

OUR WEEKLY COMMENTS

When you have a news item call up 226. We want it red hot from the wire.

Reading of the large profits in ostrich farming and tobacco growing, a Sullivan county farmer planted 200 acres in tobacco, and bought a flock of 150 ostriches. The powerful birds soon escaped from the flimsy pen in which the farmer had confined them and ate up the tobacco, after which they laid down quickly and died. The farmer is now an insurance agent, and his knowledge of hard luck enables him to extract large premiums from victims weeping at his eloquence.

If reports are true, then president Elliot of the Northern Pacific R. R. has finally decided to accept the Mr. Elliott is a modern railway man. His coming into the management of the Missouri Pacific system will mean that this road will be put on a strictly modern basis as rapidly as that is possible. It also means that the stockholders will back Elliott with the hard cash needed to put in the needed improvements and extensions. Falls City will be the gainer by the change in the management of the road. The improvements now under way will be pressed with greater vigor and others planned for a long time but held up, will be taken up and completed. The Missouri Pacific will be made into one of the great western railroads.

Nebraska farmers should again pay careful attention to the seed corn they intend to plant this spring. A year ago the state was flooded with warnings to farmers to be cautious as the seed corn was mostly bad. As a consequence great care was exercised in the selection of the seed, and no serious damage resulted. This year the seed is better than it was a year ago. But it is far from being perfect. Experts say there is a considerable per cent of so called "crippled corn" in the seed. Planting a grain of this dead corn is worse than not planting any, because in the struggle to grow the weak grain robs the soil of almost as much plant food as would be required to grow a strong healthy stalk of corn. The importance of the corn crop to Nebraska farmers is so great that no one can afford to take chances on the quality of the seed corn he plants. The average crop was vastly increased a year ago by the care exercised in the selection of the seed. The same care and attention this year will bear equal and possibly better returns.

Having had his hat knocked off by a wet snowball, a resident of flat-bush, instead of getting mad, turned the incident to his own great profit. He had noticed how all healthy youngsters are devoted to snowballing, and he knew that there were but a few days in the year on which they could gratify their taste for this pastime. Accordingly he went to big Bill the kind hearted mayor, who gladly gave him all the city snow he could use, for the trouble of taking it away. The flatbush man then got an old machine that had been used for making golf balls. This he greatly enlarged, so that he was enabled to turned out 20,000 snowballs a day. These he sold at a penny a piece. Ofcourse the boys bought all he could make, and he soon became a rich man. In the summer time his business was particularly rushed. The mothers who were afraid to permit their darlings to snowball in the winter for fear that they might catch cold, did not hesitate to let them enjoy the healthy sport in the warm summer days.

There is a great deal of activity in the south end of town, now. New

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foundations are being laid, new buildings going up, old houses are being enlarged and remodeled, and here and there a house is being moved in from out in the country. There is an encouraging effort being put forth to provide houses for the houseless.

There is a disposition on the part of the city administration to hesitate before taking up any new work until after the election. This delay in some cases is very unfortunate. There are some lines of work that are pressing and should be pushed to completion without any more delay than is absolutely necessary. There is no real reason either why this should not be done. It is true that the election may make changes in the membership of the city's official body, and the newly elected members may stand for decided changes. But that is no sufficient ground for holding up important matters.

PICTURES FROM LIFE

We have all read of the complainant who, listening to his lawyer in court, eloquently pleading in the interest of his railway damage suit, broke into sobs and explained his grief by saying that he had not before realized how badly he was hurt. And we have seen the little child, that came sobbing to its mother with a bruised finger, either stirred to deeper anguish and louder wails by the mother's sympathy dilating upon the magnitude of the hurt, or sent off smiling by a little tactful diversion of attention.

Both of these cases illustrate a point. The litigant felt his sorrow more deeply as his attorney wept figuratively for him. The child whose mother boo-hoed with it, boo-hoed itself all the more. And just as the sight of other people crying will make you cry, so the thought of your own tears will deepen your self-pity and make you feel that much worse.

In other words we are so built that tears not only give expression to our grief but help deepen it. And this holds good throughout the whole range of the emotions, fear, and hate, and all the rest.

This all means that the humor in which I am has much to do with the way I see things. When I have a fit of blues, for example, the whole world takes on a decidedly bluish cast. This is why on some occasions we feel that everything is wrong, that the world is altogether against us and that all our striving is vain. It is because we have stopped to listen to ourselves cry. We have yielded to the temptation, and it is often a severe one, to cry instead of smile, to indulge in self pity instead of a bracing self-challenge, and the very sound of our sigh has made our case seem more desperate. —sel.

