

The Loup City Northwestern

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LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

CONGRESS.

The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill carrying \$1,125,000.

Senate passed over president's veto Webb bill to prohibit shipment of liquor to dry states.

Senator Sheppard introduced a bill to forbid change of size and color of present paper money.

Senate passed naval appropriation bill, with an amendment to authorize the construction of two battleships.

Reliable information says William J. Bryan of Nebraska has been named as the secretary of state in the new Wilson cabinet.

Senator Owen introduced resolution calling on secretary of interior for all correspondence on proposed Osage Indian oil land leases.

A bill to reduce the number of officers for each regiment of infantry, cavalry and field artillery was introduced in the House by Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee.

The senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for all correspondence relating to treasury order No. 5, requiring customs receipts to be deposited in national banks.

The senate will take no action at this session on the treaty recently negotiated with the republic of Nicaragua, by which the United States would secure, for the sum of \$3,000,000, a perpetual and exclusive right to build an inter-oceanic canal through that country.

The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$283,000,000, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 over the house bill, was passed by the senate.

The largest single item in the bill is for the transportation of mails on rail routes, \$51,500,000 being authorized by the senate for this purpose.

That a man cannot live on \$720 a year and "keep up appearances" was the decision of the senate when it overturned its postoffice committee, voted out \$720 salaries for postal clerks and mail carriers and accepted the \$800 minimum salary previously fixed by the house.

The effort that Senator Gamble of South Dakota has been making to secure the location of a new land office at Carter, S. D., met with success when President Taft signed an order which abolishes the two land offices at Chamberlain and Gregory in that state and established a new one at Carter.

House and senate gave the annual appropriation bills a vigorous push towards completion and made marked inroads upon a mass of legislative matter that has crowded the calendars of the congress. The last appropriation measure, the general deficiency bill, passed the house and that body has only conference reports to act upon from now until adjournment. The general deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$24,658,245 passed the house with practically no opposition.

GENERAL.

A memorial to congress suggesting the annexation of Senora and Lower California to the United States was introduced in the Arizona state senate recently.

Police Captain Walsh of New York, implicated by Policeman Fox, self-confessed collector of protection money, who later confessed to having received graft money from Fox, has pleaded guilty.

With a stethoscope applied to his ears, Karl W. Schneider, a manufacturer of surgical instruments at Philadelphia, listened to his heart record his dying beats after he had pierced that organ with a steel lance.

Carved marble is to perpetuate the fame of "Uncle Joe" Cannon in congress. Superintendent of the capitol, E. Woods, stated that a marble bust is to be presented to congress by the "Sage of Danville," and placed in the main rotunda of the house office building.

Rev. H. Miller Scott, former pastor of the Butler Avenue Congregational church at Lincoln, Neb., who has been attending Columbia university, in New York, has accepted a call to Flushing, Long Island.

While bathing at her home at Des Moines, Ia., Mrs. E. B. Austin was electrocuted by a "massage vibrator."

James I. Gillespie, a fireman, was killed and a dozen others narrowly escaped death when a building collapsed at Atlanta, Ga.

Joe Rivers, the lightweight boxer, and Miss Pauline Slirt, daughter of a Santa Monica contractor, will be married in Los Angeles soon.

Salt Lake City has been chosen by the executive committee as the meeting place for the convention of the National Education association to be held July 5 to 10.

The third member of the board of arbitration to settle the differences between the eastern railroads and their firemen will have to be chosen by the United States commissioner of labor and the chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Ten thousand American soldiers have assembled in Galveston, ready for service in Mexico.

At Paris, France, four of Bonnet's "auto handits" were condemned to die by the guillotine, four were freed, eleven were sentenced to from one to ten years imprisonment and exile, and two to life imprisonment.

The government has awarded the contract for building the battleship Pennsylvania.

United States civil service examinations for different positions will be held throughout the country during the spring.

Moving picture men, testifying for the government in New York, described operations of the "moving picture trust" in opposing the business of an independent company.

The department of state at Washington has authorized Ambassador Herrick to lease new offices for the American embassy at Rue Chailot, France.

An engagement of fifty-two years will be culminated at La Crosse, Wis., with the marriage of John Knight, 70, and Lydia Reed, 66, of Elberta, Mich. The couple became engaged in 1861.

