THE ALMONT ARENA

Volume 3 Number 27. ALMONT, MORTON COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, JUNE 28, 1913. Price, Per Year $1.25

"The Piano Contest."

Rules of The Contest.

1. This Piano and Popular Voting Contest will be conducted on strictly honest business principles with perfect justice and fairness to all concerned. No one in this office is connected with it, or will be allowed to compete.

2. The $400.00 Don Pierre Cabinet Grand Piano will be given as a grand prize. The lady receiving the highest total number of votes will win the grand prize.

3. The other prizes will be as follows:

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Prizes—Each one Elgin Gold Watch.

4. The winner of the Grand Prize cannot compete for other Prizes.

5. In the event of a tie the value of the prize will be divided between those tying.

6. Votes once deposited in the ballot box cannot be transferred to another party.

7. Special prizes will be offered from time to time for special work.

8. An Awarding Committee of two of our business men will be appointed to make make the final count and distribution of prizes.

9. The contest will close in September, 1913, the correct date will be announced two weeks before closing.

10. Two weeks previous to the day of closing the ballot box will be locked and sealed and the keys given to the judge appointed thus assuring candidates there will be no tampering with the ballots."

11. We reserve the right not to award prizes or count the votes of candidates who turn in less than twenty-five dollars.

12. We reserve the right to with prizes and pay contestants for their work provided the money collected by them does not warrant the awarding prizes.

13. No votes will be credited on subscription to The Arena for a period of time less than one year.

	Votes
1 year—$1.25	5000
2 years—$2.50	17000

15,000 votes for each additional year.

Standing of Candidates

Mrs. H. M. Silverhall	84970
Miss Millie Anderson	26500
Miss Annie R. Johnson	17000
Miss Helga Jacobson	6500
Mrs. Minnie Breuer	3475
Grace Jacobson	3310
Anna Olin	2975
Manda Nelson	2585
Mrs. J. P. Thomas	185g
Mrs. B. Ringham	1800
Mrs. Nels Selm	1725
Mrs. A. Holritz	1693
Miss Ragna Olson	1472
Clara Pippen	1260
Regina Knutson	25510
Gladys Bird	1200
Anna Jacobson	1135
Mrs. John Bahm	8115
Miss Florence Dean	1075
Mrs. Jonas Olin	900
Mrs. Oscar Bonus	762
Mrs. Otis G. Malone	600
Ida Harper	3550
Mrs. Anna Larson	52590

Every June bride would gladly welcome as a present one of those beautiful pieces of furniture to be had at the New Salem Furniture. A. B. Rief, advt.

Ice cream at J. R. Sherwood's Sunday. Adv.

George Stables who represents the Marshall Oil company, spent a few hours in this place, Friday. He was accompanied by his son.

All the Advantages of Mountain Life combined with every Comfort: Are To Be Had In YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Sumptuous hotels—143 miles of coaching over Government roads thru scenery and wonders unique in all the world—fishing—glorious outdoor life—healthful recreation

Low Fares for YELLOWSTONE PARK and WEST'RN TRIPS

Via the route of the famous

"GREAT BIG BAKED POTATO"

Through trains, fast time, block signals, attentive service. Standard and tourist sleeping cars, all electric-lighted.

Ask for illustrated booklets, free.

D. W. Forsblad, Agent.
Almont, N. D.

A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

First publication June 28, 1913.
Serial No. 010866.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
June 22, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

John R. Thomas,

of Almont, North Dakota, who, on July 18, 1907, made homestead entry, No. 38757, for Lots 3 & 4, SE¼ NW¼ & NE¼ SW¼, section 4, township 137 N., range 86, W. 5th Prin. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. H. Anderson, U. S. Commissioner, at Almont, North Dakota, on August 7, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Carl G. Thor, of Almont, North Dakota.
William R. Arch, of " " "
Axel Hanson, " " " "
Emma Balsden, " " " "

R. N. Stevens, Register.

(Legal Advertising.)

E. R. Templeton and family are expected home the fore part of next week after a five week's visit to their old home in Iowa.

Mrs. Anna Compton arrived here the fore part of the week, from Dickinson, to look after her farm interests, and also visit her mother and brother.

A. P. Banke of New Salem, and Manager Cassiday, of Bismarck, transacted business in Almont and vicinity, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

FOR SALE: Good as New Quick Meal Gasoline Stove, 5 burners and one in adpition for oven. Cash or trade.
G. G. Christianson, Almont, N. D. advt 3tf.

"Where shall we put in the 4th,—New Salem or Glen Ullin?" is a question being asked by both children and those grown-up. We do not need to say that both towns will give anyone a good time.

Home Pickings.

John Timmerman of Flasher visited a couple of days this week at his father's home in this place.

Competition is the life of trade, and the man of ability will find a market where others fail.

County surveyon Stevees and Engineer Gundlackson of Fargo, spent some time in this place the fore part of the week. The former was looking after the road work west of this place.

Charles Knutson reports that his son Carl, who recently broke an arm, was progressing nicely and that it would not be many weeks before the boy would all right again.

Jonas Olin recently sold a four year old, grass fed, bull that weighed over 1800 pounds for $90, and a yearling for $40. These animals speak for the opportunity of stock raising in this section of the state, and shows what a chance the farmers have to have something to turn into cash at the season when cash is hardest to get.

Charles Ellsworth who has been in the northern part of the state for some days, returned to Almont, Thursday afternoon.

John Sharff and family, and Jacob Sharff went to Glen Ullin, Wednesday to be present at the at the wedding of one of their relatives.

Note the new ad of the DeSota Cream and Produce Co. which appears on this page. Adv.

C. K. Kelsven left here the fore part of the week for LaMoure county, to attend to some very "important" business. In his absence, Miss Christine Neison is looking after the store.

When selecting that present for the June bride, remember that a dainty piece of furiture—a chair or picture for the boudoir—would not only be appreciated at the time but would occupy a place in the thoughs and daily life of the bride for many years. A. B. Rief, New Salem, N. D. advt.

Jens Nelson who went to Dickinson to attend the Alfalfa Day convention surprised a number of his friends by driving home a new Metz motor.

The splendid rains of the last few days, have greatly increased the probabilities of a fine crop thruout this part of the state.

August Timmerman is erecting a large lumber shed on his lots in the rear of his store. Fred Anderson is doing the work.

L. A. Klein of Richardton, spent Friday afternoon in this place, looking after business matters.

Miss Mary Cantwell of Mandan, was a guest of Ruth Sherwood, this week.

H. M. Silvernall and wife entertained the former's parents from Taylor, this week.

W. P. Marten spent a couple of days at the county seat; this week.

O. G. Peland transacted business at Mandan, this week.

Cornelius Knutson attended the Elks convention at Jamestown, last week. He states that it was the biggest and best affair ever pulled off in Jamestown, and every one was pleased with that city.

Mrs. T. K. Sjarring from Aberdeen, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. Whitney of this place. She will remain here for three weeks.

J. R. Sherwood returned home the first of the week, from Iowa, where he had been called on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Sims Sidelights

Arthur Olin was a Bismarck visitor the latter part of last week.

O. F. Behrenfeld shipped a car of cattle out of here last Friday. Peter Paul was in charge of the stock.

A. Holritz made a business trip to Mandan, last Friday.

Mrs. K. R. Julian and Miss Agnes Ims went to Gladstone last Saturday to visit the former's parents a view.

Heart River Ripples

A. M. Johnson received a message telling that a brother's wife had passed away at Belgrade, Minn., last Sunday.

Miss Aasved and Mrs. I. D. Cameron visited Mrs. A. Rupert, one day last week.

Jim Lester was a caller at the Ole Jacobson home last week.

Ted Johnson and Moron James returned home last Wednesday, after spending a few days at Rose Dale Farm.

W. Tibbits and son from Carl, were Almont, visitors, last week.

Misses Anna and Ida Johnson were guests of Mrs. I. D Cameron, last Thursday.

Edwina Johnson was the guest of Hermine Lanzon, over Thursday.

E-M-P-I-R-E

Spells Success for the person who sells cream.

It spells more years of service at the least expense for maintenance.

It spells a big saving in lubricants.

It spells prosperity to the one who milks two or more cows.

It spells as near perfection in separator building as it is possible to attain.

Empire agency, Arena Office

Contestant Ballot

Good for 10 VOTES

Name..............................

Address..............................

We Want Your Cream!

Check and Cans sent same day cream is received.
We give full weight, honest test.— WRITE US

"The House That Satisfies."

De Soto Creamery & Prod. Co, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CLASSIFIED ADLETS.

RATES—One Cent a Word for First Insertion. One-half Cent Word for each subsequent insertion. Not less than 25 words taken for any Adlet. Try one.

Estrayed

from my farm, three miles south of Almont, one red yearling bull with horns. Last seen about May 1st. Reward for information leading to recovery, or return of animal.
Joe Pederson, Almont, N. D. Adv.

Estrayed

Wednesday morning, from Matt. Wohlmann's farm, one chestnut sorrel mare, 5 years; wt. about 800 pounds; white blazed face and white right hind foot. Had on leather halter. Notify John Tischler, Flasher, N. D. adv.

Card of Thanks

We desire to thank all whose kindly assisted us during the past few trying days when husband and father was taken from us.
Mrs. Amelia Sortland and Children.

HAIL INSURANCE

Insure your crop against hail-storms. Inquire at the ARENA office about the company that does not charge an adjuster's fee for adjusting the loss; that pays $1,000 if the loss is a $1,000; and that would be able to pay full losses if it suffered 100 per cent. loss for 3 consecutive years. That's where you want to place your insurance in a company whose insurance INSURES.—Agency at Arena Office. Advertisement.

REMEMBER THAT

The Empire Cream Separator is noted for close skimming, ease of operation, durability and simplicity of construction. It is easy to clean and to keep clean. Ask for a catalog and learn of this machine. Arena Publishing Co., Almont, N. D. adv.

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

FOR SALE

One house 20x20 feet, 8 feet high; in good shape to move. Also 4 miles of 2-wire fence and cedar posts at a bargain if taken at once. H. E. Erb, Almont, North Dakota. adv.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

TAKEN UP

At my farm, nine miles south of Almont, on section 32, township 136, range 86, one bay mare, about 10 years of age, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded 77 on right hip, has white face, left hind foot is white.

Owner can have same by proving property, paying for this advertisement and all other expenses.

G. H. Anderson, Almont, N. D.

(Legal Advertising.) 5-20

SEALED BIDS WANTED.

Sealed bids wanted by the School Board of Lincoln District No. 24, for hauling the coal by the ton from Bagsland or Kunkner coal mine to Schools No. 1 and No. 2 in said district. All bids to be in on or before July 8, 1913.

School Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Hans Bjorum, Dist. Clerk.
(Legal advertisement)

First publication June 28th, 1913.
Serial No 011062.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D
June 23, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

Theodore Stiler,

of Almont, N. D., who, on March 24, 1910, made homestead entry, No. 011062, for SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ and SE¼ SW¼, section 5, township 136 N., range 86, west 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, United States Commissioner, at Almont, North Dakota, on Aug. 7, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Oscar Peland, of Almont, N. D.
Amund Johnson, " "
Charles Johnson, " "
John Kennedy, " "

R. N. Stevens, Register.

(Legal Advertising.)

First publication June 28th, 1913.
Serial No. 09839.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D
June 23, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

Jens Nielsen,

of Almont, North Dakota, who, on December 21, 1907, made homestead entry, No. 37214, for W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ and SW¼ SE¼, section 34, township 137 N., range 86, west 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 Aug. 7, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Ryba, of Almont, N. D.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

R. N. Stevens, Register.

(Legal Advertising.)

Ask J. R. Sherwood about the the votes given for each can of cream delivered to him. adv.

Taken Up.

At my place on section 22, township 138 N, range 86, Thursday, June 5th, 1913; one sorrel gelding, about 12 years of age, branded VB on right shoulder, and O34 on left shoulder; also one roan horse, branded JT on left shoulder, and R on left hind leg.

Owner can secure horses by proving property and paying all expenses.

Richard Olson.
(Legal Advertisement.) Almont, N. D.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Louis C. Lokhammer, a single man, Mortgagor, to N. E. Beckland, Mortgagee, dated the 24th day of January, 1913, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Morton and State of North Dakota, on the 25th day of January, 1913, at 9 o'clock a. m., and recorded in Book O-15 of Mortgages at page 267, will be foreclosed by a 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 ten o'clock a. m. on the 7th day of July, 1913, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the day 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 Fourteen (14) in Township One Hundred Thirty three (133) North of Range Eighty eight (88) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Morton County, State of North Dakota.

The Mortgagor having failed to pay one installment of Thirty five ($35.00) Dollars due December 1, 1912, 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 Two Hundred Fifty three and 00-100 ($253.00) Dollars, together with statutory Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law. The Mortgagor having failed to pay interest, amounting to Fifty two and 50-100 ($52.50) Dollars due December 1, 1912, on a prior mortgage on the herein described land, the Mortgagee herein paid the same, which said amount is included in the amount claimed to be due under the mortgage being foreclosed.

Dated at Mandan, N. D., this 27th day of May, 1913.

N. E. BECKLUND, Mortgagee.

E. A. Ripley, Attorney for Mortgagee, Mandan, N. D.

(Legal Advertising.) First publication May 31st, 1913. 6t

(First publication June 14th, 1913)
Serial No. 01356.

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

Notice is hereby given that

David B. Wellman,

of Almont, N. D., who, on September 27, 1909, homestead Entry, No. 01356, for E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, and NE¼ SE¼, section 24, 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 Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Bismarck, North Dakota, on the 31st day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Chase Hall, of Almont, N. D.
Albert H. Anderson, of Almont, N. D.
William Arch, of " "
Andrew J. Gelauner, of " "

R. N. Stevens, Register.

(Legal Advertisement)

First publication June 28, 1913.
Serial No. 0811.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
June 23, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

John Kennedy,

of Almont, N. D., who, on August 5th, 1909, made homestead entry, Serial No. 0811, for S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ and Lot 4, section 15, township 136 N., range 86, west 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, United States Commissioner, at Almont, North Dakota, on Aug. 7, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John DeLange, of Almont, N. D.
Nels Jacobson, " "
Harry Jacobson, " "
John Salvig, " Carson.

R. N. Stevens, Register.

(Legal Advertising.)

First publication June 28, 1913.
Serial No. 012276.
Serial No. 011251.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Publisher.)
Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
June 23, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

Carl Shendel,

of Almont, North Dakota, who, on October 2, 1909, made homestead entry, No. 012276, for the W½ NW¼ and the NW¼ SW¼ and on April 27th, 1910, made additional homestead entry, No. 011251, for SW¼ SW¼, section 6, township 137 N., range 86, west 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 Aug. 1, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Abraham Pederson, of Almont, N. D.
Elsworth Compton, " "
Harve Parkins, " "
Harlie Knutson, " "

R. N. Stevens, Register.

(Legal Advertising.)

THE ARENA

ARENA PUBLISHING CO.

ALMONT and RICHARDTON, N. '

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

CONGRESS.

Representative Rucker has introduced a bill for six-year presidential year terms.

Representative Roberts, Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to safeguard railroad passengers.

Senator Chamberlain has introduced a bill to authorize the building of a government railway in Alaska.

Representative Barton has introduced a resolution asking the secretary of the navy for information on armor plate.

Senator Borah demands immediate legislation on behalf of homestead entrymen in Oregon, Idaho and other western states.

President Wilson has nominated Thomas Nelson Page as ambassador to Italy, and P. A. Stovall as a minister to Switzerland.

Senator Owen has introduced a resolution to direct the secretary of commerce to investigate whether the price of oil in Oklahoma was being artificially fixed.

Representative Clayton has introduced a bill to provide mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employes.

Representative Humphrey has introduced a bill to prevent representatives elected to fill an unexpired term from drawing salary from the time the seat was vacant.

Secretary McAdoo is urging an appropriation of $1,353,661 for public work and submitted a letter urging the Boston immigration building cost limit be raised to $427,000.

Senator Hitchcock introduced amendments to the tariff bill placing a graduated income tax on $100,000,000 corporations controlling more than one-quarter of the production in their respective lines.

President Wilson has sent to the senate a long list of nominations including: Minister to Portugal, Meredith Nicholson of Indiana, postmasters John G. Presslly, Wallace, Idaho; A. H. Abels, Terrell, Tex.. W. W. Browning, Ogden, Utah.

An amendment to the Underwood tariff bill adopted by the majority of the senate finance committee gives the president of the United States authority to suspend certain rates in the proposed law and to proclaim special rates against nations which discriminate against products of the United States.

Three tired United States Senators have come too Washington after a week of strenuous investigation in the coal strike district of West Virginia. Senators Swanson, Kenyon and Martino, who have concluded for a time their examination of witnesses at Charleston, have returned to the senate to take up their legislative duties.

Domestic.

A 13-pound girl was born to Mrs. Axel Jacobson, 3914 Bedford avenue, Omaha, at 13 minutes after 5 o'clock, Friday, 13th.

Divorces annually average seventy-three of each 100,000 of population in the United States. In Austria the average is one.

Captain Robert Bartlett, commander of Peary's north pole vessel, takes a like position in Steffanson's expedition to the Arctic, which started recently.

Fire, believed to have started in the paint shop, destroyed the S. Lagerquist garage company's plant at Des Moines, Ia. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A confusion of orders that may never be explained brought death to fourteen persons when two electric trains met head on near Vallejo, Cal., while running at high speed.

In four months after the act of congress regulating wireless communication went into effect last December, 2,407 licenses were issued to wireless operators and stations in the United States.

Wireless mesages reported the sinking of the steam lumber schooner Riverside off Cape Mendocino, on a dangerous streatch of the northern California coast. The crew of thirty-six was taken off.

Secretary Daniels plans to increase the plants in the Norfolk and New York navy yards.

The estate of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who perished in the Titanic disaster, has been officially appraised at $86,968,611.

On Memorial day, 1913, there were only 167,000 survivors of the civil war and less than 1,000 survivors of the Mexican war.

The Oklahoma Press association is going to have a $15,000 home in the Arbuckle mountains, situated on the only large lake in the state, to be open the year round.

New York is to have a training school for suffrage workers.

The United States produces about 88 per cent of the world oysters.

Baltimore, Md., will establish a municipal storehouse to care for and issue supplies to city departments.

St. Louis, Mo., has nineteen citizens whose properties are assessed at more than $500,000 each.

New Jersey's greatest altitude is 13,275 feet, which is a point two miles north of Trucha's peak.

Fifteen of twenty shots fired from one of San Francisco's mortar battery defense struck a target five and one half miles out at sea.

Leprosy is steadily increasing in the United States, according to Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States, public health service.

In the first five months of 1913 returns show that 141 mining corporations have paid out $51,000,000 in dividends. Of these corporations thirty-one operate copper properties.

E. Dana Durand, director of the United States census, has accepted the position of director of the bureau of research in agricultural economics at the Minnesota Agricultural college.

A music publisher, addressing the New York State Music Teachers' association, said the nation's annual music bill was nearly $600,000,000, say a per capita of $6.66, which isn't so much.

The estate of the late Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter has been appraised at $3,672,725, not including household effects of the Leiter mansion in Washington or personal property in Chicago.

Five thousand New York orphans loaded into 344 automobiles were taken to Central park one day last week and given a picnic with all the trimmings big hearts and purses could supply.

Richard L. Metcalfe, appointed governor of the Panama canal zone, has held a long conference with Colonel Goethals, engineer in charge. Metcalfe expects to leave for the zone August 1.

N. W. Flaisig of Alhambra, Cal., who has passed his eightieth birthday and has spent sixty-three years in the employ of one firm, has signed a contract with the same for twenty-five years longer.

Ogden, Utah, has a woman city physician who is also quarantine officer, and recently used the cowcatcher of an engine to carry her several miles on the hunt of an escaping smallpox patient.

President Wilson does not plan to attend the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the battle of Gettysburg on the battle field next month. He will be at the summer White house at Cornish, N. H., over July 4.

The people of New York are becoming badly frightened at the ever increasing cost of their city government. In 1898 the city budget was $77,437,084. In 1913 it is $192,709,342. The debt of the city in 1898 was $341,844,225. In 1912 it was $1,117,153,098.

The greatest fortune ever accumulated by an Indian of the Northwestern tribes probably is that left by the late Mrs. Alma C. Parkins, a direct descendant of Sitting Bull, famous chief of the Sioux. Mrs. Parkin who died recently at Cannon Ball, N. D., left an estate valued at more than $300,000.

President Wilson has received calls from Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador; Kajinosuke Ibuka, president of the Federation of Christain Churches in Japan; Dr. Juichi Soyeda, former president of the industrial banks of Japan, and Tadai Komiya, chief secretary of the chamber of commerce.

Foreign.

Robert L. Carrier-Bellouse, painter and sculptor, died yesterday in Paris. He was born in 1848.

The Servian cabinet, of which M. Gasiich was premier and minister of foreign affairs has resigned.

The Greek government has submitted to Bulgaria a proposal for demobilization similar to that proposed by Servia.

Floods cost the loss of 300 lives in the Palitana district on the peninsula of Kathiawar to the north of Bombay on the Arabian sea.

The parish church at Rowley Regis near Dudley, was destroyed by fire with a loss of $30,000. The fire was attributed to suffragettes.

Anticipating a demand by the powers for demobolization, Servia has proposed to Bulgaria that the two countries reduce their armaments.

With portable wireless apparatus the Swedish army has established communication over distances of 110 miles by day and 360 miles at night.

Basil in 1912 bought $924,045 worth of motor vehicles from the United States, $1,470,795 worth from France and $1,526,019 worth from Germany.

The real estate and banking firm of Wiesbaden and Bauer at Frankfurt, Germany, has suspended with liabilities of $4,5080,000 and assets of $3,750,000.

The total output of the Peruvian oil wells during 1912 is stated to have been 214,947 tons.

Eighty women were burned to death by villagers enraged at the importation of cheap girl laborers to work on a sugar estate in the District of Piraitin, in the Province of Poltava, southern Russia, according to the Kiev newspaper, Liamin.

With both sides stubborn by refusing to make the slightest concession, war between the Balkan states is hourly becoming more imminent.

Six suffragist leaders who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for conspiracy began a "hunger strike" immediately after reaching jail in London.

FIGHT FREE SUGAR VERY STRENUOUSLY

WESTERN AND LOUISIANA SENATORS PRIMED FOR TITANIC STRUGGLE.

SAY IT WILL KILL INDUSTRY

No Changes Made in the Woolen and the Metal Schedules—Caucus Works Rapidly—Senatorial Fight Continued.

Washington, June 25.—Democratic senators opposed to free sugar enlivened the senatorial caucus, beginning their final effort to change the schedule before the tariff bill reaches the senate for general debate.

Western and Louisiana senators were primed to make a titanic fight against the provision approved and urged by President Wilson which provides that sugar shall be free of duty in 1916. Senators Shafroth of Colorado and Walsh of Montana took up the contest when the schedule was reached. It had not been expected that the caucus would reach sugar so soon, but the metal and wood schedules were rushed through without much discussion and before five o'clock Monday the decks were cleared for the first and most determined internecine party tariff struggle. This will be the acid test for free sugar. To the decision of the caucus the Democratic senators will be pledged and the prospect is that only Senators Thornton and Ransdell of Louisiana will be released from the binding resolution that is to be adopted. There is a possibility of one other senator asking for relief.

See Death of Industry.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado was the first speaker. Coming from a beet sugar state, he made a vigorous plea for elimination of the provision for free sugar in three years. He submitted many briefs and statistics to support the claim of the beet sugar manufacturers that free sugar would mean the crippling, if not the death of the industry.

Senator Walsh of Montana, who also will make a fight against free wool, is standing by the anti-free sugar senators in the caucus fight. He followed Senator Shafroth and had not concluded when the caucus adjourned until today.

Not a change was made in the wood and wooden manufactures schedule.

In the metal schedule there were four votes taken on committee amendments and in each case the committee was sustained.

POINT GUNS AT AMERICAN

Mexicans Give Salesman Third Degree and Then Release Him for Return to States.

Eagle Pass, Texas, June 25. — A third degree with loaded rifles was given C. H. Rippeteau, an American salesman of Dallas, Texas, who was released by the Constitutionalists at Piedras Negras, Mexico, and escorted safely to this city. Rippeteau had been held for several days, charged with carrying federal messages. Thursday night at Columbia, Mexico, he said, efforts were made to get him to confess that he had been laying dynamite about Nuevo Larendo, Mexico, the scene of recent fighting. He denied the charges.

At 3 a. m., he said, he was aroused from sleep and questioned again about the dynamite. A firing squad then escorted him several hundred yards from the camp where he was a prisoner and told him he would be shot immediately. His watch and money were taken from him and he was asked to give the name of some one to whom he wished them sent. Then the squad leveled their rifles at his breast, keeping him standing, he said, for what seemed to him several minutes.

Special Irrigation Considerations.

Washington, June 25.—Special consideration for farmers who actually cultivate land on government reclamation projects, as against speculators, is announced as an interior department policy by Secretary Lane. In line with this the secretary ordered a temporary reduction to one-third of the amount due from present settlers on final building charges installments, provided no payment shall be less than 50 cents an acre. The unpaid balance will then be added to the last installments for water right applications.

Margaret Wilson in Wisconsin.

Ashland, Wis., June 25.—Miss Margaret Wilson, accompanied by Commissioner of Corporations Davies and wife, has gone to Brule. They are guests at the lodge of Judge and Mrs. J. W. Cochrane.

Milwaukee Slayer Sentenced.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 25.—Giovanni Severina, aged 19 years, after pleading guilty to killing Gennaro Rogri in February last, has been sentenced to 25 years in state prison at Waupun, by Municipal Court Judge A. C. Backus. At the same time Severino promised the court to assist the police authorities in unraveling numerous murder mysteries which have occurred in the Italian quarter of the Third ward during the last year. With good behavior, Severino will serve 14 years and nine months.

HIS REMOVAL IS NOW SOUGHT

JAMES C. M'REYNOLDS.

A demand has been made upon President Wilson to remove James C. McReynolds, attorney general, from office. The demand has been made by a California special agent of the department of justice and is the outcome of the resignation of Attorney McNab. McNab declared that he resigned because important cases were postponed.

CLAIM LOW EARNING CAPACITY

TWO RAILROADS PROTESTING MINN. RATE DECISION.

Rock Island and C. G. W. Say They Are in Class With M. & St. L. Companies.

St. Paul, June 25.—Taking the position that their earnings put them on a par with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway company, which was absolved in the sweeping rate decision handed down by the United States supreme court two weeks ago, the Chicago, Great Western and the Rock Island roads will protest the decision as far as the refundment of any excess charges are concerned.

This probable stand was inferred from the attitude of representatives of the two roads, following a conference with the members of the railroad and warehouse commission.

Asa G. Briggs represented the Great Western and Attorneys Seymour and Springer appeared for the Rock Island. All three insisted that the refunding of any excess charges would be confiscatory in their cases, and on this confiscatory feature the supreme court had been plain in its findings, they said.

At the conference last week, at which President Gray of the Great Northern and attorneys for the Milwaukee, Northwestern, Omaha and Northern Pacific were present, the statement was emphatically made that the decision would be accepted in its entirety and that there would be no further litigation so far as the roads represented were concerned. Assurances were also made, according to the railroad and warehouse commission, that all legal refunds in the shape of excess charges would be made and that they, too, would be handled without litigation.

The appearance of the Great Western and Rock Island roads at the latest hearing puts a different aspect on the whole thing and it now looks as if several of the roads operating in Minnesota would refuse to pay back any so-called over-charges without a fight. The absolving of the Minneapolis & St. Louis is their cue.

Roughly figured out, the Great Western would have to make refunds of about $250,000 and the Rock Island $75,000. This is for the period during which the injunction granted by the federal court has been in effect.

English Aviator Drowned.

London, June 25.—An aviator, Fairbairns, was drowned off Shoeburyness. He had flown from Brooklands and was experimenting with a new type of machine with which he projected a trans-Atlantic flight in July. Fairbairns fell into the sea from a height of 1,000 feet and sank before a friend, who was cruising in the vicinity, was able to recue him.

Mutilated by Locomotive.

Devils Lake, N. D., June 25.—Paul Frater, hit by a locomotive in the local railroad yards, is dead. His skull was fractured, one arm was torn from its socket and he was internally injured. Frater was a stranger here, no information concerning relatives being secured. He was very well dressed.

Suffragette Released; Was Ill.

London, June 25.—Mrs. Beatrice H. Saunders, the financial secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union who, with five other officials of the militant suffragette organization, was sentenced to fifteen month's imprisonment on June 17 for conspiring to commit malicious damage to property, has been released on license because of ill-health owing to her refusal to take food. Four of the other prisoners, who had also declared a "hunger strike" were released last Saturday

SCORES INJURED IN NEW YORK WRECKS

PICKNICKERS ARE HURT WHEN COACHES LEAVE TRACK TURNING OVER.

TWO TRAINS ARE DERAILED

Claimed Company Tried to Burn Ties Blamed for One Accident—None Are Fatally Hurt.

Rochester, N. Y., June 24.—Fifty persons were injured, some of them seriously, when a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train was derailed near Sterling station. The train was filled with excursionists bound for Olean, Rock City and Bradford, Pa.

Three Coaches Overturned.

While the train was running at about 40 miles an hour three of the five coaches left the track, rolling down an embankment.

As it rounded a curve the smoking car left the track followed by all but two rear coaches. The locomotive also remained on the track, breaking away from the train after dragging the coaches about 200 feet.

Physicians and nurses were rushed to the scene from Rochester and other nearby towns and the most seriously injured were hurried to hospitals at Sonyea and in this city.

Attempt Made to Burn Ties.

Rochester, N. Y.—Thirty-five persons were injured when a special excursion train on the Pennsylvania railroad was derailed near Cuylerville. Four of the six coaches in the train left the track and rolled down an embankment.

Practically all the injured were residents of this city. It is not believed any of them is fatally hurt. It was said that District Attorney Frank K. Cook was refused permission to examine the wreck when he arrived at the scene.

Railroad officials have thrown a cordon of employees about it, and Mr. Cook could not get within 20 feet of the nearest car.

Bad Ties Blamed.

