

THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE

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THE KNOCKER.

The chronic knocker, like a kicking mule is a common menace. Nevertheless, the kick in a mule is a mule's bill of rights, just as his long ears are his badge of respectability and represent his claims on the mule family. Knockers as well as mules have a place to fill in the economy of God. Knocking may be an evil, but under existing conditions it is a very necessary one. The problem of the knocker is one of direction. His work is necessarily destructive and his efforts should be directed against those institutions that stand in the way of social and moral progress. To lay broad and secure foundations necessitates the clearing away of all debris and false material. This is knocking. When a man wishes to build a new house in the place of his old one, he does not build the new on top of the old, but wisely, moves the old house out of the way or destroys it, and begins his new one on new foundations. That is knocking. The development of any line of social or moral reform calls for a certain amount of grading. High places must be cut down, inequalities leveled up and crooked places made straight. Here the knocker has his legitimate sphere of activity. It is his business to blaze the way in advance of every new movement. He is the pioneer of progress. He is like the voice crying in the wilderness of life, "make way, make way!"

GOVERNOR SHELLENBERGER.

Governor Shellenberger is posing for renomination at the democratic primaries this fall. Logically the democrats should nominate him. The probabilities are they will. He certainly represents their most available and strongest gubernatorial timber. Anticipating as much, and knowing the divided condition of the democratic camp because of the extreme Dahlanites and the extreme Bryanites, Shellenberger is making the fatal blunder of trying to straddle the party split and ride in this unseemly fashion to an easy victory. The same experiment has been tried before. Voters in Nebraska want to know where their candidates stand; and unless our time-serving governor can make up his mind, he had better drop out of the race.

FALLS CITY'S CHALLENGE.

Falls City can never rise to the high social and moral level of the typical American town until she shakes herself free from her servile subjection to boss rule. Falls City is greatly favored geographically and industrially. Environment is conspiring to make our city the railroad and industrial center of a large and prosperous community. But what is Falls City herself doing to prove herself worthy of this distinction? What are the advance measures which we are projecting? What are the issues in the promulgation of which we are proving our capacity to lead? What has Falls City done to challenge either the admiration or respect of her competitors? These are serious questions, and demand a hearing. They challenge every man and woman in Falls City. What are we doing to make good? The advantages that come to us from without are not to our credit unless we prove our capacity to conserve them. Our present good fortune and material prosperity must be met and matched by internal growth. In other words if we do not become a better city because of our added advantages, they will become a menace to us, and instead of being a blessing will prove our undoing. Water cannot rise above its source. And Falls City can never hope as a city to advance beyond the men, to whom she willingly or of necessity commits herself.

NEXT.

A year ago when Lincoln first went dry Havelock became the natural rendezvous of the "booze fighters" in Lincoln. Havelock saloon keepers made a mint of money. But a condition of affairs developed in Havelock that was absolutely intolerable, as a consequence Havelock went dry this spring. After the saloons were closed in Havelock the

thirsty Lincolnites naturally looked about for another convenient place where they might quench their fevered thirst. The little town of Crete, being easy of access was voted as the right place. And now Crete is about to go through another Havelock experience. Already the people of Crete are protesting against the making of Crete to be the stop-jar of Lincoln's booze-fighters. By another year Crete will have had her eyes opened to the enormity of the liquor business and will vote the dirty business out. The world does move—though slowly at times.

EX-GOVERNOR SHELDON.

Ex-Governor Sheldon is beginning to take the overtures of his many friends, who are urging him to get into the race again this fall, seriously. Mr. Sheldon has a host of royal good friends, who feel that a great wrong was done the governor two years ago. They are eager to see him make another try, and with good grounds, for present conditions are not without hopeful features. Gov. Sheldon made the same mistake two years ago, that Shellenberger is making at the present time. If Mr. Sheldon will definitely declare himself on the great issues now agitating the minds of Nebraska voters, he will find a goodly following from among those who two years ago voted against him because they did not feel certain as to his position on several vital questions. Candidates who are unwilling to commit themselves, need expect but scant consideration at the hands of Nebraska voters.

C. H. ALDRICH.

Up to this time Senator Aldrich of David City seems to be the only republican, who has definitely announced himself as a candidate for governor of Nebraska. Further more his candidacy is growing rapidly, if newspaper endorsement can be accepted as any expression of public opinion. Mr. Aldrich is a man of distinctly western type and ideas. He is a progressive republican and is square on the most advanced legislative idea of the day. Aldrich is no dodger, no trimmer, but an out-and-out honest man, worthy the confidence and support of every voter who has the interests of a bigger and better Nebraska at heart. His private and public record in the past are his strongest recommendations. What he promises he will do. His candidacy comes as a challenge to the better class of people all over the state.

ROOSEVELT AN INSURGENT.

The insurgents are greatly elated over recent advices from the continent. The impression is growing, that our doughty ex-president will, on his return to America line up with the insurgents. This news is gratifying to the handful of men who have been struggling so heroically against great odds, to conserve the interests of the people, and is exceedingly mortifying to the reactionaries, who were counting on a final knockout blow to insurgency from the "big stick." There never was any love wasted between Roosevelt and the interests and it is too much to expect him to cringe before them now.

Recently a saloon keeper had an important matter that required careful and wise handling. He put his case into the hands of a lawyer who was a tee-to-taler. Another lawyer who had always patronized the saloon keeper's bar liberally, was very much offended when he heard what the saloon keeper had done, and in a temper rushed upon the saloon keeper and began to abuse him for his injustice. After the irate lawyer had ended his trade the saloon keeper turned upon him and said: "do you think I would trust such an important matter with a drunken lawyer?" That lawyer has since quit drinking. Nobody cares for the man who drinks.

The House Fly.

The days of this little pest are approaching. As an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure, so with the house fly. It is better to stop breeding, than to plan largely to destroy them. Here absolute cleanliness is the one sure remedy. The house fly not only lives on impurities, but he incubates in offal, waste and manure heaps. For example notice when you have neglected to clean out the horse stable for three or four days, that on examining it, it is full of small white maggots. These are larvae of the house fly. On the second day they are full grown, on the third day they are changed to pupa and instead of white maggots the drying manure will be full of reddish brown cocoons, the pupal cases of the flies, in three or four days more the perfect flies will swarm out, ready to lay their eggs, and to go about a fly's business. The flies breed in filth. The cure for the fly pest is to destroy their breeding places. Do this now and keep doing it and the fly plague for the summer will suffer a severe setback to the joy of everyone.

HERE AND THERE.

News Of Interest From Our Neighboring Towns.

The manufacture of real silver from cheap metals is now said to be an accomplished fact. What next?

Peoria, Ill., witnessed the unusual sight of seeing a church erected from foundation to spire in one day.

Auburn is complaining of having been made the dumping ground of a lot of counterfeit quarter and half-dollars. Quarters and half-dollars around Falls City all look good.

Champ Clark, minority leader of the House agrees to retire when he is twenty-five years old. It is not at all impossible that the people may arrive at the same argument somewhat sooner.

The Nebraska Experiment station has just finished figuring out the cost of last year's wheat, oats and corn crop. It costs the farmer fifty-two cents for each bushel of wheat, ninety raised, thirty-three cents for each bushel of oats and twenty-eight cents for each bushel of corn.

Lincoln is experimenting with oil for her mud streets. Thus far the roads treated with oil have given good satisfaction. They shed the rain well and the roads do not cut up and gutter. The city contemplates increasing the mileage of roads treated.

The Lincoln Journal is responsible for the statement, that the Lincoln Traction Co. has ordered the survey of an electric line from Lincoln to College View and Auburn, a distance of about fifty miles. This step on the part of the Lincoln Traction Co. is of vital interest to Falls City and vicinity.

There are probabilities that Mr. Bishop, superintendent of Public Instructions in Nebraska will resign. In the event of his resigning friends of Prof. J. W. Crabtree will suggest his name for the place. It is presumed that he will meet with no opposition.

A Chicago physician with a turn for Mathematics has figured out that six ordinary drinks of whiskey taken at regular intervals during the day are as fatiguing as a day's work. Funny, isn't it? How men drink whiskey for a bracer, and it really knocks the props from under them.

Sanctum Confidences.

"Brooks," said Rivers, "can you give me a synonym for 'utility'?" I've used that word twice already."
"I suppose I can," growled Brooks, "but what's the use?"
"Use? Use? Thanks; that'll do." Thereupon the rattle of the typewriter began again.

Observation.

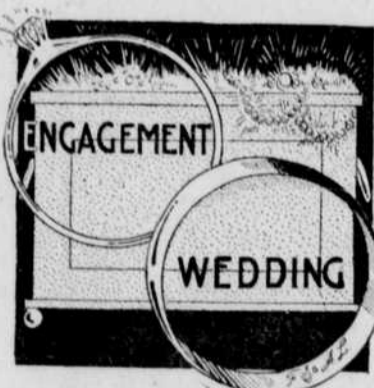
The majority of men go through the world without cultivating the faculty of observation. How many of them, for instance, have ever taken the trouble to find out the number of buttons there are on the backs of the waists worn by their wives?

Before and After.

"Before we were married you used to stand under my window and sing."
"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, "you were a great deal more patient with my singing then than you are now."

Foolish Question.

"Some one stole every blessed stocking off our line." "What are blocked stockings?" "Those which are not darned, of course."—Judge.



To Mark the Day

you call her thine, the handsomest engagement ring you can afford is none too good. Come here and we'll help you choose wisely and according to your means.

For the Eastertide Wedding

it will be just as well to secure the ring now. That will give us plenty of time to attend to the engraving all wedding rings should bear.

R. B. Simpson
North Window Kerr's Pharmacy

INDIANS IN FEAR OF COMET

Superstitious Aborigines Held It Accountable for Shortage of Deer and Caribou.

"Deer in Canada have been scarce this year," said John A. Raymond of Montreal.

"In fact in some places they have almost vanished. There was a great deal of cold weather the last winter in the Alberta province. In some parts the ground was frozen several feet deep. The Indians were the greatest sufferers, not particularly from the cold, but from the shortness of food, because they depend upon deer flesh to last them until the spring.

"The caribou also were few. A year ago rabbits were so plentiful one could almost walk over them. This year they were gone, and it was the same with the deer and caribou.

"It was the same story all over that part of Canada. The Hudson Bay hunters reported that they had found no caribou at all, and some of them traveled more than 300 miles in search of the game. The Indians everywhere suffered and reliefs of all kinds were organized by the Hudson Bay company as well as by the mounted police.

"The Indians were made the more unhappy by a superstitious belief that the comet was in some manner accountable for their suffering. In some cases they were driven almost to a state of panic, and hid themselves in any kind of shelter they could find, hoping to be overlooked by the power of whose visitation they assumed the comet to be a sign."

"COACHED" SON TO VICTORY

Mother's Advice That May Have Helped Player to Swell His Batting Average.

"Ernie" Cozens, catcher of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team and captain of next year's varsity football team, had an inspiration—real and life-size—in the Albright game several days ago that netted him a two-base hit just when he wanted it.

It was in the ninth inning, and the tousled-haired backstop had only garnered one, hit during all the fusillade of the afternoon. It was one more he needed to swell his batting average. Among the spectators were his mother and sister, who are loyal daughters of Penn and present at every game to watch the pride of the family flock perform. Just as the ninth inning opened up they left their seats in the grand stand and started to leave the field.

It happened at that moment that "Ernie" came to bat. Both women stopped in front of the press box and watched the game over the iron fence which incloses the playing field. Cozens' first attempt was a foul that went back in the bleachers.

"That's the wrong way, Ernie," shouted the mother, excitedly. "Hit it the other way."

Ernie did hit it far into center field, and ran to the second base on the hit. —Philadelphia Times.

Health in the Schools.

This country has at last begun to wake up to the fact that lack of proper sanitary and medical methods in our schools has been causing a vast amount of absolutely unnecessary bad health; that bad health is often the sole cause of dullness or unwillfulness on the part of the pupil and that all these things are too destructive to the future lives and success of pupils to be longer neglected. If the schools demand supervision over our children for so large a part of their young lives then the schools must live up to this responsibility for bodies as well as for minds.

Sanitary surroundings, the spread of contagious diseases, proper food for lunches, such physical defects as bad teeth, adenoids, poor eyes—all these things we have finally learned are of vital importance.—Delmeator.

This Bird Was Curious.

Prof. Guy A. Bailey, a member of the faculty of the Genesee (N. Y.) State Normal school, relates a little incident which might be doubted were it not for the fact that he has the proof to show for the story. Mr. Bailey was on Temple hill with his camera attempting to get a picture of a horned lark. The lark evidently thought Mr. Bailey was providing it with a bird house, as it hopped on to the camera, back into the trees, and then back on the camera again.

