

Loup City Northwestern

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LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

A New Typhoid Terror.

Although the discovery of new sources of danger to health, new carriers of disease germs, should be an encouragement to the scientific worker as tending toward the more accurate application of preventive measures, the knowledge that the typhoid infection is being carried about in scores of supposedly healthy persons will prove rather alarming. To the medical profession it is well known, of course, that the typhoid bacillus sometimes persists for years in certain portions of the human anatomy, and that it is always to be found for a time during convalescence, but the possibility that healthy and apparently robust individuals may be carriers of the deadly germs, and that the arrest and isolation of such "carriers" may come to be a part of the public campaign against the disease, is a comparatively recent aspect of the question. The discovery of this added danger should serve to emphasize the importance of scrupulous care in ascertaining the health and antecedents of household servants, says Philadelphia Ledger. In a particular case that led to the discovery of one aggravated instance of typhoid "carrier" six persons in a single family developed the disease within a few days after the arrival of a new cook. After every other possible source of contamination had been investigated and found guiltless, an inquiry as to the cook revealed the startling fact that during the five years previous at least 26 cases of typhoid were associated with her service in seven different families. She was detained, and a bacteriological examination revealed her to be a chronic typhoid fever producer.

Recreation for Working People.

Turning from the more substantial features of industrial betterment to what may be called its lighter, though not less important side, there are all sorts of opportunities for recreation. A large factory or department store has a social life all its own; there are clubs, athletic, social, literary and musical. The sensible outdoor life of the English leads to open-air match games, tennis, bowling, cricket and swimming for the men, croquet and tennis for the women. Compulsory gymnastic exercises are given in the company's time by physical directors. Where there is a piano in the recreation rooms a dance or concert brightens the noon hour, says Mary R. Cranston, in the Reader. Picnics and vacation camping parties in summer take the place of dances and match ball games in winter. The saloons have found a powerful rival in the latter, for practice at noon leaves little time and less inclination for beer or other stimulants. Dublin, Ireland, Pittsburg and New York may boast the distinction of roof gardens for employees. It is queer that roofs are not more frequently used in cities where it is so difficult to make any kind of improvement without great expense. For very little the roof of the average factory could be made a joy forever and a great safeguard by keeping young people from idling in the streets at noon.

A Hindoo editor has gone to jail for printing a large section of his mind in his paper. If the British government insists on making a popular hero out of this editor doubtless he can stand it. A jail sentence is nothing, says Chicago Daily News, if the populace outside is standing around shouting for the prisoner and during lulls is making faces at the British government. That editor may get his name in history long after the impetuous official who caused his arrest has been forgotten. This may be some consolation to him. Then again he may get better grub in jail than he was able to rustle outside. On the whole, the British government has done him a great kindness, but that isn't saying that he appreciates it.

The glass eye crop comes from Thuringia. As newfounders are fishermen, or as Cubans are tobacco growers, so the typical Thuringian is a maker of glass eyes. Almost every Thuringian house is a little eye factory. Four men sit at a table, each with a gas jet before him, and the eyes are blown from plates and molded into shape by hand. The colors are traced in with small needles, and as no set rule is observed in the coloring, no two eyes are exactly alike.

It has been decreed by the manufacturers of those articles of feminine attire that next year skirts shall be worn longer and so loose-fitting as to hide all suggestions of curves. Maybe so, but history goes to prove that it all depends.

Miss Robb, who has died in Edinburgh at the age of 94, has been a naval pensioner for 33 years. She was the posthumous child of Capt. Robb of the royal navy, and was put on the state pension roll at birth.

When the new racetrack is established in the air doubtless the enterprising gentlemen who affect checkered suits will build a commodious balloon and establish a poolroom on high beyond the three-mile limit to make books on the races.

The city council of Lexington, Ky., has passed an ordinance forbidding dogs to sleep all day and bark all night. As the penalty for violation is death, the regulation is not as foolish as it looks.

America's Foremost Humorist.



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) as seen by his close friends. Mr. Clemens wears a white serge suit always while in the house and is sometimes seen so attired on the street.

EXTINCT BIRD FOUND

SKELTON OF CAHAW IS LOCATED IN DEEP CAVE.

Bermuda Man Makes Discovery—Has Beak Similar To a Hawk—Will Be Sent to Smithsonian Institute.