Emperor William of Germany lost a lawsuit brought against him by a tenant farmer named Sobst, whom he boasted during a recent speech that he had "thrown out because he was no good."

Arrested for a series of small forgeries, A. J. Helm, founder and former president of a loose leaf book manufacturing company of Milwaukee, gouged out both of his eyes in self-punishment.

Representatives of the bathtub trust convicted of criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade have given notice that they will pay the fines imposed on them if the government will cancel a second criminal indictment.

By a vote of 244 to 95 the house re-passed over President Taft's veto, the Webb bill, prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry states." The senate passed it over the veto and the bill now becomes law.

The recent storm put a crimp in car loading on Nebraska railroads. Beginning with the start of the storm grain and stock loading dropped off and the record for two or three days bears a close resemblance to Sunday loading records.

Joseph Ellison, aged 73 years, a veteran of the civil war from Fredericksburg, Ia., and a member of the soldiers' home, wandered away from Marshalltown, Ia., and froze to death on the Missouri & St. Louis right-of-way.

Dr. B. Clark Hyde's purchase of cyanide shortly before the death of Colonel Thomas H. Swope, with the explanation that he wanted the drug "to kill dogs with" was the point which the state attempted to bring out at the Hyde murder trial in Kansas City.

Thomas and Robert Holmes who are believed to be the oldest twins in the west, celebrated their eighty-first birthday at Long Beach, Calif. Both are in good health and spirits. The twins jointly held the office of postmaster at Albion, Wis., for thirty-one years.

The University of Iowa will send the first psychologist to be a member of a polar expedition north this spring with Vilhjelm Stefansson. Luther E. Widen of Iowa will accompany the expedition with a complete laboratory outfit of psychological apparatus to measure the efficiency of the Eskimo mind.

The United States, it is stated in a Washington dispatch, has begun an action before the interstate commerce commission to prevent what is called an attempt by the Union Pacific Railway company to monopolize all the traffic bound for the Pacific northwest from points in the middle west and great lake points.

On orders from the Department of Justice at Washington indictments brought at Dallas, Tex., for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by officials of the Standard Oil company of New York, the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and the Magnolia Petroleum company of Texas have been nolle-prossed.

The Indiana senate has passed the house corrupt practices act bill, which makes it a crime in Indiana for a newspaper to publish "any article or cartoon" tending "to expose to ridicule, hatred or contempt" any person at any election, and providing a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000 and imprisonment for not more than a year for each offense.

Thomas R. Marshall, vice president-elect, refused \$4,800, that amount being carried in the regular appropriation bill to reimburse Mr. Marshall for money spent for horse rent, light, heat and water during his four years as governor of Indiana. The former governor said he did not believe the appropriation constitutional, and sent word to the conference committee to strike out the \$4,800.

For half an hour after he had killed George E. Marsh, an aged manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., William A. Dorr drove up and down the Lynn boulevard with the body propped up beside him in the single seat of his runabout.

The Department of Justice has resumed its investigation of the American Smelting and Refining company, to determine whether it is a "smelting trust" in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

SPORT.

The Chicago Nationals, in training at Tampa, Fla., played their first exhibition game of the season, defeating the Havana (Cuba) Athletics, 4 to 2.

Four men will represent the University of Nebraska in the indoor meet which is to be held in Kansas City.

So widespread has become the interest in golf and so many its devotees that courses have been built in nearly every part of the civilized world within the last few years.

