Custer County Republican

M. AMBRESERY, MOTTOR & PUBLISHES

NEBRASKA BROKEN BOW,

OLD **FAVORITES**

Destruction of Sennacherib's Host. The Assyrian came down like the wolf on

the fold. his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;

And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea. When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Ifke the leaves of the forest when summer is green.

That host with their banners at sunset were seen; Like the leaves of the forest when au-

tumn hath blown, That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.

For the angel of death spread his wings on the blast, And breathed in the face of the foe as he

pass'd; the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill

And their hearts but once heaved-and forever grew still.

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide. But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride; the foam of his gasping lay white

on the turf, And cold as the spray of the rock beat-

And there lay the rider, distorted and With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail; the tents were all silent, the ban-

ners alone,

lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail, And the idols are broke in the temple of Banl:

And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword, Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord! -ford Byron.

Nearer to Thee. Mearer, my God, to Thee Nearer to Thee! M'en though it be a cross That raiseth me; Still all my song shall be, Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee!

Though, like the wanderer, The sun gone down, Darkness be over me, My rest a stone; Yet in my dreams I'd be Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee!

There let the way appear Steps into heaven; All that Thou send'st me In mercy given; Angels to beckon me, Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee!

Then, with my waking thoughts, Bright with Thy praise, Out of my stony griefs, Bethel I'll raise: So by my woes to be, Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee!

Or if on joyful wing Cleaving the sky, Sun, moon and stars forgot, Upward I fly; Still all my song shall be, Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee!

Single Officers in Demand. The overcrowded condition of the nesidential quarters at the various mil-Hary posts in this country, due to the return of regiments from the Philippines, is embarrassing the military aushorities. The trouble is not so much with respect to housing the officers themselves as with the members of their families, says the Washington Star. The situation has reached a point where bachelors are favored over benedicts in assignment to stations with limited living accommodations where such discrimination is possible. And it is even asserted that where there is no other choice between two young candidates for a commission it is bestowed on the single man in preference to one who is married. Even then it is recognized, however, that the bachelor appointed is not likely to continue long in single blessedness. The powers that be admit that their authority does not reach to the extent of interfering with subsequent affairs of the heart. It is made plain that there is no official prejudice against matrimony-quite the contrary - but just at present the military posts would afford better accommodations for more officers if it were not for the family attachments of some of them. Congress provided liberally for the army in this respect during the session inst closed, but it will be many months before the additional quarters authorized are ready for use.

American Brewers in Cuba. American brewers have already inwested \$4,000,000 in and about Havana.

A man hates to stand idly by and wee his dog whipped.

TAKES HIS STAND

J. H. Mickey Tells What He Will Do if Elected

RESENTS STATE ISSUES

alks Frankly on Finance and Taxation -Condemns Tax Shirkers, and Tells How Fusionists Handled Sc ool Funds in Their Care

At Humboldt, recently, Hon. J. H. dickey, republican candidate for govrnor, made the following address:

The principles of political parties on ational questions furnish the reason thy voters classify themselves into carious parties. The only good reason my man can give for affiliation with other republican, democrat or any ther political party, is that he thinks he principles advocated by his party best calculated to advance the inerests of his country. If any other eason is given inconsistent with this, immediately stamps the man as not His motive would then patriot. cessarily be selfish and personal and

not for the common good. I have voted the republican ticket continuously since 1864, and by my ballot and other loyal ways, advocated the principles of the republican party because it seemed to me perfectly clear that the ideas of the republican party are the best for the nation. History has proven that the legislation enacted on all matters pertaining to the ancial, industrial and moral quesbuild and make the great nation that we are today.

Interests of Labor.

The republican party at its com-nencement indicated a devotion to the interests of the laboring man. It has lways been devoted to his interests. The legislation which it has enacted has always taken care of the wage earner on the principle that if good wages can be paid, the homes of the country can be comfortable, and its have leisure and means for developing themselves in every way. The republican party passed the homestead bill which dotted the state of Nebraska all over with happy and prosperous homes. The republican party has always believed that anything that will advance the interests of the home, that will increase its luxuries, that will make possible the use of a larger opportunity of enjoyment and will fur-nish the means for a higher standard of education, in a word, that will make possible the development of the citizen in the broadest sense, is the proper

thing to do. We rejoice in the fact that the necessaries of this country are the luxuries of other lands. Legislating in the in-terest of the wage worker, the republican party has always been in vor of a protective tariff. It has believed in producing things at home, and 'n supplying the home market by home productions. Republican tariff legislation has been such a magnifi-cent success that it is only here and there in exceptional instances that men are spending very much time in com-bating the idea. Of course, democracy has been opposed to the tariff, but the fact is democracy has been opposed to pretty nearly everything, and as the years go by and the experience of the nation passes into history, the democratic party is obliged, if it does not give up a good many of its ideas, at least not to say very much about them.

