

NOT THE OLD MASTER'S.



Visitor (admiring painting)—Is that one of the old masters?  
Rastus—No sah; dat belongs to de ole missus.

The Chicago Fire could have been prevented with one pail of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamlin Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

In Boston.  
Teacher—Waldo, name one of the best known characters in fiction.  
Waldo (aged five, superciliously)—Santa Claus.—Puck.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not grip.

Irrigation projects are receiving the serious attention of the government of Brazil.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle.

A mouse is afraid of a man, a man is afraid of a woman, a woman is afraid of a mouse—and there you are.

## ARE YOU WORRIED

about the unhealthy condition of your stomach, liver and bowels? If so, you only make matters worse. Just get a bottle of

## Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

today and watch results. Your stomach will be toned and strengthened, your liver become active and bowels regular. Then good health is yours. A trial will convince you.

## PISO'S

will immediately relieve COUGHS & COLDS

GOOD INVESTMENT Write for map and booklet.

Nebraska Directory

RUPTURE CURED in a few days without pain or a surgical operation. No pay until cured. Write DR. WEAVER, 307 E. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

THE PAXTON HOTEL  
Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double.  
CATE PRICES REASONABLE

We Guarantee a 15 to 50% Actual Saving On All Kinds of House Furnishings  
VISIT HARTMAN Furniture and Carpet Co. Omaha Before You Buy

AUCTIONEER  
Auctioneers are not all alike. Some are much better than others. The better the auctioneer the larger the service you get. There is no doubt about it. The best service you can get is from one who has been successful in doing business with you. H. B. BARNES, Auctioneer, 22 Years Experience, LINCOLN, NEB.

HEART DISEASES  
I link my practice to Heart and Circulatory ailments. Thirty years experience ought to mean much to such patients. Experimenting and neglect is costly and bad. Write J. S. LEONHARDT, M. D., Heart Specialist 1726 N Street Lincoln, Nebraska

Lincoln Sanitarium  
Sulpho Saline Springs  
Natural Mineral Water Baths  
Unsurpassed in the treatment of Rheumatism  
Heart, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Disease  
MODERATE CHARGES. ADDRESS DR. C. W. EVERETT, Mgr., 1409 N Street Lincoln, Neb.

## PRESIDENT SAYS RATES TOO HIGH

Chief Executive Urges Downward Revision of Schedule K.

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Document Upholds Protective Principle But at the Same Time Most Ardent Supports Recommendations of Tariff Board.

Washington.—President Taft transmitted to congress the report of the tariff board on schedule K. Accompanying the report, the chief executive sent to the national legislature the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to congress, December, 1903, I stated that under section 2 of the act of August 5, 1909, I had appointed a tariff board of three members to co-operate with the state department in the administration of the maximum and minimum clause of that act, to make a glossary or encyclopedia of the existing tariff so as to render its terms intelligible to the ordinary reader, and then to investigate industrial conditions and costs of production at home and abroad, with a view to determining to what extent existing tariff rates actually exemplify the protective principle, viz: That duties should be made adequate, and only adequate, to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

I further stated that I believed these investigations would be of great value as a basis for accurate legislation, and that I should from time to time recommend to congress the revision of certain schedules in accordance with the findings of the board.

In the last session of the Sixty-first congress, in March, 1911, a board of five members, of whom not more than three should be of the same political party, passed each house, but failed of enactment because of slight differences on which agreement was not reached before adjournment. An appropriation act provided that the permanent tariff board, if created by statute, should report to congress on schedule K in December, 1911.

Presidential Appointments.

Therefore, to carry out so far as lay within my power the purposes of this bill for a permanent tariff board, I appointed in March, 1911, a board of five, adding two members of such party affiliation as would have fulfilled the statutory requirements, and directed them to make a report to me on schedule K of the tariff act in December of this year.

In my message of August 17, 1911, accompanying the veto of the wool bill, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K should be revised and the rates reduced. My veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would make, in December, a detailed report on wool and manufactures with special reference to the relation of the existing rates of duties to relative costs here and abroad, public policy and a fair regard to the interests of the producers and the manufacturers on the one hand and the consumers on the other demanded that legislation should not be hastily enacted in the absence of such information; that I was not myself possessed at that time of adequate knowledge of the facts to determine whether or not the proposed act was in accord with my pledge to support a fair and reasonable protective policy; that such legislation might prove only temporary and inflict upon a great industry the evils of continued uncertainty.

Advocates Reduction of Rates.

