

## THE NORTHWESTERN.

BENSCHOTER & GIBSON, Eds and Pubs  
LOUP CITY, NEB.

At all seasons of the year 5 o'clock in the morning is the coldest hour of the 24.

The Belgian government is drawing up a bill providing for the total suppression of Sunday newspapers.

Animal collectors working in South Africa for European and American zoological concerns command high salaries. Their white assistants, even, are paid at the rate of \$3,000 per annum.

The most ancient weapon was the club, and one blow with it in the hand of a vigorous welder was usually enough to cause a knock-out. A New York policeman is the most expert modern handler of the weapon. Several stone-studded clubs, used by the lake dwellers of Switzerland, have recently been found in their ancient habitations.

In a recent plea that Protestants and Catholics might join hands in Christian unity against the saloon, Archbishop Keane merely urges a principle of modern warfare. Just as in going into battle all the regimental flags are sent to the rear and only the Stars and Stripes stay at the front, so should the denominations put their differences in the rear, and present a solid front in the battle for temperance.

The historic bell in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, on North Beaver street, York, Pa., cracked from top to bottom when Sexton Household started to toll it in memory of President McKinley. The bell was sent to the United States by a sister of George III in 1774 and for seventy years hung in the old courthouse in Center square, where the Continental Congress assembled after it had been driven from Philadelphia.

The Talmud says there are four kinds of pupils: the sponge and the funnel, the strainer and the sieve. The sponge is he who taketh up everything, and the funnel is he who taketh in at this ear and letteth out at that; the strainer is he that letteth go the wine and retaineth the dross, and the sieve is he that letteth go the bran and retaineth the fine flour. The student who begins at least to wish to belong to the last-named class will not have been sent to college in vain.

Lord Stanley of Alderly, England, has been giving some unique presents to his Anglesy tenants. To a number of bachelors not yet confirmed in their celibacy he has presented a piece of silk, with the injunction to hand it over to those whom they intend to marry. Bachelors who are considered hopeless have received consolation gifts, while one lady tenant has been presented with a handsome piece of silk because "she managed to catch one of the old bachelors."

A naturalist desirous of studying the way of the viper could not do better than make a visit to the environs of Bar-le-Duc, Ligny-en-Barrois, Saint-Mihel, France. The *Figaro* says that a countryman named Muller, of Ligny, brought to the Mairie sixty-five vipers, and a companion of his, twenty-two. Since the commencement of the year these two men have destroyed 940 of these dangerous little reptiles. A goodly number has been accounted for by a M. Jules Andre, of Saint-Mihel, who "bagged" in the neighboring woods some ninety-three of these venomous little pests in one day.

A school-teacher's education does not count for much unless she is strong enough to use it, so in Chicago candidates for teachers' places are very properly required to pass a physical examination. There was a fluttering in the normal schools when the rule was adopted, a year ago, it being feared that it would bar out some of the best students, but the first result was that it stimulated them to take proper care of their health. "They have had soup for luncheon, instead of cookies," says a well-known professional woman, "and they have not dieted, as they used to, on slate-pencils and pickles."

The German Press announces the death of the last survivor of Waterloo, at the age of 108 years. The veteran was a peasant living at Worthenberg, and he had been for years a favorite with the late Queen Victoria. He fought in the ranks of the British Grenadiers at Waterloo, and he used to tell how at the critical moment he had conveyed a message from the Duke of Wellington to Blucher, and that he had earned the "Iron Duke's" approval on that occasion. He bore a thoroughly English name, Chas. Richards, and until he was 90 years of age he was a member of the church choir of his native place. He has left no fewer than 182 descendants.

Reports from Canton, China, state that there is a great stir among the officials there, owing to the report that a large amount of dynamite had been smuggled into the city. Houses are being searched, but no arrests have been made. The dynamite is supposed to have come overland from Shantung or Kyongshanwan. It is believed it was brought by students disappointed by the abolition of the military examinations, for the purpose of terrorizing the officials and forcing them to re-establish the examinations.

## FOLLY OF FUSIONISTS

Their Attack on Gov. Dietrich for His Exercise of the Veto.

### GUARDING THE STATE'S FINANCES

Nebraska Now Enjoying a Strictly Business Administration—Gross Mismanagement of State Institutions Under Demo-Popercate Rate.