New York.—Louis L. Mawbray, curator of the Bermuda Museum of Natural History, recently visited the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, for the purpose of exhibiting to the experts there several skeletons of an extinct bird, which he had the good fortune to find in a recently discovered cave in Bermuda.

This bird, that has failed to get a place in the "Who's Who" of feathered folk of modern times, was many

hundred years ago known as the cahaw, from the peculiar noise it made, and, while it was web-footed, it had a beak very similar to that of the hawk. It was supposed to be a cave dweller and had the habits of an owl, inasmuch as it was never seen or heard except at night.

When white men first set foot on Bermuda there were traditions among the natives of the cahaw, that had disappeared many generations before the time of the earliest inhabitant, and for more than 100 years scientists have been disputing among themselves as to whether such a bird ever existed. Mr. Mawbray believes he has settled the question.

To all expert ornithologists there is quite as much interest in the cave where the skeletons were found as in the bones themselves. The cave was discovered last January by some negro boys, who by means of ropes let themselves down into a hole

they found in a spot of waste land and came upon a great chamber with gleaming white walls and a lake of ice water. They were in search of stalaclite crystals and reported that they had found them in great abundance.

Mr. Mawbray became interested in the stories of the wonderful cave and explored it himself. He was obliged to swim across the lake, and on the crystal shore on one side he found several skeletons of the long lost bird. In one spot he found several feathers completely encased in calcite, which, so far as he knows, are the only specimens of the kind in the world. Many of the bones were encased in the calcite and all were in a good state of preservation. The bird, according to the feathers found, was white below and its back and wings were of a russet color. These colors, he says, correspond perfectly with the best descriptions obtainable of the ancient bird. The cahaw was about the size of a pigeon.

The cave, which is midway between Hamilton and St. George and in the east end of old Bermuda, is about three miles from the ocean, but it is the belief of Mr. Mawbray that in the time of the cahaw it had an opening to the sea, and that the birds came in that way. He said the present entrance to the cave is a jagged almost perpendicular hole down through the rock, and that the immense chamber and lake were 150 feet below the surface. He was sure that the birds never entered the cave through that hole. The lake is about 350 feet long by 150 wide, and the cavern is dome shaped and a place of dazzling beauty when the crystal walls are revealed by a strong light. An entrance is being made to the cave, and it is to be one of the show places of the island.

WILL EXCAVATE ALONG NILE.

California Professor Is Given Important Archaeological Work.

University of California.—Dr. George A. Reisner, formerly in charge of the University of California exploration work in Egypt, has been appointed archaeologist in charge of excavations for the Egyptian government in Nubia.

The work about to be undertaken is of great importance, involving the continuous excavation of both sides of the Nile from Kalabsche to Derr, a distance of 150 kilometers. This is rendered necessary by the decision to raise the Assouan dam another eight meters.

Prof. Maspero, head of the department of antiquities, is to have charge of the restoration of the known temples and the copying of their inscriptions. To Dr. Reisner has been assigned the task of excavating monuments at present buried under the soil, and the recording and publishing of these excavations. The work is expected to take five years.

The Slaughter of Seals.



The United States are now guarding their seal-preserves, on St. Paul island in the Behring straits, by artillery against the raids of Japanese and other poachers. Sometimes 250,000 seals are found in one herd, or "patch." The great slaughter of young seals is held between March 12 and 24, when the "pups" are too feeble to move. The mothers make a fierce fight for their offspring. The club brings swift death, fortunately. St. Paul island, the largest of the preserves in the Pribyloff group, has a shore-line of forty-five and a half miles and a population of 168. Sand and basaltic boulders compose the geological formation. In the autumn the seals leave the breeding-ground and proceed to the Pacific Ocean.

Plows Up \$900; Looking for More.

Indianapolis.—Wilbur Walter of Little Blue, Ind., while plowing in a field, unearthed a box which contained \$900 in gold. The money had been concealed by his father many years ago, and Wilbur had looked the farm over in an effort to find the hiding place, and had dug at the roots of numerous trees.

The tree, however, under which the box was concealed, had been cut

down, and in time the stump rotted and was broken up. In this way the treasure was uncovered.