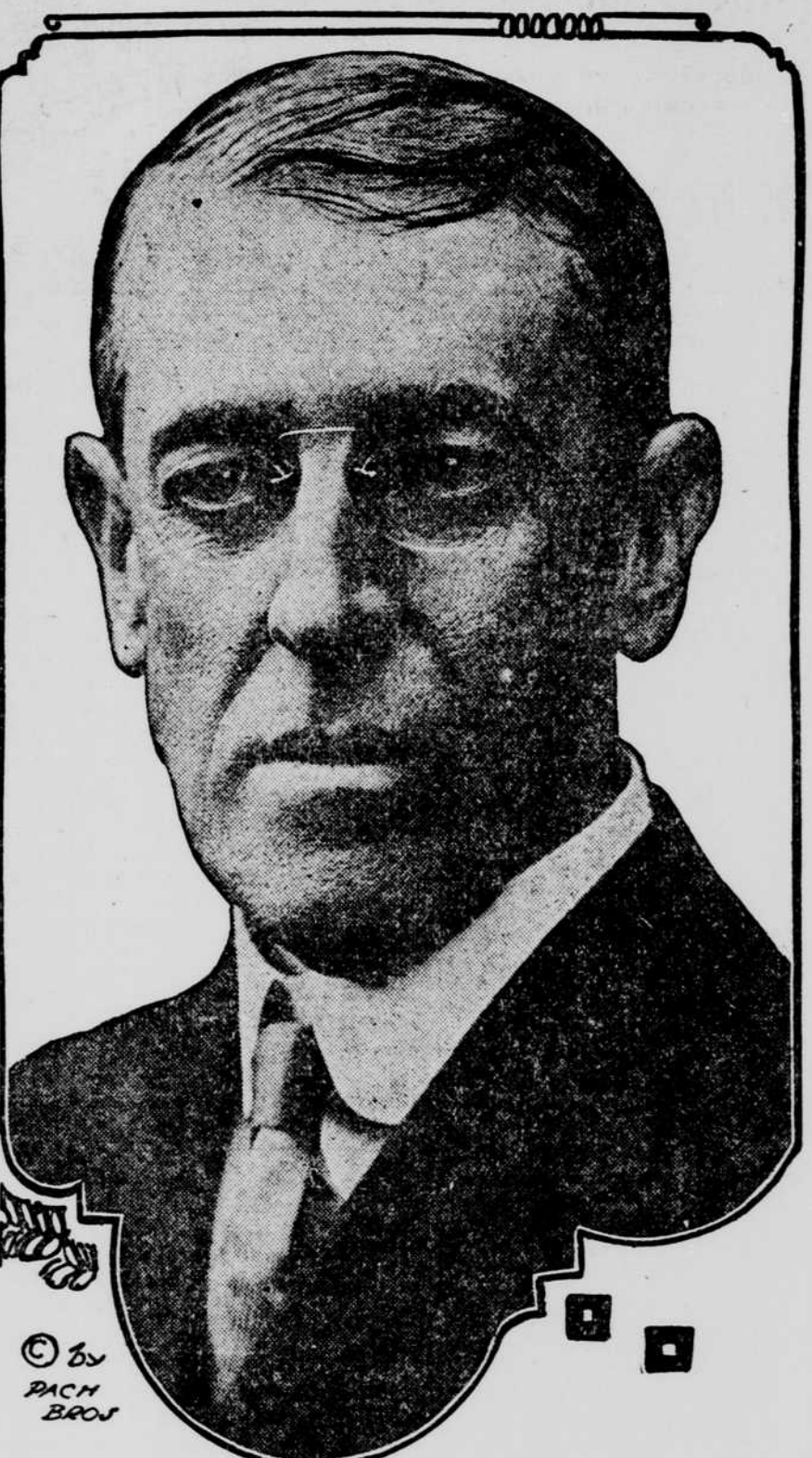
As the beginning of the spring draws near base ball interest increases among the amateurs.

The Sidney High school basketball five is now the undisputed champion of western Nebraska in the Nebraska High School Basketball league.

March 7 is the latest date that has been named for the proposed bout between Packey McFarland and Jack Britton.

Wil A. Ziegler, Rhodes scholar from Iowa, won the weight putting event with a put of forty-one feet nine inches on the concluding day of the Oxford, England, university sports.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



WOODROW WILSON MADE PRESIDENT

Many Thousands Witness His Induction Into Office.

CEREMONIES ARE IMPRESSIVE

New Executive of Nation Takes Oath on East Portico of Capitol After Marshall Becomes Vice-President.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is president of the United States and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana is vice-president. The instant that the oath-taking ceremonies at noon today in front of the capitol were completed, the Democratic party of this country "came into its own" again after an absence of sixteen years from the precincts of executive power.

A throng of many thousands of people witnessed the newly elected president's induction into office. Nineteenth of the members of the crowd were enthusiastically joyful, the other tenth cheered with them, as becoming good American citizens watching a governmental change ordered in accordance with the law and the Constitution.