Mr. Cook said he had every reason to believe that bad ties were directly responsible for the wreck.

After the district attorney had returned home, a messenger brought him word that the railroad men were going to burn the ties for 100 yards on both sides of the wreck. Mr. Cook, accompanied by Sheriff Acond, rushed back to the spot in an automobile.

They found that the ties had been thrown together in an adjoining field, but a railroad man said this was done to get them out of the way. Sheriff Acond demanded that the officials refrain from burning any ties or cars.

District Attorney Cook has requested the public service commission to conduct an immediate investigation.

HOT WEATHER; NO STORMS

Temperatures This Week Will Be Above Seasonable Average, According to Bureau.

Washington, June 24.—Real summer-time weather during this week is promised over the country by the weather bureau.

Temperatures above the seasonal average are predicted for the great central valleys and the plains states, and normal temperatures for the region of the Great Lakes and the Pacific slope.

"A reaction, from the prevailing moderate temperature to seasonable warm weather, will set in over the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio valley and the middle Atlantic and New England states by Wednesday," the weekly bulletin says. "The precipitation during the week will be generally light and local and confined principally to the northern states and the Rocky mountain region.".

No important storm is charted to cross the country this week.

Defective Window Causes $11,000 Fire.

Winnipeg, June 24.—The hot sun shining through a defective window pane in a new house at 643 Garwood avenue fired the building and the high wind spread the fire to twelve other houses, some empty, some occupied. Four were destroyed and the rest damaged. The Church of St. Michaels and All Angels also suffered to the extent of about six hundred dollars. The total fire loss was near eleven thousand dollars.

Hayes Ahead in Arkansas Primary.

Little Rock, Ark., June 24.—Practically complete unofficial returns from all except two counties of Saturday's Democratic primary election give Governor George W. Hayes 27,285 votes and former congressman Stephen Brundidge 26,525 in the contest for the nomination of governor.

Twins Born in Auto.

Washburn, N. D., June 24. — The stork hovered over an automobile in which Mrs. E. J. Wells of Hensler was being hurried to a Bismarck hospital, and before the run was completed, twins were born to her. The first, a girl, was born about a mile south of Baldwin, and two miles further on the second, a boy, was born. Before the mother and her two children reached the Bismarck hospital, the boy was dead, but the girl is well and will live, while Mrs. Wells is out

VICTOR H. OLMSTED

Victor H. Olmsted, chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, has been suspended by Secretary Houston, pending an inquiry into charges of lack of discipline and poor management.

NIAGARA CLAIMS TWO BOYS

COUPLE WHIRLED TO DEATH IN RAPIDS OF FALLS.

Hundreds Watch on Shore, Helpless, While Lads Go to Doom—Shake Hands in Farewell.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 24.—Donald Roscoe, 10 years old, and Hubert Moore, nine years old, both of Niagara Falls, went to their death in a small boat in the whirlpool rapids while hundreds of men watched helpless on shore.

Up to the time the boat reached midstream it made little progress. After it passed the bridges the current carried it swiftly towards the rapids. The bridge men did not see the boat until it was close at hand. Then they called fire headquarters and two companies of firemen were sent to save the lads if possible. Hundreds swarmed to the river banks in a vain effort at rescue.

The boys, realizing their fate, stood up as the boat neared the edge of the roaring whirlpool and shook hands in farewell. A second later they were engulfed by a great wave in the rapids. The boat shot out of sight. One of the boys was seen for a moment in the rushing waters and then disappeared. Neither body has been recovered.

FOUR DROWNED IN MISSOURI

Kansas City, Kan., Residents Are Victims of an Overturned Launch.

Kansas City, Mo., June 24.—Kenneth Lewis, aged 22; Loren Welker, 18, and May Secrist, all of Kansas City, Kan., and a young woman, name unknown, were thrown into the Missouri river near Parkville, Mo., eight miles northwest of here, when a motor boat in which the four people were riding was capsized. They were swept down the stream and, it is believed, all were drowned.

Police from this city recovered the boat a few hours after the accident and it was identified as belonging to Lewis. Up to a late hour none of the bodies had been recovered.

Miss Mora Glass, an 18-year-old girl of Kansas City, Kan., was the fourth victim of the accident, it is announced by the police.

Route of Road Hard Problem.

Washburn, Wis., June 24.—The annual spring meeting of the county boards of Bayfield county Tuesday has as the principal business the settling of the road question between this city and Ashland. Two routes have been presented and it is expected that the board will take final action. For five years this road question has been before the county board, the town of Barksdale scrapping to have what is known as the bridge route maintained, while the county board has sought to establish a new route.

Try to Wreck Train.

London, June 24.—What is alleged to have been a militant suffragette attempt to wreck an express train from London to Plymouth in a tunnel near Davenport has just been reported.

Prayers for Rain Answered.

St. Louis, June 24.—An hour after prayers for rain had been ordered in the churches of Belleville, Ill., a suburb near here, a heavy rainstorm broke the two months' drought throughout Missouri and southern Illinois. A hailstorm completely blanketed the lawns of Forest Park with ice while streets here were flooded for several hours. Lightning did considerable damage to property, and many narrow escapes from death were effected when several homes were struck.

AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Hilbert Tells of Her Distressing Symptoms During Change of Life and How She Found Relief.

Fleetwood, Pa.—"During the Change of Life I was hardly able to be around at all. I always had a headache and I was so dizzy and nervous that I had no rest at night. The flashes of heat were so bad sometimes that I did not know what to do.

"One day a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me a strong well woman. I am very thankful that I followed my friend's advice and I shall recommend it as long as I live. Before I took the Compound I was always sickly and now I have not had medicine from a doctor for years. You may publish my letter."—Mrs. EDWARD B. HILBERT, Fleetwood, Pa.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Some men are living refutations of the existence of a fool killed.

Some fellows would rather borrow an umbrella than lay one by for a rainy day.

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

New Orleans requires all bread offered for sale to me securely wrapped to protect it from flies.

Cure for High Cost of Living.

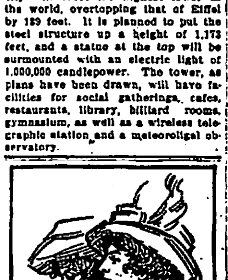
"What's a barmecide feast, old chap?" "It's a meal where there is no waiter to be tipped."

Ready to Be Dished.

"Why do they talk about laying bills on the table?" "Because they mean to dish them."

Highest Tower in the World.

Should Buenos Ayres carry out a project now under contemplation the city will erect the highest tower in the world, overtopping that of Eiffel by 189 feet. It is planned to put the steel structure up a height of 1,173 feet, and a statue at the top will be surmounted with an electric light of 1,000,000 candlepower. The tower, as plans have been drawn, will have facilities for social gatherings, cafes, restaurants, library, billiard rooms, gymnasium, as well as a wireless telegraphic station and a meteoroligal observatory.



No girl should allow herself to become pale, bloodless and weak and thus lay the foundation for a lifetime of ill health and misery. Let every girl ask herself today if her blood is as pure and rich as it should be. Pale cheeks, lips and gums, shortness of breath on going up stairs and palpitation of the heart are some of the signs of bad blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich the blood and this new blood carries health, nourishment and strength to every part of the body. As the blood improves the general health improves. The good results are soon felt throughout the body.

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

News of North Dakota

Telegraph Items of General Interest Gathered From All Sections of the Flickertail State.

ANDERSON CASE SURPRISE

Prosecution Calls a German Who Testifies Concerning Peculiar Meeting With Defendant.

BULLETIN.

Washburn.—The defense has also finished its testimony in the case against Walfred Anderson, charged with the murder of Cashier Funk. The attorneys have begun their arguments.

Washburn.—The defense in the case of W. T. Anderson, the bank clerk charged with the murder of F. E. Funk, was opened when Ludwig Peterson, one of the witnesses for the state, who made an examination of Anderson's house the evening of the murder, and who was the first to examine the condition of the rifle now exhibited in court as the rifle from which the shot was fired, was called to the stand.

Frequently Interrupted.

Attorney Bangs was frequently interrupted in his examination of the witness by objections entered by Attorney Lawrence for the state. The court did not permit Peterson to repeat what were the words of Anderson to Peterson as Peterson went over the fence into the Funk yard, following the murder. Neither did the court permit Peterson to state what reply Anderson had made to Peterson when he inquired of the accused what was the condition of Funk.

Later Peterson did state that he had noticed that Anderson appeared grief-stricken and that tears came to his eyes. He did not notice that he was flushed or that his face had any unusual color.

Peterson said that when he first went to Funk's house it was so full of people that he could not get in, although Anderson stepped inside the door for a minute and then he and Anderson went to the Anderson house. When Peterson suggested that Anderson throw open his house and permit a thorough search, Anderson remarked: "They can't suspect me."

Thought Shot Was on Hill.

Mrs. Forbes was the first witness sworn by the defense. Said she was at home at the time of the shot. She said that it was loud but that she thought some boys were shooting gophers on the hill.

The postmaster was hurrying to the postoffice when he heard the shot and did not pay enough attention to locate it or to remember whether or not it was dull or sharp. He said he had been to the bank frequently for years and always considered Funk and Anderson friendly as they worked together.

Dr. Forbes also testified that in the years he had done business with the bank both men appeared friendly.

Prosecution Springs Surprise.

Before the state rested its case Saturday, a surprise witness for the prosecution was called to the stand. He was Carl Sattler, a German, whose broken English made it difficult for him to express himself. Sattler said he had just finished his supper when his son informed him of the murder of Funk. He then went to Funk's house. He was deeply affected by Funk's mysterious death, and paid but little attention to those about him as he entered the Funk home through the back shed. He started to go through the house to get a view of Funk's body, but, thinking maybe he was not wanted, he turned back and, as he came out in the yard again, he confronted Anderson. They glared at one another and when three or four feet apart Sattler said that Anderson remarked:

"I shouldn't done it—I should not say this. I had three men working here. Two were good men, one wasn't so good, but I don't think one of them did it."

Sattler said he heard Anderson say something about going back to the bank, as the papers there were all mixed up.

George Mooers Is Buried.

Grand Forks. — George Mooers, grand master of the North Dakota grand lodge of the A. O. U. W., died at his home in Devils Lake, Saturday night. He had served only one month as head of the Workmen, being elected at the grand lodge session held recently at Fargo. George J. Price, of Grand Forks, grand foreman, succeeds Mr. Mooers as grand master. The funeral of Mr. Mooers was held Tuesday. Appendicitis caused his death.

Snake Kills Two N. D. Children.

Beach, N. D., June 24.—Two children were killed by a rattlesnake which had become concealed in the bed clothing at the Dave Grant home, 14 miles southwest of here. During the day the bed clothing had been lying in the grass for an airing, being brought in and placed on the bed early in the evening. The children, aged five and seven, were put to bed by their mother, and within a few minutes one exclaimed: "Stop pinching me," and received a reply from the other, "You stop pinching me."

FOUR FATAL N. D. ACCIDENTS

Horses Responsible for Deaths of Two and Injury of Third; Lad Shoots Brother.

Grand Forks, N. D., June 24.—An unusual series of deaths by violence were reported from North Dakota Sunday.

At Harvey the two-year-old son of John Marzalf was trampled to death by a horse, being run down while engaged at play.

Earl Albin, of Sherwood, was thrown from a horse, being internally injured, dying later.

At Goodrich, Raymond Diggins, aged eight, shot and instantly killed his six-year-old brother, Howard. They were playing with a revolver when the lad suddenly pointed it at the younger boy and pulled the trigger.

Thrown from the back of a broncho, which he was attempting to break to saddle, John Whalen hit his head against a stone, fractured his skull. He probably will die.

EDITOR GIVEN LOVING CUP.

North Dakota Newspaper Men Honor Former President at Close of the Convention.

Grand Forks.—The annual summer session of the Northern Minnesota Editorial association ended with the presentation of a silver loving cup to the former president, Norman B. Black, by the members of the association as one of the closing features.

In making the report for the executive committee, W. H. Francis of Velva contended that the association has been a big help to the members. He cited several instances to prove his point. He urged that the association be kept free from politics, and he contended, too, that the association could be a big power in making the newspapers of the state better and cleaner. He urged the newspaper men to continue their support of state developments.

Battlesnake Kills Children.

Beach.—Two children were killed by a huge rattlesnake which had become concealed in bedclothing at the Dave Grant home, fourteen miles southwest of Beach. The clothing had been lying in the grass for an airing, and was brought in and placed on the bed early in the evening. The children, 5 and 7 years old, were put to bed by their mother, and within a few minutes one exclaimed, "Stop pinching me," and received a reply from the other, "You stop pinching me." The mother visited the room, tucked the quilts about her children, and retired for the night. The next morning both were found dead, and between them was lying the rattlesnake.

Land Office Is Abolished.

Fargo, June 25.—On June 30, what was the first federal land office in what is now North Dakota will be a thing of the past. It was established originally at Pembina, then moved to Fargo, and has been the official place through which the development of this part of the valley was recorded during the past four decades. Under the orders of the department of the interior part of the records are to be transferred to the Devils Lake land office and the rest to Bismarck. There is not a vacant quarter in that assigned to Devils Lake and only eight final proofs remain. There is only one full quarter not taken in the territory assigned to the Bismarck office, although there remain many final proofs.

N. D. Elks at Jamestown.

Jamestown.—The third annual meeting of the B. P. E. of North Dakota was held here. Every one of the ten lodges of the state was represented by delegates and officers. Dickinson lodge came on special sleeper, as did Minot, Fargo, Valley City and Bismarck. The Fargo, Wimbledon and Lisbon bands accompanied their delegations. The attendance was large and many women were present. At the business meetings of the association L. J. Palda of Minot was elected president; Darby O'Malley, Valley City, vice president; Clarence Wysong, Minot, secretary; W. F. Burnett, Dickinson, treasurer. C. A. Klaus of Jamestown is retiring president.

Briquetting Plant Assured.

Minot.—A briquetting plant with a capacity of seventy-five tons daily will be in operation in Minot by Sept. 1, according to officials of the Northern Briquetting company. The machinery will be patterned after that used in the state lignite experimental station at Hebron, where briquetting has been carried on several years. The Minot plant will be the first commercial briquetting plant in the state.

$30,000 Fire Loss at Wolford.

Wolford.—Thirty thousand dollars was the loss by fire in the destruction of Albert Solberg & Co.'s mercantile store. The blaze had its origin in spontaneous combustion, and the first intimation of the fire came by the explosion of a gasolene barrel in the basement. The spreading oil carried the fire throughout the building. The company will rebuild.

Winship Monument Presented.

Grand Forks.—The Winship monument to veterans of the civil war has been dedicated in Grand Forks. It is the gift of George B. Winship, former publisher of the Grand Forks Herald, to the Willis A. Gorman post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the city of Grand Forks. Standing twenty-two feet eight inches high, the monument is surmounted by the statue of a union soldier, at parade rest, in full uniform, with overcoat. The dedicatory service was carried out under the G. A. R. ritual.

INFANT MORTALITY IS LOWER

Efforts of Health Officials During Last Five Years Have Brought Down Death List in Cities.

What the American cities are doing and can do toward preventing infant mortality and the high death rate of children under five years of age is the subject of a bulletin issued by the children's bureau of the department of labor. It is the purpose of the bureau to issue a similar bulletin annually and in time to make it a complete manual for municipal and philanthropic activities in the direction of child welfare. Summer campaigns for babies' lives have been waged with such marvelously good effect in some cities that it seems to the bureau important to enlist the energies of as many cities in this work as possible. To this end it will be helpful to collect and present for the information of all, the little or much that is being done by the various cities.

The efforts of city health officials have resulted in the last ten years in reducing the general death rate in cities, below that of the rural districts and villages. This reduction in the general death rate is an encouraging indication of what is possible of accomplishment in efforts to reduce the infant death rate. Babies die of diseases which to a large extent are preventable, and thus when welfare work is directed toward saving their lives the response is immediate and decided.

SCALES ON BABY'S HEAD

510 East Washington St., Portland, Ore.—"When my brother was one month old a layer of scales or scabs began to form on the top of his head. The trouble began as a rash. The scales increased until several layers thick. The crust was thick and yellow and looked to be all in one place, but came off in large scales. His hair came out in bunches and baby became almost bald. His scalp itched and burned so badly as to make him cross and fretful.

"We used every remedy recommended by our friends without success. Then we started with the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing his head good with the Cuticura Soap and then applying the Cuticura Ointment. Before they were used up we could see an improvement in his condition and bought some more. The scales loosened and came off easily. In about two months after we started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment the scales had entirely disappeared and his hair started to come in thickly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment effected a complete cure." (Signed) Miss Ella Ehrlich, Mar. 11, 1913.

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.

Found Ring in Bird's Nest.

Joe Cannon, deputy auditor of Hardin county, O., has found his ring. He lost it in the courthouse yard, but diligent search was futile. Janitor Yost was cleaning birds' nests out of the eaves of the building recently and found the ring woven in one of the nests.

A Different Kind.

"I want some more crash in the kitchen, mum." "I don't cook, after what I heard there this morning."

Why.

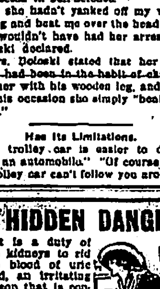
Gink 1—"Do you drink coffee?" Gink 2—Naw; I live at a boarding house."—Minnesota Minne-Ha-Ha.

It doesn't pay to go entirely on the theory that it's the unexpected that always happens.

Libby's Luncheon Delicacies

Dried Beef, sliced wafer thin, Hickory Smoked and with a choice flavor that you will remember.

Vienna Sausage—just right for Hot Hots, or to serve cold. We suggest you try them served like this: Cut rye bread in thin slices, spread with creamed butter and remove crusts. Cut a Libby's Vienna Sausage in half, lengthwise, and lay on the bread. Place on the top of the sausage a few thin slices of Libby's Midget Pickles. Cover with the other slice of bread and press lightly together. Arrange on plate and serve garnished with a few parsley sprays.



Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

MILK CRUSADE SAVES BABES

Stations for Distributing Infant Food Are Constantly Increasing in Various Cities.

A constantly increasing number of cities of all sizes are establishing milk stations and dispensing milk, whether pure whole milk, certified, modified, pasteurized or sterilized milk to mothers of babies that must be bottle fed. Some of the cities in which such institutions are maintained are: Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dayton, Detroit, Hartford, Honolulu, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Lawrence, Mass.; Louisville, Lowell, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New Haven, New York, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, St. Louis, Springfield, O.; Waterbury, Wilkesbarre, Worcester, Yonkers, Utica.

The milk station is simply a room sufficiently large to accommodate the patrons and equipped with a large ice box, a desk, some chairs and a table. An ordinary store is suitable for a station and sometimes, as in the case of the station at Utica, N. Y., a school room may be used for the purpose. The station is usually under the charge of a nurse, and a physician is in attendance at stated hours.

The Tortures of Prickly Heat

and all skin affections are quickly alleviated and in a short time completely cured by using Tyree's Antiseptic Powder. 25c. at druggists. For free sample write J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Estimating It.

"I hope I haven't kept you waiting too long," gushed the girl. "Only about three dollars' worth," estimated the young man with the taxicab outside.

Natural Result.

"They tried the new play on the dog." "What happened?" "The angel got bitten."

So Unusual.

"I met Growcher this morning completely disguised." "Disguised?" "He was smiling."

There is no effect without a cause, except when a woman changes her mind.

DR. J. H. RINDLAUB (Specialist), Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Fargo, N. D.

Don't poke fun at a girl. The first thing you know she will get even by marrying you.

Got Leg First.

Profiting by past experience, Mrs. Annie Boloski of Chester, Pa., saved herself a severe beating at the hands of her husband, she says, resorting to tactics that had been used by Boloski on previous occasions.

When Mrs. Boloski was arraigned before Alderman Carter on the charge of assault and battery preferred by her husband, John Boloski, she admitted that she was guilty of the charge, but she acted in self-defense.

"If she hadn't yanked off my wooden leg and beat me over the head with it I wouldn't have had her arrested," Boloski declared.

Mrs. Boloski stated that her husband had been in the habit of chastising her with his wooden leg, and that on this occasion she simply "beat him to it."

Has Its Limitations.

"A trolley car is easier to dodge than an automobile." "Of course it is. A trolley car can't follow you around."

A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

A Montana Case

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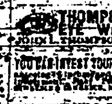

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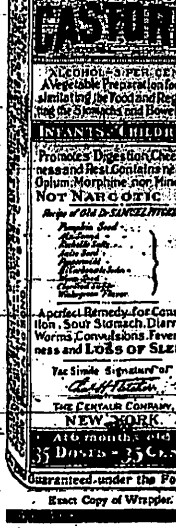

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Primitive Mountain Folk

TYPICAL MOUNTAINEER'S HOME

ONE of the most interesting regions in the United States is the southern Appalachians. It is a land of giants and patriarchal families and of isolated simplicities in life which have deep human interest. One can explore on horseback this fascinating region, traveling through the western part of Virginia and North Carolina and the eastern districts of Tennessee and Kentucky. You can stop off anywhere you happen to get tired and board, indefinitely and sumptuously, for $2.40 a week. These mountain folk are rich in the material things if poor in the gimcrack luxuries the outer world esteems needful. They are still shut in their fastnesses; but conditions are changing now from the absolute isolation that existed before the civil war.

In following one of the mountain trails the traveler is well paid. Throughout these ranges are bridle paths, where notches are cut in the rock on the steep mountainside for the horse or mule to secure good footing. A traveler can find nowhere such a variety of scenery. He starts at the foothills, along the banks of some stream. The cliffs are completely covered with moss and ferns, watered by innumerable springs, which in summer form a hanging garden of foliage.

Following one of these cataracts between mountains, one discovers all of a sudden that the trail he is in comes to an end. Looking to the left he discovers a path leading off up the mountain. By a modified climb, placing one feet above the other, one can [illegible] only a few feet below is the trail, a switchback, and to gain one-fourth of a mile you climb a whole one.

In the Evergreens.

Rarely could one find so fascinating a picture of mountain grandeur, all in contrast with the enticing charms of the valley below, where hundreds of cattle are peacefully grazing on vast fields of blue grass. You are on the edge of the evergreen timber, called the hemlock belt.

Once in the evergreen timber, the view is entirely shut off, except now and then where the trail leads over some cliff; then the glimpse is just for an instant. There are forests of laurel so thick in places that one cannot see two feet away. The laurel trees are from 18 to 25 feet high, some measuring eight inches in diameter.

You rest again and hear sounds that tell of some habitation. Listen! Yes, you can hear dogs bark. You resume the journey, and through open places in the timber you can now see fields. Soon you come to a log fence, and afterward the trail leads off into a cove.

A cabin appears, built of logs, fireplace on the outside and split-oak roof. A short distance away is the spring. Just back of the cabin lies the peach orchard, and alongside the path leading to the barn are the grape vines and quinces and other fruits, such as apples, pears and pawpaw.

This is the land of milk and honey. You can count over 60 hives of bees, or "gums"—a hollow tree sawed in two, then set on end on hewn timber and covered with a slab split from a log. Away in the distant woodland one hears the "ting, ting" of the cowbell.

A man about six feet four inches in hight emerges from the door.

"How d'you do, stranger?" is his greeting.

You give him the usual handshake, which is the custom of the country, and commence to tell your story. But before it is finished he says, "Step in, sah, brother."

You enter the door before your host, which is customary among mountain folk, and are told to have a seat. In one end of the room is a fireplace with the old-fashioned mantel shelf.

After supper the fiddle comes down and the whole cabin thrills to the old-time airs—My Old Kentucky Home, Nellie Gray and Barbara Allen and all the tunes that make home of a wilderness.

Close to Nature.

The head of the house asks if you would like to lie down. You are ready enough, and you are shown a ladder in one corner of the room. It leads to a hole in the floor above, where there are several beds in one of the most home-like rooms imaginable. Sinking lazily into a feather bed which fills the old four-poster, the tired wayfarer is soon in the land of dreams.

Awakened the next morning by the quack, quack of geese—for this is a place of many fowls—the voices of ewes and lambs are heard calling across the hilltop. The cowbells tinkle cheerily. This is mountain life.

The housewife cooks the breakfast. You are up, dressed and ready. Soon one of the girls goes out to milk. She uses a cup to milk in. When it is full it is emptied into the bucket. Ask her why she doesn't milk in the bucket, and her reply is: "If the cow should kick, I'll lose only a cupful of milk instead of a bucketful."

In these mountain homes there are many children. Usually one or two of the older girls wait on the table, and they press you always to have more. The children eat when the rest do, every one sitting in his accustomed place on the long bench, but not until the guest is seated first.

In the center of the table is a large dish of honey. Near it is a pitcher of milk. The honey is passed first, for the mountaineers are "good livers" and they believe in having the best first. Next come the corn or wheat bread, apple butter, peach butter, stewed blackberries, pawpaw, ham and eggs, beans and tree sirup.

The mountains have only bridle paths and trail ofttimes so steep that one misstep would mean death to horse and rider hundreds of feet below. The first automobile has yet to come. The locomotive halts in a far distant valley. The telephone does not ring. These trails wind and wind until you have lost all points of the compass, but are the main thoroughfares of travel.

Where they cross streams, notches are cut in trees on the river bank. If the water is above the notch cut in the tree, it is unsafe to cross at the nearest habitation until the waters fall below the safety mark. At different points along the larger streams dugouts are used for crossing. They are logs chopped out, something in the shape of a boat. They are the ferries at foot-path crossings, as well as the canoes of hunters and trappers.

Down near the Kentucky line you are liable, in the forest on the steep mountainside, to meet a man on horseback, a bag of grain in front of him. A short distance away, in a deep ravine, is a log building about six by nine feet. It is the grist mill. The roof is covered with thin boards, split out of oak timbers, called "shooks." They are laid like shingles. To hold them down, a stiff pole is laid crosswise in the center, and a hole is bored in the end of the pole. A pin is then driven in to hold the shooks down.

The people come to the mill, carrying their grain on the horses, from many miles. The mills are free for them to do their own grinding. The door, if there is one, is never locked. A small water wheel in the bottom turns the burr stone. After the grist is ground, it is placed on the horse and the miller returns. Sometimes it takes one day to come and grind, and the shades of twilight fall the second day before home is reached.

When the distance is not too far, the women go to market. Their eggs are placed in either end of a bag made with both ends closed and the opening in the middle. The eggs are packed in buckets of grain and then they are placed on a horse, one on each side.

Nearly everything is packed, except in the valley, where wagons are used somewhat, though it's not unusual to see a six-footer with a pack on his back slowly winding his way up the mountainside.

Even Uncle Sam's mail is carried in leather bags. The men and women in the region are of giant stature and the families are large. There are families in which the children number twenty and many where the number runs from a dozen to fifteen or eighteen.

Crude as is the life, the people are really progressive. They are honest and industrious. Their hospitality is unbounded. But if you do them an intentional wrong, you might just as well disappear, quietly and humbly. They have no use for a "crooked" man.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

AWAY, away, from men and towns
To the wildwood and the downs,
To the silent wilderness
Where the soul need not repress
Its music lest it should not find
An echo in another's mind.

THE QUEEN OF BERRIES.

"Doubtless God might have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."

Strawberry Punch.—Mash two quarts of strawberries, add three quarts of water and the juice of two lemons; sweeten to taste and let stand four hours in a cool place. Serve with chopped ice.

Strawberry Tapioca.—Wash a cup of tapioca and soak for two hours. Add a pint of boiling water and cook until clear and soft, then add a quart of strawberries. Serve cold with sugar and cream.

Strawberry salad is a delightful way of serving the berry. Cut large fine berries in half and serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing. Four tablespoonfuls of olive oil to one of vinegar, a bit of salt, paprika and a pinch of powdered sugar.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—Add a pint of sugar to a quart of cream with a teaspoonful of vanilla and freeze; when partly frozen open the freezer and add a pint of strained strawberry juice from a pint of berries which have been passed through a sieve. Let stand four hours to ripen.

Strawberry pie.—A most delicious dessert is this. Bake a shell of rich crust and fill with chopped berries well sugared. Just before serving heap on sweetened whipped cream and cut as any pie.

This is the season when fruit should be preserved for winter. So many delicious dishes may be further improved by a spoonful of preserved strawberries, so that one should have a small jar of the delectable fruit to fall back on in times of stress, when it seems as if one could not think of a new thing to eat.

A simple vanilla ice cream can be made quite elegant by the addition of a spoonful of the fresh crushed fruit or when that is out of season, the preserves.

The method which is quite common now of crushing the fruit and mixing well with equal quantities of sugar, and when well dissolved put in sterile jars and keep in a cool place, is one very satisfactory. It is hard to tell the fruit from the fresh berry.

SUMMER SALADS.

A rather unusual way of serving cucumbers is to peel and slice them in quarters lengthwise, then with a sharp knife peel round and round each slice, making ribbons. Heap these on lettuce and serve with French dressing.

Pineapples and pecan meats make a fine mixture for stuffing tomatoes; serve with a mayonnaise or boiled dressing. Garnish the top with squares cut from the lid of the tomato cup.

Asparagus, after being marinated in French dressing, may be put (three or four is a plenty) through a red or green pepper ring or even a ring of lemon or orange looks well, all laid on lettuce and served with a spoonful of mayonnaise.

A pretty salad is one served in the leaves of head lettuce, each leaf having a kind of vegetable, such as asparagus tips, sections of small tomatoes and celery, and the last finely cut apple; these are all marinated with French dressing and served with any kind of salad dressing. Arranged on a chop plate the salad is most attractive.

Lemon jelly accompanied by stuffed figs is something entirely new in combination. Prepare and mold the jelly and unmold on a large plate, surround with stuffed figs prepared by using creamed cheese well seasoned and moistened with cream. Make a slit in the side of each fig, stuff and serve with the lemon jelly.

Chiffonade Dressing.—This is a great favorite: Mix two tablespoonfuls each of red pepper and parsley finely chopped, one teaspoonful of chopped green onion, two hard cooked eggs (whites and yolks chopped separately), pepper and salt, and five tablespoonfuls of olive oil with two of vinegar. Put in a jar and let stand an hour or two on ice, then shake well before using. Serve on head lettuce or any green salad.

The proportion so well liked by many in French dressing is five of oil and two of vinegar.

THE wide domain of happiness has never been mapped; but sorrow has been surveyed and known in every part.

SOME WAYS WITH NEW VEGETABLES.

From the beginning of June until the close of summer, the question of variety of vegetables is an easy one, for the succulent vegetable is the one we desire above all foods during the hot weather.

We see in cook books, in magazines and newspapers writers who will tell us to put vegetables on to cook in cold water. That all vegetables should be cooked in boiling water our best authorities agree; neither should they be over-cooked or so seasoned that the natural flavor of the vegetable is only guessed at by those who have a good imagination. For those who will enjoy messing up vegetables into composite conglomerations, there are many who will give directions, but the simplest method of cookery is that most liked by many.

When you are pulling your first tender green onions, cut off some of the tops, prepare them carefully and tie in bunches and cook until tender, then serve with butter on toast, just as one likes asparagus.

A few green peas, a carrot or two, a few onions all of same size and a few new potatoes (very small ones), all cooked together and served when tender with a little milk, butter and salt and pepper is what the gypsies call their stew.

French Method of Cooking Peas.—Put two large lettuce leaves in the bottom of a sauce pan, on these place the peas, and with them a small onion. The flavors of these vegetables do not predominate, but only enhance the flavor of the peas; the result is generally liked. Pea pods are saved and cooked by the French, and the water used to cook the peas in makes a much stronger flavored vegetable.

New Beets.—These are always most appetizing when cooked until tender without breaking the skin, then serve them chopped with butter, pepper and salt, or for those who enjoy olive oil, that may take the place of butter.

Carrots are not as popular as they should be; when cooked, chopped and seasoned with salt, butter and lemon juice they make quite an elegant dish.

COOLING DRINKS FOR SULTRY DAYS.

Fruit beverages are cooling and refreshing as well as slightly stimulating. As there is almost no limit to the combination one may prepare a variety.

For those who like ginger, the Canton punch is a great favorite. Chop half a pound of Canton ginger (the kind that comes in the little fat jars covered with reeds), add one cupful of sugar and four cupfuls of cold water. Cover and let stand thirty minutes. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let boil fifteen minutes. Add one-half cup of orange juice, the same of lemon juice. Cool, strain and dilute with crushed ice.

Raspberry Shrub.—This delicious fruit sirup should be prepared in the raspberry season. Take three pints of berries, carefully looked over, put into an earthen jar and add two cupfuls of cider vinegar; cover and let stand twenty-four hours, then strain through double thicknesses of cheese cloth. Pour this strained liquor over three pints of fresh raspberries and let stand again twenty-four hours; strain again, add to each cupful of juice a half pound of sugar. Heat gradually and boil twenty minutes. Bottle, cork and seal.

Ever Ready Lemonade.—Add a cupful of sugar to two cupfuls of water and boil together twelve minutes; add a third of a cup of lemon juice, cool and turn into a jar. Keep the jar in the ice chest and serve a few tablespoonfuls of the sirup with a few slices of lemon in the pitcher.

Chocolate Milk Shake.—Melt four squares of unsweetened chocolate, add one and three-fourths cups of sugar and an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt; pour on gradually, stirring constantly, one and a half cupfuls of boiling water. Boil five minutes. Cool and put into a jar, keep in the ice chest. For chocolate milk shake, add two and a half tablespoonfuls of the sirup, one egg and two-thirds of a cup of milk with two tablespoonfuls of chopped ice; shake.

Nellie Maxwell.

Settling a Bore.

For two hours the talkative idiot had bored his fellow travelers with accounts of his wonderful dog Reckles. Reckles could stand on his hind legs. You should just see him! Reckles ate ices! Think of it! Ices! Reckles was a champion ratter, too! And, oh, Reckles was very fond of cats! Strange thing for a dog, wasn't it, now? But it was a fact! Reckles was fond of cats!

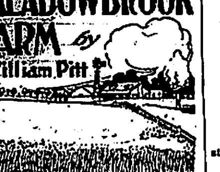
"Sir," said a crusty old gent in the corner, who had been endeavoring in vain to snatch forty winks, "suppose you took Reckles into a shop for a muzzle, and you asked the assistant to put it on the dog, and the assistant refused, what would you do?"

"Well," said the talkative idiot, "I'd put it on myself."

"Quite so," said the old gent; "and I think all here will agree with me that you'd look well in it, too!"

It is better to marry a real man than to cherish an ideal and die an old maid.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM by William Pitt



Swat the miles.

Alfalfa enriches the soil.

Cleanliness begets health.

Potatoes should follow beans.

Alfalfa is high in feeding value.

Rain and sun are good grass growers.

Provide a lot for the cows to graze in at night.

The cost of producing hogs is principally feed.

A dirty cream separator never does efficient skimming.

Throw open the barn doors and keep the building dry.

The amount of silage a calf consumes varies a great deal.

Let us plant trees, but plant just what we can do full justice to.

Sifted coal ashes are not fertilizers, but they are good soil lighteners.

Cows suffering from tuberculosis are apt to look emaciated and run-down.

A bolster spring for the farm wagon should be available on every farm.

Use fine, uniform salt in making butter, especially for private trade.

The American hens produce annually eggs valued at over $40,000,000.

A sanitary condition is a better preventive of disease than is drugs.

What sort of scheme have you for keeping milk and cream cool in summer?

You can usually depend upon the hardiness of fowls that feather slowly.

Of all animals on the farm sheep are among the most economical meat producers.

The dairy sire is half the herd, whether he is a scrub or the best of pure-breds.

Any sudden change in the calf's diet is likely to start trouble. The change should be gradual.

Grit, charcoal and granulated bone should always be mixed with the young chicks' feed.

Having the churn too full of cream will make the butter slow in "coming." Half full is enough.

The surest test of the value of a feed is in the result obtained from the cows to which it is fed.

The "pot-bellied" calf is the product of irregular meals, milk of all temperatures and over or underfeeding.

Lay aside and plow a good rich strip of land, near the house, for a garden and fruit plantation. It will pay.

Ducks kept entirely on land must have deep drinking vessels, so they can get their heads under water.

Experiments show it costs four times as much to raise a calf on whole milk as it does on a skim-milk diet.

It is best to salt the morning mash, but not more than one ounce for one hundred head of stock should be used.

Young pigs will begin eating solid food very early in life if given a chance. It is good policy to give them a chance.

There is no danger of corn silage causing dairy cattle to have tuberculosis or producing a tendency toward that disease.

If fowls are to do their best they positively must have clean, cool drinking water. Keep it in clean fountains in the shade.

Give the chicks as much range as possible, even if you have to limit that of the old fowls. Exercise is a means of development.

In building barns for cows don't neglect, when drawing the plans, to arrange for plenty of light and sunshine, as well as for ample ventilation.

Don't be irregular about the milking time. Have a definite hour in the morning and a definite hour at night, and milk at these appointed times.

When the fowl acts dumpish, has a poor appetite, and seems generally out of sorts, it is best to pen it alone for a few days and give a good physic.

Grow your own protein.

Keep the separator clean.

Sweet clover is very hardy.

A good appetite shows health.

Fumigation kills disease germs.

Alfalfa balances the corn ration.

No two colonies of bees are alike.

Alfalfa sod grows larger corn crops.

Manure spreaders are always in style.

Watch the cows carefully at calving time.

Do not plant poor, diseased or inferior seed.

Never buy a scrub chicken nor set a scrub egg.

Cowpeas and soy beans make good green manures.

Corn and filth are frequent causes of hog cholera.

Alfalfa fills the hay mow and pays for the privilege.

The weather has a lot of influence with the hay crop.

Alfalfa is the cheapest and best feed for beef cattle.

Alfalfa is the agricultural wonder of the twentieth century.

Alfalfa insures larger yields from the crops that follow.

Alfalfa contains more protein per ton than clover or corn.

To get desired results the brood sow must not be constipated.

The currant worms finish feeding on the leaves in about six weeks.

As a general rule, potatoes should be planted on fresh ground each year.

Rhubarb is one of the standard garden crops in the vicinity of large cities.

Be careful that you plant only seeds that have been tested and are proved fertile.

Clover is a natural restrictive. Rotate with clover at every opportunity.

The wildest colts often make the best horses if properly broken and trained.

Long, straight rows will make easier work with the horse cultivator or wheel hoe later on.

In fruit orchards the most destructive false caterpillar is the pear slug or cherry slug.

[illegible] the same [illegible] it in rotation in farm crops.

You must help the hog lift by giving him good care and feed, if he is to be a mortgage lifter.

A plot of ground 40x80 will supply a family of five or six with all the vegetables they can eat.

Alfalfa that is too thin on the ground will become weedy, and grow coarse and woody in fiber.

The currant worms cast their skins or molt about once a week, getting considerably larger each time.

Asparagus is a hardy plant. It does not need a winter mulch to keep it from being killed by freezing.

For very young calves it is better to feed them oatmeal, that is, ground oats with the hulls sifted out.

Beans will grow in a variety of soils but it is a mistake to think that a soil cannot get too poor to raise beans.

Protein that is grown upon the farm is often more valuable than that which is purchased in concentrated form, and it is also cheaper.

If it were not for lice, poultry raising would be an easy matter. At the same time it is not difficult to rid the henhouse of this pest.

Did you ever think how much ground a good ear of corn will plant? It is just that much ground wasted if you plant a poor ear.

For the first two weeks give young chicks all they will eat. Afterward require them to clean up what you give them before nightfall.

The application of business methods to farm management will do more than all else combined to make farming profitable and pleasant.

The first great lesson for a farmer to learn is that it costs less to grow 75 bushels of corn on one acre than it does to grow it on three.

It is not at all necessary to stop grain growing because twenty to forty hogs are kept on the place. Hogs fit in well with grain growing.

The poultry business has been spoken of as a get-rich-quick scheme, but the people who have succeeded can testify that this has not always been the truth.

WOMEN on the STOCK EXCHANGE

"WILL a woman ever become a member of the New York Stock Exchange?"

"No! Most E-M-P-H-A-T-I-C-A-L-L-Y no!" says James B Mabon, president.

Profound silence overspread the assemblage of captains of finance in the luxuriously appointed library of the Exchange building in Wall street when the question was put. Grizzled veterans of the financial arena pictured a handsomely gowned, vivacious woman pulling and tugging in the midst of a couple of hundred perspiring species of male on a hot summer's morning when panic holds the upper hand. They didn't say it, but their immobile features seconded Mr. Mabon's resonant "No!"

Most of them have wives and daughters and sweethearts, and perchance they lacked the courage to blurt out an equally emphatic "Yes!"

Women Considered Unfitted.

James B. Mabon, president of that great organization, the financial pulse of the United States, was not there to challenge. William C. Van Antworth, an active member of this monetary court, volunteered to plump the query fairly to Mr. Mabon. He did, and Mr. Mabon, without the suggestion of hesitation, ruled feminines from the "running."

Seemingly it was the consensus of opinion that woman is temperamentally unfitted for the battle of dollars as it is played in Wall street. The Exchange has never been called to pass officially upon the question. Men who have weathered typhoons where the financial flood was seeking to destroy their fortunes, sweep away their homes and plunge their loved ones into want, display little sentiment. Their silent but none the less certain verdict could not be misread: "Woman has no place in the sorry, bitter and disappointing struggles of Wall street. She hasn't the physical fitness nor the mental characteristics to navigate daily that maelstrom of dollars and gain safe harbor without paying the penalty of mentality wrecked upon the shoals of mercilessness."

Yet there are Exchange members and prominent men and women in almost every walk of commercial life who are championing her claim to fit possessor a seat on 'Change. They are as outspoken in commendation of her executive and financial ability as is Mr. Mabon in his opposition.

Woman is represented in almost every walk of commercial and professional life. She is at the head of gigantic industries; she is the confidential adviser to men who risk millions daily upon securities. She is the buffer between men of immense fortunes and great business cares and the general public. Financiers of unquestioned judgment have been known to ask her advice before consummating deals involving great sums. But she is barred from the greatest money-changing institution in the United States—the New York Stock Exchange.

Never Has Sought a Seat.

The Exchange has never had an application from a woman for membership. Seemingly, the pit has never appealed to those feminines who have brains and the money with which to purchase a seat. Women have dealt on 'Change, but they have been content to let men fight their battles—to permit the broker to execute their orders and collect his commissions. Further than that woman has never attempted to project herself into the innermost circles of inside finance.

But of her most ardent champions, who admit they believe her fitted for the nerve-racking, health-wrecking battle of the pit, are George W. Hurty of the firm of Henry Clews & Co., Mrs. Alma Webster Powell, who says "women are more fit for Stock Exchange work than men;" Mme. Alice de la Ruelle, government inspector of labor in France, who believes there should be full equality of sexes, and Mrs. Jacques Futrelle, wife of the author who lost his life on the Titanic.

Mrs. Futrelle's argument as to woman's qualification is decidedly the most novel. "Nervousness is woman's natural state," she says. "She would be quite at home on the floor of the Exchange. She can go into hysterics one minute and be perfectly recovered and calm the next. Can man? No! If a man gives himself up to his nerves he is ill for weeks.

"I do not see why woman should be barred from membership on 'Change just because of her sex. If women succeed in getting the ballot they will be citizens with the same rights as men. If a woman like Mrs. Hetty Green, for instance, should apply for a seat on the Exchange, it seems to me her application should be acted upon favorably. Even if she never appeared on the floor, she should have the right to own a seat.

"I do not like the idea of men holding out against women just because they are women. I believe that a woman's real mission in life is to be a good wife, a good mother to her children and a good housekeeper, but this does not appeal to all of my sex. Those who want to be brokers, I say, let them be brokers."

Hetty Green Noncommittal.

Mrs. Hetty Green, conceded to be one of the cleverest and shrewdest woman financiers in the country and the richest, evinced no great desire to possess a Stock Exchange seat. "I have never seriously considered the question," she said. "I always have received satisfactory treatment from the brokers in Wall street, and I am unwilling at present to state my views on that question."

Now comes Chevalier Hurty with his defense of woman's ability and his expressed belief she would prove an asset instead of a hindrance in the hustling life of Wall street. He says: "As the trend of times points to equality in all things between men and women, it is not impossible that when women get the right of ballot and are admitted to full citizenship they may possess seats on 'Change. This question has never been considered in Wall street, and it is impossible to say now what the decision of the membership would be should a woman apply for a seat.

"Yet the Exchange is not antagonistic toward women financiers, and there is no reason to believe it will withhold membership from them if in time they become eligible. Our constitution reads that to become a member of the Exchange one must be twenty-one years old and a citizen of the United States. There is nothing in our constitution that positively forbids women becoming members. If a woman, upon obtaining full citizenship, should apply for membership, I am sure her application would be fairly and possibly favorably acted upon by the governing board.

"I have known women who I believe could withstand the strain of handling 100,000 shares of stock in times of panic or boom excitement."

"Women Best Adapted."

Mr. Hurty's ideas coincide somewhat with those of Mrs. Alma Webster Powell, a prominent suffragist and educational leader among women. But she goes much further than Mr. Hurty, and says: "I believe that women could stand the nervous strain of Exchange life better than men.