Great Names in History.

At the present time our opponents take delight in glorifying the name of Abraham Lincoln. We rejoice that Abraham Lincoln. We rejoice that they have reached that conclusion. There is no name in history more worthy c. it. Abraham Lincoln stands at the head of the noted names of the nited states, and yet I do not want ou to forget the fact that when Abranam Lincom was discharging the duties which devolved upon him in that crisis n our history, there was no time but nat he was the leader of the republian party, believed thoroughly in its deas and principles, and was subjected to the severest onsiaughts of his op-ponents simply because of that lead-The principles of the repubican party today are the same that hey were then, and when our friends, ne enemy, take occasion to compliment and speak well of Abraham Lincoln, ney are simply ratifying our course which they so severely condemned at The same might be said of the time. many other noble and good leaders of the republican party.

McKiuley the Martyr.

The shot which killed William Mc-Kinley was a shock to the civilized world, and although the event was not officially noted in the fusion state platforms of this year, unquestionably the time will soon come when he also will be eulogized by our opponents, and men will call themselves McKinley republicans as they call themselves Lincoln republicans at the present time, and with as little reason.

William McKinley was a wonderful man. His character was so well rounded, so lovable and at the same time so determined; so patient and yet unvarying; courteous to all and yet always devoted to the principles which believed; criticised because seemed to be slow in taking up the question of the Cuban war; keenly suffering from the criticism, saying nothing, and yet knowing full well that it was necessary to make haste slowly. In the light of subsequent events, everyone knows that he was pursuing

just the right policy.
It seems almost providential that, contrary to his inclination, Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for vice president. Even with the knowledge which the country had of the splendid qualities of the man, there was a feelng of unrest, doubt and uncertainty, when the news was flashed over the wires that our beloved president was assassinated. We believed in Roose-velt, and yet it seemed that the country could not spare McKinley. It was

To Cleanse Decanters. To cleanse decanters and bottles hat have become discolored fill threeparters full with cold water and add gg shells crushed into small pieces and shake thoroughly. If this method does not restere the crystal to its pristine clearness try a small quantiy of spirits of salt diluted with three times its weight of water.

Add Motor-Car Plant. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, the British shipbuilders, have decided to erect a motor car manufactory.

a terrible blow, but the vice president's assurance that the policies of President McKinley would be carried out, and the self-contained way in which he entered upon his duties as president, restored confidence. He has brought to the discharge of his great duties a perfect honesty, untiring energy, abso-lute fearlessness and devotion to the interests of the people, which mark him as a worthy successor of William Mc-Kinley. He has gained in a wonder-ful degree the respect of foreign nations, and the United States maintains its position as the leader of thought, of enterprise, of statesmanship, to which it had attained.

Issues Past and Present.

Our position as a world power was only reached as the result of severe conflict with the ideas advanced by our opponents. In 1896 the issues of the campaign were sharply made. The Semocrats insisted that if the gold Zemocrats insisted that if the gold standard were maintained, the result would be dire disaster, that gold would be wonderfully appreciated in value, that its scarcity would curtail business, throw laborers out of em-ployment, result in the foreclosure of mortgages, and all the various finan-cial ll's which the mind of man could conceive would be fastened upon the poor people of this country. The republicans, on the contrary, took a decided stand in opposition, predicting that the result of conforming to the financial standard of the commercial nations of the world, would give the United States an opportunity to use its splendid possibilities, to extend its commerce, increase its exports, and assist in making the United States a credit nation instead of a debtor.

Bryan's Prediction.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Our distinguished fellow citizen, William J. Bryan, was unfortunate in that, at the close of that campaign, he published a book called "The First Battle." Within its pages, his dire predictions were preserved. They have become a matter of indisputable recoded. ord, and in the light of events which have transpired since then must prove to him extremely embarrassing. How he now succeeds with comfort to himself in posing as a statesman, is a matter of wonder to those who are familiar with the centents of that

History adways ratified the wisdom of the act of republicans. Accustomed from the infancy of the party to grapple with momentous questions, it been our proud satisfaction that when we have settled these questions and they have passed into history, exper-lence has shown that we had settled

them right. Our form of government is complex unique, the states within their several boundaries and on a good many ques-tions, being supreme, and yet we are controlled in the large policies of the nation by a central government. In-dissolubly bound together as we are, it is impossible to separate state and national politics from each other. We are republicans on account of national policies. To help and strengthen the national policies of our country, it is necessary that those policies should be considered in a state campaign, and yet our friends are making a strenu-ous endeavor to confine the issues of this campaign to state questions alone. We would have no objection to do that if it were the proper thing to do, as fortunately in the matter of administering the affairs of the state, the re-publican party has no reason to fear comparison of its record with those of its opponents.

State Finances.

Every tax payer and citizen is interested in the disbursement of state moneys. The legislature for the last several years has appropriated in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 for each biennium, the greater part of which is required to maintain the several state institutions. This enormous sum money is raised by taxation. It is im-perative that it be expended economically and honestly. No contract for supplies for any state institution should be let except to the lowest bidder who should be compelled to execute a bond to the state to faithfully observe the terms of the contract. Such is the policy of good faith and business honor; and I am glad to say that such has been the strict policy and practice of the present repub-lican administration. I do not believe that money should be taken out of the state treasury unless the state gets full consideration for every dollar tak-Our state institutions are maintained for the benefit of the inmates wards of the state, and not for the benefit and support of political favorites or relatives of the several super-intendents and their subordinates. Business principles alone should govrn the management of these institu-

Nebraska Revenue Laws.

That our state revenues are in bad shape, no one disputes, not from the fact that our present law does not provide for an adequate revenue, but rather in the fact that we are all, or nearly all, a lot of tax shirkers and have allowed by common consent a system of assessment of property to be put into practice that has for years put us down to such a low valuation, that in many school districts, towns, cities, counties and even in the state, it has been difficult to provide revenue sufficient to properly meet the needed expenses. When the levy is limited by statute and the assessment is one-tenth to one-twentieth of the real value, an indebtedness is sure to accumulate. Our constitution provides that the inlebtedness of the state shall not exceed \$100,000, and yet the fact stares us in the face that we have allowed our liabilities to increase at the rate of about \$100,000 per year for many years, and today we face an indebtedness of about \$2,000,000. This we have borrowed from the school fung and owe it today. There is a very grave doubt in the minds of many about the legality of this course, and it is evident that this matter must be given attention and the fund replaced. The question arises, how shall we do it? Our assessment roll reveals the fact that in 1890 our total valuation of all property assessed was \$184,779,304.54. 1802, the assessed valuation was \$179,-976,567.81, being \$4,793,786.73 less than in 1890. The mere quoting of these figures shows that something is wrong either in our revenue laws or in their application, or both, probably both. Get After Tax Shirkers.

Everyone knows our property has in-creased in value in the last twelve years, and yet a large decrease is shown, when in real fact the valuation

An Appropriate Name. In Bristol, England, a child has been baptized Corona, as a fitting climax to the coincidences connected with its birth. The child was born in Queen's Road, its father's name is Albert Rex, and its mother's maiden name was England.

Highest Postoffice in Europe. At Gornegrat, on the Zermatt mountain railway, stands the highest postoffice in Europe. It is over 9,000 feet above sea level.

has at least doubled. The consequences growing out of this state of affairs are serious and some remedy must be provided. What shall it be? Tax shirking is an evil of great mag-nitude and is, to a great extent, re-sponsible for this state of affairs. Stringent and searching legislation should be enacted, making it impossible for the man whose property is largely invested in stocks and bonds, notes and mortgages, to conceal from the assessor his holdings. A fair valuation should be placed upon our prop-erty of every description, as provided by the constitution. The coming legis-lature will undoubtedly take up this question, which has come to be one of the most important subjects for legislation on account of the facts to which I have called your attention.

Railroad Assessment.