The coins are in tens and twenties. Mr. Walter thinks there is still more money concealed on the farm, and he will continue his search. His father was an economical man, and just before death he sold 40 acres for \$80 an acre, with horses and cattle, the latter bringing \$500. All this money is supposed to be still hidden on the farm.

The Cave Man.

The cave man was complaining of his surroundings. "The neighborhood is, wholly undesirable," he said. "No congenial society, no privacy, no anything! I might as well live in a modern flat at once and be done with it!"

Picking up a stone implement and braining a cave bear that had invaded his apartments, he supplied himself with food and clothing for his immediate wants and proceeded to whip his wife for letting the child daren play with the young anthropoid apes in the next block.

Indian's Old Birch Bucket.

Rumford Falls, Me.—A birch bark sap bucket, over 100 years old, is attracting great attention at Strong, where it is believed to be a relic of the historic Indian chief, Pierpole, who disappeared forever from the Sandy river valley over a century ago. The bucket is made of heavy birch bark. The same is carefully sewed and made tight by a smearing of pitch.

AT A WAYSIDE HOSTELRY.

Darky Servitor Most Obliging Under the Circumstances.

A traveling man stopped recently at a little country hamlet some miles from a Texas city to sell a merchant a bill of goods. There was only one hotel in the place, and this had an unsavory reputation. He had only one light to stay, however, so he concluded to make the best of a bad bargain.

He went to his room early, and, feeling the need of some hot water to remove the stains of his journey, cast his eye about the wall for an electric button, which, of course, was conspicuous by its absence.

He happened to think that he had seen a negro porter below, and, sticking his head out of the door, he yelled lustily: "Hey, you black rascal, come up here!"

"Yas'r, yas'r, I's comin'" was the quick response, and a moment later the old darkey appeared before the drummer, bowing obsequiously, cap in hand.

"I want some hot water, and I want it quick," said the drummer.

"Ts powful sorry, boss, powful sorry," replied the negro, his voice trembling. "We ain't got no hot watah, but I kin hot yuh some."

PURIFIED LIFE INSURANCE.

Benefits from New Law, Which Remains Substantially Unchanged.

Through the influence of Gov. Hughes, the New York Legislature decided to make no radical changes in the new insurance law. It was pointed out by Gov. Hughes that the New York law has already accomplished widespread reforms, with proportionate benefits to policyholders, and that it should be given a thorough trial before any amendments were seriously considered. It is estimated that the cost of the mismanagement of the past did not average more than 20 cents to each policyholder, while the benefits to present and future policyholders will amount to many times more and be cumulative besides. The speed and the big companies and the excessive cost of securing new business was the most extravagant evil of the old managements. Under the new regime the cost of new business has already been greatly reduced, along with other economies.

The showing made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in its report for 1906 was a strong argument against meddling with the new law. In the Equitable alone there was a saving of over \$2,000,000 in expenses, besides an increase in the income from the Society's assets amounting to as much more. The ratios of the Equitable's total expenses to its total income was 19.42% in 1904, 17.38% in 1905, and only 14.48% in 1906. The dividends paid to Equitable policyholders in 1906 amounted to \$7,289,734, which was an increase of more than 9% over 1905.

While the Equitable made a better showing than any other big company, all reported radical economies and under such conditions the Legislature wisely decided to leave the law substantially as it stands.

His Idea of a Good Time.

The retired contractor sighed as he got into his dress suit and thought of the elaborate dinner and the opera that were to come.

"Some day," he said, "I'll git real des'pr't, an' then do you know what I'll do?"

"Something terrible, no doubt," replied his ambitious wife.

"I suppose it wouldn't look well in print," he admitted, "but I can't help that. What I'll do will be to throw away these high-priced cigars, put on some old clothes, go out an' come in by the back way an' smoke a quarter pound of cut-up chewin' tobacco in a cob pipe while I'm talkin' things over with the coachman in the barn."—The Bohemian.

Prizes for Tanned Faces.

With the object of encouraging the pupils of the Farnham grammar school to spend their recent holiday in the open air as much as possible, the Rev. St. Priestley, the head-master, offered a prize to the boy who returned to school with the brownest face. On the pupils reassembling for the summer term 12 were picked out as being the most tanned, and it was announced that the judges had awarded the prize to Foster, the captain of the school. It is understood that Foster declines to divulge to the other boys the secret of his preparation, if any.—London Globe.