The Bible which during each successive four years is kept as one of the treasures of the Supreme court, was the immediate instrument of the oath taking of Woodrow Wilson. Edward Douglas White, chief justice of the United States, held the Book for Mr. Wilson to rest his hands upon while he made solemn covenant to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to fulfill the duties of his office as well as and faithfully as it lay within his power to do.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Ceremonies Simple and Impressive.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an outdoor event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

Ceremony in Senate Chamber.

The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and the order of the ceremony was in the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith with the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to East Portico.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Mr. Wilson Takes the Oath.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

WILSON SPEAKS TO THE NATION

Inaugural Address Delivered by the New President.

SEES WORK OF RESTORATION

Task of Victorious Democracy is to Square Every Process of National Life With Standards Set Up at the Beginning.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's inaugural address, remarkable for its brevity, was listened to with the greatest interest by the vast throng which was gathered in front of the capitol's east portico, and at its close there was heard nothing but praise for its eloquence and high moral tone. The address in full was as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

Purpose of the Nation.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things which we had begun to creep into and which had begun to creep into our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

Evils That Have Come.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, of the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and we remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

Things to Be Altered.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life

again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which takes it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Government for Humanity.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The first basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Nation Deeply Stirred.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here must, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them; they will but counsel and sustain me!

The Wheelbarrow.

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles towards the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either; for it will tangle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn and scoops more skin off of him, and he commences to evolve anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a right hold on its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.—James Montgomery Bailey.

Removing the Rust From Steel.

Rust can be removed from steel by covering it with sweet oil for a day, then rub it with a lump of fresh lime and polish in the ordinary way.

WESTERN CANADA'S PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT

ITS PERMANENCY VERY LITTLE QUESTIONED.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and they burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid, whether in city or in country, as in Western Canada. There may sometimes be found one who will say "Can it last?" Winnipeg, today, stands where Chicago stands as far as being the base of the great commercial and agricultural country lying a thousand miles back of it. It has an advantage that Chicago did not have, for no country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in Western Canada today.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American Continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop less than eight per cent of the land is under the plough, four per cent being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only seventy-one million bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent of the available cultivable area produces something over two hundred million bushels, what will forty-four per cent produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,149; 17,000 being from the United States. In 1906 it was 189,064, of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1912 it was about 400,000, of which about 200,000 are Americans. In the three years prior to 1912, there were 358,859 persons who declared themselves for Canada, who brought into Canada in cash, bank drafts, stock, implements and effects over \$30,000,000. Why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm for \$100 to \$200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead 160 acres for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adult and of age, upon lands as rich and fertile as those he had left, and producing, indeed, several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change. He can also purchase good lands at from \$12 to \$25 per acre.

And, then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brain, muscle and sinew, following it so as to keep in touch with the industrious farmer with which he has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Will Western Canada's development continue? Why not? The total area of land reported as available for cultivation is estimated as 218,000,000 acres; only fifteen per cent of this is under cultivation. Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has yet been touched.—Advertisement.

Its Negative Virtues.

"I wish you'd get rid of that absolutely worthless poodle."
"Absolutely worthless?"
"That's what I said! Absolutely—absolutely worthless! What does it do that makes it good for anything?"
"I was thinking of what it doesn't do."
"Oh-h, what it doesn't do?"
"Yes. It doesn't chew tobacco, smoke a pipe, fight booze or use profane language."

Taking a Lesser Chance.

A government inspector was conducting an oral examination for marine engineers. Said one:
"If you had tested your gauge cocks, had looked at your water glass and had found no water in the boiler, what would you do?"
"I would jump overboard."

Onto It.

Blobs—Skinnum is trying to promote a new mining company. Did you fall for it?
Blobs—No; I tumbled.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer. Adv.

When a pretty widow begins to hand baby talk to a bachelor he might as well surrender.

Happy?

It's really only another word for perfect digestion—active liver—bowel regularity. Sickness always brings discontent and "the blues" but why remain so? Get a bottle of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

today. It will make the "inner man" strong and healthy and prevent Stomach Ills, Colds, Grippe, and Malarial Disorders.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

PISO'S REMEDY

Rust can be removed from steel by covering it with sweet oil for a day, then rub it with a lump of fresh lime and polish in the ordinary way.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS