THE ALMONT ARENA

Volume 3 Number 11. ALMONT, MORTON COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, MARCH 8, 1913. Price, Per Year $1.25

WEBB LIQUOR BILL HITS NORTHWEST

Shipments to Individual Dealers In "Dry" States Prohibited by Measure.

Washington, March 8.—Minnesota and the "dry" states on her west and south will be greatly interested in the Webb-Kenyon liquor bill which has passed both houses over the Taft veto, and thus goes at once into effect. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago it has been estimated, have been doing business worth several millions of dollars a year with individual dealers in liquor in Iowa, the Dakotas and Kansas. This new law will put a stop to this kind of traffic, for every consignment of liquor sent into a "dry" state to be offered for sale in that state may now be seized at the destination point and confiscated by the state authorities. The result will be that the wholesale liquor dealers will no longer do business with the "bootleggers" and other kinds of illicit dealers in the "dry" states, for the risk is too great and losses must necessarily be very heavy on such business.

This is precisely what the temperance people have had in mind and they put themselves behind the Webb-Kenyon bill with a degree of unanimity which was responsible for the big majority over the veto in the two branches of congress. Shipment of liquor into a "dry" state for personal use will not be prohibited under the new law unless the state in question has a law that bars the personal use of liquor.

STATE LAW EFFECTIVE

If the state says that liquor may not be sold as a drug, for sacramental purposes or for any other purpose, then the Webb-Kenyon bill steps in and makes the state law effective in case of interstate shipments.

The interpretation of the new law was given today by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who was the joint author of it. He was asked to clear up the point which has been in doubt as to the right of an invidual living in a "dry" state to buy liquor from a "wet" state and apply it to his own use. The senator said: "The Webb act does not prohibit a Minneapolis liquor dealer from sending whiskey into the Dakotas for personal use. The reason is that neither these states nor any other has ever prohibited the personal use of liquor and they never will. To prohit such use would be unconstitutional.

"If however, such a prohibition should be enacted into law, and should say that no man might have liquor in his house for use of his family and that law could be found constitutional, then the Webb law would bar the shipment of liquor in interstate commerce from entering that man's house.

APPLICATION

"The exact truth about this legislation is this: The Webb act makes the interstate shipment of liquor amenable absolutely to the laws of the separate states, whatever these laws may be. At present there are different laws in the different states regulating the sale and manufacture of liquor within their borders. Therefore the Webb act is general in application.

"The act is clearly constitutional, too, for the reason that congress has an absolute and defined right to regulate interstate commerce. If congress choose to declare liquor as a contraband of commerce, then it would be so declared and the supreme court would sustain it.

It is very certain that the liquor interests will carry the new law to the supreme court, where a decision probably will not be handed down for a couple of years unless under the new rules, the case can be expedited. The opinion of as good a lawyer as President Taft that the bill is at least of doubtful constitutionality, in which belief he is backed by other lawyers of equal ability is beyond question, would encourage the appeal to the courts, even if there were no other reasons for such appeal.

About the Penitentiary.

Few North Dakotans realize that the biggest manufacturing enterprise in the state is located in Grove, Burleigh county. This manfacturing plant is a twine and cordage plant operated by the inmates of the state penitientiary. Statistics compiled for the Arena convey some very interesting information regarding the state penitentiary and its inmates.

There are at present 167 inmates in the penitentiary. Brick making farm operations and the running of the twine factory are the main occupations. In 1912, 3,119,500 pounds of twine was sold by the penitentiary to the farmers of the state. Forty-six occupations are represented among the inmates with laborers leading by a large margin, due undoubedly to the number of transient laborers that visit the state.

Statistics covering a two year period show that most crimes are committed between the ages of 18 and 28 years, 52 percent of the inmates in the period entering the penitentiary at those ages. Thirty two per cent of the convictions in the state during that time were for grand larceny with robbery and burglary in the second degree next in importance.

A motion picture machine has been installed and at various times during the past year, the inmates have enjoyed the "movies." Reading matter is furnished by a library of 2000 volumes and the life of the convicts is made as pleasant as possible consistent with the rigorous rules which necessarily must govern the institution.

Monday noon No. 8, when several miles west of Almont, had the misfortune to break a wheel and was tied up for a couple of hours. The train limped into Almont and the car set out, letting the train move on its way. Repairmen came down and on Wednesday the car was put in shape to take the road again.

THE PARCEL POST SYSTEM

On January 1, 1913, there went into effect the Parcel Post Law, an act making possible the transportation at a much reduced rate of any farm or factory product. This excepts printed matter and all other products otherwise provided for under existing definitions of class postage.

Any one living in the United States or its possessions, doing a business necessitating the transportation of any farm or factory product, may deal more directly with his market at a saving of both time and money. The opportunities presented for the furtherance of any legitimate business are unlimited. It is confidently expected by the United States Government to be a potent factor in the development and betterment of all business relations, and is devised to that end.

For the purpose of determing the rates on Parcel Post packages of various weights up to eleven pounds, which rates vary according to the distance the package is to be sent, the territory of the United States and its possessions has been divided by the Post Office Department into 3,500 units of area, each of which is 30 minutes of longitude East and West and 30 minutes of latitude North and South. Each of the quadrangles so formed has been given a "Unit Number."

To determine the rate applicable to a Parcel Post shipment, it is necessary first to locate the unit from which the package is to be shipped, then to find in what zone the post office, to which the package is to be delivered, is located. A package to be delivered from local post office obtains local rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound.

The zone lines radiate from the center of each unit. The first zone consists of the unit in which the post office from which the package is sent is located and every unit which touches it. The first zone, therefore, always consists of nine units with the unit from which you are shipping in their center.

The boundary of the second zone is the outer boundary or all of the units which are intersected by a circle who radius from the center of the sending unit is 150 miles. The boundary of the third zone is likewise the outer boundary of all units which are intersected by a circle whose radius from the center of the sending unit is 300 miles. The boundary of the fourth zone is the outer boundary of all of the unit which are intersected by a circle whose radius from the center of the sending unit is 600 miles. The boundary of the units which are intersected by a circle whose radius from the center of the sending unit is 1,000 miles. The boundary of all of the units which are intersected by a circle whose radius from the center of the sending unit is 1,400 miles. The boundary of the seventh zone is the outer boundary of all of the units which are intersected by a circle whose radius from the center of the sending unit is 1,800 miles. The eight zone includes all units of area outside of the seventh zone.

If your map shows the zone lines radiating from the center of your unit, you can instantly determine in what zone any given unit is located, and from the "Table Showing Rates of Parcel Posthge" you will learn the amount of postage necessary for a package of one to eleven pounds.

If the zones radiating from your unit are not printed on the map, use the scale provided in the lower margin, which is intended as a substitute for the zone lines when they are not printed on the map, for determining the zone in which any unit of area is located, measuring from the center of the unit in which the shipment originates, to the nearest boundary of the unit in which the package is to be delivered.

What Constitutes Good Plowing.

There are many ideas and opinions on this subject, all of which may be right under certain conditions and wrong under others. The question of fall or spring plowing may be settled largely by studying the kind and condition of the soil, the crops to be grown and the convienence of the husbandman, says a contributor to Farm and Home.

Generally speaking, sandy soils should be plowed in the fall and clay in the spring. The advantage of fall plowing in sand is that the sub soil will remain firmer and the conservation of moisture more effective, particularly if constant cultivation of the surface soil goes on for the purpose of forming a dust mulch.

The advantages of spring plowing clay soil are that it will lay up lighter and the movement of the soil water through it will be more active. Corn and oats appear to like a soil that is somewhat firm, providing it has a fine, mellow surface. Potatoes and root crops requires a deep, mellow soil. Then fall-plowing should be best for the latter. The convenience of the husbandman counts for much. If by fall plowing certain fields, he can forward the work of spring and thereby make a material gain, he can possibly afford to plow even some clay soils in autumn.

The depth of plowing is another much discussed question. This, too, is somewhat relative. A deep soil must necessarily be more productive than a shallow soil, other things being equal, but suddenly deepening the plowing has often been productive of much harm. Shallow plowing on sandy soils should be the general rule, and changing the depth, together with a gradual deepening, on clay soils.

Next and last, may be considered the kind of furrow to turn. On clay soils and all others fairly adapted to grass and grain the rolling or clapboard furrow is best. It lightens the soil, mixes the organic matter more thoroughly and allows a more perfect blending of the farm manure that may be applied. It leaves a portion of the finer surface soil where the small roots of the germinating seed can the more readily obtain the food. It allows of a better circulation of air and enables the sun's rays to penetrate the ground to better advantage.

On sandy soils with shallow plowing, the flat furrow is best. The depth of plowing is not carried far enough to bring up any dead, inert matter, and the firm subsoil is better maintained.

TO OUT-CANADA CANADA PEOPLE

Efforts to Be Made to Exploit the Resources of This Great State.

To stem the tide of immigration to Canada and increase the flow of immigration to North Dakota by formation of an efficient publicity and immigration commission is the purpose of a bill introduced in the House of representatives by Representative Owens of Williams county. This bill which is the result of action by the Williston Commercial club provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission of three representatives, one from each congressional district. This commission shall have the power to employ a secretary at a salary not exceeding $1800 a year. It is probable that the chief duties of publicity would devolve upon the secretary and the selection of a competent man for that position will be one of the chief duties of the commission.

The men behind the movement realize that with Canada spending vast sums every year in advertising her resources with Montana, Minnesota and South Dakota all carrying on more extensive campaigns than this state, it is up to North Dakota to get some efficient method of placing the wonderful advantages before the people generally. It is particularly necessary that the Canadian northwest be met on its own ground and that publicity be opposed by equally effective publicity. Such a commission as the one authorized by this bill would receive the support of people all over the state because it would be representative and splendid results would be possible with with this united support.

The duties of the commission would be to have charge of all state publicity, to have charge of all exhibits to be made outside the state and it makes it the duty of officers to furnish information to the commission.

The measure has been framed with an idea of getting results and if passed will mean much to the state.

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The Almont Arena

M. McNEILL,

ALMONT, NORTH DAKOTA

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and In Other Sections of the Country.

CONGRESS.

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

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

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

The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying approximately $283,000,000, an increase of nearly $3,000,000 over the house bill, was passed by the senate. The largest single item in the bill is for the transportation of mails on rail routes, $51,500,000 being authorized by the senate for this purpose.

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

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

The Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial association has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The association has raised $180,000 to purchase from the First Presbyterian church at Caldwell, N. J., the "Old Manse," where Cleveland was born. March 18 will be the anniversary of Cleveland's birth.

Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith, commanding the Fifth brigade of the Second division of the reorganized army, ordered to Galveston, Tex., accompanied by his staff, consisting of Major F. D. Evans, adjutant general, and First Lieutenant Bruce Magruder, A. D. C., left Omaha for the destination of troops.

House and senate gave the annual appropriation bills a vigorous push towards completion and made marked inroads upon a mass of legislative matter that has crowded the calendars of the congress. The last appropriation measure, the general deficiency bill, passed the house and that body has only conference reports to act upon from now until adjournment. The general deficiency appropriation bill carrying $21,655,245 passed the house with practically no opposition.

GENERAL.

The daily receipts of the Postoffice department have reached the enormous total of $2,427,000.

The Atlantic & Southern railroad has been resold at Atlantic, Ia., by Receiver Harlan under orders issued by Judge Arthurs thirty days ago.

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

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENT WILSON FOR JUSTICE ONLY

His Inaugural Address Calls on All Honest Men to Aid in His Task.

WILL RESTORE, NOT DESTROY

New Chief Executive Says Change of Government Means the Nation Is Using Democratic Party for Large and Definite Purpose.

Washington, March 4.—Looking upon the victory of the Democratic party as the mandate of the nation to correct the evils that have been allowed to grow up in our national life, President Wilson in his inaugural address today called on all honest men to assist him in carrying out the will of the people. Following is his address:

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

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

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force.

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

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

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

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

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

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

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

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

WESTERN CANADA'S PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT

ITS PERMANENCY VERY LITTLE QUESTIONED.

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

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

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop less than eight per cent. of the land is under the plough, four per cent. being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only seventy-one million bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent. of the available cultivable area produces something over two hundred million bushels, what will forty-four per cent. produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,149; 17,000 being from the United States. In 1906 it was 189,064, of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1912 it was about 400,000, of which about 200,000 are Americans. In the three years prior to 1912, there were 358,889 persons who declared themselves for Canada, who brought into Canada in cash, bank drafts, stock, implements and effects over $350,000,000. Why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from $100 to $200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead 160 acres for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adult and of age, upon lands as rich and fertile as those he had left, and producing, indeed, several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change. He can also purchase good lands at from $12 to $25 per acre.

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

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

Nervousness Explained.

The young man entered the president's office and stood first on one foot and then on the other. He dropped his hat, handkerchief and umbrella. Altogether he was a highly developed case of nervousness.

"Well, well," said the employer. "Out with it!"

"I have come sir," said the young man, and then began to stammer.

"Well, speak up. Have you come to ask for the hand of my daughter or a raise in salary?"

"If you please, sir," stammered the young man, "it's both."—Exchange.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Menu Revision.

"How is it there's roast hare on the menu again today?"

Waitress—Well, it ate the canary yesterday.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

And some men are too lazy to indulge in guesswork.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Silly people are usually happy, but not all happy people are silly.

TAKE FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

For Backache Rheumatism Kidneys and Bladder

Contains No Habit Forming Drugs

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

Turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar, enclosed, protected and run in oil. Has six feet of new style flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head. Get one from your dealer, every machine guaranteed. PRICE $7.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

Wells and Ohio Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for free new catalog of most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

PROBABLY.

Mandy—This writer says that college life decreases the desire of girls to marry.

Hiram—It may be that it decreases the desire of the young fellows to marry 'em.

Calumet Guarantees Baking Economy.

Have you ever stopped to think just what "economy" in baking really means? Some folks seem to have the idea that saving a little on the cost of the materials—the flour, eggs, etc.—is economy. Others are of the opinion that they have been economical when they buy the low-priced baking powder, and save 10c to 25c. But both are wrong. For the real economy—the economy that counts—consists in doing away with the failures that so often waste far more than is saved in buying low-priced materials.

And that beyond a doubt is the reason that Calumet Baking Powder is the favorite of millions of cooks. It absolutely prevents failures—and guarantees success—which in the end is the same thing as economy.

Calumet is unfailing—it makes every baking good—more tasty, more delicious, more evenly raised—simply because it is not only pure and wholesome itself—but so uniform in quality that you can always depend upon it. Two World's Pure Food Expositions—one at Chicago in 1907, and the other at Paris, France, in 1912—have officially pronounced Calumet the best baking powder made.—Adv.

Not at All Inspiring.

Friend—"How did your sermon go off? Was the congregation inspiring?"

Rector—"No, she snored."

DR. J. H. RINDLAUB (Specialist),

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Fargo, N. D.

Many a slow man develops into a sprinter when he has a chance to run into debt.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Anyway, the wage worker always has a boss to blame it on.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy. Adv.

It's the easiest thing in the world to instruct another how to do things.

CONSTIPATION

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY

25 CENTS Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CENTS

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

The Stolen Singer

by MARTHA BELLINGER

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SYNOPSIS.

Agatha Redmond, opera singer, starting for an auto drive in New York, finds a stranger sent as her chauffeur. Leaving the car, she goes into the park to read the will of an old friend of her mother, who has left her property. There she is accosted by a stranger, who follows her to the auto, climbs in and chloroforms her. James Hambleton of Lynn, Mass., witnesses the abduction of Agatha Redmond. Hambleton sees Agatha forcibly taken aboard a yacht. He secures a tug and when near the yacht drops overboard. Aleck Van Camp, friend of Hambleton, had an appointment with him. Not meeting Hambleton, he makes a call upon friends, Madame and Miss Melanie Reynier. He proposes to the latter and is refused. The three arrange a coast trip on Van Camp's yacht, the Sea Gull. Hambleton wakes up on board the Jeanne D'Arc, the yacht on which is Agatha Redmond. His clothes and money belt have been taken from him. He meets a man who introduces himself as Monsieur Chatelard, who is Agatha's abductor. They fight, but are interrupted by the sinking of the vessel. Jimmy and Agatha are both abandoned by the crew, who take to the boats. Jimmy and Agatha swim for hours and finally reach shore in a thoroughly exhausted condition. Recovering slightly, the pair find Hand, the chauffeur who assisted in Agatha's abduction. He agrees to help them. Jim is delirious and on the verge of death. Hand goes for help. He returns with Dr. Thayer, who revives Jim, and the party is conveyed to Charlesport, where Agatha's property is located. Dr. Thayer is the brother of Agatha's benefactor. Van Camp and his party, in the Sea Gull, reach Charlesport and get tidings of the wreck of the Jeanne D'Arc. Aleck finds Jim on the verge of death and Agatha in despair.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"I can't go in—I can't bear to see him so ill," she whispered; and as Aleck looked at her before entering the sick-room, he saw that her eyes were filled with tears.

Agatha went back to her couch, feeling that the heavens had opened. Here was a friend come to her from she knew not where, whose right it was to assume responsibility for the sick man. He was kind and good, and he loved her rescuer with the boyish devotion of their school-days. He would surely help; he would work with her to keep death away. Whatever love and professional skill could do, should be done; there had been no question as to that, of course, from the beginning. But here was some one who would double, yes, more than double her own efforts; some one who was strong and well and capable. Her heart was thankful.

Before Aleck returned from the sick-room, Doctor Thayer's step sounded on the stairs, followed by the mildly complaining voice of Sallie Kingsbury. Presently the two men were in a low-voiced conference in the hall. Agatha waited while they talked, feeling grateful afresh that Doctor Thayer's grim professional wisdom was to be reinforced by Mr. Van Camp's resources. When the doctor entered Agatha's room, her face had almost the natural flush of health.

"Ah, Miss Agatha Redmond"—the doctor continued frequently to address her by her full name, half in affectionate deference and half with some dry sense of humor peculiar to himself—"Miss Agatha Redmond, so you're beginning to pick up! A good thing, too; for I don't want two patients in one house like the one out yonder. He's a very sick man, Miss Agatha."

"I know, doctor. I have seen him grow worse, hour by hour, even since we came. What can be done?"

"He needs special nursing now, and your man in there will be worn out presently."

"Oh, that can be managed. Send to Portland, to Boston, or somewhere. We can get a nurse here soon. Do not spare any trouble, doctor. I can arrange—"

Doctor Thayer squared himself and passed slowly up and down Agatha's room. He did not reply at once, and when he did, it was with one of his characteristic turns toward an apparently irrelevant topic.

"Have you seen Sister Susan?" he inquired, stopping by the side of Agatha's couch and looking down on her with his shrewd gaze. It was a needless question, for he knew that Agatha had not seen Mrs. Stoddard. She had been too weak and ill to see anybody. Agatha shook her head.

"Well, Miss Agatha Redmond, Susan's the nurse we need for that young gentleman over there. It's constant care he must have now, day and night, and if he gets well, it will be good nursing that does it. There isn't a nurse in this country like Susan, when she once takes hold of a case. That Mr. Hand in there is all right, but he can't sit up much longer night and day, as he has been doing. And he isn't a woman. Don't know why it is, but the Lord seems bent on throwing sick men into women's hands—as if they weren't more than a match for us when we're well!"