In the assessment of property, the property of railroads and other corporations, should be assessed at rates as will insure their bearing their full share of the burdens of the state. More than this we have no right to ask; less than this would be unfair and unjust to all other classes of property. The republican state conven-tion used the following language in this

question The franchises, as well as the tangible property of all corporations should be assessed so as to bear their just and due shares of the cost of government, state, county and municipal, the same as other taxable property as contem-

plated by the constitution. That is the position of the republican party upon the question. I accept it and stand upon it. It seeems to me that the true basis for the assessment of property is what it is actually worth in the market and not simply what it would cost to replace at the present time, nor what it originally cost when built. It seems easy for some to set-tle this and other kindred subjects on the spur of the moment, but decisions which affect seriously the interests of the people should be reached only af-ter the most careful and painstaking investigation of all phases of the questions involved, so that equal and exact justice shall be done to all.

Just to All.

Having been nominated for governor upon the republican ticket without having given any pledges to any interests in order to secure the nomination, and having kept myself in that condition, entirely untrammeled, I am in a position to say that if elected, to the extent of my ability, in dealing with these questions, I shall be gov-erned only by what I think to be fair and just to all. No man can afford to assume these grave responsibilities and be dishonest with his own conscience nor with the best interests and welfare of the commonwealth, and shou d be fearless in right doing. The fact is, it is a financial sacrifice for a bus ness man to assume such responsibilities, but men should not live to make money alone. The nation, state, church and all other agencies have a right to ask of any citizen that he should give them his best service, and the citizen so chosen should feel honored that he is called upon to act in such capacity.

Permanent School Funds.

The question of how the permanent school funds of the state may be safe-ly invested is one of the most perplexing ones with which executive officers have to deal. It is of vital importance to the school interests and also would be a great relief to the state treasurer if it were possible to keep this fund invested in such a way as to leave but a small balance in his hands at any time. Under the limitations of our present constitution, this is extreme y difficult to do. The treasurer is only allowed to invest this fund in United States or state securities, or registered county bonds of this state. If the constitution were so amended that the treasurer was allowed to invest in school district bonds, municipal bonds of our own state, and the state bonds of other states, and so that a law might be passed allowing the balance. if any, remaining in the hands of the treasurer to be deposited in depository banks, the situation would be vastly

Administrations Compared. Under the present conditions, with both treasurers hampered alike by the restrictions of the constitution, the following comparative statements of the results of the handling of the permanent school fund by a former state treasurer, Mr. Meserve, and the present treasurer, Mr. Stuefer, will be of

Collections of Stuefer exceed
Meserve \$1,166,362.53
Total disburse'nts (all sources)
Meserve \$4,596,890.45
Total disburse'nts (all sources)
Stuefer \$5,692,915.90

Disbursements of Stuefer exceed Meserve \$1,097,024.95

Total interest collected by Meserve \$11,594.92

Total interest collected by 15,592.07 Bluefor 15,622.07

Average monthly receipts Stue-\$ 249,473.41 Average monthly receipts of Stuefer exceeds Meserve ...\$ 61,387.50 Average monthly disbursements Meserve

\$ 341,888.97 Average monthly disbursements Stuefer Average monthly disburse-ments of Studer exceed Meserve. Average monthly balance Me-. \$ 632,576,63 Average monthly balance Stue-

Average monthly balance of Studer less than Meserve...\$ 21,059.21 Average monthly interest collected by Meserve....\$ 644.16 Average monthly interest collected by Studer..........\$ 867.89

Average monthly interest col-lecter by Stuefer exceeds Me-Total collections of investment funds by Meserve 51,239,231.25
Total collections of investment funds by Stuefer 1,402,082,91

Collections of Stuefer exceed
Meserve \$1,162,851.62
Total invested investment funds
Meserve \$1,207,275.85
Total invested investment funds
Stuefer \$2,227,573.67

Investments of Stucter exceed

If They Don't Vanish. If Mont Pelee doesn't let up pretty soon the French West Indies will have to be taken off the international bargain counter and thrown into the junk pile. And Denmark's island possessions are also likely to suffer with other perishable commodities.

Long-Lived People.

Statistics show that the longestlived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day.

