State Hist Soc

THE WEEKLY ARENA

Volume 4, Number 12. ALMONT, MORTON COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, MARCH 14, 1914. Price, Per Year $1.25

Serial No. 013898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
Feb. 6, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Elmer Burnhard Ringham, of Almont, North Dakota, who, on February 19th, 1910 made homestead entry, serial No. 013898, for S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and SE¼ NW¼, and who on December 6th, 1913, made additional entry No. 022180 for the N½ NW¼, Sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼, all in section 32, township 137, north of range 85, 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 March 24, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Sam Anderson, of Almont, North Dakota.
Edward Erb, " "
Ole Johnson, " "
Benton Bird, " "

R. N. Stevens, Register.

Legal Advertising. Feb. 14, 1914.

Serial No. 04271.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
Feb. 5, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Paul J. Kalp, of Almont, North Dakota, who, on February 20th 1909, made homestead entry, No. 04271, for Lot 8, N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ & N½ S. E. ¼, section 4, township 137 N., range 87 W., 5th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final 3 year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. H. Anderson, United States Commissioner, at Almont, North Dakota, on March 24, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Tom Koler, of Glen Ullin, North Dakota.
Adam Schaf, of Almont, "
Matt Koler, of Glen Ullin, "
Mike Tschagi, of Almont, "

R. N. Stevens, Register.

Legal Advertising. Feb. 14, 1914. 5t.

Serial No. 016236.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
Feb. 26, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Henry True, of Almont, N. D., who, on May 28th, 1907, made homestead entry, No. 36081, for Northwest quarter, section 24, township 138 n., range 88, west of the 5th principal 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 April 14, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
[illegible] Koeltzerer, John Schweitzer [illegible], Billy [illegible] and Eli Baker, all of Almont, N. D.

R. N. Stevens, Register.

Legal Advertising. Feb. 28, 1914 5t.

Serial No. 010830.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Bismarck, N. D.
Feb. 26, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Dinehart, of Almont, North Dakota, who, on May 4th, 1907, made homestead entry, No. 28108, for Southeast quarter, section 22, township 137 n., range 85, west of the 5th principal 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 April 14, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
George Heid, Charley Witt, George Kleth, and Roy Cunningham, all of Almont, N. D.

R. N. Stevens, Register.

Legal advertising. 2-28-4-5t.

Wanted: Poultry, Hides & Raw Fur.

I will pay cash for all kinds of poultry, hides and raw fur, every Saturday at the C. H. Chase Lumber Company's office. C. E. Withroe, Almont, N. D. Advt. 5.

NOTICE!

I will sell any place in Morton County, if you have a Farm Sale let me have it and get you the highest prices. If you want to sell your land, list it with me and get quick returns. If you want a cow or horse, let me know for I have them on hand all the time. Address—E. H. Erb, Almont, N. D. For Dates see the Arena.—Advt.

SEED POTATOES:

Can furnish Early Ohio potatoes for seed at $1.25 per bushel in sacks holding 2 bu.-if order is put in during Feb. or March.—C. E. Withroe, Almont, N. D. advt.

W. F. Martin who has been suffering an attack of lagrippe for the past few days, went to Glen Ullin, to consult a physician, Friday afternoon.

A. J. Nathan of Bismarck, who represents the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., spent Friday and a part of Saturday in this village. While here he appointed Ole C. Ellingson local agent for the Case company.

I will pay 7 cents a pound for hogs.—Chas. Horst, Glen Ullin, N. D. advt

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Silvernail of Taylor, were guests of H. M. Silvernail and wife, three days of this week. They left for home, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Clara Palmquist went to New Salem, Monday, to have her hand examined by a physician to ascertain if any of the bones were broken.

J. J. Clark of Center, who is the district representative of the Rumeley line, was an Almont business visitor, Friday afternoon. While here he made the Arena man a pleasant call.

Scott Stevens who has been at Stockett, Mont., and East Auburn, Wisconsin, for the past two years, will soon return to Almont.

Subscribe for The ARENA.

What Newspapers Say of

The Valiants of Virginia

A very charming love story full of the tenderness and [illegible] of the Southland.—*New York Sun.*

The

If ever there was a pure romance, Miss Rives gives it to us in THE VALIANTS OF VIRGINIA.—*Boston Globe.*

Best Selling

THE VALIANTS OF VIRGINIA is undoubtedly the author's most significant work.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

Novel

A story dramatic, ardent and sympathetic, one to be followed with unflagging interest.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In America

It begins well and ends better, while between is no page or moment that drags or "lets down."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

We will run this story as our next serial. Don't you think you would enjoy reading it?

First Installment Soon

Subscribe Now!!!

We want your CREAM

and we will pay the highest Cash Price for it delivered at our buying station at Almont, North Dakota.

Bridgman-Russell

Company has always been one of the few companies that live up to and do business strictly in harmony with the most advanced sanitary laws of the Dairy department of Minnesota and North Dakota.

Bonded under the Minnesota and complying with the laws of N. D., we ask you to give us a tryout just to find out that all your cream is worth will be paid to you.

O. C. Ellingson, Agt

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward George Bostoder, a single man, mortgagor, to D. T. Owens, mortgagee, dated the first day of April, 1911 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 April, 1911, and recorded in book 011 of mortgages at page 444, and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 25th day of April, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

The South West Quarter (s. w. ¼) of Section Fourteen (14), in Township One Hundred Thirty-three (133) North of Range Eighty-three (83) West, all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of two hundred one and 5-100ths dollars ($201.05).