Agatha's humorous smile rewarded the doctor's grim comments, if that was what he wanted.

"No, doctor," she said, with a fleeting touch of her old lightness, "we're never a match for you. We may entertain you or nurse you or feed you, or possibly once in a century or two inspire you; but we're never a match for you."

"For which Heaven be praised!" ejaculated the doctor fervently.

Agatha watched him as he fumbled nervously about the room or clasped his hands behind him under his long coat-tails. The greenish-black frock-coat hung untidily upon him, and his white fringe of hair was anything but smooth. She perceived that something other than medical problems troubled him.

"Would your sister—would Mrs. Stoddard—be willing to come here to take care of Mr. Hambleton?" she ventured.

"Ask me that," snapped the doctor, "when no man on earth could tell whether she'll come or not. She says she won't. She's hurt and she's outraged; or at least she thinks she is. But if you could get her to think that it was her duty to take care of that poor boy in there, she'd come fast enough."

Agatha was puzzled. She felt as if there were a dozen ways to turn and only one way that would lead her aright; and she could not find the clue to that one right way. At last she attacked the doctor boldly.

"Tell me, Doctor Thayer," she said earnestly, "just what it is that causes Mrs. Stoddard to feel hurt and outraged. Is it simply because I have inherited the money and the house? She can not possibly know anything about me personally."

The old doctor thrust his under jaw out more belligerently than ever, while turning his answer over in his mind. He took two lengths of the room before stopping again by Agatha's side and looking down on her.

"She says it isn't the money, but that it's the slight Hercules put upon her for leaving the place, our old home, out of the family. That's one thing; but that isn't the worst. Susan's orthodox, you know, very orthodox; and she has a prejudice against your profession—serving Satan, she calls it. She thinks that's what actresses and opera singers do, though how she knows anything about it, I don't see." The grim smile shone in the doctor's eyes even while he looked, half anxiously, to see how Agatha was taking his explanation of Mrs. Stoddard's attitude. Agatha meditated a moment.

"If it's merely a prejudice in the abstract against my being an opera singer, I think she will overcome that. Besides, Mr. Hambleton is neither an actor nor an opera singer; he isn't 'serving Satan.'"

"Well—" the doctor hesitated, and then went on hastily, with a great show of irritation, "Susan's a little set in her views. She disapproves of the way you came here; says you shouldn't have been out in a boat with two men, and that it's a judgment for sin, your being drowned, or next door to it. I'm only saying this, my dear Miss Agatha, to explain to you why Susan—"

But Agatha was enlightened at last, and roused sufficient to cause two red spots, brighter than they had ever been in health, to burn on her cheeks. She sat up very straight, facing Doctor Thayer's worried gaze, and interrupted him in tones ringing with anger.

"Do you mean to tell me, Doctor Thayer, that your sister, the sister of my mother's lifelong friend, sits in her house and imagines scandalous stories about me, when she knows nothing at all about the facts or about me? That she thinks I was out in a boat alone with two men? That she is mean enough to condemn me without knowing the first thing about this awful accident? Oh, I have no words!" And Agatha covered her burning face with her hands, unable, by mere speech, to express her outraged feelings. Doctor Thayer edged uneasily about Agatha's couch, with a manner resembling that of a whipped dog.

"Why, my dear Miss Agatha, Susan will come round in time. She's not so bad, really. She'll come round in time, only just now we haven't any time to spare. Don't feel so badly; Susan is too set in her views—"

"'Sot!'" cried Agatha. "She's a horrid, unchristian woman!"

"Oh, no," remonstrated the doctor. "Susan's all right, when you once get used to her. She's a trifle old-fashioned in her views—"

But Agatha was not listening to the doctor's feeble justification of Susan. She was thinking hard.

"Doctor Thayer," she urged, "do you want that woman to come here to take care of Mr. Hambleton? Isn't there any one else in this whole countryside who can nurse a sick man? Why, I can do it myself; or Mr. Van Camp, his cousin, could do it. Why should you want her, of all people, when she feels so toward us?"

The moment his professional judgment came into question Doctor Thayer slipped out from the cloud of embarrassment which had engulfed him in his recent conversation, and assumed the authoritative voice that Agatha had first heard.

"My dear Miss Agatha Redmond, that is foolish talk. You are half sick, even now; and it requires a strong person, with no nerves, to do what I desire done. Mr. Van Camp may be his cousin, but the chances are that he wouldn't know a bromide from a blister; and good nurses don't grow on bushes in Ilion, nor in Charlesport, either. There isn't one to be had, so far as I know, and we can't wait to send to Augusta or Portland. The next few days, especially the next twenty-four hours, are critical."

Agatha listened intently, and a growing resolution shone in her eyes.

"Would Mrs. Stoddard come, if it were not for what you said—about me?" she asked.

"The Lord only knows, but I think she would," replied the poor, harassed doctor. "She's always been a regular Dorcas in this neighborhood."

"Dorcas!" cried Agatha, her anger again flaring up. "I should say Sapphira."

"Oh, now, Susan isn't so bad, when you once know her," urged the doctor.

Agatha got up and went to the window, trailing her traveling rug after her. "She shall come—I'll bring her. And sometime she shall mend her words about me—but that can wait. If she will only help to save James Hambleton's life now! Where does she live?" Suddenly, as she stood at the window, she saw an opportunity. "There's Little Simon down there now under the trees; and his buggy must be somewhere near. Will you stay here, Doctor Thayer, with Mr. Hambleton, while I go to see your sister?"

"Hadn't I better drive you over to see Susan myself?" feebly suggested the doctor.

"No, I'll go alone." There was anger, determination, gunpowder in Agatha's voice.

"But mind you, don't offer her any money," the doctor warned, as he watched her go down the hall and disappear for an instant in the bedroom where James Hambleton lay. She came out almost immediately and without a word descended the wide stairway, opened the dining-room door and called softly to Sallie Kingsbury.

Doctor Thayer returned to the sick-room. Ten minutes later he heard the wheels of Little Simon's buggy rolling rapidly up the road in the direction of Susan Stoddard's place.

CHAPTER XIV.

Susan Stoddard's Prayer.

There was a wide porch, spotlessly scrubbed, along the front of the house, and two hydrangeas blooming gorgeously in tubs, one on either side of the walk. The house looked new and modern, shiny with paint and furnished with all the conveniences offered by the relentless progress of our day.

Little Simon had informed Agatha, during their short drive, that Deacon Stoddard had achieved this "residence" shortly before his death; and his tone implied that it was the pride of the town, its real treasure. Even to Agatha's absorbed and preoccupied mind it presented a striking contrast to the old red house, which had received her so graciously into its spacious comfort. She marveled that anything so fresh and modish as the house before her could have come into being in the old town. It was next to a certainty that there was a model laundry with set tubs beyond the kitchen, and equally sure that no old horsehair lounge subtly invited the wearied traveler to rest.

A cool draft came through the screen door. Within, it was cleaner than anything Agatha had ever seen. The stair-rail glistened, the polished floors shone. A neat bouquet of sweet peas stood exactly in the center of a snow-white doily, which was exactly in the middle of a shiny round table. The very door-mat was brand new; Agatha would never have thought of wiping her shoes on it.

Agatha's ring was answered by a half-grown girl, who looked scared when she saw a stranger at the door. Agatha walked into the parlor in spite of the girl's hesitation in [illegible] her, and directed her to say to Mrs. Stoddard that Miss Redmond, from the old red house, wished particularly to see her. The girl's face assumed an expression of intelligent and ecstatic curiosity.

"Oh!" she breathed. Then, "She's putting up plums, but she can come out in a few minutes." She could not go without lingering to look at Agatha, her wide-eyed gaze taking note of her hair, her dress, her hands, her face. As Agatha became conscious of the ingenuous inspection to which she was subjected, she smiled at the girl—one of her old, radiant, friendly smiles.

"Run now, and tell Mrs. Stoddard, there's a good child! And sometime you must come to see me at the red house; will you?"

The girl's face lighted up as if the sun had come through a cloud. She smiled at Agatha in return, with a "Yes" under her breath. Thus are slaves made.

Left alone in the cool, dim parlor, so orderly and spotless, Agatha had a presentiment of the prejudice of class and of religion against which she was about to throw herself. Susan Stoddard's fanaticism was not merely that of an individual; it represented the stored-up strength of hardy, conscience-driven generations. The Stoddards might build themselves houses with model laundries, but they did not thereby transfer their real treasure from the incorruptible kingdom. If they were not ruled by aesthetic ideals, neither were they governed by thoughts of worldly display. This fragrant, clean room bespoke character and family history. Agatha found herself absently looking down at a white wax cross, entwined with wax flowers, standing under a glass on the center-table. It was a strange piece of handicraft. Its whiteness was suggestive of death, not life, and the curving leaves and petals, through which the vital sap once flowed, were beautiful no longer, now that their day of tender freshness was so inappropriately prolonged. As Agatha, with mind aloof, wondered vaguely at the laborious patience exhibited in the work, her eye caught sight of an inscription molded in the wax pedestal: "Brother." Her mind was sharply brought back from the impersonal region of speculation. What she saw was not merely a sentimental, misguided attempt at art; it was Susan Stoddard's memorial of her brother, Hercules Thayer—the man who had so unexpectedly influenced Agatha's own life. To Susan Stoddard this wax cross was the symbol of the companionship of childhood, and of all the sweet and bitter involved in the inexplicable bond of blood relationship. Agatha felt more kindly toward her because of this mute, fantastic memorial. She looked up almost with her characteristic friendly smile as she heard slow, steady steps coming down the hall.