The bird repeated this performance several times, refusing to remain in the trees long enough to be snapped. Finally Mr. Bailey left the camera where he had located it, went and got another camera and when he returned he secured a splendid picture of the bird perched on camera No. 1. Curiosity got the best of the bird and the result was a novel picture.

Cushion for Traveling.

A useful gift for a traveler is a cushion covered with heavy crash and decorated with raffia in a simple design. This pillow, if made from 18 to 20 inches long and 16 or 18 inches in width, will be a desirable size. Diamonds, squares or any geometrical designs should be worked on both sides, using strands of raffia in harmonizing tones.

The bottoms of the pillows may be finished with fringe of linen or raffia and the tops fitted with handles made from the raffia braided into strands. This is for convenience when carrying the pillows from one place to another.

CAMEOS RESTORED TO FAVOR

Ancient Art Has Resumed Popularity—Onyx and Shell Best Liked in Present Day.

The earliest safety pin came from Mycenae, and so did what is probably the earliest existing cameo. It is a little recumbent lion carved in amethyst, and he reposes today in the British Museum.

This cameo is to sculpture what the miniature is to the easel picture. It is a small-sized low relief carved upon a hard stone or gem. The onyx or sardonyx, which is to be found in various shaded layers, was the favorite material for a cameo of old.

The Roman ladies of Rome's imperial days wore cameo ornaments in their hair. The nobles wore them on their armor and as shoulder brooches or fastenings to their cloaks. Cameo cutting became then a great art, showing the rarest delicacy and cunning of hand.

Portrait cameos were first favorites in the days of ancient Rome, as also after the Renaissance were portraits and classic heads. Medusa was very often chosen as subject because of her tragic face and her winged head where serpents writhed among her tangled locks.

When England's warriors returned from the wars of the crusades they brought with them, among hosts of other treasures from the east, the first cameos ever seen there. "Good Queen Bess," who loved to have her portrait taken, sent for a cameo cutter from France, and she was duly sculptured in turquoise and cut numberless times in onyx.

But it is the old-fashioned shell cameo which has become so dear to women collectors. When delicately cut it should have a delicious creamy softness, a precious richness of effect. An onyx cameo, on the other hand, is bright, glistening, brilliant, and it is far more durable.—London Mail.

SERMON FROM BERNARD SHAW

Eccentric Author Tells Some Plain Truths in an Exceedingly Plain Manner, as Usual.

Mr. Shaw said a great deal of what had been erroneously called religion for the last 300 years had been nothing else than a conspiracy to try and persuade themselves and others that virtue was a cheap thing—no good things were cheap. If they wanted a decent and virtuous population—which they had not at present—they would have to pay for it. But, after all, the expense would not be so great as the expense of the present system. They ought to make up their minds, since they were going to spend money on the people, that it should be spent sensibly, and that they should try to keep people in efficiency and health. This was a matter which should be thought over carefully. For two centuries past the main object of the English people had been to avoid thinking. They liked a man who would get on the platform and tell them that they would muddle through. This country was really at the present time in a deplorable and appalling condition. He publicly apologized to the universe for living in it.—London Telegraph.

Love and the Romantics.

In the sphere of love, as in so many of the emotions of mankind, there are two schools of feeling and of temperament. There is in love, as in literature, the school of the realists and the school of the romantics. St. Augustine is one of the first great apostles of the school of the romantic lovers; it was he who, describing his first passion, attributed it not so much to the object who inspired it as to the love of love—the unconquerable aspiration of the young and the imaginative to find the realization and embodiment of all the tumultuous dreams of their imagination in some lovely object. The object may be quite unworthy of the fantastic kingdom in which she moves; may be of just as little importance as the small match that sets aflame the gigantic magazine of imaginative powder. That does not matter; like St. Augustine, romantics loved because they wanted to love.—T. P. O'Connor in London T. P.'s Weekly.

The Polite Chiffonier.

A certain woman while walking down the avenue one Thursday afternoon, her negro maid's "day out," chanced to meet that young person riding in an automobile with two colored friends. The next day the mistress inquired how the maid had enjoyed her ride.

"Oh, it was cert'ly fine!" was the reply. "And the way I came to go, ma'am, was this. I was callin' on my cousin when a friend of hers, a chiffonier, came in. He said he had the machine outside and asked her to have a ride, and, as he concluded me in the invitation, of co'se I went!"