Average monthly receipts in vestment funds Meserve \$ 65,223.70
Average monthly receipts investment funds Stuefer 126,425.41 Average monthly receipts of Btuefer exceed Meserve ... \$ Average monthly invested in-vestment funds, Meserve ... \$ Average monthly invested in-61, 202, 71 63,540.83 Average monthly investe vestment funds, Stuefer Average monthly investments of Stuefer exceed Meserve...\$ 53,699.89 Average monthly balance investment runds, Meserve.....\$ 215,092.68 Average monthly balance investment funds, Stuefer 201,779.86

Average per cent invested by Stuefer exceeds Meserve Average per cent uninvested by Meserve

83.6

Meserve Average per cent uninvested by Stuefer Average per cent uninvested by Stuefer less than Meserve These figures need no comment. They speak for themselves. There must be some action taken in regard to the investment of this fund, or its accumulations will most seriously embarrass fu-

ture treasurers, and result in large loss to the school interests of the state. Trust Question.

Since the business and productions of the country have grown so enormously and our foreign exports have reached a figure that astonishes the world America has come to be a credit nation, reckoned with by all other na-tions who want to negotiate loans, and large aggregations of capital have be-

come necessary.
Individuals are unable to carry on such stupenduous enterprises, and large corporations have been formed, some of which are known as trusts. Selfishness is predominant in hu-man nature, and great power is always liable to be abused. Consequently a comparatively new problem is forced upon the attention of statesmen and demands solution at their hands. The republican party is accustomed to meet large problems and in the infancy of this danger passed legislation for the

purpose of controlling it.
The Sherman law was passed by congress, and in our state a law was passed intended to mitigate the evil. Experience, however, has shown that the general government is hampered by the divided responsibility which under our present constitution it must share with the states. Under our form of government each state can pass such a law as it chooses, and unifor-mity is not secured.

New Jersey, with a selfish purpose, on account of the fee for filing which she charges, incorporates all kinds of trusts and turns them loose upon her sister states who are obliged to give her acts full faith and credit. Each state is also confined to the business done in its own borders so that experience has shown that larger powers must be given the general government if this great question is to be

successfully handled. Fortunately at the head of our party is that man whom we all believe be honest and devoted to the best interest of the whole people. We know him to be fearless and an untiring worker, and he is bringing all the pow ers of his acute mind to this problem. He has concluded that it will be necessary to enlarge the powers of government, and, if it shall be found necessary, by amendment of the consti-tution. In a speech delivered at Newport, R. I., August 23 of this year, he

Bays: "The immediate need in dealing with trusts is to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign to which, as its creatures, the trusts shall owe allegiance, and in whose courts the sovereign's order may with certainty be enforced. This is not the case with the orlinary so-called 'trusts' today for the trust is a large state corporation, doing business in other states also, and often with the tendency to monopoly."

Also at Elisworth, Me., August 27, he

"On the one hand let men of great wealth realize that in secting for this remedy we are both unalterably bent upon finding it and are doing it in no spirit of hostility to them, spirit to find out what is best for them and for all of us alike. That is what they must realize. And on the other hand, let those who feel that there is something wrong and they do not quite know what, avoid above all things being led to act in a spi it of ignorant

envy, or rancor, general or sectional." Fellow citizens, with the utterances of the trusted leader of our party whose character is established for honesty and thoroughness, who never promises what he does not mean to perform, and the history of the success of the republican party in grappling with and settling satisfactorily the large problems which have come to us in the past, I think we may safely leave this question, certain that wise measures will be decided on, and that our interests will be taken care of.

Patriotic Ideas

The republican party has always been patriotic. It rejoices, and has a right to rejoice, that in all the trying times in the nation's history since its organization, it has been loyal to the country, and believed in the justness of its cause. It has left the work of criticism, doubt, pessimism and "viewing with alarm" to others. When glorious results have been achieved it has always been able to be glad without having to apologize. The flag of our country is its chosen emblem. W rerever it try is its chosen emblem. is seen, republicans hall it with de-light. It believes that where it floats with authority the peoples under its folds are assured of larger opportunities, greater freedom justice, education, and all the political privileges which they are fitted to enjoy. It believes thoroughly in America.
It does not doubt that the ideas

crystallized in our government are the best in the world. It fondly hopes that the influence of these ideas will grow and spread until the whole world shall be permeated with them, and that thus the nations of the earth will enjoy greater liberties, and be raised to a higher plane of civilization, Christianity and intelligence.

A Word to Soldiers.