The eyes that returned Agatha's look were not smiling, though they did not look unkind. They gazed, without embarrassment, as without pride, into Agatha's face, as if they would probe at once to the covered springs of action. Mrs. Stoddard was a thick-set woman, rather short, looking toward sixty, with iron-gray hair parted in the middle and drawn back in an old-fashioned, pretty way.

It was to the credit of Mrs. Stoddard's breeding that she took no notice of Agatha's peculiar dress, unsuited as it was to any place but the bedroom, even in the morning. Mrs. Stoddard herself was neat as a pin in a cotton gown made for utility, not beauty. She stood for an instant with her clear, untroubled gaze full upon Agatha, then drew forward a chair from its mathematical position against the wall. When she spoke, her voice was a surprise, it was so low and deep, with a resonance like that of the 'cello. It was not the voice of a young woman; it was, rather, a rare gift of age, telling how beautiful an old woman's speech could be. Moreover, it carried refinement of birth and culture, a beauty of phrase and enunciation, which would have marked her with distinction anywhere.

"How do you do, Miss Redmond?"

Agatha, standing by the table with the cross, made no movement toward the chair. She was not come face to face with Mrs. Stoddard for the purpose of social visitation, but because, in the warfare of life, she had been sent to the enemy with a message. That, at least, was Agatha's point of view. Officially, she was come to plead with Mrs. Stoddard; personally, she was hot and resentful at her unjust words. Her reply to her hostess' greeting was brief and her attitude unbending.

"I have come to ask you, Mrs. Stoddard," Agatha began, though to her chagrin, she found her voice was unsteady—"I have come personally to ask you, Mrs. Stoddard, if you will help us in caring for our friend, who is ill. Your brother, Doctor Thayer, wishes it. It is a case of life and death, maybe, and skillful nursing is difficult to find."

Agatha's hand, that rested on the table, was trembling by the time she finished her speech, and she was vividly conscious of the panic that had come upon her nerves at a fresh realization of the wall of defense and resistance which she was attempting to assail. It spoke to her from Mrs. Stoddard's calm, other-worldly eyes, from her serene, deep voice.

"No, Miss Redmond, that work is not for me."

"But please, Mrs. Stoddard, will you not reconsider your decision? It is not for myself I ask, but for another—one who is suffering."

Mrs. Stoddard's gaze went past Agatha and rested on the white cross with the inscription, "Brother." She slowly shook her head, saying again, "No, that work is not for me. The Lord does not call me there."

As the two women stood there, with the funeral cross between them, each with her heart's burden of griefs, convictions and resentments, each recoiled, sensitively, from the other's touch. But life and the burden life imposes were too strong.

"How can you say, Mrs. Stoddard, 'that work is not for me,' when there is suffering you can relieve, sickness that you can cure? I am asking a hard thing, I know; but we will help to make it as easy as possible for you, and we are in great need."

"Should the servants of the Lord falter in doing his work?" Mrs. Stoddard's voice intoned reverently, while she looked at Agatha with her sincere eyes. "No. He gives strength to perform his commands. But sickness and sorrow and death are on every hand; to some it is appointed for a moment's trial, to others it is the wages of sin. We can not alter the Lord's decrees."

Agatha stared at the rapt speaker with amazed eyes, and presently the anger she had felt at Doctor Thayer's words rose again within her breast, doubly strong. The doctor had given but a feeble version of the judgment; here was the real voice hurling anathema, as did the prophets of old. But even as she listened, she gathered all her force to combat this sword of the spirit which had so suddenly risen against her.

"You are a hard and unjust woman, to talk of the 'wages of sin.' What do you know of my life, or of him who is sick over at the red house? Who are you, to sit in judgment upon us?"

"I am the humblest of his servants," replied Susan Stoddard, and there was no shadow of hypocrisy in her tones. She went on, almost sorrowfully: "But we are sent to serve and obey. 'Keep ye separate and apart from the children of this world' is his commandment, and I have no choice but to obey. Besides," and she looked up fearlessly into Agatha's face, "we do know about you. It is spoken of by all how you follow a wicked and worldly profession. You can't touch pitch and not be defiled. The temple must be purged and emptied of worldliness before Christ can come in."

Agatha was baffled by the very simplicity and directness of Mrs. Stoddard's words, even though she felt her own texts might easily be turned against her. But she had no heart for argument, even if it would lead her to verbal triumph over her companion. Instinctively she felt that not thus was Mrs. Stoddard to be won.

"Whatever you may think about me or about my profession, Mrs. Stoddard," she said, "you must believe me when I say that Mr. Hambleton is free from your censure and worthy of your sincerest praise. He is not an opera singer—of that I am convinced—"

Susan Stoddard here interpolated a stern "Don't you know?"

"Listen, Mrs. Stoddard!" cried Agatha in desperation. "When the yacht, the Jeanne D'Arc, began to sink, there was panic and fear everywhere. While I was climbing down into one of the smaller boats, the rope broke, and I fell into the water. I should have drowned, then and there, if it had not been for this man; for all the rest of the ship's load jumped into the boats and rowed away to save themselves. He helped me to come ashore, after I had become exhausted by swimming. He is ill and near to death, because he risked his life to save mine. Is not that a heaven-inspired act?"

Mrs. Stoddard's eyes glistened at Agatha's tale, which had at last got behind the older woman's armor. But her next attack took a form that Agatha had not foreseen. In her reverent voice, so suited to exhortation, she demanded:

"And what will you do with your life, now that you have been saved by the hand of God? Will you dedicate it to him, whose child you are?"

Agatha, chafing in her heart, paused a moment before she answered:

"My life has not been without its tests of faith and of conscience, Mrs. Stoddard; and who of us does not wish, with the deepest yearning, to know the right and to do it?"

"Knowledge comes from the Lord," came Mrs. Stoddard's words, like an antiphonal response in the litany.

"My way has been different from yours; and it is a way that would be difficult for you to understand, possibly. But you shall not condemn me without reason."

"Are you going to marry that man you have been living with these many days?" was the next stern inquiry.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An honest man is not a mere animal; he knows right from wrong, and loves the right.

ALMONT ARENA

ALMONT, NORTH DAKOTA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE ARENA PUBLISHING CO.
ALMONT, NORTH DAKOTA

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1910, at the post office at Almont, North Dakota, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Advertisers are requested to have the copy for change of ad in the Arena Office by Tuesday Noon preceding issue of the paper in which changed ad is to appear.

SATURDAY, MAR. 1, 1913.

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, that certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Carl T. Thompson and May Thompson, his wife, Mortgagors, to Nels K. Beckland, Mortgagee, dated the 1st day of April, 1910, and filed for record in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Morton and State of North Dakota, on the 12th day of April, 1910, at 9 o'clock A. M., and recorded in Book O-6 of Mortgages at page 171, will be foreclosed by sale of the premises, in said mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the Court House in the City of Mandan, County of Morton and State of North Dakota, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of April, 1913, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the date of sale.

The premises described in said mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

The Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of Section Fifteen (15) in Township One Hundred Thirty five (135) North of Range Eighty six (86) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Morton County, North Dakota.

The Mortgagors having failed to pay two installments of interest for Seventy ($70.00) Dollars each, due April 1, 1911, and April 1, 1912, respectively, on the mortgage being foreclosed, the Mortgagee hereby elects to declare the full amount thereof due and payable and there will be due on the day of sale the sum of Twelve Hundred Fifty two and 88-100 ($1252.88) Dollars, together with the statutory attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law. The Mortgagors having failed to pay taxes levied and assessed upon the premises hereinbefore described for the year 1910, amounting with interest to Nineteen and 10-100 ($19.10) Dollars, the said Mortgagee hereby paid the same, which said amount is included in the amount claimed to be due under the mortgage being foreclosed.

Dated at Mandan, North Dakota, this 25th day of February, 1913.

NELS K. BECKLUND,
Mortgagee.

E. A. Bipler,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Mandan, N. D.
(Legal advertisement) March 1-13-01.

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adv. Joe Pederson, Almont.

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First publication March 8, 1913.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
February, 14, 1913

Notice is hereby given that William C. Brown, of Stone, North Dakota, who on October 15, 1909 made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 013347, for west half of the Northwest quarter, Section 10, Township 137 North, Range 83 west, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Johnson, Judge of the County Court of Morton County, N. D., at Mandan, North Dakota, on Apr. 15, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter Nelson, of Stone, N. D.
Ira Butler, of Mandan, N. D.
George Butler, of Stone, N. D.
Peter Paul, of Stone, N. D.

R. N. Stevens,
Register.

Legal Advertising.

First Publication March 8, 1913.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher)
Received, U. S. Land Office
At ..... M.
Feb. 18, 1913
Bismarck, N. D.
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D
Feb. 11, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Florence P. McBratney, of Barnes, who, on November 13, 1909 made Homestead Entry, No. 013508, for E½ SW¼ SE¼ NW¼ and SW¼ NE¼, Section 30, Township 137 N., Range 83 w., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. C. Johnson, Judge of County Court, at Mandan, N. D., on Apr. 15, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John R. Swanberg, of Barnes, N. D.
Hjalmer Swanberg, of Stone, N. D.
H. Barnes, of Barnes, N. D.
Edward R. McBratney, of Barnes, N. D.

R. N. Stevens,
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This famous valley in Central California holds in its fertile lands opportunity for you and thousands of others who have turned their eyes westward.

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For a 2-cent stamp and the name of this paper, we will send you one of the booklets and a sample copy of SUNSET, The Pacific Monthly, the great big Western magazine that tells all about this "Wonderland Beyond the Rockies." Tell us your present occupation, and just what you are interested in.