The fusionists were so reckless in their expenditures of the public funds during their incumbency that even the popercate editors, in a moment of absent-mindedness, forgot their lines in economics and advocated the outlay of money and additional tax burdens upon the people without any thought of the justice or consequences thereof. An illustration of this is found in the attack on Governor Dietrich for his veto of the \$90,500 appropriation for sundry purposes in connection with the university. The popercate editors have the boldness to state that the veto of this large sum was inspired by hostility to this well known educational institution. A more irrational deduction could not be drawn nor a more silly falsehood uttered. In vetoing this appropriation, as shown by the public records, Governor Dietrich simply saw that if this amount was allowed to stand the total appropriation would exceed the proceeds from the one-mill levy and result in a corresponding increase in the floating indebtedness.

Whether designed or not the items were all included in one sum total, so that Governor Dietrich was required either to veto or approve the section in its entirety, it being impossible to eliminate any particular or individual item. Before passing upon it he summoned Chancellor Andrews, who in turn summoned Secretary Dale of the Board of Regents, and requested that the appropriation be gone over and such items as would least interfere with the least successful management of the school be pointed out. Both Secretary Dale and Chancellor Andrews admitted that the section appropriating \$90,500 was of less utility and could be vetoed and cause less interference with plans than any other portion of the bill. More than this, Secretary Dale in the presence of Chancellor Andrews, after looking over the section then to be and afterwards vetoed, admitted that of the \$90,500 there really was but \$16,000 of it for repairs and improvements really needed.

In other words, that the university could get along all right and in no way incumbent through lack of funds if the improvements requiring an appropriation of \$16,000 were provided for. On this showing Governor Dietrich, believing that it was better business methods to use the state's credit to the extent of \$16,000 than to add an additional tax burden upon the people of \$90,500, which also meant a corresponding increase in the floating indebtedness of the state, vetoed that section. The result is that the university is apparently getting along just as well as if it had the money and the taxpayers of Nebraska have been saved a large sum of money.

In regard to the statement that has been made by one of the popercate editors that this was done in order that the state treasurer might have more funds to invest for his own profit, it is sufficient to say that this dense ignorance of the finances of the university is exploded by the fact that there are and for several years have been warrants outstanding against these funds. At present there are approximately \$55,000 university warrants outstanding, and this coupled with the fact that the prevailing rate of expenses exceeds the one-mill levy, thoroughly explodes the charge that the state treasurer would or could in any way benefit by such a veto.

Another thing which prompted Governor Dietrich to veto the \$90,500 appropriation was that the fusion administration had not alone squandered all the money in the treasury, but had run the state in debt and left unpaid bills amounting to more than \$150,000. The reckless extravagance of the Poynter administration enjoined the strictest economy upon the republicans in order to avoid an increase in the warrent indebtedness of the state of sufficient proportions to impair its credit.

Governor Dietrich vacated the executive chair before he had much of an opportunity to install his policy of retrenchment, but his successor, Governor Savage, has maintained the strictest economy, with the result that for the first time in many years the state of Nebraska is enjoying a strictly business administration. The people of Nebraska are paying less for their administration of government and their public interests and institutions are being better cared for than for many years. Governor Savage has proven himself to be a man of keen judgment and splendid business ideas and his administration promises to be popular with the people on account of rugged honesty, strict economy and rare circumspection.

### Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island.

The Soldiers' Home at Grand Island has been grossly mismanaged in every department. Particularly is the charge of mismanagement true in connection with the medical department. It has never required more than \$500.00 per year for medical and surgical supplies at the home, though Dr. Swigart, until recently physician at the home, squan-

### When Traffic in Horse Meat Began.

Nearly half a century ago, the experiment of putting horse meat on the market was made for the first time in Austria. A government decree of April 20, 1854, gave legal permission to cut up and sell horse meat as an article of food. During the rest of that year and in 1855, 843 horses were slaughtered for food in Vienna; the number rose in 1859—the last year for which statistics are obtained—to 25,840 head.