I now herewith submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of these findings I now recommend that the congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates. The report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw wool—this is, by the specific rate on the gross pound, i. e., unscoured—tends to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality, from the American market and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on unscoured wool of 25 cents per pound prohibits and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low-priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing, and which cannot be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

To make the preceding paragraph a little plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first-class wool imported under the present duty, which is 11 cents a pound. That would make the duty on the hundred pounds \$11. The merchandise part of the wool thus imported is the weight of the wool of this hundred pounds after scouring. If the wool shrinks 50 per cent., as some wools do, then the duty in such a case would amount to \$11 on 20 pounds of scoured wool. This, of course, would be prohibitory. If the wool shrinks only 50 per cent., it would be \$11 on 50 pounds of wool, and this is near to the average of the great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wool.

These discriminations could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, but this method is open to the objection, first, that it increases administrative difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through undervaluation; and, second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer can best stand competition; while if prices decline the duty is decreased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs protection.

Method That Meets Difficulty.

Another method of meeting the difficulty of taxing the grease pound is to assess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkages, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board reports that this method is feasible in practice and could be administered without great expense. The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in categorical terms the cost of wool production and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that, taking all varieties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present duty. The report shows that the duties on mola, wool wastes, and shoddy, which are

adjusted to the rate of 25 cents on scoured wool, are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on scoured wool is prohibitory. In general, they are assessed at a rate as high as, or higher than, the duties paid on the clean content of wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imports.

Some Duties Prohibitory.

The duties on many classes of wool manufactures are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops, of yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns of a very high grade), and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

On tops up to 42 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 66 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent., with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths, the existing rates frequently run to 150 per cent. and on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent.

On the other hand, the findings show that the duties which run to such high and valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one yard samples of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was \$15, the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, \$2.90; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, \$18.74; or a nominal duty of 153 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at \$9.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

Would Reduce Duties.

Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in those cases where they do not raise the price to monopoly and conspiracy to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with the protective principle.

The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad; that in the making of yarn and cloth the domestic and worsted manufacturers in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The finds show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. Under the protective policy a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people has been established despite these handicaps.

In recommending revision and reduction I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

The tariff board reports that an equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics, and that, excepting for a compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and effectively. Any single rate which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost at home and abroad on highly finished goods involving such labor would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the labor cost is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufactures, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trade development in recent years. I therefore recommend that in any revision the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem duties on cloths be carefully considered and applied.

Praises Work of Committee.

I venture to say that no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woolsens the world over. It is a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. They were chosen from both political parties, and they displayed a spirit to prompt or control their inquiries. They are unanimous in their findings. I feel sure that after the report has been printed and studied the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in respect to this subject will be fully appreciated. It is a monument to the wisdom of making such a board permanent, in order that it may treat each schedule of the tariff as it has treated this, and then keep its bureau of information up to date with current changes in the economy. It is no part of the function of the tariff board to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings of fact on which rates of duty may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge in accordance with the economic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K, in accord with the protective principle, and present the data as to relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs. I recommend that such revision be proceeded with at once.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT.  
The White House, Dec. 20, 1911.

Napoleon's Model Library.

In view of the recent talk about limiting the size of libraries by destroying the rubbish, it is interesting to remember that Napoleon once tried to make a list of all the books in the world which were worth preserving. He believed when he sat down to his task that a thousand volumes would suffice; but the list grew under his hands and ultimately included three thousand volumes. Even so, however, there were omissions of which Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Edmund Gosse, as well as the general reader, would have been likely to complain. When the emperor came to look over his first list, he found that he had unaccountably left out the Bible. In his second list he forgot to mention not only Virgil and Shakespeare but—very curiously—Moliere.

Nothing the Matter.

Canvasser—Are you single?  
Man at the Door—Yes.  
"Why, the people next door told me you were married."  
"So I am."  
"You told me just now you were single."  
"Yes; so I did."  
"Well, what is the matter with you?"  
"Nothing, sir. My name is Single and I'm married. Good day, sir."

## CORPSE FLOATS TO DOOR OF MURDERER

Tenant of Hut Is Haunted Till He Admits His Crime.

LAKE GAVE UP DEAD

Waves Carry Man Killed Month Previous to Front of Cabin of the Fisherman Who Committed the Murder—Haunted, He Confesses.

Escanaba, Mich.—Confronted by the body of Alvin Fogarty, washed five miles across Bay de Nocquet from the spot where murder was done to the very door of the slayer, Arthur Lindquist, a fisherman, confessed to the murder and asked to be taken away from the glazed eyes that seemed to be haunting his hearthstone and would not be removed.

It seemed the hand of fate herself that unraveled the murder mystery Fogarty has been missing for a month. He had been seen one evening drinking heavily, and John Lindquist and Daniel McCarthy, who had been in Fogarty's company, were arrested and have been in jail charged with the crime. After Arthur Lindquist's confession these two men were released from custody.

Arthur Lindquist lived in a fisherman's hut on the Stonington side of the bay. Since Fogarty disappeared he has kept much to his hut and has quit his old haunts, the barrooms along the bay shore in Escanaba. J. C. Fielding, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency in St. Paul, has been working on the Fogarty case, but has been utterly at sea until the lake gave up its dead and forced a confession from the murderer.

Lindquist had been fishing, as usual, and pottering about his hut until the other morning. When he went to the bay shore he was horrified to see the body of Fogarty lying on the beach, driven there by the storm, the open



Waves Bring Victim's Body.

eyes gazing toward the cabin of the fisherman.

The murderer returned to his cabin, but he couldn't stay. The eyes followed him everywhere. He started out to dispose of the body, but his courage was not equal to the task. Again he shut himself up, but the second struggle was shorter than the first. Then he clambered into his boat and rowed five miles across the bay to give himself up.

"He came back again to haunt me. It was too awful. He forced me to tell the story," whimpered the broken man when he appeared before the sheriff and asked to be arrested.

In his confession, Lindquist, who is twenty-eight years old, said that, in a drunken quarrel, he struck his friend Fogarty in the head with a brick on the Stephenson dock at Escanaba, and then rolled his body into the bay. He returned to his hut at Stonington that same evening and has remained there ever since.

LIQUOR SOLD IN "BIBLES"

Chemist Finds Arsenic in Sanctified Looking Bootlegger's Concoction —Bottles Are Robbed.

Davis, Okla.—The latest scheme of the bootleggers was discovered this week by the police here. A sanctified appearing old cripple, with a book under his arm marked in big gold letters, "Holy Bible," was seen in several mining camps in the Arbuckle mountains. The authorities supposed he was a preacher. When the miners became intoxicated an investigation was started. Several empty "Bibles" were lying around. A box of heavy cardboard, in size and color resembling a Bible, contained a short pint of liquor. A local chemist analyzed the liquid, which he pronounced brown sugar, plug tobacco, arsenic and pepper. It is believed a pint, if drunk in a few hours, would cause death. It is said thousands of bottles of "blended whisky" that contains poisonous liquid have been sold in Oklahoma. The scheme is to melt a hole in the bottom of the bottle, extract the real whisky and substitute the preparation. The revenue stamp is found unbroken, and the consumer imagines he is drinking bonded whisky.

900 DROPS  
**CASTORIA**  
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT  
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of  
**INFANTS & CHILDREN**  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral  
**NOT NARCOTIC**  
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER  
Pumpkin Seed -  
Sassafras -  
Licorice -  
Sulphur -  
Cinnamon -  
Custard -  
Candied Sugar -  
Wintergreen -  
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP  
Fac Simile Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,  
NEW YORK.  
At 6 months old  
35 Doses—35 CENTS  
Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act  
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
of  
**In Use For Over Thirty Years**  
**CASTORIA**  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## Rayo Lamps and Lanterns

The strong, steady light.  
Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil they burn. Do not flicker. Will not blow or jar out. Simple, reliable and durable—and sold at a price that will surprise you. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write to any agency of  
**Standard Oil Company**  
(Incorporated)

Saving Farmer.  
A man with New England small town recollections says that one Yankee storekeeper used to pull a pig in two to make the pound weight balance to a hair.  
This same man was also a road contractor and had to provide lunch, to be eaten by the wayside by the farmers who gave their time to the county two or three days a year.  
There was considerable kicking about the lunch, especially the bread and butter.  
"I always knew old man Jones was pretty tight," said one farmer, "and I know that butter is skercce and high, but I didn't think he cut bread with a greasy knife."

## Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**  
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.  
**SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.**  
Genuine must bear Signature  
*W. D. Wood*

The First Thing.  
The schoolmaster said: "You are very slow, George. Now, if you don't answer the next question in ten minutes, I'll give you a taste of this cane. If you put 40 eggs into an incubator and nine-tenths of them hatched, what would you get?"  
The master had only counted four when George said:  
"Well, first thing, with all them chickens about, I'd get a brick and a string and drown our cat."

## READERS

of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.  
W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 52-1911.

The Exception.  
"Take my advice and mind your own affairs. No man ever got rich fighting other people's battles."  
"I don't know. How about a lawyer?"

## Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indications which have gone on from the early age, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

## PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

In every cold weather emergency you need a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. Is your bedroom cold when you dress or undress? Do your water pipes freeze in the cellar? Is it chilly when the wind whistles around the exposed corners of your house?  
A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater brings complete comfort. Can be carried anywhere. Always ready for use—glowing heat from the minute it is lighted.  
Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, or write for descriptive circular to any agency of  
**Standard Oil Company**  
(Incorporated)

## Remedies are Needed

The genuine has on its outside wrapper the Signature  
*W. D. Wood*