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STANDING OF THE CONTESTANTS

No.	Votes	No.	Votes
1	208033	2	434436
3	92000	4	424709
5	64000	6	492153
7	2000	8	433701
9	160526	10	221236
11	62011	12	100909
13	2011	14	2000
15	160739	16	194126
17	125712	18	2000
19	2000	20	134043
21	2000	22	195091
23	2000	24	62000
25	129014	26	127313
27	2000	28	3220
29	110920	30	2000
31	63525	32	2000
33	2000	34	2000
35	4956	36	2000
37	62000	38	2000
39	113711	40	2000
41	2000	42	2000
43	2125	44	2000
45	62919	46	100566
47	71792	48	2000
49	2000	50	2000
51	2000	52	36904
53	101456	54	2000
55	2000	56	2000
57	698565	58	7719
59	92000	60	2000
61	2000	62	2000
63	2000	64	111808
65	2000	66	2000
67	2000	68	1580
69	2000	70	2000
71	2430	72	2000
73	2000	74	2000
75	2595	76	2000
77	2000	78	4565
79	2000	80	2000
81	66785	82	92000
83	3255	84	2912
85	2000	86	2000
87	2000	88	109146
89	91712	90	2000
91	2000	92	62000
93	69323	94	744375
95	62000	96	4915
97	2000	98	83551
99	122595	100	2000
101	32000	102	2000
103	62909	104	6080
105	2000	106	2000
107	2000	108	2000
109	2000	110	2000
111	62814	112	47417
113	2000	114	2000
115	2000	116	2000
117	2000	118	2000
119	2000	120	2000
121	2000	122	2000
123	2000	124	2000
125	2000	126	52790
127	2000	128	2000
129	32000	130	2000
131	2000	132	2000
133	92690	134	2000
135	2000	136	2080
137	76919	138	72637
139	62561	140	14094
141	2000	142	2000
143	2000	144	2000
145	2000	146	2000
147	2000	148	87715
149	929480	150	2000
151	46941	152	2000
153	2000	154	2000
155	2000	156	2000
157	2000	158	2000
159	2255	160	96186
161	2000	162	9505
163	2000	164	2000
165	2000	166	2000
167	2000	168	2000
169	2000	170	2700
171	2000	172	2000
173	2970	174	32000
175	4000	176	2000
177	2000	178	2000
179	2000	180	2000

181 to 200 have 2000 votes each.

Ready for the season. **E. E. ERB** the Well Known Auctioneer, is ready to cry sales this season. Ed has the Goods and Gets the Prices for things he sells for anyone. Leave dates at Farmers State Bank or Arena Office. Adv.

WOULD TABOO READY PRINTS

At a meeting recently held at Minot the executive committee of the state press association adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The ready print trust has raised the prices of ready prints to a prohibitive rate, and if the newspapers continue to use their service they will be compelled to raise the price of subscriptions to their customers.

RESOLVED, By the officers of the North Dakota Press Association in special session at Minot February 28, 1913 that it is our opinion that the members of the association and other publishers of the state, who are and have been valiantly fighting the trust in the interests of the people, believe the people of the state should in their turn assist the publishers in the fight, therefore be it further,

"RESOLVED, That we recommend that newspapers of the state discontinue the use of patents as soon as the serial stories running in their papers are ended and print their papers at home; even if it does necessitate the printing of smaller papers until local patronage will enable them to enlarge, and,

"RESOLVED, That we ask the people of the state of North Dakota to co-operate with their local newspapers in their efforts to get out of the clutches of this great trust which is robbing the publishers of the country, and which if allowed to do so will force the newspapers to raise the price of subscriptions and thus shift the burden upon the shoulders of the consumer.

"RESOLVED, That until an independent concern publishes ready prints and sells them to the publishers at a fair price, we urge every publisher in the state to co-operate with the North Dakota Press Association in their fight against this ready print trust.

"RESOLVED, That every paper in the state be asked to publish these resolutions in order to enlighten the people, so that they might know what the publishers have to contend with.

Signed:
P. R. Trubshaw, President.
G. D. Colcord, 1st Vice President.
E. L. Richter, 2nd Vice President
R. J. Hughes, 3rd Vice President.
Will E. Holbein, Secretary.
Harry M. Case, Treasurer.
W. H. Francis and
G. A. Monteith,
Executive Committee.

First publication February 15th, 1913.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D
January 22, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that

Heronimus Hoerner,

of Almont, North Dakota, who, on May 6th, 1908, made homestead entry, No. 40385, for SE¼ NW¼, lot 3, and E½SW¼, section 30, township 137 N, range 86, w 5th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. H. Anderson, U. S. Commissioner, at Almont, North Dakota, on Mar. 28, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Hoerner, of Almont, N. D.
Vincent Erhart, " " " "
Herman Timpe " " " "
William Martin, " " " "
R. N. Stevens, Register.
Legal advertising.

For sale:—Two well-boring machines, nearly new. Terms.—Otto Olson, 3 miles west of Almont.

DR. O. C. GAEBE
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
TELEPHONE OFFICE 14
" RESIDENCE 21.
NEW SALEM, NO. DAK.

Coal Coal Coal Coal
The Knutson Coal Mining Company have opened its mines and will deliver coal to its patrons after date of this notice. C. A. Knutson. adv

"Say, Chimmie, let's skip that town."
"Why, Weary?"
"Cause, here is a copy of de home paper, and de merchants don't advertise, so dere is no chance to get a thing here, for deys all dead."

First publication on February 15th, 1913
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
February 3, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that

Ole B. Ringoen

of Almont, North Dakota, who, on May 24th, 1909, made homestead entry Serial No. 012421, for S½NE¼ and lots 1 and 2, section 2, township 138 N., range 87, W. 5th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final 3 year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. H. Anderson, U. S. Commissioner, at Almont, North on April 1, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
George Wanstrom, of Almont, N. D.
Oscar Thorson, of " " "
John Millet of " " "
Ole Borseth, of " " "
R. N. Stevens, Register.
Legal Advertising.

First publication February 15, 1913.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
February 3, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that

Ole O. Borseth,

of Almont, North Dakota, who, on April 18th, 1908, made homestead entry, No. 40262, for Southeast quarter, section 6, township 138 N, range 86, w of the 5th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before G. H. Anderson, U. S. Commissioner, at Almont, North Dakota, on the 10th day of April, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Tollof Christianson, of Almont, N. D.
Oscar Thorson, " " " "
Gust Johnson, " " " "
Hans Rasmussen, " " " "
R. N. Stevens, Register.
Legal Advertising.

(First publication on February 8th, 1913.)
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
January 10th, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that

Erick Johnson,

of Almont, North Dakota, who on June 28th, 190[illegible], made homestead entry No. [illegible], for Northeast Quarter, section 2[illegible], township 136 N, Range 86, W 5th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. H. Anderson, U. S. Commissioner, at Almont, North Dakota, on Mar. 28, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Johnson, Almont, N. D.
Edward Erb, Almont, N. D.
John Janisch, Almont, N. D.
Sam Anderson, Almont, N. D.
R. N. Stevens, Register.
(Legal Advertisement.)

(First publication on February 8th 1913.)
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, North Dakota.
January 10th, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that

Hakas John Olsson,

of Almont, N. D., who, on Apr. 15, 1907, made homestead entry, No. 37921, for S. E. Quarter of N. E. Quarter & Lots 1, 2 and 3, section 2, township 136 N., range 86, w. 5 p. m. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. H. Anderson, U. S. Commissioner, at Almont, N. D., on March 28, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Johnson, of Almont, N. D.
Edward Erb, of Almont, N. D.
Sam Anderson, of Almont, N. D.
John Janisch, of Almont, N. D.
R. N. Stevens, Register.
(Legal Advertising.)

Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean	1.00	All
Farm & Home	.50	for
Almont Arena	1.25	$1.75

Galloway bull for service at my farm. Fee $1.00 for standing calf. Chase P. Hall, Almont, N. D. advt.

Subscriptions for all leading magazines taken at the Arena office. advt.

Arena $1.25 a year

SPECIAL - SPECIAL

DAKOTA FARMER
THE BUSHNELL CO. PUBLISHERS
ABERDEEN, S.D.

To every person who will bring in or send one new 12 months subscription to The ARENA, accompanied by $1.25, we will give a year's subscription to the Dakota Farmer.

ARENA PUBLISHING COMPANY

City Meat Market
Weinreich & Langenhorst, Props
New Salem, North Dakota.
Fresh and Salt Meats. - - - Highest market price paid for Cattle, Hogs, Hides and Sheep.
We ship Tuesday and Saturday to A. Timmerman, Almont.

N. H. BECKLUND, CASHIER O. H. ANDERSON, ASS'T CASH.
Farmers State Bank
CAPITAL $10,000.00
Almont, North Dakota
This bank has the organization and the connections to enable it to be of service to every one within its territory and on these grounds solicits your business, promising in return fair and courteous treatment and the best terms that are consistant with sound banking.
We make farm loans.
Insurance in reliable companies. Five per cent interest paid on time deposits. Interest compounded semi-annually.

Cream
CREAM
Cream
We WANT your Cream
and will pay the highest possible price.
Your money and can will be sent back the day after you ship.
Hess Creamery Company.
Glen Ullin, - - - - North Dakota.

Incubator?
"Yes!"--
The Old Trusty
For sale on especially favorable terms at The Arena Office-- Call and investigate.

Spring Clipping of Horses.

The modern practice among the best posted and most progressive horse owners and farmers is to clip all horses in the spring. It is done on the theory that in their natural state horses were not obliged to work, so could shed the winter coat in comfort over a period of several weeks. Since we oblige them to do hard work on warm spring days, the winter coat should be removed for the same reason that we lay off our heavy winter garments. Clipped horses dry off rapidly, hence they do not take cold as easily nor are they as prone to be affected with other ailments as unclipped animals whose longer hair holds the perspiration for hours. Because clipped horses dry off rapidly they rest better, get more good from their food and come out in the morning refreshed and fit for work.

Since the advent of the ball bearing enclosed gear clipping machine, the work of taking off the winter coat is easy. With the machine a horse can be clipped all over in half an hour, whereas with the old two-hand clipper it required several hours to do it.

Dairymen also now clip the cows all over two or three times a year. The flanks and udders are clipped every three or four weeks, so it is easy to clean the parts before milking. This means less opportunity for dirt and other impurities to get into the milk.

HIS IDEA.

Customer—What can I do for fleas on a dog?

Druggist (absently)—Dog fleas got along all right without any assistance from anyone.

She Married Him.

In a well-known colored school in the south the lesson in general history one day was on the life of Queen Elizabeth.

"Thomas, did Queen Elizabeth ever marry?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am, I think she did," replied Thomas.

"Are you quite sure?"

"Yes, ma'am, the book says she did."

"It does? Will you please find it?"

Whereupon Thomas opened to the lesson and to the great amusement of the teacher read the statement that "Queen Elizabeth was married to her realm."

"There," said he, triumphantly, "doesn't it say she was married? I don't exactly know who the gentleman was, but it certainly says she married him."

CLEAR HEADED
Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a momento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of banishing my stomach trouble, I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues'. These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

WILSON INDUCTED INTO HIGH OFFICE

Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President Is Witnessed by Great Crowds.

MARSHALL SWORN IN FIRST

Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by More Impressive Affair on East Portico of the Capitol.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vice-president, and with the completion of the ceremony the ship of state was manned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bared head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong, though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

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

Severely Simple Ceremonies.

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

In the senate chamber, where the the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States,

President Woodrow Wilson.

there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

Ride to the Capitol.

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

The vice-president-elect took the oath just before noon in accordance with custom and prior to its taking by the president-elect. Every arrangement for the senate chamber proceedings had been made so that they moved forward easily and with a certain ponderous grace.

Marshall Sworn In.

The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate who, after the seating of the incoming vice-president, took his place as presiding officer of the senate and of the day's proceedings.

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

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

Procession to the Platform.

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

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

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

Oath Administered to Wilson.

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

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

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

Dr. Hartman's Plain Talk to Young Men

My plain talk to young men in my last article certainly brought out many responses from young men. I take this means of answering them briefly, for the benefit of other young men who did not write me. One writer says:

"I was greatly interested in your talk to young men. I wish I was strong and well as you describe yourself to be. I am going to begin at once and follow your advice and take care of myself as I ought to. I will quit the use of all stimulants, tea and coffee, go to bed early. I will take the cold water towel bath every morning. I want to live to be old and useful, like you. And I shall also keep Peruna at hand, in case of slight ailments as they may arise. I thank you in the name of thousands of other young men, like myself."

To this letter I replied:

My Dear Boy:—I cannot tell you how much good your letter has done me. To know that I am arousing the young men in matters of right living fills me with gratitude and enthusiasm. I want to help you. Write me any time you wish and I will consider your letter strictly confidential and give you prompt reply. Follow the advice I gave in my article. Whenever you have occasion to consult me further do not hesitate. Let us be friends. If you will be obedient to me as a son ought to be I will be faithful and true to you as a father ought to be. Yours sincerely, S. B. Hartman, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna is for sale at all drug stores.

You Can't Tell.

Interested Lady—Oh, dear, look! That's Mr. Rhymer, the celebrated poet. See how his finger touches his lip, and how his lofty brow is knit in thought. Oh, I wonder what sweet morsel of verse he is mediating?

Mr. Rhymer (to himself)—I have to order sugar from the grocer's, beef at the butcher's, pay for last week's bread and bring some soothing syrup for the baby. I wish to goodness Mary would attend to all these things herself!

Gossips repeat everything they hear—and a lot they don't.

To Women

Do Not Delay

If you are convinced that your sickness is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine, you ought at once bring to your aid

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It acts directly on the organs affected and tones the entire system.

Ask Your Druggist

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Trade-Mark.

The Man Who Put the EEs in FEET

Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder for Tender, Aching Feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Manufacturer of guaranteed hosiery wants agents everywhere. Liberal commission. Repeaters insure steady increasing [illegible] Clark Mfg. Co., Dept. S, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

POLYGLOT.

"How many foreign languages can Jones talk."

"Well, he says he understands everything his baby says."

ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES

205 Kanter Ave., Detroit, Mich.—"Some time last summer I was taken with eczema. It began in my hair first with red blotches, then scaly, spreading to my face. The blotches were red on my face, dry and scaly, not large; on my scalp they were larger, some scabby. They came on my hands. The inside of my hands were all little lumps as though full of shot about one-sixteenth of an inch under the skin. Then they went to the outside and between and all over my fingers. It also began on the bottoms of my feet and the calves of my legs, and itch, oh, my! I never had anything like it and hope I never will again. The itching was terrible. My hands got so I could scarcely work.

"I tried different eczema ointments but without results. I also took medicine for it but it did no good. I saw the advertisement for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and Soap and sent for one. They did me so much good I bought some more, using them as per directions, and in about three weeks I was well again. Cuticura Soap and Ointment entirely cured me." (Signed) Benj. Passage, Apr. 8, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Daily Thought.

It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors.—Plutarch.

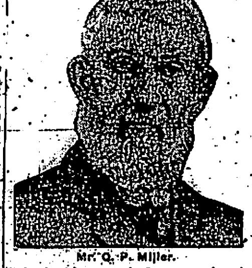
Bowels Get Weak As Age Advances

The First Necessity is to Keep the Bowels Gently Open With a Mild Laxative Tonic

Healthy old age is so absolutely dependent upon the condition of the bowels that great care should be taken to see that they act regularly. The fact is that as age advances the stomach muscles become weak and inactive and the liver does not store up the juices that are necessary to prompt digestion.

Some help can be obtained by eating easily digested foods and by plenty of exercise, but this latter is irksome to most elderly people. One thing is certain, that a state of constipation should always be avoided as it is dangerous to life and health. The best plan is to take a mild laxative as often as is deemed necessary. But with equal certainty it is suggested that cathartics, purgatives, physics, salts and pills be avoided, as they do but temporary good and are so harsh as to be a shock to a delicate system.

A much better plan, and one that thousands of elderly people are following, is to take a gentle laxative-tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which acts as nearly like nature as is possible. In fact, the tendency of this remedy is to strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles and so train them to act naturally again, when medicines of all kinds can usually be dispensed with. This is the opinion of many people of different ages, among them Mr. O. P. Miller, Baroda, Mich., who writes: "I am 80 years old and have been constipated for many years. Since receiving your sample bottle I have procured two 50c bottles and find that



Mr. O. P. Miller.

it is the best remedy I ever used and does just what you claim for it to the very letter. I can not recommend it too highly."

A bottle can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar. People usually buy the fifty cent size first, and then, having convinced themselves of its merits, they buy the dollar size, which is more economical. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. Any elderly person can follow these suggestions with safety and the assurance of good results.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

Young Men

name of thousands of othmen, like myself."
etter I replied:
Boy:—I cannot tell you good your letter has done know that I am arousing men in matters of right me with gratitude and on-I want to help you. Write as you wish and I will con-letter strictly confidential on prompt reply. Follow I gave in my article. When-ave occasion to consult me not hesitate. Let us be you will be obedient to ou ought to be I will be I true to you as a father. Yours sincerely, S. B. I. D., Columbus, Ohio.
or sale at all drug stores.

POLYGLOT.

y foreign languages can

says he understands ev-baby says."

N RED BLOTCHES

Ave., Detroit, Mich.—ast summer I was taken It began in my hair d blotches, then scaly. my face. The blotches my face, dry and scaly. n my scalp they were scabby. They came on the inside of my hands lumps as though full of ne-sixteenth of an inch in. Then they went to d between and all over I also began on the bot-et and the calves of my , oh, my! I never had it and hope I never will ching was terrible. My I could scarcely work. erent eczema ointments sults. I also took medi-: it did no good. I saw cent for a sample of nent and Soap and sent r did me so much good e more, using them as . and in about three ell again. Cuticura Soap entirely cured me." . Passago, Apr. 8, 1912. ap and Ointment sold world. Sample of each . Skin Book. Address icura, Dept. L, Boston."

ly Thought.
a desirable thing to be , but the glory belongs s.--Plutarch

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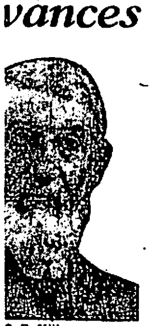


O. P. Miller.

emedy I ever used and you claim for it to the can not recommend it

be bought of any drug-ts or one dollar. Peo-the fifty cent size first, g convinced themselves ey buy the dollar size, conomical. Results are eed or money will be elderly person can fol-tations with safety and of good results.
r of your family has Pepsin and you would personal trial of it be-n the regular way of a four address—a postal—W. B. Caldwell, 203 Monticello, Ill., and a will be mailed you.

VERY LIKELY.

First Critic—Manager Ticu is going to give Scribbler's comedy a presentation.

Second Critic—When is it coming off?

First Critic—About a week after it's put on, I guess.

SUFFERED FOR 25 YEARS.