Quaker Wit.

A Quaker riding in a carriage with a fashionable woman decked with a profusion of jewelry, as a substitute, perhaps, for her scantiness of clothes, heard her complaining of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl, she exclaimed, "What shall I do to get warm?"

"I really don't know," replied the Quaker solemnly, "unless thou put on another breastpin."—Sunday Magazine.

WENT TO TEA

And it Wound Her Bobbin.

Tea drinking frequently affects people as badly as coffee. A lady in Salisbury, Md., says that she was compelled to abandon the use of coffee a good many years ago, because it threatened to ruin her health and that she went over to tea drinking, and finally, she had dyspepsia so bad that she had lost twenty-five pounds and no food seemed to agree with her.

She further says: "As this time I was induced to take up the famous food drink, Postum, and was so much pleased with the results that I have never been without it since. I commenced to improve at once, regained my twenty-five pounds of flesh and went some beyond my usual weight."

"I know Postum to be good, pure, and healthful, and there never was an article, and never will be, I believe, that does so surely take the place of coffee, as Postum Food Coffee. The beauty of it all is that it is satisfying and wonderfully nourishing. I feel as if I could not sing its praises too loud." Read "The Road to Wellville," in plain "There's a Reason."

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital



MANY PETTICOATS AMONG RURAL MAIL CARRIERS

WASHINGTON.—Barred from becoming letter carriers by a technicality in the postal regulations, women are rapidly invading the ranks of the rural carriers, where there are no restrictions against them. An examination of the records of the post office department shows that there are 257 carriers in the rural communities who are women, and 1,000 substitute carriers are of the same sex. This would not be a very significant showing were it not for the fact that the advent of women in this capacity is a comparatively recent innovation. For several years after the service was established it was not contemplated by post office officials that the position of carrier was one which would be sought by members of the weaker sex. But somehow they crept in; the department had no way of distinguishing them from men except by their names as they appeared on the applications, and this, it was found, is no criterion.

Who was the first woman rural carrier is something that is unknown by the post office department. Several have claimed that honor. Women were delivering mail matter in the farming communities for Uncle Sam long before his officials who have charge of that branch of the postal service knew anything about it.

There is another way in which they have made inroads into the service. When a man is appointed a rural carrier he is allowed to name his substitute, and many name their wives,

daughters, or other members of their families for this place. The department encourages such appointments, of some one living in the same house with the carrier, because if the regular carrier is sick or unable to serve his route there is some one in the same house to act as substitute and he is not obliged to send out and notify his substitute that he must serve the mails that day.

When a woman has served six months as a substitute, that is, as a bonded substitute, she will be eligible to appointment as regular carrier, and should there be a vacancy the department will give her the preference for appointment as regular carrier in the rural service.

While the regulations of the postal service make no specific provisions against women as letter carriers in cities, there is a provision which has the effect of barring them from these positions. A uniform which must be worn by city carriers, consisting of coat and trousers and cap of a certain color, is prescribed, and no woman has been brave enough to make application in the face of this.

The records of the department show that the women carriers in the rural free delivery service have made most excellent officers. They have shown pluck, perseverance and ability to perform their duties in all sorts of weather, and some of them hold higher records for efficiency than hundreds of men in the service.

DON'T CHEW YOUR MEAT, SAYS CHEMIST WILEY



DON'T chew meat. Gulp it in chunks.

Mastication has no part in the digestion of meat. There is some reason for believing that chewing will make meat indigestible. The saliva is an alkali. Acids are needed for the conversion of flesh into the elements that nourish the human body.

Too much chewing may raise the alkalinity of flesh used for food to such an extent as to seriously hamper the work of the stomach, which, alone, has to do with the disposal of animal matter.

This, in brief, is the gospel of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture. His views were called forth by a report by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale on the relative value of animal and vegetable foods.

Aside from knowledge gained by him as a chemist, Dr. Wiley has noted

that the carnivorous animals do not chew their food. They tear it from the bones and swallow it in chunks. Therefore the learned chief chemist holds that if a man can get a chunk of meat down into his stomach, no matter how big it may be, he has done all that nature requires of him.

"Mastication is good for the development of the muscles," says Dr. Wiley, "but chewing of meat is unnecessary, if not positively harmful. With vegetables, however, it is impossible to do too much grinding. Every body knows, or ought to know, that all the digestion of vegetables is accomplished in the mouth and small intestines. If there is not enough mastication the work cannot be done afterward."

"But Fisher is a faddist; all of us are a bit afflicted in that way. He is trying to make over man so that he will not eat. He ought to know better than that."



SURGEON GENERAL RIXEY WANTS NURSES IN NAVY

SURGEON GENERAL RIXEY is preparing to make a strong appeal to congress at its next session to correct a lamentable deficiency in the medical branch of the naval service. The surgeon general points out that the American navy is without a single trained nurse. No matter how severe the illness of the officers and sailors, nor how grave the injury or wound received in the line of duty, the American bluejacket must rely for his care in time of trouble upon a hospital steward and an apprentice.

In ordinary times the ships' surgeons are often taxed to care properly for the normal number of sick and injured aboard ship. When there is an epidemic of fever or measles (the latter often a serious malady among male adults), such as occurred not long ago on the battleship Connecticut, it has been found impossible to give the invalids the necessary scientific and careful nursing required.

Surgeon General Rixey has, therefore, worked out the details of a plan for the organization of a corps of trained nurses, such as the army has. Afloat these nurses will necessarily be men, but in the navy hospitals ashore, where the more difficult, lingering and dangerous cases are treated, women nurses will be employed. For \$45,000 Admiral Rixey feels that he can make a respectable beginning in the organization of such a corps, and he is seeking support from the secretary of the navy and the president in securing the necessary appropriations by congress.

The first official suggestion of the employment of women in the projected naval nurse corps was broached by the surgeon general in an address delivered by him on the occasion of the graduation of the nurses' class at the Garfield hospital in this city recently.

FIGHT ON TRUSTS COSTS UNCLE SAM ROUND SUM

000 a year each. Judge McReynolds gets \$16,000 a year.

New Bound-Proof Books.

Various methods of making sound-proof building bricks or plates are noticed by German authorities. The chief constituent is calcined gypsum, and it appears that in the simplest process the mass is filled with fine pores by adding a small proportion of such substances as the bicarbonates of the alkalis, the chemical action thus set up causing a slow and steady evolution of carbonic acid gas as the gypsum sets and hardens. Though the plates become somewhat lighter their strength is retained. The porous texture makes the material a good nonconductor of sound, there is no loss of durability, and the plates can be fastened by nailing. The sound deadening effect can be increased by adding sawdust, coke dust or ashes.

The pulp—such as a mixture by weight of 20 parts of sawdust, 40 of gypsum, 40 of water and one of sodium bicarbonate—is poured into moulds and can be left to harden without further attention.

When a man's wife runs away he can find a new one easier than he can look the old one up.

To Erect a Large Turbine Wheel.

Philadelphia to Have Biggest Water Wheel in the World.

Philadelphia.—What is claimed to be the largest water turbine ever constructed has been made in Philadelphia for use at Niagara Falls. The machine is one of four similar units, two of which are now in operation, while the other two are being rapidly erected. Each turbine will develop 13,500-horsepower when operating under a head of 135 feet of water, and when running at a speed of 250 revolutions per minute. This turbine is a double unit of the vertical type, the water flowing down onto the upper wheel and from below up through the lower wheel. The thrust of the two wheels is thus balanced, and the thrust bearing has to carry only the weight of the wheels and shafting. The waste water is discharged through a draft tube nine feet in diameter. The water enters through two elbows by a penstock, 11 feet in

diameter. The wheel casing was cast in eight sections, four of which weigh about 150,000 pounds, and the other four 120,000 pounds. The two elbows weigh approximately 100,000 pounds. The revolving portions, including the turbine runners and the shaft, weigh about 240,000 pounds. Each unit will drive a 10,000-kilowatt three-phase, 25-cycle generator.

Skidoo Post Office Discontinued.

Franklin, Pa.—The post office authorities have given heed to protests of the indignant patrons of Skidoo post office, Venango county, and have discontinued that name and substituted Cherrybrook. The name was taken away a few months ago and given to Grant, Indiana county, where stood the cherry tree marking the boundary line of lands bought by William Penn from the Indians. Skidoo was suggested by the postmaster's little daughter.