general lays all stress upon the rural route feature of the system. He points out that the local merchant over a few routes serving about 100 families each, would have an advantage; he neglects to emphasize the fact that with people in town and with farmers not on rural routes, the distant city would have a very material advantage over his present postage condition. For, under the proposed plan, the distant city man would be able to both send bigger packages by mail than at present and at a lower cost per pound.

The retail merchant all over the United States has long been up in arms against the parcels post. He has pointed out as a strong argument in the past the fact that if this system were to be installed, the government would become engaged in the transportation of cumbersome bundles of freight at a loss, that the postal deficit would increase and that the whole people would be compelled to make up that deficit for the benefit of a very few centralized merchandise houses in the biggest cities.

And this theory is now being put to the stronger in view of the fact that reducing the rate would further increase the deficit.

It is also pointed out in response to the postmaster general's newest scheme to gain support, that the amendment which he would cleverly insert might easily be declared unconstitutional when it came to a test, because it is a discrimination in favor of the retailer in the small town and because, contrary to all other forms of our postal rates, it would create unequal rates of postage for transporting the same package. This might lead to different classifications on a distance tariff, if persisted in, and the entire fundamental principle of our postal system undermined and changed.

**PAPER TARIFF NOT TO BLAME.**

Newspaper publishers seeking to get at the cause of the constantly increasing cost of white paper and to effect a reduction in that cost, will make better headway by going to the office of the attorney general of the United States than by undertaking the tariff revision of which so much has been said since President Roosevelt last week promised to ask congress to chop off the duty.

For in the first place tariff revision will not solve the problem. The tariff on wood pulp from Canada is \$6 per ton, or thirty cents per 100 pounds. This of itself is an insignificant item as compared with the gigantic increase in the cost of paper, so that even if tariff revision did lop off the \$6 per ton, publishers would feel slight reflection of the movement in the prices they would be called upon to pay. But the most disheartening feature of this movement is the fact that, were the pruning knife taken to the paper tariff here, the Canadian government would very probably immediately enact an export duty for the express purpose of preserving Canadian forests for the use of that country and thus no relief whatsoever would come to the American publishers.

More than that, it is said on good authority that there is not enough wood pulp in Canada to supply one of the big American newspapers with paper, let alone trying to solve the whole paper problem of this country by seeking Canadian pulp. Telegrams have lately been received by prominent American publishers from Canada official sources affirming the stated probability that that government will legislate an export duty the moment this country takes down the import bars.

The fact of the matter is that either a combination has been formed by paper mills in restraint of trade, and by which the price of paper has been unreasonably inflated, or else the wood pulp actually is giving out and the demand, greater than the supply, has forced up the cost.

If it is a combination that has been formed, the price will be maintained whether or not, until the legal department of the federal government gets effective action, and the reduction of the tariff would merely put \$6 per ton more of velvet into the pockets of the combine. In this event, therefore, the tariff might as well be maintained and the price of labor in paper mills upheld, since the reduction of the tariff would serve as an incontestable ground for reducing wages by the manufacturers.

And if, on the other hand, the causes for paper's cost increasing is, as the manufacturers contend, due to perfectly natural conditions in the spruce forest depletion, then remedy must be sought at home instead of in the insufficient Canadian forests. It is folly to suppose that the Canadian government would for one moment allow the United States, by taking the ax to the import duty on wood pulp, clean up the visible supply in that country without some sort of a struggle on their part to prevent it. For, with the example of the United States fresh in mind, the Canadian government would not be slow in realizing that, if a foreign attack upon their forests were allowed, Canada would soon find herself in the same plight that is now puzzling the United States. It is, therefore, eminently illogical to hope for relief from Canada.

If it is a combination that has inflated prices here, the remedy lies, it ought to be apparent in dissolving the combine and restoring natural prices. If the manufacturers have been deliberately allowing the forests to be cut away without renewal, for the criminal purpose of starving the market and fixing false and artificial price tags on the paper output, then the attorney general's office at Washington ought to be able to get busy and secure the desired relief.

But if there really is a lack of wood pulp, and until the supply can be replenished by the planting and rearing of new forests, then apparently the

publishers must turn to their own plants for the remedy. In other words they must cut down the enormity of their present-day papers and save raw paper. There is printed every day and particularly every Sunday in this country thousands upon thousands of tons of paper that should not be smeared with ink for years to come. There are dozens of utterly useless pages of paper in every mammoth Sunday metropolitan paper, which could be saved with benefit to the public as well as the publishers. For there are scores of pages in all of the great Sunday papers that nobody ever thinks of reading. Less tonnage and higher quality, less words and more concisely told stories of only legitimate news of the day, must solve the problem in the end. And even at that the metropolitan newspapers everywhere are being forced to increase their rates in order to save their lives.

**MERCHANTS PERFORM SERVICE.**

The prosperity of any community depends, in a large measure, upon the merchants.

There are constantly alluring offers made to the masses of people in any community from the outside, to get their trade. All of the magazines contain fascinating advertisements to induce the consumer to buy direct from factory and cut out the "middle-man." There is hardly an article or a commodity of any sort which is not offered to the people of a community from outside sources many times a year, in one way and another. It is advertising from the outside that induces local dollars to flow outward instead of remaining in circulation at home where they would eventually benefit the whole community, directly or indirectly.

And just as it is advertising that causes a certain portion of trade to go away from home, so it must be advertising that will overcome this currency export and retain the money in local circulation.