You can often help a nervous headache by combing the hair gently.

dred a \$1,500.00 drug fund in ten months, and that, too, in the face of the fact that his predecessor, Dr. Sadler, turned over a large supply of drugs to him upon his retirement. Inquiry brought to light the fact that the state has paid for drugs never delivered. It is a significant fact that while more than 40 per cent of the drugs used at the home were, by reason of friction between the physician in charge and the inmates, purchased by the inmates out of their private funds, the expense of maintaining the drug department to the state increased more than three hundred per cent.

Other physicians were, for some reason or other, summoned to the home to perform services for which Dr. Swigart was paid by the state, and instead of their fees being deducted from Dr. Swigart's salary, the bills were presented to Dr. Swigart; he presented them to the drug firm which had the contract; the latter paid the money to Dr. Swigart, and sent in vouchers to the state for drugs. Positive proof is in existence that Dr. Swigart sold liquor that was bought and paid for by the state funds to inmates and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. The records will show that this institution consumed more liquor than nearly all of the other institutions of the state. It is openly charged that the attending physician indulged to excess in the use of intoxicating beverages, and that on more than one occasion he was incapacitated for duty by reason of inebriety.

The commandant, physician, adjutant and other officials at the home maintained their relatives there at the state's expense.

The public records show that Commandant Beltzer drew upon numerous funds for his own benefit, and had all the printing for the institution done in the newspaper owned and managed by his son, and charged the state for nursery stock and ornamental trees from his own nursery. Excessive prices were charged and paid for both the printing and the trees.

There is a gross irregularity apparent at this institution in connection with the construction of a public building thereat. The contract was awarded to an irresponsible bidder, who failed to comply with its provisions, and the building was completed at the expense of the bondsmen. An architect was employed at the rate of \$5.00 per day and paid out of the regular appropriation fund to superintend the construction, when, as a matter of fact, he had practically no experience in this class of work. Very inferior material was used in the construction in this building, and in few respects were the plans and specifications complied with.

### Hospital for Insane at Norfolk.

The very large quantity of coal consumed at the hospital for the insane at Norfolk has led to many sensational reports, though I know of nothing more than that the vouchers in the auditor's office show that a great deal of coal is required at this institution. There are other indications that there has been more or less juggling of contracts for supplies in the interests of friends at the institution and in the state house. Particularly is this true in the award of the contract for drugs. Favoritism has been exercised in the award of the drug contracts, and in the purchase of extras from the drug fund. Investigation reveals the fact that it is the custom at this, as well as at nearly all other institutions, to misappropriate specifically appropriated funds.

During the recent administration, the mother and sister of the superintendent, and the four children of the steward were kept at the institution at the state's expense.

### State Normal at Peru.

Until recently, if it is not true today, three rooms in one of the public buildings owned by the state in connection with the Normal school were occupied by a private fusion newspaper printing office. This concern paid no rent, and in addition paid nothing for its light, water and heat. It occupied these quarters for upward of two years, having a monopoly of the job printing of the institution, for which it charged excessive prices. There is evidence that at this institution radical and unwarranted changes have been made in the text books, evidently for no other purpose than profit, and to the great detriment and inconvenience of the student. It is due the present incumbent of the presidency to say that the reports of juggling of text books originated during the administration of his predecessor.

### Fish Hatchery at South Bend.

The Fish Hatchery at South Bend is in a deplorable condition. About eighteen months ago an Omaha saloon keeper named Sloup was appointed superintendent of the hatchery. He was utterly without experience, knew nothing as to the manner in which fish should be propagated, and the result is that for the many thousands of dollars expended by the state in the development of this industry, there is nothing left but evidences of ruin and desolation. It will require much money, time and care to restore this enterprise to its former condition.

### Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City.

The taxpayers of the state have been grossly imposed upon at the Institute for the Blind. The superintendent, contrary to all precedent, refused to teach any of the branches upon the ground that he was incapacitated by reason of old age. At the close of the first semester last year, which is the last official report available, there were upwards of seventy-five inmates and fifty-one people on the pay roll.

### The Newest in Life Saving Rafts.

The latest patent in life saving rafts, one just adopted by the United States navy, sees the old idea of the raft, "Your feet are always in the water, but you never sink," and goes it one better. Who you are being saved on this raft you are to stand in the water up to your middle. It is thus in effect a big basket, with an exaggerated life preserver for its rim, the flat platform of the raft hanging to the inside of a big circular hollow frame by slack ropes. Men or horses can evidently be packed safely upon such a raft as thickly as folks can stand in a crowded street car in the "rush hours."

## A CAREFUL ANALYSIS

CONGRESSMAN TONGUE ON TARIFF REVISION.

It Should Only Be Undertaken After a Deliberate and Exhaustive Examination of Existing Facts and Conditions—The Present Industrial Situation.

Congressman Tongue of Oregon takes a comprehensive view of the present industrial situation and sketches the relation of the Tariff thereto with a firm hand. As to one phase of the current attempts at Tariff agitation he makes a frank statement. If everything that Mr. Babcock and some other claim is true he would concede the remedy they demand, but—Mr. Tongue makes his proposition entirely contingent upon a most careful and thorough analysis. "If," he says, "a careful examination should prove" no less than five different specifications to be true, then he would remove the Tariff from the industries or articles in question. His closing caution and wise requirement of certainty.

The investigation named as a prerequisite is now being carried on, and it will be as thorough and exact as possible. It is believed that the demand heretofore made for the repeal of certain duties on the ground of their being inoperative except to enable American manufacturers to get higher prices at home than abroad was premature and hasty, and that a cool and exhaustive examination of the whole subject will make such repeal obviously unnecessary. The conclusion of the inquiry should be awaited before any action should be taken.

"I certainly do not believe that it would be wise for Congress at the coming session to enter upon anything like a general revision of the present Tariff. As a whole, both in producing needed revenue and in stimulating the industrial interests of the country, the Dingley Tariff law has been unusually successful. Our exports surpass all previous records and are still growing larger. With consumption stimulated to the highest point, we are purchasing from foreign nations less of food products, especially such as our own farmers can successfully raise, than we purchased during those years of terrible depression following the passage of the Wilson-Gorman law. A greatly increased demand for these is supplied wholly from our own farms, ranges, dairies, orchards and gardens.

"Our present trade balance is enabling us to cancel our obligations to foreign nations, and its continuance for a few years will make us the creditor nation of the world. Labor is well paid and fully employed. We should not lightly imperil these advantages or endanger the prosperity we now enjoy. To enter now upon a general revision of the Tariff, to attempt to remodel and rebuild our industrial system would itself create alarm, resulting in a general shortening up of production, lessening the demand for labor and supplies and general unrest and alarm. It would be better to bear with slight inconveniences rather than to rush blindly upon untold disaster. We must not attribute all higher prices to sinister influences. Six years ago the crying evil was 'low prices.' When all are eagerly striving to secure higher prices in the presence of phenomenally increased demand, we must expect that there will be increase in the price of the production of others, as well as of our own, of the things we consume as well as those we produce. We must not expect to buy cheap unless we expect to sell cheap and work cheap."

"But if a careful examination should prove, what is so often alleged, that there are Tariffs upon products not needed for either revenue or protection; that the industries producing these goods are capable of withstanding all foreign competition, that they are outstripping all foreign competitors in their own domain, and rapidly capturing the markets of the world, and that these Tariffs serve no purpose except to enable the corporations controlling these products to extort unreasonable prices from the home consumer while selling cheaper abroad then they should be repealed at once. This should be done, not to destroy, but to preserve protection. They form no part of a Protective system. They give plausibility to the argument that a Protective Tariff fosters trusts. They are the enemies, not the friends, of Protection. If we do not get rid of such Tariffs there is grave danger that the people, unmindful of past experiences, stirred to madness by appeals to prejudice against great wealth, may arise in their might, guided by anger more than by wisdom, as in 1892, and destroy the whole Protective policy."

"But such a step should be taken only after the most careful examination of the probable effect of the action contemplated. We should be certain that the industries affected could successfully withstand foreign competition, that we were not destroying important enterprises while attempting to destroy monopolies, that we were not merely changing masters and enthroning a foreign trust upon the ruins of domestic trusts. We should first be sure of the facts, and the search for these should be thorough and exhaustive. The facts fully known, the action taken should be cautious, temperate, but firm and effective. Sincerely yours, Thos. H. Tongue, M. C., 1st District, Oregon."

### Woolen Mills are Crowded with Orders.

Woolen mills are crowded with orders, even the smaller concerns participating, and the wool market is steady, despite weakness abroad.—From R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review, August 31.

At the east the features are the heavy demand for wool at firm prices at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the expansion in dry goods demand at those same cities.—From Bradstreet's weekly review, August 31.

It has taken longer for the wool and woolen market to recover from the injury of free trade than other industries, but now, despite the low prices abroad, our wool market is firm and steady and the outlook for the woolen trade is better than for years. The free woolers are very silent these days.

### Unsafe Guides.

A man or a party that takes up any aim that promises popularity, irrespective of its truth or wisdom, drops it when defeated and seizes upon the next phantasm discovered, is too flighty and insincere to be a safe guide for sensible people, anxious that no cruel blunders be made in the conduct of their public affairs.

### What They Want.

Anti-Tariff papers used to say that a Tariff would build up no industries. Now they say it has caused our industries to grow so big that it ought to be taken away, so they can grow small again and not be so powerful!

### Consular Agent Harris, at Eibenstock.

Consular Agent Harris, at Eibenstock, Germany, in a report on the German importations of grain from the United States and Russia, says that

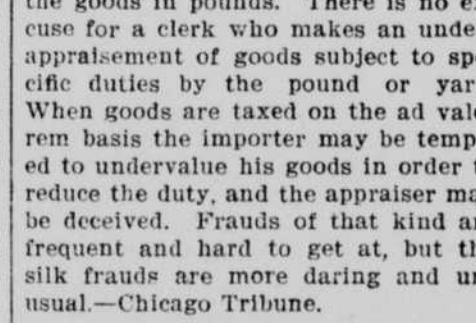
"the only thing which will enable the United States in the future successfully to compete with Russia in the grain markets of Germany will be cheaper ocean freights." That is a statement that comes from other representatives of the United States in Europe, in speaking of our exports of coal to that continent. But cheaper ocean freight rates depend entirely on the creation of an American ocean merchant marine, and that in turn depends entirely on the passage of a shipping bill by Congress. The farmers, coal miners, and everybody else will be benefited by such legislation.—Philadelphia Press.

### NEW YORK CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

The frauds recently unearthed in the appraiser's office at New York are believed to have robbed the government of nearly \$1,000,000. For months it has been noticed that certain importers of Japanese wash silks in New York could sell these goods below what would be the legitimate cost if the duties were paid. Chicago importers suspect dishonesty on the part of their New York rivals and set a trap to convict the guilty parties. This measure of self-protection has resulted in stopping a conspiracy of fraud which was cheating the government out of enormous sums annually.

The Chicago merchants believed there were dishonest officials in the appraiser's office at New York who were in collusion with dishonest importers in that city. To test their theory they refused to pay the duty on thirty cases of silk in the Chicago custom house and had them reshipped to New York on some pretext, with the result that the whole system of fraud has since been unearthened. The dishonest practices in this case are the more inexcusable because there is no opportunity for error as to the amount of the duties. The customs charges on silks are levied according to the weight of the goods in pounds. There is no excuse for a clerk who makes an underappreciation of goods subject to specific duties by the pound or yard. When goods are taxed on the ad valorem basis the importer may be tempted to undervalue his goods in order to reduce the duty, and the appraiser may be deceived. Frauds of that kind are frequent and hard to get at, but the silk frauds are more daring and unusual.—Chicago Tribune.

### JOHN BULL'S NIGHTMARE.



### COFFEE PROTECTION.

Action of municipal governments in Porto Rico in levying prohibitory excise taxes upon imported coffee is an expedient that, if adopted at all the ports of the island, might afford a local solution of a problem that will receive the attention of congress at its next session. But it is doubtful whether similar local legislation could meet the demand of Hawaii for protection for its home coffee growers. Under the decision of the supreme court, congress would have power to enact duties upon any imports into these territorial possessions. The problem suggests an interesting illustration of the theory of a protective tariff. Coffee enters the United States free, because we do not raise the bean ourselves. But now we have acquired islands where coffee-growing is a profitable industry, threatened by a cheaper foreign product. There is a direct invitation to apply locally the benefit of protection.—New York Mail and Express.

### Miss Hagner, who is to be Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary.

Miss Hagner, who is to be Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, was for a time clerk in the war department. She is a daughter of Dr. Charles E. Hagner, of Washington. She has acted as secretary for Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Mrs. Ethel Foot, Miss Pauiding, Senator Dewey's niece, and other women prominent in official life.