A WONDERFUL MACHINE

A machine which has recently been perfected may do for human liberation more than could be accomplished by the laws of many states or the benefactions of many philanthropists. This machine is the mechanical cotton picker. The possibilities which lie latent in this bit of machinery are more credible when it is remembered what a social revolution was produced by another cotton machine—Eli Whitney's cotton-gin. It is said of the earlier invention that it created the slave power. Of this later invention it is predicted that it will wipe away the worst vestiges of slavery. The cotton-picker is the invention of Scotsman, Angus Campbell. For twenty years he has been at work upon the idea, and has at last succeeded. The machine he has constructed will discriminate between ripe and unripe cotton, between cotton bolls and leaves, and will injure neither cotton nor plant. By means of it one man can do the work of fifty human pickers. At a dinner recently given in New York by Mr. Theodore H. Price, the well known cotton expert, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Cavanaugh, of the International Harvester Co.—the one the practical scientist, the other the able business man—both testified to the efficiency of the machine. Indeed, at that dinner the machine itself gave an exhibition of its own powers. To the objection that the present expense of the machine is such that the small cotton planter cannot own it, the answer should be made that it can be used as the steam thresher or the portable gasoline sawmill is used. It can be transported from farm to farm and be hired by the day or by the acre of work done. What this new invention can achieve for economy alone is astonishing. It is estimated that it will save in cost of picking cotton annually a hundred and eighty million dollars. Even if this estimate should be regarded as two-fifths enthusiasm, the yearly saving could be still reckoned as a hundred million dollars. This, however, is only a small part of the benefit that it is capable of bestowing upon the

country. The great part of that benefit will be in making conditions of labor throughout the cotton region more humane and normal. At present King Cotton is a tyrant, and exercises his tyranny at cotton-picking time. The cotton that one man can cultivate it requires ten persons to pick; and the longer the ripe cotton remains unpicked, the more danger it runs from wind and rain. So there is a sudden, frenzied, and then suddenly subsiding demand for labor. Children are pressed into service under the hot sun, and sometimes beaten for rebelling against the hard task; and negroes are charged with vagrancy so that the chain gangs will be replenished for the use of some of the big planters. This kind of demand for labor is not healthy. It creates conditions under which peonage can flourish, and child labor is particularly profitable. If the cotton picking machine were in general use, this condition of spasmodic labor demand, with all its attendant evils, would disappear. The cotton must be picked, for the world must be clothed. No statutory laws against industrial evils can be enforced without the will of the community, and the will of the community is largely determined by economic pressure. But economic laws enforce themselves. The mechanical cotton picker would introduce a new economic law that would drive out peonage and child labor in the harvesting of cotton. It is possible that one effect of this picker would be to cheapen cotton goods. Now the output of cotton is limited by the scarcity of labor for cotton-picking. With decreased cost of production an increased output, cotton clothing may be reduced in price. At any rate, even if the consuming public does not directly get a benefit, it would be indirectly benefited, not merely through the general advance in conditions of life in a large territory, but also in the release of labor for other purposes. This new device affords a good meeting-ground for legitimate self-interest and philanthropy.—The Outlook.

As to the prospects for extensive matter of a sewer on this street should be considered. It will not only be very much easier to put in the sewer before the paving is done, but tearing up the paving in order to put in the sewer will do paving much damage. There seems to be little inclination to act just as this time. There are, no doubt, good reasons for it. But the city will be greatly the loser by it in the end.

Falls City needs an old fashioned civic revival in which men become soundly converted to municipal service. The city needs men willing and able to make personal sacrifice of time and comfort for the welfare of the city. We can stand on epidemic of public spirit. If some ingenious doctor could let loose among us a host of the germs that develop the fever of public spiritedness, it would prove the greatest of public benefactors.

One reason why men are so very loth to undertake the duties of public office, is because of the freedom with which most people abuse the officers. Few men are willing to be made the target of all kinds of coarse and vulgar abuse. When a man gives his time to the attending to public affairs, he certainly deserves some consideration at the hands of the citizens. In free and often most unreasonable America, every man feels it to be his inalienable right and bounded duty to see that he says as many perverse things about his home officers and as few complimentary ones as he possibly can. That it is a rude thoughtless habit will be generally admitted.

March is behaving most lamb like. It is not as warm as it was a year ago. But in a general way our weather is a good pattern after the fine March weather of a year ago. Farmers can begin in the cultivation of their fields, and nothing in the climate or soil will prevent those so disposed to sow oats. This, however, most farmers hesitate to do, because of the likelihood of sufficiently severe weather following later to damage the tender growth. The greatest danger is to the fruit. The extreme warmth will coax the buds to push out into the danger line, where a cold snap will catch them. Much fruit has already been damaged in the south by the last cold wave.

NIAGARA FALLS AGAIN

Niagara Falls is once more in danger. At present the diversion of water from the Niagara River is limited by the provisions of the Burton Act, which restricts the diversion to 15,000 cubic feet per second, and also restricts the importation from Canada of electric power generated by water diverted from the river. The Burton Act, however, expires by limitation on June 29 of the present year. In 1909 the Chief