How He Managed.

Mr. Crumpet went to Italy last fall. Before he sailed a friend said to him: "Better let me give you a letter to my brother in Naples, Crumpet. He's influential and may be useful in getting your things out of the customs without delay."

"Oh! that part of it will be all right," said Mr. Crumpet. "Last time I went I had no trouble at all. I employed a guide when we landed in Naples and he took charge for me. When we came to the custom house he simply said significantly and briefly: "Dees ees de custom house—give-a de franc."



TOBACCO AMONG THE INSANE

Its Continued Use Incites Many to Become Quarrelsome, Tease and Molest Fellow Patients.

That the majority of the insane smoke or chew is too well-known to deserve special mention. Some alienists have been of the opinion that this habit ought not to be discouraged, that it has a calming and pacifying effect especially on the chronic insane. I believe this to be the case in some of the secondary dements, but ordinarily, though calming at first, it has an exciting effect later on, writes Doctor L. Bremer of St. Louis. True, if the temporary contentment resulting from the gratification of the craving of the patient is looked upon as the action of tobacco, I agree that its effects are calming. But this quieting down, in my opinion, takes place on the same principle that a child gets quiet and stops crying when its wish, even though most unreasonable, is gratified. The rule is that smoking causes or prolongs excitement in the insane. Many become absolutely unmanageable as soon as they touch tobacco. They get quarrelsome, tease and molest their fellow-patients and render themselves obnoxious generally.

That tobacco really does cause insanity is evidenced by the magic effect seen in some cases after the discontinuance of the drug, when the patient's condition is still such that he is not wholly inaccessible to reason and has will power enough to abandon the habit. Thus I have seen that beginning melancholia with suicidal impulses, hallucinations of various kinds, forced actions, besides, the precursory symptoms of insanity, such as insomnia, crying spells, praecordial anxiety, fears of impending evil, "that something is going to happen," impotency, vertigo, beginning impairment of memory and judging power and even the lowering of the moral tone, all of which, and a host of other symptoms were attributable to chronic tobacco intoxication, disappeared after freedom from the habit was established.

But whenever a case has gotten so far, that commitment to an institution has become necessary, the prospects are not so good, because such persons, as a rule, cannot be convinced that tobacco is, or has been, the cause of their mental trouble. Their argument is that almost everybody smokes, that all their friends and acquaintances chew or smoke, without showing any symptoms of insanity. The alcoholic insane when leaving the institution to enter active life again, generally knows and admits that alcohol has been the cause of his mental breakdown, the nicotine-victim does not admit anything.

There has been a movement on foot in the medical press, and to some extent in the daily papers, which latter chronicle the few cases that come to public knowledge under the head: "Gone insane from cigarette smoking," etc., to counteract the spread of this fatal habit, fatal to the individual himself and pernicious to the coming generation; but so far, apparently without any appreciable result.

French medical observers are of the opinion that one of the factors causing the depopulation of France is the excessive use of tobacco by its inhabitants; for the offspring of inveterate tobacco consumers is notoriously puny and stunted in stature and lacks the normal power of resistance, especially on the part of the nervous system; again, in our country it is a significant fact that an astounding percentage of the candidates for admission to West Point and other military schools are rejected on account of tobacco hearts; from all countries and from all classes of society come reports in increasing numbers of the baneful effects of the tobacco habit.

But the consumption goes on and will do so, until an example is set by those who, above all others, can estimate the disastrous effect of the habit.

LIQUOR IN BRITISH GUIANA

Ordinance Adopted in Colony Stopping Sale of Ardent Spirits to Aboriginal Indians.

The policy of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits to the aborigines of crown colonies, which the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United committee is urging upon the British and other governments, has been adopted and is being enforced in British Guiana. A colonial office report just issued states that an ordinance has been adopted in this colony prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to any Indian and provides that any such liquor may be seized and forfeited. Any intoxicated Indian may be arrested and detained in any lockup till he is sober and is liable to a penalty if he refuses to give information as to the person who supplied him with liquor.

Liquor in German Army Barred.

At the recent international congress on alcoholism, held in London, a German delegate made the statement that Emperor William had instituted a very notable temperance reform in the army. "Schnapps," or liquors of any sort, is no longer served to the troops, as formerly. The only liquor allowed besides tea, coffee, water or milk is lemon soda.