Dated this 14th day of March, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication March 14, 1914. 6t.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Bert Hungerford and Stella Hungerford, his wife, mortgagors, to D. T. Owens, mortgagee. Dated the tenth day of April, 1911, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 17th day of April, 1911, and recorded in book E-2 of mortgages at page 254, and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and, hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 25th day of April, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

The North West Quarter (n.w.¼) of Section One (1), in Township One Hundred Thirty-one (131), North of Range Eighty Five (85) West, all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at date of sale the sum of Two Hundred One and 5-100 dollars ($201.05).

Dated this 14th day of March 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication March Fourteenth, 1914. 6t.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by James H. Urell, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to D. T. Owens, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of June, 1911, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 5th day of June, 1911, and recorded in book 014 of mortgages at page 25, and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 25th day of April, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

North East Quarter (n.e. ¼) of Section Eight (8), in Township One Hundred Thirty One (131) North of Range Eighty Four (84) West, all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of two hundred forty three and 84-100 dollars ($243.84).

Dated this 11th day of March, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication March Fourteenth, 1914. 6t.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Herman Fay and Daisy L. Fay, his wife, mortgagors, to D. T. Owens, mortgagee, dated the 22nd day of May, 1911, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 7th day of June, 1911, and recorded in book 014 of mortgages at page 29, and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 25th day of April, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

South Half of South East Quarter (s.½ s.e. ¼) and South Half of South West Quarter (s.½ s.w.¼) of Section Fourteen (14), Township One Hundred Thirty Four (134) North of Range Eighty Five (85), all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of three hundred forty one and 40-100ths dollars ($341.40).

Dated this 11th day of March, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication March 14th, 1914. 6t.

Political Announcements.

[Legal Advertising.]

Notice:—All advertising carried under this heading will be charged for at the legal rate of 5 cents per counted line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

On first publication bill for same will be mailed itemized until June 24th, 1914 and all announcements are to be paid for by candidates on receipt of statement.

For States Attorney.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of States Attorney for Morton county on the republican ticket, subject to the wish of the voters to be expressed at the primaries June 24.

Your support and votes will be fully appreciated.

3-14-14 I. N. Steen, Mandan, N. D.

For County Auditor.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Auditor of Morton county on the repuclican ticket, at the primary election to be held June 24th., 1914. Your support is solicited and will be appreciated.

3-14-14. Lee Nichols.

For State's Attorney.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination on the republican ticket for the office of State's Attorney of Morton county at the primary election to be held on the 24th day of June, 1914.

Your support is solicited and will be appreciated.

3-14-14. L. H. Connolly.

Highest Cash price paid for
Poultry,
Eggs,
Cream,
Dressed hogs
J. R. Sherwood, Almont, advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Farmers State Bank

at Almont, in the State of North Dakota at the close of business March 4th, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$47,138.47
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		56.90
Warrants, stocks, tax certificates, claims etc		2,262.33
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,600.00
Other real estate		2,984 07
Due from other banks	7,637.23	
Checks and othe cash items	59.70	
Cash	2,099.26	9,796.19
Total		$65,837.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,061.93
Individual deposits subject to check	18,852.47	
Time certificates of deposit	22,491.83	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,431.73	46,776.03
Bills payable		5,000.00
Total		$65,837.96

STATE OF NORT DAKOTA } ss
County of Morton }

I, N. E. Becklund, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. E. Becklund, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1914.

G. H. Anderson,
Notary Public,
Morton County

My commission expires October 15, 1918

Correct, Attest:—
H. W. Hyde
G. H. Anderson } Directors

Legal advertising. Published March 14, 1914. 1t.

F. A. Doll of Bismarck, transacted business with local merchants one day this week.

Atty. B. W. Shaw,

who may enter the race for the republican nomination for the office of State's Attorney for Morton county. Any introduction that we could give would be superfluous as Mr. Shaw is known in every part of Morton county, as a keen, clean, able lawyer. Should he decide to become a candidate he will find many many supporters to help win the race.

In another column will be found the announcements of attorneys L. H. Connolly and I. N. Steen. In their statements both state they are republicans and seek the people's endorsement for state's attorney. Either is qualified to fill the position and whichever secures the nomination will give a good account of himself if elected.

In the same column Lee Nichols announces himself a candidate for the office of county auditor. He is a young man of ability and is thorough in his work. He has had several years experience as deputy and would make a competent auditor if elected.

CAN WE HELP YOUR EYES?

We certainly can if they need helping.

It matters not what the defect may be, if it is amenable to accurately adjusted glasses we can correct it for you.

It's your duty to present yourself at our optical department for treatment.

It's your duty to do this at once.

Then it's our duty to supply you with the exact lenses to remove all the unpleasant effects of abnormal vision.

C. G. CONYNE,
Optical Specialist
Mandan. - - - - N. D.

LAND LAND LAND

Several choice pieces of land in the vicinity of Judson, for sale or trade for northern Wisconsin Dairy farms. What have you to trade? Address X, care of Arena office, Almont, North Dakota. Advt.

Dr. O. T. Benson
Physician & Surgeon
Office hours 10-12 and 2-5.
Glen Ullin, - - N. Dak.

BITZING & LANGER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
BANKRUPTCY AND PROBATE CASES A SPECIALTY.
PRACTICE IN ALL STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.
Office in Farmers and Merchants Bank Building, Mandan, North Dakota.

ARENA $1.25

Heart River Ripples.

Berndt Rolstad was looking after social matters in the Ripples vicinity, Sunday.

Charles Pathmann, of Carson, was a visitor at Rose Dale Sunday.