"I believe that women should be admitted to the membership of the Exchange if they so desire. Women are far better adapted to this sort of work than men. They can stand more nervous strain. They have been standing nervous strains for thousands of generations. In their homes and in the rearing of their children they are always under some such strain. It is a well-known fact that men yield more quickly to nervous strain than women. Women always stand the strain first, then faint afterward. They sometimes are sick for weeks, but they do not yield.

"Woman is capable of all work that requires concentration. Trust a woman to get through. She could handle a million shares of stock if she had to. In time there will be no field of occupation closed to woman. Even the Stock Exchange will have to throw open its doors to her if she knocks for admission."

Mme. Alice de la Ruelle, government inspector of labor in France, who is now in the United States to study the American woman and her work, says: "I believe in absolute equality between man and woman. Why should a woman not belong to the Stock Exchange if she wishes to?

France Lets Them Trade.

"It is unfair to say that women could not stand the work. Give them a chance to show what they can do. And, anyway, you cannot judge all women alike. Some could stand the fatigue and the strain, while others could not. But is this not the same with men? All men are not alike either.

"A woman should not be barred from the Stock Exchange just because she is a woman. Already in France one woman has been allowed on the floor of the 'corbeill' (the pit) at the bourse (the Stock Exchange). She is not a member of the Exchange, but she may sell and buy stocks like the men. She is a very capable woman and has the respect of all the brokers.

"She does not belong to the Exchange because our Exchange is not run like yours; there are government complications to be met. However, I believe that in time a woman will be able to become a member of the French Exchange if she so desires."

So far as genius is concerned, woman is rapidly proving her ability to cope with men in financial affairs. The business woman has become an important factor in society. A bulletin from the National Woman's Trade Union League in Chicago says that women are earning their living as taxicab drivers, brickmakers, blacksmiths and chimney sweepers.

RECALLS DAYS OF JACKSON

Hartford, Conn., Woman Has "Coffin Handbill" of the 1828 Presidential Campaign.

One of the "coffin handbills," famous in the first campaign of Andrew Jackson for the presidency of the United States, in 1827, is in possession of Mrs. W. H. Hoffman of Washington street, says a Hartford (Conn.) dispatch. She found it in the papers of her father, the late Cicero Phelps, who died at Poquonock in 1858. The bill in all seriousness questions the fitness of General Jackson for the presidency, and when it is remembered that "Old Hickory" was twice elected president after the appearance of this bill its potency as a campaign literature is shown to have been not very damaging to the candidate.

It picks out the date, January 22, 1815, as the date of honors being showered upon the hero of New Orleans, and also the late of the order of execution of Jacob Webb, David Morrow, John Harris, Henry Lewis, David Hunt and Edward Lindsey, six militiamen, who were condemned to die by court-martial, and the order signed by General Jackson.

There is also reference to one John Woods, a soldier, who was tried for insubordination, convicted and condemned to die by court martial, General Jackson saying that he would not pardon the man if the court-martial condemned him, but he actually did offer to pardon the man if he would enlist in the regular army.

A signed statement of Thomas Hart Benton, lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-ninth infantry and a member of the United States senate in 1818, tells of the affray in which he, his brother, Jesse Benton—afterward a congressman, and the father of Gen. John C. Fremont's wife—and General Jackson were implicated on September 4, 1813. There were pistols and knives in that affair, which happened "in the town of Nashville."

The campaign bill carries a heavy black border and is embellished at decorative points with a dozen or more silhouettes of black coffins. Jackson's treatment of the warring Indians is also the subject of an article. Those were strenuous days in the blue grass state and the southwest, but the opponents of General Jackson sought to make him out as unusually bloodthirsty.

"Monte Cristo's Cell."

Steamboat excursions run from Marseilles out to Isle d'If, where gaping tourists are shown the Chateau d'If and Monte Cristo's cell, with as much impressiveness as if he had really existed. It is a wonderful tribute to the realism of Dumas. They even show you the place where Monte Cristo's body struck the water. It is still wet. Monte Cristo is much more of a reality than Mirabeau, who actually was imprisoned there.—From "Three Weeks in France," by John U. Higginbotham.

PATERSON STRIKERS FED BY THE I. W. W.

Men, women and children in the bread line established by the I. W. W. at Paterson, N. J., for the feeding of the mill strikers and their families.

NOVEL LAW POINTS

Prosecutor's Contract Declared Against Public Policy.

Women Was Enjoined—Verdict of Lone Star State Judge Who Traveled on a Railroad Pass Satisfied His Conscience.

Chicago.—In a case before the supreme court of Michigan involving the division of the profits of a law partnership, it appeared that the plaintiff was an attorney with an established practice while the defendant was a young lawyer with no experience. Under an agreement by the partners, when the plaintiff was prosecuting attorney he promised not to run for office again, but to assist the defendant to be elected. After defendant was elected it was agreed that the salary of the defendant as prosecuting attorney should be divided between the lawyers. The court holds that such a partnership contract is against public policy, because it is in effect an assignment of the earned emoluments of a public office, and is void and unenforcible.

In support of a recent application in the supreme court in Brooklyn by a wife for an injunction against another woman to restrain her from alienating the affections of the plaintiff's husband a decision of the Texas court of appeals was cited. This case arose out of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by a man sent to jail for contempt of court for violating an injunction prohibiting him from associating with the plaintiff's wife. The court upheld the injunction and said: "The suit was brought for damages on an alleged partial alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's wife, and it was averred that on account of the past conduct of the defendant in that suit plaintiff was apprehensive and had just grounds to fear that by the continuance thereof the wife's affections would be entirely alienated. There would consequently be a breach and destruction of the matrimonial contract existing between the parties by which plaintiff would entirely lose the affections and services of his said wife. These, it must be conceded, were of peculiar value to the plaintiff; and it would seem that he would have a right to invoke the restraining power of a court of equity to prevent the utter annihilation of his wife's affections and the utter destruction of the marital agreement." The court held that the injunction did not violate unlawfully the defendant's right as a citizen or unlawfully interfere with his freedom of speech.

A judgment rendered by a Texas justice of the peace, as reported by Law Notes, is in part as follows: "In the first place I am going to rule right as I see it regardless of the fact that the plaintiff Johnson is a friend of mine, and the railroad company has in the past issued me a pass and that I hope to again ride on their road free. There are two things evident from the evidence. There is a lie out somewhere, and a number of turkeys were killed on the G. H. & S. A. Railroad company's right of way. The quail seen by the witnesses Ayers and Scott must have been large ones, or the chicken hens seen by the witness Johnson must have been small ones. But, be that as it may, the number of turkeys killed were about 50, and they were not fully grown. Again, both parties were negligent—that is a fact. The company for allowing grass to grow on its right of way, and the plaintiff for allowing his turkeys to run upon the railway property, although there is no law against turkeys running loose. Now, if both the company and Mr. Johnson were at fault I do not see how either could object to paying for his mistake. Therefore, the railroad will pay Mr. Johnson for killing his turkeys the sum of $15, and Mr. Johnson will pay the costs of the suit. In rendering this judgment I have no apologies to make and my conscience is clear, as I believe I have done right. If I have made a mistake I have done so unconsciously, but after weighing all the evidence I feel that I am for once right. Do you? J. Littleton Tally, J. P. Pre. No. 1, Goliad county, Texas."

WANT HUSBANDS, NOT VOTES

Mayor Gaynor Explains Militancy—Not Enough Men for All, Fair Sex Desperate.

New York.—Women become militant suffragists because they have no husbands, and for that very reason there is no need of apprehension in this country of the bomb-hurling and window-smashing type of vote seeker, according to Mayor Gaynor. These and other sentiments on the subject of votes for women were expressed by the mayor in an interview he gave at city hall.

The mayor believes that if all the women make up their minds they want

Mayor Gaynor.

to vote they will vote, and the men may as well understand it first as last. But the great weakness of the women's cause is that they do not all stand together. Some of the mayor's trenchant remarks on the question are:

"There are lots of men who should not have the vote. I know a distinguished man who said only damned fools vote, and he is a high state official.

"I am willing to let all the women do all the voting and let the men tell them how to do it. Is there any suffragette in the world who would not give up her principles for a nice man?

"In Great Britain there are about 1,500,000 women who have no man and they are rather desperate. As soon as every woman has a man, the women get to be very peaceful. I do not blame the women for getting mad. They ought to tear down all England. But voting will not get them husbands and they will be as bad off as ever.

"I feel both jolly and bully about the subject of equal suffrage. But we certainly do not want to bring any new source of discord into the household.

"The political result would be the same (with all women voting) in this country. The women would say 'Let father attend to this matter; it bothers our little heads too much.'

"The English suffragettes who are committing crimes would be locked up here. The men, whether policemen, judges or jurymen, do not like to hurt the women, and that is the weak point in the case."

The mayor said that he was quite willing to classify himself as a suffragist.

BABY BEGGARS HER FATHER

Savings of Steel Worker Thrown from Train Window Leaving Family Stranded.

New Castle, Pa.—According to word received here from Fernando Russo, a steel worker now at Harrisburg, Pa., his savings were thrown from a train near Philadelphia by his baby, Jose Russo, and his family are stranded. Russo, his wife, and children, were returning from New York, where they went to meet a relative, when the savings of several months were thrown away. The parent gave his baby his pocketbook to play with, and Jose tossed it out of a window. The family traveled from Philadelphia to Harrisburg on a freight train.

Poor Town for Lawyer.

Penn Yan, N. Y.—This is no town for a lawyer. There is not a single civil or criminal case in Yale county undisposed of, and there will be no cases to be tried before the semi-annual term of the country court this month. Yale county has a population of 108,700.

CHILD KILLED BY SENILITY

Six-Year-Old Girl Bore All the Symptoms of Extreme Old Age.

Cleveland.—Rosie Gryzick, 2107 Robin avenue, Lakewood, is dead of "old age," though her seventh birthday was not until next August.

The little girl's hair was as gray as that of the aged women who are ending their long lives in the sun at Warrensville.

Not only had her hair turned gray, but many other characteristic changes, which appear with the passing of middle life, accompanied the progress of the rare malady which caused her death.

Her steps were faltering, and her hands withered, while wrinkles lined her face.

Her parents and her younger sisters had become accustomed to these changes. So had some of the neighbors.

Many others who visited the house learned for the first time of the little girl whose life had so been telescoped that while youth was yet beginning, old age came on.

To many of these visitors this was an awesome thing. They crossed themselves and talked of it in whispers.

Coroner P. J. Byrne visited the home after the child's death and reiterated the statement that she had died of "old age."

Raymond's disease was given as the cause of death. This unusual affection, as medical textbooks show, is named after Dr. Maurice Raymond, who first described it in 1862. It has its seat in the heart and results in a diminished flow of blood to the lungs.

The final result is a malnutrition which brings about changes, which commonly accompany old age. The immediate cause of the child's death was dropsy.

GEM PACKAGE IS OVERLOOKED

Diamonds Valued at $3,000 Lost from Express Wagon Finally Found by Driver.

Baker, Ore.—While $3,000 worth of diamonds lay in the middle of Center street Express Messenger Russell Browning passed the busiest half hour of his life. When he was not wiping the sweat from his brow he was searching the pavement.

The diamonds were in a package consigned to a local jeweler from a Chicago firm. Instead of placing them in his chest with the other sealed packages, Browning threw them carelessly in the bottom of the wagon.

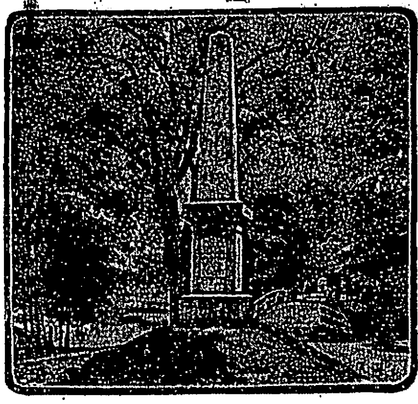
When he stopped to deliver the package at its destination it was missing. Cold beads of sweat stood out upon his brow when he thought of the loss.

"Big Tim" to Visit Europe.

New York.—Congressman Timothy D. ("Big Tim") Sullivan, whose affairs have been in charge of a committee for four months, has so nearly recovered his health that he is making plans for a summer trip to Europe, according to Sheriff Julius Harburger, who has been the Bowery statesman's friend through many hard-fought campaigns. Harburger, who visited Sullivan at a farm where he is resting in West Chester county, also said "Big Tim" was hoping to take his seat in congress next December.

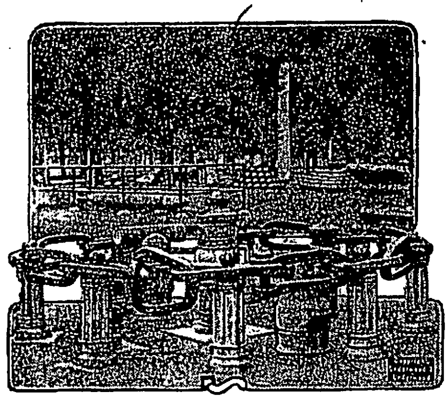
MEMORIALS OF THE REVOLUTION

Pictures of Places and Incidents That Figured in the Battle for American Freedom.



Monument, Bridge and Minute Man, Concord, Massachusetts.

Here on the 19th of April, 1775, was made the first forcible resistance to British aggression. On the opposite bank stood the American militia. Here stood the invading army; and on this spot the first of the enemy fell in the war of that revolution which gave independence to these United States.



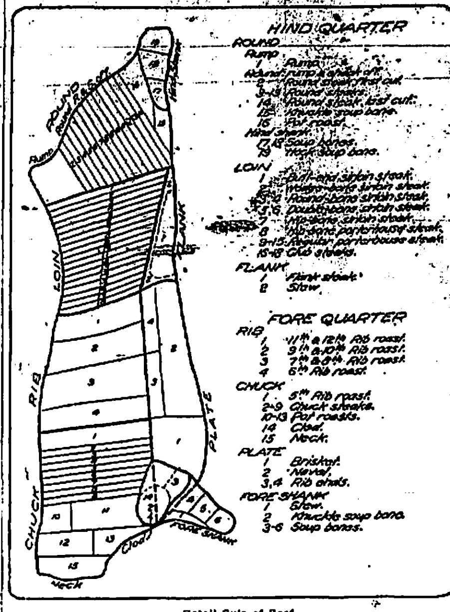
Among the treasures preserved at Trophy Point, West Point, is a part of the massive iron chain which was thrown across the Hudson from the Point to Constitution Island in 1777 to prevent the British fleet from passing up the river and joining Burgoyne's army.

General John Burgoyne in August, 1777, found his communications with Canada cut off by the Americans, and on September 19 was worsted by General Gates at Stillwater. On October 7 he fought the battle of Saratoga and was decisively defeated, and ten days later surrendered to Gates with between 5,000 and 6,000 men.

Old Belfry, Lexington, Mass.

Parker Memorial Fountain, Lexington.

COST AND WASTE OF VARIOUS MEAT CUTS



Retail Cuts of Beef.

Considerable saving can be made in buying meat by knowing the location, price and waste of the different cuts. The accompanying diagram and table have worked out by L. D. Hall and A. D. Emmett of the Illinois experiment station.

Cost of lean and of total meat in the various retail cuts at market prices.