Mr. R. M. Flecnor, R. F. D. 39, Otterbein, Ind., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for about 25 years. I finally got so bad that I had to quit work, and doctors failed to do me any good. I kept getting worse all the time, and it at last turned to inflammation of the Bladder, and I had given up all hope, when one day I received your little booklet advertising your pills, and resolved to try them. I did, and took only two boxes, and I am now sound and well. I regard my cure as remarkable. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering from Kidney Trouble as I was." Write to Mr. Flecnor about this wonderful remedy.

R. M. Flecnor.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Politeness Ignored.

A Virginia farmer was driving a refractory cow down the road one morning. The cow and the driver came to a crossroad. The man wanted the cow to go straight ahead, but the cow picked out the crossroad.

A negro was coming along the crossroad.

"Haid her off! Haid her off!" yelled the driver.

The negro jumped about the road and waved his arms. The cow proceeded calmly on her way.

"Haid her off! Haid her off, nigger!" yelled the driver.

"Isn a-tryin, ter!" replied the negro.

"Speak to her! Speak to her and she'll stop!"

"Good mawnin', cow—good mawnin'!" said the negro politely.

Rubber Atrocities.

"I can sympathize with those victims of atrocity in the rubber regions."

"What do you know about them?"

"It's my business to carry our rubber trees in and out of the house, according to the weather."

His Idea.

Bill: "Do you know what a plagiarist is?"

Jill: "Sure; he's a fellow who plays a joke on the playwright."

Are you letting thin, impure blood stand in the way of your daughter's health? Most girls have impoverished blood. Don't take it for granted that your daughter is free from it. Even now she may be in the first stages of bloodlessness. Its effects on her health and happiness are too lasting for you ever to let up in your care and watchfulness.

No matter how sick, worn out and discouraged she may be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give her new hope and life. For those feeling only just a little out of order, there is no better time than the present to take this blood-building medicine.

A full explanation of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is given in the booklet, "Building Up the Blood." It is free on request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box, $2.50 for six boxes, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

62ND CONGRESS SAYS FAREWELL

BOTH HOUSES HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS TO CLEAN UP APPROPRIATION BILLS.

BUSINESS IS ENDED AT NOON

Democrats Succeed in Holding Up the Taft Appointments—Reorganize for New Extra Session.

Washington, March 5.—Overshadowed by the enthusiasm attending the arrival of a Democratic president-elect and the holding of a suffrage carnival, the sixty-second congress said its farewells, and terminated its business.

Day Runs Through Night.

By a fiction of long standing, the "legislative day" of March 3 ran through the night and terminated shortly before noon, with the impressive ceremonies attending the inauguration of Vice President Marshall.

Retiring members, who have been in congress for a score or more of years, bade good-bye to their colleagues and cleaned out their desks for the exodus from the capitol.

Scores of new senators and representatives who have just now come into office mixed throughout the day with their future associates of the two houses and took mental stock of their environment and friends in the new Democratic congress.

Wheelhorses Told Good-bye.

Former Speaker Cannon and Senator Shelby Cullom, veterans of many congresses, Representatives Nicholas Longworth, John Dalzell, John Lamb, Samuel W. McCall; Senators Crane, Dixon, Bourne and others who have been prominently identified with legislation in recent years, were the recipients of farwell greetings from their associates.

Democrats of the senate fighting President Taft's appointments to the end, succeeded in preventing action upon all civil appointments.

Postoffice Bill to Taft.

The senate adopted the conference report on the postoffice bill by a vote of 47 to 12 without making any change in the railroad mail pay or the "blind tag" provision. As the measure had already been approved by the house it was prepared at once for submission to the president.

The senate then took up the public buildings bill in another effort to pass that measure as it came from the conference committee.

The house organization was completed and the Democratic members of the house committee on ways and means chosen at the caucus of the Democrats of the new house.

Speaker Clark had no opposition for re-election. Practically all the house officers were re-elected.

NAME A THIRD ARBITRATOR

W. L. Chambers Will Help Settle Wage Dispute Between Eastern Roads and Firemen.

Washington, March 5.—William L. Chambers, Washington, former chief justice of the International Court at Samoa and a former member of the Spanish treaty claims commission, has been chosen as the third arbitrator in the wage dispute between the Eastern railroads and their firemen.

W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad and Albert Phillips, vice president of the firemen's organization are the others.

Rejects High-Priced Coach.

Lafayette, Ind., March 6.—Purdue's football coach problem remains unsolved. It was hoped and expected to settle the question of a coach for the season of 1913 last week, but difficulties have been encountered which have caused another delay in the negotiations. The board of directors of the athletic association had agreed on a man and Athletic Director Hugh Nicol approved the choice. It was found, however, that the coach decided upon wanted entirely too much money. He was asked to make an offer and he telegraphed back that he wanted $9,000 a year and the privilege of renewing the contract at the end of the first and second years.

Suffragists Win a Victory.

Indianapolis, March 5.—Woman suffrage in Indiana won a victory when after more than 600 women marched to the state house, swarmed the floor of the senate and argued their cause with cornered legislators. Senator Grubb, unable to withstand the pleas, introduced a joint resolution to amend the state constitution to grant women full suffrage. From the senate the women went into the house and there stopped the proceedings while they made their pleas. Here, however, they were less successful.

Straighten That Lame Back!

Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year. Safety is only certain if the early warnings are heeded while help is possible. Doan's Kidney Pills have helped many thousands to get rid of backache, strengthen weak kidneys and regulate bladder and urinary disorders.

Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame in the morning, if it hurts to stoop or lift, if the dull aching keeps up all day, making work a burden and rest impossible—suspect the kidneys. If the urine is off color and shows a sediment; if passages are irregular, too frequent, too scanty, or scalding, this is further proof. There may be dizzy spells, headaches, nervousness, dropsy swellings, rheumatic attacks, and a general tired-out, run-down condition.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is publicly recommended by 100,000 persons in many different lands. Doan's act quickly, contain no harmful nor habit-forming drugs and are wholly harmless, though remarkably effective.

Cured After Doctors Gave Up Hope

H. R. Hatch, 2516 Cedar St., Everett, Wash., says: "I doubt if any one ever suffered more than I did with kidney complaint. My back was so bad I could hardly walk. The least jar or mis-step, caused twinges that fairly made me groan. I dreaded to stoop, for I knew what I had to suffer when I had to straighten up again. There was generally a frequent desire to urinate, but at other times the secretions were retarded, dark in color, almost like blood and pained terrible in passing. The doctors said I had but a short time to live. As a last resort I began to use Doan's Kidney Pills and rapidly grew better, and at last was completely cured. I have remained in good health ever since."

When your back hurts, when your kidneys trouble you, when you feel tired, worn-out or depressed, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that cured Mr. Hatch, and make sure the name DOAN'S is on the box.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

At all Dealers or by Mail. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and $1 a bottle. $5 and $11 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Rogers Silver Given Away
with
Galvanic Soap Wrappers

Actual spoon regular six inch length.

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own. They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous LaVigne, or Grape, with the beautiful French gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons will last a life time. Start saving your wrappers today, or better still buy a box of Galvanic and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

Here Is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage, we will send you a set of six Teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

GALVANIC SOAP IS KNOWN AS
"The Famous Easy Washer"

It's a white Soap and the cocoanut oil in it makes it the easiest lathering soap on the market. Test it out your next wash day and don't forget to save the wrappers. Mail them to the Premium Department of

B. J. JOHNSON SOAP COMPANY
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Get a Canadian Home
In Western Canada's
Free Homestead Area

THE PROVINCE OF
Manitoba

has several New Homesteading Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising

this province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a Century.

Perfect climate; good markets; railways convenient; soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.

Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older districts lands can be bought at reasonable prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. E. BLACK
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT, CLIFFORD BLOCK, GRAND FORKS, NO. DAK.
or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada

PARCEL POST HOSIERY
$1.00 PER BOX OF 4 PAIRS

Men's, Women's and Children's, guaranteed against holes for 4 months. Four pairs sent free if the 4 pairs are returned with holes within 4 months. Mail $1.00 and state size and color and they will follow by return mail. Colors, Men's, Black, Tan and Navy; Women's and Children's, Black, Tan and White. Agents Wanted.

R. & J. Stopha, Frankford, Phila.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FOR SALE—319 A. IN COURTENAY CO., N. Dak.; 279 a. cultivable tillable, house, tenant house, barn, outbldgs., 2 a. orchard, etc.; near town. Chas. Rosek, Courtenay, N. Dak.

Pettit's Eye Salve TONIC FOR EYES

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE Write for book saying young chicks. Send the names of 7 friends that use incubators and get book free. Raleigh Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.

HOME MISCELLANY

Louis Hamre of Carson transacted business in Almont, Tuesday.

Fred Horlitz of Sims spent a few hours in Almont, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oscar C. Feland was a Mandan visitor Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Fred Vollrath has been entertaining a younger brother from New Salem, for a few days.

Next Tuesday, Joe Pederson will sell about forty head of horses at Bluff Dale farm about three miles from Almont.

Mrs. Anna Compton who has been in this place a few days, returned to her work at Hensler, the first of the week.

N. R. Becklund of the Farmers State Bank, transacted business at Mandan a couple of days this week and returned home Wednesday afternoon.

Sunday afternoon, Miss Marcella Hansen arrived here from Dawson and has taken the local management of the Arena and will be with the paper for some time.

There is a strong likelihood of the Almont Creamery opening again, and the local officers of the association are working hard to get the plant running once more.

Notice the advertisement of E. W. Townsend of Salisbury, Maryland, Mr. Townsend is a grower of high grade strawberries and has some very fine varieties for all parts of the country.

Judge E. E. Templeton was a spectator at the sale of a couple of farms scheduled to come off at the court house at Mandan, Wednesday afternoon. He returned home on No. 7 the same afternoon.