Ed. Tibesar ane A. M. Johnson were Almont business visitors on Monday.

J. G. Johnson from 'Cat Coulee' was seen in this neck o' th' woods, Sunday.

Mrs. I. D. Cameron and Miss Edna Larson visited at the A. M. Johnson home, Monday.

Ole Mortenson is hauling lumber from Almont, for a new house.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnson have moved into their own house. They spent the winter at Rose Dale.

Lincoln School No. 1, opened Monday and Mrs. A. White is the teacher.

Melvin Larson made proof on his homestead before the Commissioner at Almont, Tuesday.

Our goodlooking Auctioneer, E. E. Erb is kept busy these days to such an extent as to neglect some of his social affairs.

The farmers' Union is growing quite strong in this section of the country and new members are being added at every meeting.

A. M. Johnson went to Almont today to look after business.

Valley Forge Notes.

Mrs. Kueller of Judson is visiting friends, here.

Mrs. John Slavik has returned home after being away all winter, visiting.

Miss Irma Krutzner and Mrs. Philio Giese were Sunday guests Joe Slavik's place.

Dr. O. C. Gaebe was called to the house of Peter Grimm, on account of the illness of the latter's son.

The pupils and their teacher of Valley Forge School No. 1, will have a basket sociable and entertainment on March 28th. Everybody welcome.

Rudolph H. Stehno bought a fine team of horses from Oscar Goeschel the latter part of the last week.

Editor W. R. Hall of the Glen Ullin News, and Banker Burmeister of the Merchants State Bank of Glen Ullin, were Almont business visitors, Saturday forenoon.

O. C. Ellingson was a New Salem visitor, Monday.

W. B. Evans organizer for the farmers' Union, spent Saturday in this place assisting at the bi-weekly meeting of the Almont local.

How about those seed potatoes? I can furnish you the best potatoes at a reasonable price.—C. E. Withroe, Almont, N. D. advt.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

The Kent bill for regulating and improving grazing on public lands was approved by a number of stockmen before the house public lands committee.

A committee representing the National One Cent Letter Postage association called on President Wilson with Senator Burton of Ohio, who has a bill for 1-cent letter postage.

W. S. West has been sworn in as successor to the late Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia. Senator Hoke Smith escorted his new colleague to the bar of the senate, where Vice President Marshall administered the oath.

The Industrial Workers of the World and militant suffragists could be classed "among other forms of lawlessness," Senator Sherman declared. He added he felt he could say so without his motives being questioned because he favored the woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

Water power legislation as a measure of relief for the people of the west and south is urged by Senator Jones of Washington, who spoke in favor of his bill granting water power sites on the public domain to municipalities or public service corporations under state or federal regulations with the power of the government to purchase after fifty years.

Senator Reed of Missouri has introduced a bill which would authorize the creation of a commission to acquire for the government by purchase or condemnation the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va. Representative Levy of New York, who owns the property, has declined frequently to consider selling it.

Felix Diaz has arrived here and will attempt to get a hearing before the senate foreign relations committee and give his views on the Mexican situation. Pedro Del Villar and Cecilio Ocon, who represented themselves as his supporters, appeared before the committee to ask what attitude this government would take toward a revolution headed by Diaz.

The interstate commerce committee of the senate has agreed to report favorably the nomination of Henry C. Hall of Colorado, to succeed Charles A. Prouty, as interstate commerce commission. The nomination of Winthrop M. Daniels of New Jersey to the vacancy on the commission caused by the death of John H. Marble, still is held up pending a report of a subcommittee.

Secretary Redfield has ordered Commercial Agent J. A. Shriver of the department of commerce to the Pacific coast to confer with salmon packers in Seattle, fruit and vegetable packers in Portland and fruit canners in San Francisco. He will address the San Francisco chamber of commerce and gather material for co-operation with all those interests for the increase of their foreign trade.

Advocating his bill to recognize state primary laws for the selection of delegates to national conventions and election of national committeemen, Senator Sherman, republican of Illinois, declared a national primary law was the remedy for party dangers. He assailed the proposal for a nation-wide presidential primary, on the ground it would result in a few states absolutely controlling presidential nominations.

DOMESTIC.

Margaret E. McNamara has been appointed chief matron of the Industrial School for Girls at Delaware, O., after much trouble. The law of Ohio forbade the appointment of a woman on public boards in institutions, but a new law was passed by popular vote at the last election, and women may now serve on such boards concerned with the welfare of women and children.

The Farmers and Merchants bank at Mandan, N. D., has been closed by State Bank Examiner Silverton, who alleges violation of the state banking laws. The books are being checked by members of the state board.

The government's regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine are so strict that the violations of the law charged against John F. Jelke and others were impossible, it was argued at their trial in the Chicago federal court by their attorney, John Barton Payne.

Max Zimmerman, a horse dealer, who asserts that he met Ralph Lopez, the Mexican outlaw who took refuge in a Utah mine after slaying six men, told the St. Paul police that he had seen Lopez in St. Paul.

The coldest weather of the [illegible] prevailed at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Senator Stone of Missouri has been made chairman of the foreign relations committee.

The strength of the individual hairs is increased by frequent cutting, but not their number.

The United States has more than 6,000,000 factory employes and 1,600,000 railroad employes.

Mrs. Minnie Taylor, wife of John M. Taylor, a Los Angeles mining engineer, won probation for her husband on a bigamy charge and then sent him to the county chain gang for two years to provide $1.50 a day for her and her two children.

Mrs. John D. Spreckels, jr., has left San Francisco for Europe with a party of friends after announcing that she had discontinued her suit for divorce, brought early this year on grounds of alleged cruelty. Spreckels contested the suit.

The production of eggs in Iowa in 1913 was worth more than the annual output of the gold mines of Alaska or California, or any other state in the union, according to a statement issued by the Iowa department of agriculture. The year's lay amounted to 97,648,731 dozen.

According to figures compiled by the office of public roads of the Department of Agriculture, expenditures in the United States for improvement of roads have been more than doubled since 1904. In 1904, expenditures for this purpose amounted to $79,771,417, while in 1912 the total was $164,232,865.

There is no cause for alarm in the imminent possibility that the United States will have to import wheat and other foodstuffs, said United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio at the Saturday luncheon of the republican club at New York, at which the development of this country's foreign commerce was discussed.

Out of 47 men assigned to work by the municipal employment bureau of Chicago last Saturday, 199 failed to show up at the jobs. The manager of the bureau reports that it is difficult to find men for all the work available. Jobs offered to 500 followers of "a leader of the unemployed" were spurned by the whole bunch.

In connection with the Painesdale murder mystery, said to have been one of the developments of the copper miners' strike, five members of the western federation of miners were arrested at Houghton. The arrests were made after an alleged confession by John Huhta, former secretary of the South Range local of the federation.

The state of Montana, through its senator, James Walsh, has presented to Notre Dame university, South Bend, Ind., the sword of General Thomas Francis Meagher, worn during the civil war. General Meagher was territorial governor of Montana following the close of the war, and his death by drowning is one of the tragic mysteries of the upper Missouri.

One of the causes that lead to the high cost of living is indicated in the simple statement that statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture show that of all the tillable land in the United States only 27 per cent was under cultivation at the last census. There were 1,140,000,000 acres that might be tilled, but only 331,000,000 acres that were tilled. For every 100 acres actually cultivated there were 275 acres lying idle.

FOREIGN.

The American recruits refused by General Villa arrived at Juarez from Chihuahua. Each was given $25 gold by the general.

President Huerta and the members of his cabinet sent messages of condolence to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, on the death in New York of his father, Colonel James T. O'Shaughnessy.

For insulting the German crown prince in an article, Hans Leuss, a writer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The article, which appeared in the Weekly Die Welt Am Montag, was entitled, "William the Last."

Three thousand rebels under General Ortega, who were moving toward Torreon, were defeated between Conejos and Escalon, according to advices received at the war department. The dispatch said 400 rebels were killed in the engagement. The federal forces, commanded by General Ricardo Pena, numbered 700.

The steamer Santibal went ashore at Cires Point, near Tangier. The Spanish cruiser Estramadura and five other warships have been ordered to stand by to help refloat the vessel and to beat off the insurgent Moors.

The federal forces under the direction of President Plaza have renewed their attack on Esmeraldas, Ecuador. President Plaza arrived at Esmeraldas, which is held by the rebels, several days ago, and since that time has received several hundred reinforcements.

23 IRON WORKERS MUST SERVE TIME

SUPREME COURT REFUSES REVIEW OF CASE AGAINST DYNAMITERS.

PARDON NOT BEING ASKED

Leading Counsel for Men Not Expecting to Appeal for Clemency to President—Sentences Imposed.

Washington, March 11.—The final chapter in the iron workers' campaign to destroy "open shops" with dynamite and nitro-glycerin has been written by the supreme court in refusing to review the penitentiary sentences imposed upon Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and 23 of the association's members.

No Pardon Appeal.

Senator Kern, leading counsel for the iron workers at their trial in the federal district court at Indianapolis stated after the supreme court's action that he did not contemplate appealing to the president for a pardon for the convicted men. A pardon alone stands between them and the penitentiary. Solicitor General Davis will request the court to certify its action to the United States circuit court of appeals at Chicago.

The labor men were convicted technically of conspiracy to carry dynamite and nitro-glycerin on interstate passenger trains. In furtherance of this conspiracy, it was charged that Ortie McManigal carried these explosives on such trains to Chicago, Tiffin, Ohio; Los Angeles, Cal, and scores of other cities from coast to coast.

Six Year Conspiracy.

Evidence was presented to show that one of the explosions alleged to have grown out of the conspiracy was that which destroyed the Los Angeles Times building. The conspiracy was alleged to have existed from 1906 down to the indictment in 1912.

Of the men who appealed to the supreme court for a review, Ryan was given the longest sentence, seven years. The lower court held that letters produced in evidence showed his management of the long course of destroying "open shop" structures.

Those Sentenced.

Eugene A. Clancey of San Francisco, a vice president of the international association; Michael J. Young of Boston, alleged to have been implicated in explosions at Boston Springfield, Fall River and Somerset; Frank C. Webb of Hoboken, N. J., member of the executive board and found to have been implicated in explosions in his jurisdiction; Philip A. Cooley of New Orleans; John T. Butler of Buffalo, vice president, and J. E. Munsey of Salt Lake City, convicted of participation in an explosion at that city, were each sentenced to six years. Peter J. Smith of Cleveland, Ohio, and John H. Barry of St. Louis were sentenced to four years. Charles N. Beum of Minneapolis, Henry W. Legleitner of Pittsburg, Pa.; Edward Smythe of Peoria, Ill.; George Anderson of Cleveland, Ohio; Ernest W. Basey of Indianapolis, Ind.; W. Bert Brown and Paul J. Morrin of St. Louis, Mo.; William E. Reddin of Milwaukee, Wis.; Michael J. Cunnane of Philadelphia; Michael J. Hannon of Scranton, Pa., and Murray L. Pennell of Springfield, Ill., were sentenced to three years.