Retail Cuts.	Diagram number (fig. 3)	Retail price per pound of cut	Cost per pound of lean meat in cut, cents	Cost per pound of lean and fat meat in cut, cents
Steaks—				
Porterhouse, hip bone	8	25	31.4	28.9
Porterhouse, regular	13	25	30.2	27.2
Club steak	16	22	33.1	22.4
Sirloin, butt end	1	20	25.3	20.6
Sirloin, round bone	3	20	28.1	21.1
Sirloin, double bone	5	20	28.7	22.7
Sirloin, hip bone	7	20	23.3	24.2
Flank steak	1	16	19.2	16.0
Round, first cut	2	15	17.9	16.3
Round, middle cut	6	15	17.2	15.8
Round, last cut	14	15	19.2	16.9
Chuck, first cut	2	12	18.3	14.1
Chuck, last cut	9	11	15.7	13.1
Roasts—				
Prime ribs, first cut	1	20	40.5	22.9
Prime ribs, last cut	4	16	28.1	14.3
Chuck, fifth rib	1	15	22.4	17.3
Rump	1	12	19.4	11.8
Boiling and Stewing Pieces—				
Round pot roast	16	12	11.6	10.1
Shoulder clod	14	10	12.3	10.6
Shoulder pot roast	11	10	14.3	11.6
Rib ends	3	8	16.3	9.2
Brisket	1	8	15.0	8.7
Navel	2	7	12.8	7.7
Flank stew	2	7	10.9	7.1
Fore shank stew	1	7	8.5	7.9
Neck	15	6	8.5	7.0
Soup Bones—				
Round, knuckle	2	6	26.1	12.6
Hind shank, middle cut	18	6	7.8	6.3
Hind shank, hock	19	6	62.8	24.4
Fore shank, knuckle	2	5	17.1	12.8
Fore shank, middle cut	4	5	12.5	9.4
Fore shank, end	6	5	23.5	23.9

It is to be noted that the cost of lean meat in the higher priced cuts comes much higher per pound than the selling price due to the greater waste. For instance, while porterhouse steak costs 25 cents a pound the cost of the lean meat is 40 cents. When round steak sells for 15 cents the cost of the lean meat is but 17 to 18 cents a pound. When round pot roast sells for 10 cents the lean meat comes to 11½ cents a pound.

NORTH DAKOTA SOILS

Two Distinct Regions Found From Crop Adaptability.

Eastern Section and Especially Red River Valley Has Relatively Fine-Textured Soil—Western Part Lacks Organic Matter.

(By R. C. DONEGHUE, Professor of Agronomy, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

In North Dakota we have two distinct regions from the standpoint of crop adaptation. The eastern part of the state, and more especially the Red River valley, has a relatively fine textured soil and a slightly higher rainfall than the western part of the state. The soils of the western part of the state do not contain as much organic matter and, in general, are a little coarse in texture than those of the extreme eastern part.

In the eastern part clover and timothy do very well when seeded with a nurse crop, while in the western part of the state the dry period which often follows the harvesting of the nurse crop kills the young plants. As alfalfa has shown itself to be so well adapted to the conditions in this state it can be used as a legume crop in place of clover. It does not work into a rotation quite as easily as clover, because if a good stand of alfalfa is obtained it should be left for at least five or six years. If placed regularly in the rotation this would make a longer rotation than would be practicable at the present time. By planning a rotation in such a manner that the alfalfa may be allowed to stand during one entire course of the rotation to be plowed up and seeded to some crop in the rotation at the end of that time the beneficial effect which it exerts on the soil may be taken advantage of. Before this field is plowed up, however, some field which has been in the rotation should be seeded to alfalfa in order that a hay crop may be produced every year. It would require a long period before all of the fields in the rotation would be in alfalfa, but the manure produced when the alfalfa hay is fed can be applied to the fields on which alfalfa has not been grown, to keep up the organic matter.

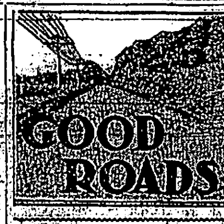
On account of a lighter rainfall and the low water holding capacity of some of the western soils, it is necessary to grow a larger proportion of cultivated crops in the rotation. In some of the drier states one-half of the farm is summer tilled each year, but for North Dakota most of the evidence thus far indicates that corn can take the place of summer tillage and that two fairly good small grain crops can be secured after the land has been in corn or potatoes one year and good cultivation given.

KEYNOTE OF GOOD PREEDING

Plants Bearing Valuable Variations Which Breed True and Their Propagation of Much Importance.

(By L. R. WALDRON, Superintendent, Dickinson, North Dakota, Sub-Station.)

A simple fact is that if we sow wheat, we harvest wheat. We do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. If one variety of wheat is sown, we harvest that variety. This seems so apparent that it is absurd to state it, but there are farmers today who are firm in their belief that their wheat has changed to chess. In general we find the daughter plants resemble the mother plants. This relation of parents to offsprings we term "heredity." If a character of a plant is carried over and appears in the next generation, we speak of such a character as "breeding true." Variations which breed true, when selected and propagated, by selecting and propagating the plant that bears them, become of value to the breeder of to the one raising the crop. The selection of plants bearing valuable variations which breed true, and the propagation of such plants, is one of the most important and fundamental things of breeding, in fact it is the keynote of successful breeding



COUNTRY ROAD IS ACCURSED

Automobilist and Farmer Take Turns in Swearing at Poor Construction of Thoroughfares.

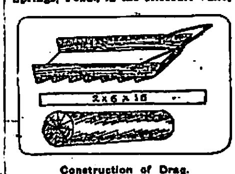
Everybody takes a whack at the country road. The automobilists that trundle their machines over it curse its makers. The farmer that hauls his load to market over it swears a blue streak over its bumps and chuckholes and wonders why somebody does not know enough to fix it so it will stay fixed. The legislator lounges in the leather chairs in the state capitol and delivers profound discourses on it and its uses and abuses, and the best way to fix it and keep it fixed. The board of supervisors meet and look wise and talk their heads off about the way it should be taken care of, and how the care-taking expenses should be met. And still the county road slumbers on and never gets much above the mud except in dry summers or very cold winters, when the traffic can skat along on the ice, says the Northwestern Stockman and farmer. The country road is an orphan and usually a friendless orphan. Like the Arkansas house, it can't be fixed while it is raining, and when it doesn't rain there is no need for fixing it. It is a public domain where poll taxes may be worked at leisure, and with the least possible efforts by the party that is segregating himself from so much of his valuable time for the good of the commonwealth. Its surface is marred here by a hole dug by an unruly plow, there by seven scruperfuls of dirt dumped in the middle of it just prior to quitting time. There are useless trees bordering it that shut out the sunlight and keep off the wind so that its surface shall remain the consistency of putty the longest possible time. It is a bone of contention for neighborhood rows over who shall be "road-boss" and how the poll taxes shall be "worked." I am not trying to solve the country road problem, but I am endeavoring to call attention to it.

The country road problem is too deep and complicated for one man to solve. It will require the best and most conservative brains in the state to settle upon some plan that will make the country road what it was intended for—a highway for traffic with the least possible resistance. Agitate good roads brethern. Keep the matter before the public. Don't let up until something definite and proper is done to give the state of Montana good permanent highways at a minimum cost.

FIELD DRAG IS VERY USEFUL

Aside From Leveling Ground Implement Can Be Used for Transporting Stones and Stumps.

I find a field drag a useful tool. Aside from leveling the ground it can be used for carrying stumps and stones, writes C. C. Marshall of Bethel Springs, Tenn., in the Missouri Valley Farmer. In winter it can be utilized to shelter potatoes or other vegetables that have been hauled up, and when set up slanting it forms a protection for the bed of a brood sow. To make the drag take a section of log 5 or 6 feet long and split until the sections are 2 or 2½ inches wide. Lay these sections side by side and on top of either and nail a 2 by 6 inch runner.



Construction of Drag.

Construct Market Roads.

Ohio is about to embark on the construction of what it calls a system of market roads which is to cover the entire state. It figures that by the expenditure of $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 a year for ten years it will be able to bring the system to completion. If it does so, it will have to be luckier or wiser than New York state has been.

General Road Work.

The state statute on roads reads that all general road work should be done between the first of April and the first of October.

Weeds Interfere.

The split-log drag will never make good roads while overgrown with weeds in the fence corner.

Problem Solved.

The earth road will doubtless be used in rural communities for many years, because of its low first cost. The ever-recurring problem of upkeep on such a road can be solved very largely by the use of the split-log drag.

WILSON ASKS NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM

President Wilson Reads Message to Joint Session of Congress.

NEW SYSTEM IS DEMANDED

Revision of the Banking and Currency Laws Must Go Hand in Hand With Revision of the Tariff.

Washington, June 23.—President Wilson today read his special message on the subject of banking and currency reform to the joint session of congress. The message follows:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress: It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed with the slothful security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its originative brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise?

The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years—see it more clearly now than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made. We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings. Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

The committees of the congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel.

Music Napoleon's Solace.

A curious foot note to history is found in G. L. De St. M. Watson's recently published book, "A Polish Exile With Napoleon," to the effect that the emperor's evenings at St. Helena were consoled with music from a piano which was imported from England at a cost to Napoleon himself of £123 ($360). The musician was perhaps Mme. Bertrand; at any rate the piano was bequeathed to her and was removed by her from the island after Napoleon's death.

FRAN

BY
JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
O. IRWIN MYERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Fran arrives at Hamilton Gregory's home in Littleburg, but finds him absent conducting the choir at a camp meeting. She repairs thither in search of him, laughs during the service and is asked to leave. Abbott Ashton, superintendent of schools, escorts Fran from the tent. He tells her Gregory is a wealthy man, deeply interested in charity work, and a pillar of the church. Ashton becomes greatly interested in Fran and while taking leave of her, holds her hand and is seen by Sapphira Clinton, sister of Robert Clinton, chairman of the school board. Fran tells Gregory she wants a home with him. Grace Noir, Gregory's private secretary, takes a violent dislike to Fran and advises her to go away at once. Fran hints at a twenty-year-old secret, and Gregory in agitation asks Grace to leave the room. Fran relates the story of how Gregory married a young girl at Springfield while attending college and then deserted her. Fran is the child of that marriage. Gregory had married his present wife three years before the death of Fran's mother. Fran takes a liking to Mrs. Gregory. Gregory explains that Fran is the daughter of a very dear friend who is dead. Fran agrees to the story. Mrs. Gregory insists on her making her home with them and takes her to her arms. The breach between Fran and Grace widens. It is decided that Fran must go to school. Grace shows persistent interest in Gregory's story of his dead friend and hints that Fran may be an impostor. She threatens to marry Bob Clinton and leave Gregory's service, much to the latter's dismay. Fran declares that the secretary must go.

CHAPTER IX.

Skirmishing.

Fran made no delay in planning her campaign against Grace Noir. Now that her position in Hamilton Gregory's household was assured, she resolved to seek support from Abbott Ashton. That is why, one afternoon, Abbott met her in the lower hall of the public school, after the other pupils had gone, and supposed he was meeting her by accident.

"Good evening, Nonpareil," he said, pleased that her name should have come to him at once. His attentive look found her different from the night of their meeting; she had lost her elfish smile and with it the romance of the unknown and unexpected. Was it because, at half-past four, one's charm is at lowest ebb? The janitor was sweeping down the hall stairs. The very air was filled with dusty realism—Fran was no longer pretty, he had thought—

"Then you haven't forgotten me," murmured Fran.

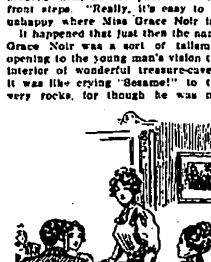
"No," he answered, proud of the fact. "You have made your home with Mr. Gregory. You are in Miss Bull's class-room. I knew Mr. Gregory would befriend you—he's one of the best men living. You should be very happy there."

"No," said Fran, shaking her head decidedly, "not happy."

He was rather glad the janitor was sweeping them out of the house. "You must find it pretty hard," he remarked, with covert reproach, "to keep from being happy."

"It isn't at all hard for me," Fran assured him, as she paused on the front steps. "Really, it's easy to be unhappy where Miss Grace Noir is."

It happened that just then the name Grace Noir was a sort of talisman opening to the young man's vision the interior of wonderful treasure-cave; it was like crying "Sesame!" to the very rocks, for though he was not in love with Gregory's secretary, he fancied the day of fate was not far ahead.



"Will You Please Excuse Me?" She Asked With Admirable Restraint.

He had no time to seek fair and romantic ladies. Five years ago, Grace Noir had come from Chicago as if to prove him the trouble of a search. Fate seemed to thrust her between his eyes and the pages of his textbooks. Abbott never felt so unworthy as when in her presence; an unerring instinct seemed to have provided her with an absolute standard of right and wrong, and she was so invariably right that no human affection was worthy of her unless refined seven times. Within himself, Abbott discovered dross.

"Try to be a good girl, Fran," he counseled. "Be good, and your association with Miss Noir will prove the happiest experience of your life."

"Be good," she returned mockingly, "and you will be Miss Noir." Then she twisted her mouth. "She makes me feel like tearing up things. I don't like her. I hoped you'd be on my side."

He came down the steps gravely. "She is my friend."

"I'm a good deal like you," Fran declared, following. "I can like most anything and anybody; but I can't go that far. Well, I don't like Miss Noir and she doesn't like me—isn't that fair?"

"Examine yourself," he advised, "and find out what it is in you that she doesn't like; then get rid of what you find."

"Huh!" Fran exclaimed, "I'm going to get rid of her, all right."

He saw the old elfish smile now when he least wanted to see it, for it threatened the secretary, mocked the grave superintendent, and asserted the girl's right to like whom she pleased.

Fran escaped, recognizing defeat; but on her homeward way, she was already preparing herself for the next move. So intent was she in estimating the forces of both sides, that she gave no heed to the watchful faces at cottage windows, she did not recognize the infrequent passers-by, nor observe the occasional buggies that creaked along the rutted road. With Grace stood, of course, Hamilton Gregory; and, judging from Bob Clinton's regular visits, and his particular attentions to Grace, Fran classed him also as a victim of the enemy. It now seemed that Abbott Ashton followed the flag Noir; and behind these three leaders, massed the congregation of Walnut Street church, and presumably the town of Littleburg.

Fran could count for her support an old bachelor with a weak heart, and an old lady with an ear-trumpet. The odds were terribly against her.

The first light skirmish between Fran and Grace took place on Sunday. All the Gregory household were at late breakfast. Sunday-school bells were ringing their first call, and there was not a cloud in the heavens as big as a man's hand, to furnish excuse for non-attendance.

The secretary fired the first shot. Apropos of nothing that had gone before, but as if it were an integral part of the conversation, she offered—"And, Mrs. Gregory, it is so nice that you can go to church now, since if Fran doesn't want to go, herself—"

"Which she doesn't, herself," Fran interjected.

"So I presumed," Grace remarked significantly. "Mrs. Gregory, Fran can stay with your mother—since she doesn't care for church—and you can attend services as you did when I first came to Littleburg."

"I am sure," Mrs. Gregory said quietly, "that it would be much better for Fran to go to church. She ought to go—I don't like to think of her staying away from the services—and my duty is with mother."