### Awarded the Highest Prize.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct.—The New Domestic Sewing Machine Co. has today been awarded, at the Pan-American Exposition, the highest prize, the coveted gold medal, for the best family sewing machine.

### Fire Escape Instructions.

A descriptive article on Norway contains some striking instructions for the use of fire escapes taken from a local hotel, of which the following lines are part: "The platted snottelines are part: 'The platted snottelines should be found in every room. To increase the hurry, let down the body one by one until all shall be left. The cord should be put out the ground from the shoulder thereunder.'"

### A Church Marriage Bureau.

The Rev. J. F. X. Coleman, pastor of St. John's Catholic church, at Frederick, Md., announced to his congregation one Sunday night that he was going to inaugurate a matrimonial bureau in his church. "Think of it," said Father Coleman, "a congregation like ours, with over 1,000 members, and you seldom hear of a marriage, and this certainly is something wrong, and this is what I am going to endeavor to rectify. There is no reason for this state of affairs, as there is plenty of marriageable material right here, and even much past that age, and I am going to endeavor to utilize it to advantage or know the reason why."

### Lucky School Ma'am.

Catherine McMahon, a retired public school teacher of New York city, has received from the supreme court the writ she asked for, compelling the board of education to pay the pension of one-half of her salary which an act of 1906 gave her. This result wins the case for some forty other teachers, retired previous to 1894, when the pension law for thirty years' service in the public schools was passed.

### Don't keep the match box in a closet.

Don't fold unlaundried curtains.

Don't fool tomatoes in the ice box.

Don't buy "cheap" lines as they are the dearest.

Don't use "cheap" soap in the laundry as it costs the most.

Don't use a starch that will produce that harsh crackling effect, but go to your grocer and order Defiance Starch, 16 ounce package for 10 cents. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb.

### Mrs. How's Ends Memorial.

Mrs. Eliza A. How, widow of James F. How, late president of the Wabash Railroad company, has given \$100,000 to Washington university, St. Louis, to be used for the erection of a memorial to her father, Captain James B. Eads, who built the Eads bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and jettes below New Orleans. The gift has been accepted by the board of trustees of the university, who will confer with Mrs. How as to the character of memorial which shall be constructed.

### His Patriotic Cornice.

A patriotic citizen of Philadelphia has recently manifested his loyalty to the flag by painting the cornice of his house red, white and blue. In a row of houses in which the prevailing colors are yellow or dark brown, the effect is quite striking, and nearly every passerby bestows a surprised glance on the only painted dwelling. The owner of the house is a veteran of the civil war, and, possessing no flag, he decided to paint the cornice of his home in this way as a mark of patriotism.

Half of the misery in the world comes of want of courage to speak and to hear the truth plainly, and in a spirit of love.

### Mrs. Dyer's Heart.

McCarron, Mich., Oct. 21.—In April last the sensational case of Mrs. Samuel G. Dyer of this place was reported in these columns. Mrs. Dyer has suffered for years with a very bad case of Heart Trouble and was cured in a few weeks by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Since then Mrs. Dyer has received hundreds of inquiries as to her condition and many may be interested to hear that she is at present enjoying the best of health and has not had the slightest return of the Heart Trouble.

Formerly she had to sit up in bed for hours to get relief; now she goes about as smartly as any lady of 62 years in the State. Dodd's Kidney Pills have made many friends in Chippewa County through their cure of Mrs. Dyer's case, and have proven beyond doubt that their cures are not only very complete, but absolute and permanent.

### Dewey Wasn't a Prisoner.

It has been said that Admiral Dewey was made prisoner during the civil war at the time the gunboat Mississippi was destroyed by the Confederates. The admiral says that is not true. "I was not captured," said he, when asked about the matter, "when the Mississippi was run aground and burned. About 150 of our men were captured, but the captain and I managed to pull away in a boat down the river and escaped capture. I have seen the statement made several times lately and am glad to say that it is entirely incorrect. I have never been a captive."

### Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1901.—The judges at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co. (Limited), Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their breakfast cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations and the excellence of their exhibit. This is the 37th highest award received by them from the great exhibitions in Europe and America.

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