Frank J. Higgins, New England organizer, and Frank K. Painter of Omaha, Neb., were sentenced to two years.

William Shupe of Chicago and Fred Mooney of Duluth, Minn., were given one year and one day.

In all, 52 persons were indicted, but only 24 appealed to the supreme court.

GIRL WEDS MAN SHE SUED

Bridegroom Prostrated by Legal Proceedings Is Made Happy—Worth $6,000,000.

New York, March 11.—Miss Monica T. Borden, 23, of 689 Riverside Drive, who on Feb. 3 instituted a $500,000 breach of promise suit against Octavio Guinle, a wealthy Brazilian, was married to him in the apartment at the Hotel Baltimore.

Worry over Miss Borden's suit and a severe case of the grippe, prostrated Mr. Guinle and he has been unable to leave his apartment. Because of Mr. Guinle's condition, Patrick J. Scully, clerk of the license bureau, went to the hotel and issued a marriage license there, after taking depositions of the couple.

The bridegroom, reported worth $6,000,000, is the son of Eduardo Pallasim Guinle, one of the wealthiest residents of Rio de Janeiro.

For Sale—$90,000 Necklace.

New York, March 11.—Mrs. Louise Aspinwall Minturn, widow of John W. Minturn, left an estate valued at $1,107,529. This fact was made known when an appraisal of her estate was filed in the hall of records. Mrs. Susan Tuckerman, a daughter, was given $265,204. Mrs. Katharine Mary LeRoy, another daughter, was given $277,569. John Wendell Minturn, a son, $277,569. Mrs. Minturn left a pearl necklace, valued at $90,000, which she directed to be sold and the proceeds divided.

SIR LIONEL CARDEN

The British ambassador to Mexico who recently conferred with President Wilson concerning the Mexican situation.

FOR CONCILIATION OF ULSTER

PREMIER'S IRISH HOME RULE PLAN PRESENTED.

Mr. Asquith's Idea Would Mean Exclusion of Four Counties—Objection Is Made.

London, March 11. — The British Government's plan for the conciliation of the unionists of Ulster in connection with the Irish home rule bill has just been laid before the house of commons. It met with a cool reception from the unionists.

The terms of Premier Asquith's offer were that a poll should be taken of the parliamentary electors of each county of Ulster to decide whether they should be excluded from the operation of the bill for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament. This would undoubtedly result in the exclusion from Irish home rule of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry and Down.

The announcement was made before an unusual gathering of distinguished persons, who listened with intense interest to Premier Asquith's clear-cut speech, lasting an hour. Just before the conclusion of his address the premier remarked that nobody was in love with exclusion for its own sake and continued:

"I do not expect that these proposals will be received with enthusiasm. But I ask for them deliberate and dispassionate consideration. They offer to the men of Ulster free choice and the certainty that their political standing cannot be changed without the assent of imperial parliament. I see no road to any other agreed settlement in which the proposition to give and take is likely to be so fairly adapted."

In the course of his speech the premier pointed out that the government had chosen the period of six years because it would give ample time to test the working of the Irish parliament and also an opportunity to the electors of the United Kingdom, guided by that experience, to pronounce whether the exclusion of the counties of Ulster should come to an end.

Assuming that the present imperial parliament would be dissolved before the end of 1915 and the Irish parliament assembled in July, 1916, the next imperial parliament could not last beyond November, 1920. Therefore, said the premier, there must be two general elections before inclusion could occur. The counties would come in at the expiration of the sixth year unless the imperial parliament decided otherwise.

In the meantime educational and local government in the excluded counties would be dealt locally by the creation of some local board.

Sir Edward Carlson, leader of the Ulster unionists, declared "Ulster will not have this proposal which means a sentence of death with a stay of execution."

In behalf of Ulster he rejected the proposals, but said that if the government would withdraw the six year limit he would call an Ulster convention for consideration of the plan.

No Smoking in the Senate.

Washington, March 11. —Senator Tillman's long pending resolution forbidding smoking during executive sessions was adopted by the senate by unanimous vote.

Two Killed in Fall.

Vienna, March 11.—Lieutenant Exner, a military aviator, and a noncommissioned officer who accompanied him as a passenger, were killed at the Aspern aerodrome when their aeroplane fell. The accident was due to the breaking down of the motor.

Alabama Suffragists Meet.

Birmingham, Ala., March 11.—A two days' conference is being held here of all the southern suffrage workers to start a campaign to win the vote in Ala!

ST. LOUIS CLUB BUILDING BURNS; 30 LIKELY DEAD

SIX BODIES RECOVERED, 24 MISSING AND 29 SERIOUSLY HURT IN HORRIBLE FIRE.

RUINS BEING SEARCHED FOR CHARRED REMAINS

Awful Scenes Follow Discovery of Fatal Flames by Unknown Woman—Heroism Displayed and Rescuers do All Within Their Power—Many Saved.

St. Louis, March 10.—Six persons are known to be dead and their bodies have been recovered and twenty-four are missing as a result of fire which destroyed the seven-story Missouri Athletic club building, in which the Boatmen's bank also was housed.

These figures were given out in a statement issued by a committee of the club which is seeking a record of every man known to have been registered at the club.

Hope Practically Abandoned.

For the twenty-four missing hope practically has been abandoned. The property loss is estimated at $350,000.

The fire has been burning so that Fire Chief Swingley has been afraid to send anyone into the ruins to search for the missing.

The building was owned by the Boatmen's bank which occupied part of the first floor. The bank opened temporary quarters in a building four blocks away.

The building was fully covered by insurance. The loss to adjoining buildings is estimated at $16,000.

Moans and Cries.

Moans and cries of guests and employes, trapped in the building, which greeted the ears of firemen arriving early at the scene, died away in a few moments as a wave of smoke and flame swept through the building.

Pitiful scenes were enacted around the fire lines as the search for the bodies progressed.

Wives and children, brothers and sisters and aged parents tearfully pleaded with the police and firemen for some word of their loved ones. As the bodies were recovered, the anxious watchers charged the police line. At the morgue similar scenes were enacted.

Fire Discovered by Woman.

The fire was discovered by a woman who was waiting with her escort to a taxicab. The name of the woman is not known.

When the firemen arrived the building was ablaze. Men were jumping from windows in their night clothing, others were clinging to windowsills, around which smoke was pouring, and others climbing down fire escapes.

Some were making ropes out of sheets and trying to escape that way.

While the firemen were fighting the blaze flames burst from the third story windows, cutting off the exit of many men who were running down the fire escape on the Fourth street side.

Streams of water were turned on the fire escape at the third floor and as firemen called out, encouraging words many on the third floor descended through the streams of water to safety.

But One Fireman Hurt.

After the fire had been burning an hour the wall on the Fourth street side collapsed from the fourth floor up.

Firemen fell back to the wall of a building at the opposite side of the street and thus escaped the falling bricks. One fireman, however, was struck by a brick. His leg was broken.

Assistant Fire Chief Rucker said he heard three explosions as he reached the building. At first the theory was advanced that the explosions were the work of safeblowers who had tried to rob the bank. Later, it was suggested that what seemed to be the sound of explosions was the dropping of elevators to the basement of the building.

The Known Dead.

The known dead are as follows:

L. A. Ruff, St. Louis buyer for a wholesale hardware company; O. J. Odegaard, St. Louis, sales agent railway supply company; Edwin C. Kessler, St. Louis, cashier wire company, killed in leap from sixth floor; John M. Rickey, Chicago, treasurer and auditor Ford Manufacturing company, St. Paul; James D. Reilly, contractor of St. Louis. Body identified by doorman of Missouri A. C. One unidentified.

Millions Buried by Wall.

The east wall of the club building, which included the bank in the southeast corner of the lower floor, fell in burying the vaults of the Boatmen's bank which, according to a statement of the bank officials, contained $1,359,449 in currency and [illegible] in specie.

As to Fire's Origin.

The fire is believed to have started in the main dining-room or kitchen of the club, which is on the third floor.

Heroism bordering on the superhuman was exhibited both by firemen and guests at the club.

MARGARET ALLEN TRIMBLE

Miss Trimble is the pretty daughter of South Trimble, former congressman from Kentucky and now clerk of the house of representatives. Miss Trimble is popular with the younger set in Washington.

DENVER WILL BUILD TUNNEL.

CITY FULFILLS OLD DREAM OF RAILROAD MEN.

Will Do Away With High Climbs Which Heretofore Have Made Freights Unprofitable.

Denver, Col., March 10.—When the people of Denver a few days ago held an election and pledged themselves to build a six mile tunnel under the Rocky mountains west of their city for the use of any and all railroads that might desire to build toward the Pacific coast, it meant the realization of a dream which has filled the minds of railroad men for more than a quarter of a century.

Ever since the Union Pacific builders made the first steel highway across the continent, railroad men have been trying to solve the problem of reducing grades in the Rockies by means of a tunnel.

The Denver and Salt Lake crosses Rollins pass, directly west of Denver, at an elevation of more than 11,000 feet—too high to enable any line to handle its traffic with profit.

What Denver proposes to do is to build a six mile tunnel under Rollins pass on James peak and make this tunnel available to any railroad. For the Denver and Salt Lake railroad, projected several years ago by the late D. H. Moffat, a Denver banker, but which is now in the hands of a receiver, Newman Erb, Mr. Moffat had planned to build a tunnel under Rollins pass. He was unable to secure funds. At the time of his death he had built the Moffat road to Steamboat Springs, in northwestern Colorado, on its way to Salt Lake.

GENERAL READY TO DIE NOW

Coffin Cast From Captured Cannon Is Last Detail of Aged Man's Preparations.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Gen. John P. Taylor of Civil war fame is ready to die. Not that his vigor is waning, but there has been delivered to the general a coffin of solid bronze cast from captured cannon. It is the last detail of his funeral, over which he has been working for months. He has sunk a vault on the Taylor private burying ground on his estate near Reedsville, Mifflin county, strong enough to support a big granite block which will ultimately cover it and be surmounted by a bronze statue of General Taylor.

When it came to the coffin, the general's military spirit suggested the cannon bronze and it was ordered. It cost $1,000. The general is 85 years old and hale.

SAY CARRANZA MAY EXPLAIN

Rebel Commander Expected to State Position in Benton Case Before Beginning Long March.

Naco, Sonora, Mex., March 10.—A prediction is made by General Carranza's advisers that the constitutionalist commander-in-chief will issue a more complete explanation of his position in the Benton and similar cases before beginning his march into Chihuahua state, which will take him out of communication for two weeks.

Assurances were given, however, that nothing had been heard either from the state department at Washington or General Villa, which had altered the situation, nor that any news had come from the Mexican commission investigating the incident.

Wilson Expects An Explanation.

Washington, March 10.—President Wilson expects a full report from Governor Colquitt and American Consul Garrett as to the manner in which the body of Clemente Vergara, an American citizen killed in Mexico, was returned to American soil. The president read news dispatches, some saying Texas rangers had crossed into Mexico and had availed themselves of permission by the Mexican federal authorities to American Consul Garrett to recover the body.