The republican party cherishes in its heart the memory of the gallant soldiers and sailors who have won imperishable renown in battle on land

arould Have Made Use of It. The latest southern desperado shot by a sheriff's posse was distinguished for always carrying a Bible as well as a rifle. If he had been more faithful in his reading of the sacred volume he might have been less indefatigable in his use of the rifle.

Russia Buys Persian Land. Extensive purchasers of land on Bahrein Island, in the Persian gulf, are reported to have been made by the Russian consul at Bushire.

and sea, under the stars and striped fighting for their country. Its appreciation has been proven by its acts, and not alone by its profession, and today the button worn by our boys, old and young, is a badge of honor the highest

we possess. We do not forget that the deeds of the First Nebraska on the firing line in the Philippines made the name of Nebraska known throughout the civil-ised world, and we decline to conduct campaign and not talk about such things.

We are proud of the achievements of our country along all the lines of the wonderful growth which it has made since the republican party has had control of its affairs. and do not hesitate to say that never, in the history of the world, has a po-litical party been able to appear before a people and ask for their suf-frages with its hands so full of magnificent results, as we are able to bring

and lay at their feet. Education, intell gence, high ideals, personal liberty, good wages, correct financial ideas, a splendid banking system, free homes, protection to Ameri-can industry, successfully diplo-macy, increased commerce, world markets, and a wonderful development of natural resources that has brought a material prosperity that has aston-

ished the world—these are some of the fruits of republican policies. Fellow citizens, shall Nebraska con-tinue in the republican column? Shall we keep ourselves in the position where we can show that we appreciate these things, and where we can help to bring about still larger results in the future, or shall we join the column whose habits of thought are represented by pessimism, doubt and despair? It rests with the voters of this state to answer the question. Permit me to say that I think the answer will not be uncertain

FRENCH PROVERBS.

To rude words deaf ears. An enemy does not sleep. Light is bad for sore eyes. Dread the anger of the dove. Much kindred, much trouble. A table friend is changeable. What a woman wills God wills. Things promised are things due. A fat kitchen makes a lean will. A good lawyer is a bad neighbor. Not every one that dances is glad. Money borrowed is soon sorrowed. Love does much, money everything. Beauty and foily are often compan-

Nothing is impossible to a willing mind.

The devil often lurks behind the cross.

A good swordsman is never quarrelsome. Slander! Slander! Some of it always

sticks. Every one feels his own burden leavy.

For a web begun God sends a hread.

A woman and a melon are hard to He sleeps securely who has nothing to lose

A good swimmer is not safe against trowning. Nothing falls into the mouth of a

sleeping ox. The one-eyed are kings in the land of the blind.

It is not enough to run; one must start in time. What learned in the cradle lasts

till the eve. Even one knows best where the shoe pinches him.

'Tis a silly sheep that makes the wolf her confessor. He does a good day's work who

rids himself of a fool. A man is valued according to his

own estimate of himself. It is not the greatest beauties that inspire the greatest passion.

WIT, WISDOM AND PHILOSOPHY.

Be sorry in time, it may save many sorrow-in' time.

You can't serve Love on half-shell; t must be a full course. Love is often scared to death by the skeletons in the closet.

Beauty may be only skin deep, but t is very satisfying to the eye. A woman never knows the meaning of trouble until she falls in love.

Debts are like dead elephants, an wful bunch of trouble to dispose of. A wife's hysterics never kept a man rom a horse race or a game of football.

A sporty woman is good sportwhen she's after the other fellow's wife.

A \$10 bill will do a fellow in hard uck more good than an "I told you o" sermon. Providence will never bother to take

are of deadheads who can't take card of themselves. Love in a cottage is real pretty,

out man's inner consciousness needs other interior decorations. Never indorse a note for any one

you love, and be sure not to do so for any one whom you do not love.

Never trust another woman with your husband. He may not be as perfect a cold-storage battery as you suppose.

Never trust a husband with your diamonds. He may lose them-or the pawn tickets .- Kate Thyson Marr.

Freight cars on the Orient reaching Anthony are a flaming scarlet.

True Scotch Thrift.

A Scottish farmer when going to market, it was observed, always tool a hen with him in his trap. Every place the farmer stopped he put the nosebag on his horse, and then the hen was so trained that what dropped from the horse's bag the hen would pick up, so there was nothing wasted

Dreamless Sleep a Myth. In a recent number of the Scottist Medical and Surgical Journal, Sir As thur Mitchell holds that dreamles sleep is a myth.