of Engineers of the United States Army, as a result of long-continued and exhaustive gaugings and study by the Lake Survey engineers, reported that the combined lowering tends to uncover shallow portions of the crest line of the American Falls. It is further accompanied by harmful effects both in the American rapids and at the easterly or Terrapin Point end of the Horseshoe Fall. As a whole, the falls have unquestionably been seriously injured by the diversions already made. Additional diversions now under way, will add to the damage. A bill has been introduced into the House, known as the Alexander Bill, authorizing the immediate diversion of a much larger amount of water than is permitted by the Burton Act and placing no restrictions on importation into the United States of power generated in Canada. At a hearing last month on this bill the American Civic Association and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society made strong protests against the passage of the bill. Senator Burton has offered in the Senate a joint resolution (Senate Resolution 143) continuing the limits of the Burton Act during the life of the treaty with Great Britain (known as the Canadian Waterways Treaty) in which the two countries agree to limit the diversion of waters from the Falls. In view of the opinion of the Chief of Engineers that any further diversion will seriously injure the Falls, and in view of the fact that the maintenance of the status quo works no injury whatever to existing enterprises, we regard it as of the greatest importance that this resolution should be passed and the provisions of the Burton Act extended. We urge the friends of Niagara to use their influence with Senators and Representatives to that end, and use it promptly. If action is not taken at this session, the Burton Act will have expired from the limitations which it imposes will have been removed before congress meets again.

Because of overwork and nervous breakdown it is absolutely necessary for me to relieve myself of a large part of my work at present. An extended rest is imperative. Arrangements have been completed whereby Messrs. Rood and Gayton will undertake the management of the Tribune Publishing Company, and will take charge of both the business and the editorial end of the paper. I am fully convinced that this arrangement will be in every way to the advantage of the Tribune and its readers. Both Mr. Gayton and Mr. Rood are experienced newspaper men and will bring their varied knowledge to bear upon the task of building up a first class daily in Falls City and Richardson county. W. H. Wyler.

SOME EXAMPLES OF THRIFT

A foolish young man who had a little money bought ten acres of ground suitable for a chicken farm. It was low tide when he bought it.



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and when he came out with his chickens the tide was high. After looking at the spot where his ground lay concealed by the water, he exclaimed, 'By George, that real estate man made a funny mistake. He sold me a duck farm. In this instance the thrift was on the side of the seifer.'

Like a spoiled child, Senator Bailey of Texas in a fit of petulance because he could not have his way in everything, resigned. But his resignation instead of calling forth tears and protestations of regret, was received everywhere with such general satisfaction that the Irate Senator during the short lull in the affairs of Congress at Washington, and at a time when the people will take quickly to anything that offers news of another sort, spectacular Teddy Roosevelt is off on a tour of inspection. No doubt he is out to feel the public pulse. He left for Atlanta this forenoon. From Atlanta he will go west to the coast and return home through the northern states. What the result of this reconnoitering will have is not possible to predict.

Secretary of The Interior, Ballinger has at last resigned. Whether moved to take this step because of the open threats on the part of democrats to impeach him at the special session or not is not said. Friends of the ator made haste to reconsider his action, with the result that he withdrew his resignation. His state and the country could have well spared him and his extravagantly partisan service. Bailey is the most undemocratic democrat in the Senate. He is an ardent obstructionist. He will be more in the way during the coming extra session than any other man. It is to be profoundly regretted that he did not remain by his first decision.

ELKS ELECT OFFICERS
The Elks held an election of officers

last night and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Secretary—Dr. Reueher.
Exalted Ruler—John Higgins.
Esteemed Leading Knight—G. L. Windle.
Loyal Knight—Stanley Stump.
Lecturing Knight—Fred Graham.
Tiler—Frank Neitzel.
Trustees—Fred Keller and Guy P. Greenwald.
Roy Heacock was elected as delegate to go to the meeting of the grand lodge at Atlantic City.

RETURNED HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schaefer returned yesterday to their home in Superior, after a visit to the latter's mother, Mrs. Della Sanford. Mrs. Schaefer was taken very ill Monday and unable to return home until yesterday.

Notice To Creditors

In the County Court of Richardson County, Nebraska:

In the matter of the estate of James R. Reynolds, deceased. It is ordered by the court that the time limited for creditors to file claims against said estate is six months from the 14th day of February, 1911, and all claims not filed in this court, duly verified, on or before the 14th day of August, 1911, will be forever barred. Ordered further that all claims filed against said estate will be examined and adjusted by the court, in the county court room, in the court house in Falls City, in said county, April 14, June 14 and August 15th, 1911, at the hours of nine o'clock a. m.

By order of the court dated February 14th, 1911.
JOHN GAGNON, County Judge.
First publication, Feb. 24 four t.

HOUSE MOVING

I have purchased The House Moving Outfit formerly owned and operated by Martin Jones, of Hiawatha. I intend to make Falls City my permanent home. I am prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE - MOVING promptly and carefully. Also the moving of Heavy Machinery. Parties expecting to have work of this kind done, will kindly get my prices before placing work elsewhere.

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A Medicine of Power in All Liver Disorders.

When the liver is torpid, it throws impurities into the system, which hamper every organ in the body. The result is that functional processes are not properly carried on. Impurities get into the blood, the stomach is bilious, the kidneys weak and the bowels irregular—generally constipated. Herbine clears out all these impurities, opens up the obstructed channels, strengthens the torpid liver, cleanses the blood, purifies and regulates the bowels. After the system has been thus overhauled, there is an immediate improvement. Appetite returns, digestion is good, the spirits rise, the mind clears of gloomy forebodings and everything looks bright and cheerful, which means, sound, healthy conditions everywhere in the body.

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