Local merchants in a community have an immense advantage over foreign competition if they but take advantage of the opportunity. Their wares are on the ground and open to inspection. Their wares are generally of better quality and just as low or lower in price than those to be had from away. All that needs to be done to retain much of this trade that goes away, therefore, is to tell the consumer that the article may be had at home, its price and its various qualifications. This is what interests the people who do send away and it is natural that the same sort of argument will get results even more quickly in a local way, where the commodities in question may be inspected before bought.

It has been proved in Norfolk that advertising of the right kind on the part of the merchants will retain much of the trade at home which, without this effort on the part of the local merchants, would go away. A couple of years ago \$7,000 a month was rolling out of Norfolk into foreign retail markets. During the past two years Norfolk merchants have done more advertising and better advertising—more scientific and effective advertising—than ever before. The News has kept pace with them in constantly increasing its circulation both in the city and on the rural routes around Norfolk, so that their messages might be carried inexpensively into every home in the immediate vicinity of their stores.

And today there is nowhere near the money being sent away that there was two years ago. That incessant flow has been partially checked by the local merchants who have gone after more trade by giving publicity to the bargains that they offer and thus interesting local people more and more in the dependable commodities which are to be had here, as against the less dependable articles to be bought through the mails, "unsight, unseen." Most people, seeing an article which they want, advertised completely in a local paper of standing, will follow out the suggestion and visit the store making the offer even more quickly than they would write a letter, enclose the cash and send the order away. But that is the mental process that is undergone and through this form of campaign have the outside sales been effected.

Thus it is easily seen how important a part the merchants, by their advertising, play in retaining to any community the maximum amount of its life-energy-currency.

And in return, it becomes at once the self-interest of all persons to patronize those merchants who do advertise, for several reasons. First because of this public work that the advertising merchant performs for his community. And second, because the advertising merchant takes the public into his confidence, tells them what he has to offer and just how much it will cost; tells them all of the things they want to know about it, and tells it to them, through the newspaper, in their own homes.

But there's another reason. You can buy at less cost from the merchant who advertises than from the merchant who does not. This is easily seen. The merchant who advertises does more business than the one who does not. He makes more sales and

larger sales. He turns over his stock oftener and keeps it fresher. And by making larger sales, he is willing to make a less margin of profit on each sale than is the man who, not advertising, depends upon people who drop in and who must make a bigger profit off each transaction in order to make his business pay.

The merchants who advertise are the live wires of any community. They perform a service in keeping currency-life-blood at home that can be performed by nobody else. And they can sell at less margin of profit, because they make more sales.

The advertising merchants earn the patronage of any community, in more ways than one.

The merchants who advertise are the live wires of any community. They perform a service in keeping currency-life-blood at home that can be performed by nobody else. And they can sell at less margin of profit, because they make more sales.

The advertising merchants earn the patronage of any community, in more ways than one.

**AROUND TOWN.**

If turkeys had a grain of horse sense, they would begin to be suspicious on account of this high living.

A Y. M. C. A. building, with baths and gymnasium, would make for better muscles and clearer brains in Norfolk.

The News pins its faith to the prosperity of Norfolk and northern Nebraska, by installing a big web perfecting printing press.

They used to say winter thickened the blood. The circulation of The News hasn't been interfered with, as the new fast press attests.

Murderer Harrison Clark has reason to believe that Friday and the thirteenth make a bad combination. That's the day he's to be hanged.

The north Nebraska farmer doesn't need eagles with which to transact business; they can use turkeys for currency about this time of year.

If you'll just wait long enough before using your homestead right, you may be given a whole state as a claim. It used to be 160 acres, then it grew to 640 and now there are plans for homesteads two sections big.

That Fremont man found that peanuts contain the elements of death if not of life.

One more innovation will soon be moving toward the Rosebud. This time it will be a motor car.

Up in South Dakota the ranchmen are actually up against it to keep the wolf from the door, in spite of their wealth.

Norfolk is making gains in football. The latest defeat was down to ten to nothing—about the most consolatory score yet. If time goes on, as it ought to, there will be a game some day in which Norfolk will win. The beginning was away back in the days of Norfolk-Pierce contests, in which the score ran up to fifty to nothing, or so. The world grows better, and football is being reformed.

**ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.**

A superior manner is no sign of superiority.

The poor man who gets rich often affords the best example of a thoroughly mean man.

When a woman watches children burn leaves in the fall, it is with the expectation of seeing one of them burn to death.

How easy it is to put a false story in circulation! Don't assist mischievous and unreliable people.

In England or Germany, if it is a question which has a good time, the husband or the wife, the prize falls to the husband.

When a woman buys anything that costs more than two dollars, all her men folks are seized with an ambition to convince her that she bought a gold brick.

The man who smokes lives an unhappy life. His friends tell him he had better not smoke; doctors tell him he must not smoke; his wife says he "shan't" smoke.

A man can never own so many automobiles when he has grown rich that he will have as good a time as he had in his youth riding around with the grocer's boy.

A woman has this decided advantage over a man: When she says or does anything foolish, she isn't charged with being drunk.

Nothing makes a woman who does house work quite so furious as to have anyone even intimate that she does not have to work much harder than the women who work down town.

Country town stories: At Coolidge there lives a man who is a great "talker" and the country boys in the vicinity make up stories on him. They claim that he once told this incident: During the war, he was driving a team attached to a wagon loaded with loose powder. The powder was being hurried to a detachment of federal troops surrounded by rebels. The driver, in lighting his pipe, set fire to the powder, but, by quick work, he shoveled out three or four bushels of the powder and saved the remainder. Another: The same man once made a quick trip with a team of colts. He mentioned a certain road over which he had traveled. "Why," some one said, "you surely didn't come over that road. A twenty-foot span is out at the bridge." The man was stumped for a moment, but finally said: "Is that so? I noticed a slight bump when I crossed that bridge."