N. D. News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout the State. Edited and Arranged for Our Readers.

N. D. ACHIEVEMENT BANQUET.

Four Hundred Gather to Celebrate Tremendous Strides of State During Past Few Years.

Grand Forks.—Four hundred attended the feast Saturday evening in honor of the agricultural achievements of North Dakota in the last two years. Over 100 Twin City business men were guests, coming in a special train for the celebration.

The North Dakota people were jubilant over their growth in prosperity. Figures were presented at the banquet to show that in the ten years between 1900 and 1910 the state's farm wealth grew from more than $255,000,000 to about $975,000,000; that the value of its farm products in the same period grew from $64,000,000 to $220,000,000; that the value of its livestock jumped 155 per cent; that between 1895 and 1913 the state's bank deposits increased from a little more than $9,000,000 to more than $90,000,000, a gain of more than 1,000 per cent.

Then attention was called to the fact that the years since 1910 were putting the state on the way to a record surpassing that of the decade between 1900 and 1910. So they re-joiced.

Twin City Men Cheer.

The twin city people rejoiced with them. They cheered the figures, but each of them wore a significant badge intended to spur North Dakota on to greater things. This badge, in large black type, read: "$100,000 yearly output of livestock for North Dakota."—Twin City delegation.

This badge chimed with the spirit of the meeting and of North Dakota. North Dakota is going in for livestock more strongly every day, into hogs, dairy cows, beef cows, sheep. Hence the twin city badge was generously greeted. The people of North Dakota approved, from R. T. Kingman, the man who started the whole agricultural celebration, down.

Mr. Kingman had a fine steer, one he had bought to fatten for gain. When the North Dakota corn and clover convention came on early in February, F. L. Goodman, president of the Grand Forks Commercial club, suggested that this steer be brought to the convention as an exhibit to show the farmers what a real beef steer was.

The suggestion was adopted. The steer was killed during the corn and clover show, and was hung up in storage, and then came the suggestion from Mr. Kingman that a feast in celebration of the work of the last two years be held.

The toast list included speeches by Governor L. B. Hanna, James J. Hill, E. Y. Sarles, former governor of North Dakota, Dean H. L. Russell of University of Wisconsin Agricultural College, and many others.

WILL VOTE THOUGH ABROAD.

Governor Hanna and Many Others Who Cannot Attend Primaries Provided For.

Fargo.—Despite the fact that Governor Hanna and hundreds of others will be either on board the liners or in the Land of the Midnight Sun when the primaries are held the latter part of June their votes will be counted.

This will be under the provision of last legislature at the request of the absent voters' law enacted by the traveling and railroad men. It permits a voter to mark his ballot fifteen days in advance, deposit it with the county auditor, who will send it to the precinct designated where it will be counted just the same as those personally cast.

The primary election will be held the latter part of June. Governor Hanna, his staff and hundreds of Norwegians of this state will leave about June 12 for Norway to present a statue of Lincoln to Norway on July 4.

Woman Lost in Storm.

Rolla.—Lost in a storm while making her way from a barn to her home, Mrs. Ernest Baker, aged 60, wandered off on the prairie, and was found an hour later by her husband clinging to a telephone pole and seriously frostbitten.

Charged With Forgery.

Minot.—Charged with forgery, Mrs. James Pulver of Kenmare faces the possibility of being sentenced to the state penitentiary.

Would-be Robbers Sentenced.

Bottineau.—Pleading guilty before Judge Burr here to charges of attempting to rob the Lenbigh State bank, S. Hazel Karl, aged 25, was sentenced to seven years in state's prison and John Karl, aged 20 was given three years. The men made a sensational effort to rob the bank, appearing before the cashier in broad daylight, heavily armed. The arrival of another bank official and his quick work in overpowering the men and locking them in the vault prevented the robbery.

MILITIA TO GET TWO TRIPS

National Guard Will Join in National Maneuvers This Year—To Frisco Next.

Devils Lake.—With the North Dakota regiment, of national guard, joining in maneuvers of a national character this summer, and arrangements already completed for the encampment of the Flickertail soldiers on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915, the state drill grounds, known as the Rock Island military reservation on the shores of Devils Lake, will be "dark" the next two years. This announcement was made by regimental officers in Devils Lake today.

A few weeks ago a communication was received from the war department asking if it would be satisfactory to the North Dakota men to encamp at Sparta, Wis. This was followed by a communication to the effect that the department contemplated three big general maneuvers in the east, south and west, and requesting that all previous plans be disregarded until further details of the great maneuver idea had been worked out. If the North Dakota regimental officers are allowed to select which section they will join, the south will be the unanimous choice. Many of the officers of the First regiment served in the Philippines and it is with the idea of getting down on the border that the journey south is favored.

The encampment at the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 is made possible by the individual efforts of the members of the various companies. Each man will give $25 in addition to the money that the state and war department provides, to increase the fund to sufficient proportion to make the journey. The men will be given a certain amount of work on the exposition grounds, after which they will be at liberty to enjoy the sights. The interest among the militiamen, as a result of two successive encampments out of the state, has been greatly increased.

MORE CORN WILL BE GROWN.

Average to Wheat May Not Be Materially Increased in North Dakota Says Commissioner's Report.

Bismarck.—In a report issued by W. C. Gilbreath, commissioner of agriculture and labor a slight increase is shown in the number of farms and acres under cultivation. In 1912 there were 74,271 farms in the state with a total of 14,699,629 acres under cultivation. This gave a trifle less than 200 acres to each farm. The figures for 1913 show that the number of farms increased to 75,255 and the acreage to 15,409,191, which increased the average size of the farms to a little less than 203 acres.