Grace said nothing, but the expression of her mouth seemed to cry aloud Duty, indeed! What did Mrs. Gregory know about duty, neglecting the God who had made her, to stay with an old lady who ought to be wheeled to church! Mrs. Gregory was willing for her husband to fight his Christian warfare alone. But alone? No! not while Grace could go with him.

Gregory coldly addressed Fran: "Then, will you go to church?" It was as if he complained, "Since my wife won't—"

"I might laugh," said Fran. "I don't understand religion."

Grace felt her purest ideals insulted. She rose, a little pale, but without rudeness. "Will you please excuse me?" she asked with admirable restraint.

"Miss Grace!" Hamilton Gregory exclaimed, disturbed. That she should be driven from his table by an insult to their religion was intolerable. "Miss Grace—forgive her."

Mrs. Gregory was pale, for she, too, had felt the blow. "Fran!" she exclaimed reproachfully.

Old Mrs. Jefferson stared from the girl seated at the table to the erect secretary, and her eyes kindled with admiration. Had Fran commanded the "dragon" to "stand?"

Simon Jefferson held his head close to his plate, as if hoping the storm might pass over his head.

"Don't go away!" Fran cried, overcome at sight of Mrs. Gregory's distress. "Sit down, Miss Noir. Let me be the one to leave the room, since it isn't big enough for both of us." She darted up, and ran to the head of the table.

Mrs. Gregory buried her face in her hands.

"Don't you bother about me," Fran coaxed; "to think of giving you pain, dear lady! I wouldn't hurt you for anything in the world, and the person who wouldn't take scorn of Miss Noir stamped her foot. "If it'll make you a mite happier, I'll go to church, and Sunday-school, and prayer meeting, and the young people's society, and the Ladies' Aid, and the missionary society, and the choir practice, and the night service and—and—" She darted from the room.

Grace looked at Gregory, seeming to ask him if, after this outrageous behavior, he would suffer Fran to dwell under his roof. Of course, Mrs. Gregory did not count; Grace made no attempt to understand this woman who, while seemingly of a yielding nature, could show such hardness, such a fixed purpose in separating herself from her husband's spiritual adventures. It made Grace feel so sorry for the husband that she quietly resumed her place at the table.

Grace was now more than ever resolved that she would drive Fran away—it had become a religious duty. How could it be accomplished? The way was already prepared; the secretary was convinced that Fran was an

"He Didn't Have to Stand a-Holding Her Hand."

impostor. It was merely needful to prove that the girl was not the daughter of Gregory's dead friend. Grace would have to delve into the past, possibly visit the scenes of Gregory's youth—but it would pay. She looked at her employer with an air suggesting protection.

Gregory's face relaxed on finding himself once more near her. Fortunately for his peace of mind, he could not read the purpose hidden behind those beautiful eyes.

"I wonder," Simon Jefferson growled, "why somebody doesn't badger me to go to church!" Indignant because Fran had fled the pleasing fields of his interested vision, he paused, as if to invite antagonism.

He announced, "This talk has excited me. If we can't live and let live, I'll go and take my meals at Miss Sapphira Clinton's."

No one dared to answer him, not even Grace. He marched into the garden where Fran sat huddled upon a rustic bench. "I was just saying," Simon told her ingratiatingly, "that if all this to-do over religion isn't put a stop to, I'll take my meals at the Clintons'!"

Fran looked up at him without moving her chin from her palms, and asked as she tried, apparently, to tie her feet into a knot, "Isn't that where Abbott Ashton boards?"

"Do you mean Professor Ashton?" he returned, with subtle reproof.

Fran, still dejected, nodded carelessly. "We're both after the same man."

Simon lit his pipe which his physician had warned him was bad for his heart. "Yes, Professor Ashton boards at the Clintons'."

"Must be awfully jolly at the Clintons'," Fran said wistfully.

CHAPTER X.

An Ambuscade.

Fran's conception of the Clinton Boarding-House, its home of jollity, was not warranted by its real atmosphere. Since there were not many inhabitants of Littleburg detached from housekeeping, Miss Sapphira Clinton depended for the most part on "transients;" and, to hold such in subjection, preventing them from indulging in that noisy gaiety to which "transients" are naturally inclined—just because they are transitory—the elderly spinster had developed an abnormal solemnity.

This solemnity was not only beneficial to "drummers" and "commercials" acutely conscious of being away from home, but it helped her brother Bob. Before the charms of Grace Noir had penetrated his thick skin, the popular Littleburg merchant was as unmanageable as the worst. Before he grew accustomed to fall into a semi-comatose condition at the approach of Grace Noir, and, therefore, before his famous attempt to "get religion," the bachelor merchant often swore—not from aroused wrath, but from his peculiar sense of humor. In those Anti-Grace and heathen days, Bob, sitting on the long veranda of the green frame building, one leg swinging over the other knee, would say, "Yes, ——it," or, "No, ——it," as the case might be. It was then that the reproving protest of his sister's face would jolly in the fat folds of her double chin, helping, somewhat, to cover profanity with a prudent veil.

Miss Sapphira liked a joke—or at least she thought so—as well as anybody; but like a too-humorous author, she found that to be as funny as possible was bad for business. The traveling men were bad enough, needing to be reminded of their wives, whom they'd left at home, and, she'd be bound, had forgotten. But when one man, whether a traveler or not—even a staid young teacher like Abbott Ashton, for instance—a young man who was almost like a son to her—when he secluded himself in the night-time—by himself? with another male? oh, dear, no!—with a Fran, for example—what was the world coming to?

"There they stood," she told Bob, "the two of them, all alone on the foot-bridge, and it was after nine o'clock. If I hadn't been in a hurry to get home to see that roomers didn't set the house afire, not a soul would have seen the two colloquing."

"And it don't seem to have done you any good," remarked her brother, who, having heard the tale twenty times, began to look upon the event almost as a matter of course. "You'd better not have saw them"—at an early age Bob had cut off his education, and it had stopped growing at that very place. Perhaps he had been elected president of the school-board on the principle that we best appreciate what does not belong to us.

"My home has been Abbott's home," said Miss Sapphira, "since the death of his last living relation, and her a step, and it a mercy, for nobody could get along with her, and she wouldn't let people leave her alone. You know how fond I am of Abbott, but your position is very responsible. You could get rid of him by lifting your finger, and people are making lots of talk; it's going to injure you. People don't want to send their tender young innocent girls—they're a mighty hard-nosed and knowing set, nowadays, though, I must say—to a superintendent that stands on bridges of nights, holding hands, and her a young slip of a thing. His a-standing on that bridge."

"He ain't stood there as often as I've been worried to death a-hearing of it," growled the ungrateful Bob, who was immensely fond of Abbott.

Miss Sapphira spoke with amazingly significant double nods between each word—"And . . . I . . . saw . . . only . . . four . . . days . . . ago—"

She pointed at the school-house, which was almost directly across the street, its stone steps facing the long veranda. "They were the last to come out of that door. You may say she's a mere child. Mere children are not in Miss Bull's classes."

"But Abbott says the girl is far advanced."

"Far advanced! You may well say! I'll be bound she-is—and carrying on with Abbott on the very school-house steps. Yes, I venture she is advanced. You make me ashamed to hear you."

Bob tugged at his straw-colored mustache; he would not swear, for whatever happened, he was resolved to lead the spiritual life. "See here, Sapphira, I'm going to tell you something. I had quite a talk with Abbott about that bridge-business—after you'd spread it all over town, sis—and if you'll believe me, she waylaid him on those school-steps. He didn't want to talk to her. Why, he left her standing there. She made him mad, finding fault with the very folks that have taken her up. He's disgusted. That night at the camp-meeting, he had to take her out of the tent—he was asked to do it—"

"He didn't have to stand, a-holding her hand."

"—And as soon as he'd shown her the way to Brother Gregory's, he came on back to the tent. I saw him in the aisle."

"And she whistled at me," cried Miss Sapphira—"the limb!"

"Now, listen, Sapphira, and quit goading. Abbott says that Miss Bull is having lots of trouble with Fran—"

"See that, now!"

"—Because Fran won't get her lessons, being contrary—"

"I wish you could have seen her whistling at me, that night."

"Hold on. So this very evening Miss Bull is going to send her down to Abbott's office to be punished, or dismissed. This very evening he wants me to be over there while he takes her in hand."

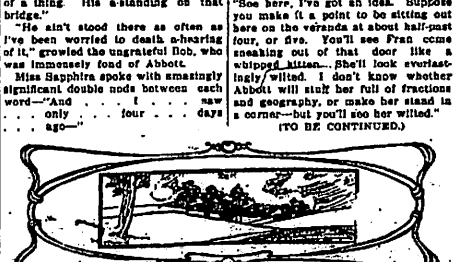
"Abbott is going to punish that girl!" cried Miss Sapphira; "going to take her in hand! What do you mean by 'taking her in hand'? She is too old! Robert, you make me blush."

"You ain't a-blushing, Sapphira," her brother assured her, good-naturedly, "you're suffering from the hot weather. Yes, he's to punish her at four o'clock, and I'm to be present, to stop all this confoun—I mean this ungodly gossip."

"You'd better wear your spectacles, Bob, so you'll look old and settled. I'm not always sure of you, either."

"Sapphira, if I hadn't joined the church, I'd say—" He threw up his hand and clonched his fist as if he had caught an oath and meant to hold it tight. Then his honest face beamed. "See here, I've got an idea. Suppose you make it a point to be sitting out here on the veranda at about half-past four, or five. You'll see Fran come sneaking out of that door like a whipped kitten. She'll look everlastingly wilted. I don't know whether Abbott will stalk her full of fractions and geography, or make her stand in a corner—but you'll see her wilted."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



TRAGEDY TURNED TO COMEDY

British Officer Tells How Snuff Saved Him From a Hungry Indian Tigress.

A comedy which came very near to tragedy is related by a gallant officer of the Bengal Lancers, now home on furlough.

Here is the strange true story in the soldier's own words:

"I was out for a day in the jungle, and had had rather poor sport. Lying down for a bit of a rest upon some rank dry grass on the edge of a wood in the afternoon, I was seized from behind without a moment's warning by a huge tigress, which had got my scent and silently tracked me down.

"She seized me by the breast of the coat with her great teeth, and quickly shook me into a state of unconsciousness. Of course, I thought it was all up with me.

"But no. Before long I made a startling recovery. Hardly realizing for a while what was and what had happened, I heard a little distance away a peculiar noise, as if someone was sneezing violently. It was the terrible tigress.

"I rubbed my still somewhat dazed eyes, and then discerned the great beast slinking away, sneezing all the time, and every now and again emitting a frightful roar.

"Only when she had got clean out of sight did the strange truth dawn upon me. The tigress, in shaking me preparatory to finishing me off, had jerked my recently replenished snuff-box open from my jacket pocket, and received the contents full in her face and eyes. Hence the sudden retreat and my salvation."

Extravagance Rebuked.

Two bachelors live together in a flat on East Nineteenth street. They kid themselves into thinking that they save rent and board and clothes and gain freedom and a lot of other things by so doing. But the collector comes to them as the same as he does to married folk.

The other morning one of the bachelors awoke from a sound sleep and called to the other:

"What was that noise I heard?"

"Shot," replied the other from his bed.

"What did you do?"

"I filled a bill collector."

"You extravagant pup! Where pot-der coals as much as it does now, it does seem to me you might choke those fellows even if it does take a little muscle!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DAILY DAIRY

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD COWS

Poor Boarders Should Find No Room on Any Dairy Farm—Plenty of Wholesome Food Needed.

None but good cows should be tolerated on the dairy farm. It does not pay to have poor boarders. A cow that is well fed and cared for should produce 6,000 pounds of milk containing 3.0 per cent. of butter fat, or should make 250 pounds of butter per year.

The milk should be weighed at least one day each month, and a test made for butter fat. This is the only accurate way of making comparisons and finding out what the herd is doing individually. The cow stable should be well lighted, well ventilated and kept clean. Give the cows plenty of wholesome food. It is the poorest economy to stint them either in the matter of food or water. Also see that the salt is always accessible to the cattle.

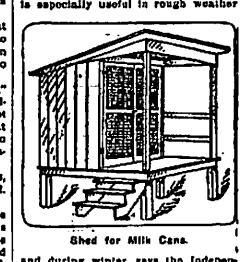
There is no nicer place to milk cows than in a well-kept stable. Do it quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Begin milking at the same hour, night and morning, and milk the cows in the same order. Wipe the cow's flanks and udder to prevent loose dirt and hairs falling into the milk. Do not wet the hands with milk. A practice to be recommended is rubbing a little vaseline on the hands. This keeps the teats in nice condition and overcomes the objection some have to milking with dry hands. Nothing tends more readily to drying up the milk flow than leaving a little milk in the udder.

Remove the milk as soon as possible from the stable, and immediately strain through several thicknesses of cheesecloth. Place the cheesecloth over the bottom of the strainer and secure it with an easy-fitting hoop. The cloth must be removed and well washed after each time of using.

HANDY SHED FOR MILK CANS

Platform Is Especially Useful in Rough Weather—Door Keeps Out Pestiferous Flies.

It is a great inconvenience to have milk cans on a level with the wagon which is to draw them to the factory, and it is a good plan also to have the platform covered with a shed. This is especially useful in rough weather



Shed for Milk Cans.

and during winter, says the Independent Farmer. The illustration shows a shed which has proved popular in many dairy sections. The door is not essential, but is very useful in keeping out flies during the summer. It is built with light material covered with wire cloth and hung on spring hinges so as to close itself.

Feed for Good Cow.

A cow that will give a pound or more of butter a day is a good cow, and, if addition to a variety of feeds grown on the farm, she should be fed daily a small quantity of bran or cottonseed meal.

DAIRY NOTES

To make sure of a gentle cow, pet the calf and heifer.

A well equipped milk house will soon pay for itself.

The milk sheet and the scales are a necessity with every well organized dairy.

An oil cloth cover for the separation saves the machine and returns a cleaner product.

Why not raise your own protein feeds this year and cut out the high priced millstuffs?

Testing is important. Your cows, your seed corn and your farm plans should all be tested.

The cow with a dainty appetite, the one that is a delicate eater, is seldom the most liberal producer.

With dairy manure alone on the farm the corn crop can be doubled within two or three years.

One writer says that the soil will double the amount of milk that you produce on your farm per acre.

For the man whose cows do not eat their heads off, there ought to be a little money in dairying this summer.

Milking regularly each day and feeding the cows regularly will save much to do with the profits in the cows.

Still, once in a while you can find a dairyman without a silo. Wonder what about having ears and yet hearing not?

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.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 28 1913.

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Mr. Pickard is that type of globe-trotting author who seeks the quaint and curious places and people as subjects for his clever descriptive articles. In his present series of twelve articles which we have arranged to print, he has touched not only the actual work of building the canal, and the people who have accomplished it, but has gone into what the newspaper worker knows as the side lines, and which as a rule are of as much interest as the main story. This is particularly true in this case. After our readers have completed the last of Mr. Pickard's articles they will have a better understanding of the Panama Canal, and conditions within and surrounding the canal zone.

The first article of the series will be printed in our issue of

July Twelfth

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C. E. KELSVEN, Manager, Almont, N. Dak.

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