Mr. Rowland of the Fargo Mercantile company transacted business in this place the fore part of the week, and at its conclusion left for Glen Ullin to look after his company's interests at that place.

Judson Jottings.

Alex Detterman is building a house on the south side where he will soon move in.

The Blngenhiemer Mercantile Co. received a car load of machinery last week for spring delivery.

Joe E. Harrison and Arthur Dreveskracht were up here from the Heart river section and made a short call with Wm. Schacht Friday.

Herman Michaels, who purchased a New Ford car from Bismarck last Thursday. He has been trying it out between Bismarck and Judson.

Oscar Bethke of Bethel was in town Friday.

Miss Agnes Hagerman of Bethel is working for Mrs. Pathman.

Joe E. Harris, Martin Miller and William Schacht went to Mandan and Bismarck last Saturday on business.

Louis Dreveskracht came back last Sunday from his three weeks vacation in the eastern states and the report was they had 3 to 5 feet of snow in Minneapolis last Saturday.

Otto Schacht was down down to the Heart river last week and stayed with Scheeles boys a couple days.

There is a big bargain offer on the last page and at an unheard of price. adv.

SIMS SIDELIGHTS.

Wm. Ellingson was on the sick list for a few days last week.

Oscar Olin and Nels Olson each shipped a car of wheat to Minneapolis a few days ago.

A. Holritz has been appointed Postmaster at Sims vice Aug. Timmerman resigned.

A. B. Anderson was a business visitor in Sims from Mandan last Thursday.

Lauritz Ims has decided to cast his lot with the section laborer this summer.

P. R. Peterson and Josh Thompson made a business trip to Mandan the latter part of the week.

F. Holritz Sr. of Almont has retired from the business and has moved to Sims where he will make his future home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Holritz and daughter Alta visited relatives in our town last Monday and Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Morstad formerly of this place, but now located in Alberta, Canada spent a couple of days in this vicinity last week.

Miss Mathilda Breen at present employed in the County Judge's Office at Mandan arrived at Sims last Saturday and spent a couple of days at her home in this city.

John Lane who has been employed as pumper for the N. P. Ry. here for a little over two years was transferred to Hebron the first of the month and Mr. Thos. Gray of this place succeeds him here.

Rev. L. A. Breen was confined to his bed for a few days last week with an attack of pleurisy. In connection with this he also suffered from a broken rib sustained through a fall last Wednesday.

PACKAGE LIBRARIES

A package library as sent out by the Extension Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College consists of a number of articles treating on one subject. These articles are from books, papers, magazine and bulletins. It is just the thing when material is needed for a speech, an essay, or a debate. During the first ten months that this package library system was in operation there were 450 of them sent out. Ten thousand articles have been loaned. This puts every community of the state within reach of a library. The only cost is the postage or express. In addition to the libraries recitations, plays, dialogues, constitution for farmers clubs; in short material of all kinds for getting up an entertainment, a farmers' club meeting, a ladies' club program, can be had for the asking.

Ask your friends to examine the special offer the Arena is making.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New Salem, N. D., Feb. 27, '13 My Studio will be closed from today until March 16th. After that date you are cordially invited to call on me again. E. M. Holmboe Photographer. advertisement.

Big Value Bargain Clubs

A Year's Reading Matter for the Whole Family

You Save One Half

Your Choice of Three Clubs

Send Your Order Today.

Don't Wait Do It Now

Each Magazine the Best of Its Class

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer is a great newspaper that gives you the best stories and features from the Sunday and Daily Inter Ocean. A world wide news service, market reports, etc., makes this paper second to none. Every issue contains a sermon by some noted clergyman, and a story by a distinguished author. Published weekly. Regular yearly subscription price **$1**

Farm and Home is a paper that will help to make every farm successful. It gives its readers just what they want, not theories but practical facts, contributed by men and women who "know." It deals with everything of interest to the Housekeeper, Farmer, Gardener, Fruit Grower, Dairyman, Live Stock and Poultry Keeper. Published twice a month. Regular yearly subscription price **50c**

The Family Magazine contains clean, wholesome fiction, stories of more than ordinary interest and snappy editorial comment on current events. A corking good magazine for the housekeeper. Published monthly. Regular yearly subscription price **50c**

Home Life—Just what its name implies—a magazine that helps its subscribers to make the home attractive and helpful. Good editorials, poetry and special features make this a real home magazine. Published monthly. Regular yearly subscription price **50c**

The Fruit Grower and Farmer. A magazine that has helped its readers improve their fruit, no matter whether they have a big orchard, or just a few trees in the yard. It is the largest fruit paper in the United States and contains more helpful matter for people who grow fruit for profit or pleasure than all others put together. Published monthly. Regular yearly subscription price **$1**

Successful Poultry Journal. A subscription to this magazine is a year's course of instruction in poultry culture from the foremost experts and practical breeders. Contains special articles on all branches of poultry raising, that will save you money and teach you how to get the results that insure pleasure and profit to the amateur or the expert. Published monthly, regular yearly subscription price **50c**

Kimball's Dairy Farmer. A magazine that appeals to the big breeder of cattle and the general farmer who wants to increase the production of his cows. Edited by practical men who breed good dairy cattle, hogs, horses and poultry and give their readers the benefit of their work and experience. Published twice a month. Regular yearly subscription price **50c**

THREE BIG VALUE BARGAIN CLUBS

Either of these combinations means a saving of at least one half, and in addition you do not have to bother writing each publisher direct. They comprise a variety of publications that will appeal to those who want the best in their respective fields at a price within reach of all

CLUB No. 1	
FRUIT GROWER	$1.00
WEEKLY INTER OCEAN	1.00
FARM AND HOME	.50
FAMILY	.50
HOME LIFE	.50
Regular Price	$3.50

CLUB No. 2	
SUCCESSFUL POULTRY	$.50
WEEKLY INTER OCEAN	1.00
FARM AND HOME	.50
FAMILY	.50
HOME LIFE	.50
Regular Price	$3.00

CLUB No. 3	
KIMBALL'S	$.50
WEEKLY INTER OCEAN	1.00
FARM AND HOME	.50
FAMILY	.50
HOME LIFE	.50
Regular Price	$3.00

Any one of above clubs with Arena for $1.50

Get an "Old Trusty" Incubator. Ask about them at The Arena office. Adv.

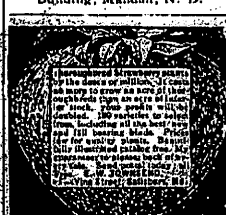
I. N. Steen

—LAWYER—

Practices in all Courts and before U. S. Land Office.

Probate Matters a Specialty

Offices: First National Bank Building, Mandan, N. D.



YOUR MOTHER

enjoys reading and how much greater would be her enjoyment if her son or daughter had sent her the

Saturday Evening Post, Country Gentleman, or Ladies' Home Journal.

Each $1.50 the year.

These magazines do not 'Club' with others under any conditions.

YOUR CHOICE OF

reading matter is an index to your moral and mental standing, your ideals, your desires and the kind of companions you prefer.

A taste for good reading can be acquired. These magazines are in 'good reading' class.

24	Woman' Home Companion	1.50
24	Delineator	1.50
24	American Magazine	1.50
24	Everybody's Magazine	1.50
24	McClure,s Magazine	1.50
24	Cosmopolitan	1.50
24	Hearst's	1.50
24	Metropolitan	1.50
24	Good House eeping	1.50
24	Educational Foundations	1.25
24	Etude (for lovers of music)	1.50
24	Field and Stream	1.50
24	Garden Magazine	1.50
24	Housekeeper	1.50
24	Normal Instructor and book	1.25
24	Opportunity	1.50
24	Musician	1.50
24	Outer's Boo	1.50
25	Overland Monthly	1.50
24	[illegible] Magazine	1.50
24	Physical Culture	1.50
24	Red Book	1.50
24	Sunset Pacific Monthly	1.50
24	[illegible] Farmer	1.50
24	Young's Magazine	1.50
	Any [illegible] above	[illegible]
	Any three of [illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	American [illegible]	[illegible]
	American [illegible]	[illegible]

18	American Motor News	1.00
18	American Poultry Journal	1.00
18	American Primary Teacher	1.00
18	Association Men	1.00
18	Atlantic Educational Journal	1.00
18	Baby	1.00
18	Boston Cooking School	1.00
18	Boys' Magazine	1.00
18	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	1.00
18	Camera Craft	1.00
18	Catholic News	1.00
18	Cement and Engineering News	1.00
18	Cement World	1.00
18	Chicago Inter Ocean and Farmer	1.00
18	Christian Worker's Magazine	1.00
18	Children's Magazine	1.00
18	Commoner	1.00
18	Concrete Age	1.00
19	Dakota Farmer	1.00
18	Farmers' Tribune	1.00
18	Farm Journal (five years)	1.00
18	Hoard's Dairyman	1.00
18	Iowa Homestead	1.00
20	Irrigation Age	1.00
20	Jeffersonian	1.00
20	Kindergarten Review	1.00
20	LaFollette's Weekly Magazine	1.00
20	Modern Priscilla	1.00
20	Motor Field	1.00
20	Northwestern Agriculturist	1.00
20	Pictorial Review	1.00
20	Progressive Teacher	1.00
20	School Education	1.00
20	Uncle Remus' Home Magazine	1.00
20	Word and Works With Almanac	1.00

Any of above and hundreds of other magazines, would make splendid presents for a distant son or daughter, niece or nephew, mother or father, or a dear friend—any one of which would very much appreciate the gift. Their appreciation of the gift would increase as each month came round with its gracious reminder of the thoughtfulness of the one who sent the present.

We duplicate the club offer of any reputable concern.

Arena Publishing Company

Almont, North Dakota