The total acreage of farm land, cultivated and uncultivated, shows an increase for the same period of from 22,771,457 to 23,681,311, or close to one million acres.

There will be but little increase in the number of acres sown to wheat the coming season, but it is impossible now to calculate the increase in corn. Nearly 2,000,000 bushels more of potatoes were raised in 1913 than in 1912.

$6,500 For N. D. Accident.

Minneapolis.—Mrs. Frances Roban was awarded a verdict of $6,500 for the loss of her husband who was killed two years ago while wrecking a warehouse for the Cargill Elevator company at Kindred, N. D. She sued for $15,000 a year ago and the jury then brought in a verdict of $1,500. District Judge W. E. Hale granted the motion for a new trial made in behalf of the widow, on the grounds of inadequacy of the verdict. The supreme court affirmed the order of the district court. The second trial, just completed before District Judge John H. Steele, resulted in a verdict of $6,500.

Back to Three "R.'s."

Fargo.—A course in common sense, especially for seniors, is being established by Dean Robertson of Fargo college. So universal is the complaint about the lack of ability of college and university graduates that the dean is determined this charge cannot be brought against his students. In addition to drilling the seniors in spelling, he is also testing their penmanship and reviewing them in arithmetic. Reading aloud is another thing he insists upon. Some of the tests in orthography indicated how necessary the common sense course is to students.

County Fair Dates Selected.

Granville.—At a general meeting of the McHenry County Fair association, July 2, 3 and 4 were fixed as the dates for the 1914 fair, and the following officers elected: President, F. O. Bacon; vice president, C. N. Stubbins; secretary, O. O. Sheggeby; assistant, A. W. Gansz; treasurer, G. W. Gansz.

Arranging Fish Exhibit.

Cando.—Captain R. W. Main, state fish commissioner, is arranging a permanent exhibit for the museum at the state hatchery at Dorchwood.

Insurance Commissioner Fight On.

Fargo.—Some of the insurance men of the state are after the scalp of Insurance Commissioner Taylor. They had not thought he would be a candidate for a third term, but since his announcement it is proposed by his opponents to start an aggressive campaign against him. The supporters of the commissioner are not alarmed over these tactics. "We will not only nominate Taylor at the primaries, but we will reelect him this fall," was the declaration made by one of his friends.

Sealed!

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

is now electrically sealed with a "SEAL OF PURITY" so *absolute* that it is damp-proof, dust proof, impurity-proof—even air-proof!

Give *regular* aid to teeth, breath, appetite and digestion. It's the *safe* besides delicious and beneficial confection!

BUY IT BY THE BOX

for 85 cents—at most dealers. Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages. They stay fresh until used.

It's *clean, pure, healthful* if it's WRIGLEY'S.

Look for the spear

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

11

DROVE GUORMET TO SARCASM

Evidently French Restaurant Wine Was Not Exactly the Quality He Had Ordered.

William E. Corey praised at a Pittsburgh club the wines of California.

"Our California wines," said the steel magnate, "are much better than wines of a similar price in France, for French wines are so adulterated today that even a high-priced one often tastes like burnt sugar and water."

"But the fine wines, the 'grand cru' wines are wonderful," a young banker interrupted.

Mr. Corey shook his head.

"Not always," he said. "A friend of mine, a gourmet with whom I lunched not long ago at a fashionable boulevard restaurant in Paris, ordered a bottle of very old celebrated Margaux. Pouring out a little of the wine and rolling it on his tongue in true gourmet fashion he made a wry face.

"'Waiter,' he demanded. 'What wine is this you brought me?'

"'It is what monsieur ordered,' was the reply. 'Margaux 1895, grand cru.'

"'Humph,' sneered my friend, 'how lucky it is to be so old and to conceal its age so well.'"

When a man heeds the admonition to "bear it and grin" the grin is too forced to fool anyone.

LIFE'S ROAD

Smoothed by Change of Food.

Worry is a big load to carry and an unnecessary one. When accompanied by indigestion it certainly is cause for the blues.

But the whole trouble may be easily thrown off and life's road be made easy and comfortable by proper eating and the cultivation of good cheer. Read what a Troy woman says:

"Two years ago I made the acquaintance of Grape-Nuts and have used the food once a day and sometimes twice, ever since.

"At the time I began to use it life was a burden. I was for years afflicted with bilious sick headache, caused by indigestion, and nothing seemed to relieve me.

"The trouble became so severe I had to leave my work for days at a time.

"My nerves were in such a state I could not sleep and the doctor said I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I saw an adv. concerning Grape-Nuts and bought a package for trial.

"What Grape-Nuts has done for me is certainly marvelous. I can now sleep like a child, am entirely free from the old trouble and have not had a headache in over a year. I feel like a new person. I have recommended it to others. One man I knew ate it principally Grape-Nuts while working on the ice all winter, and said he never felt better in his life."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

No Joke.

At the Chicago Athletic club a game had been put up on a cynical old bachelor. The man had walked from eight to ten in the park on a snowy evening in obedience to a pale pink, violet-scented note that his friends had faked in order to see if he was really as confirmed a woman hater as he claimed.

Turning up at the club for a nightcap, the duped and frozen bachelor was very sullen and sulky when his friends derided him. He saw no fun whatever in the fake note.

George Ade, noticing his black and lowering looks, gave a loud laugh and said:

"What a skinflint you must be! Won't even laugh at a joke, eh, if it's at your own expense?"

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

So Obedient.

Stealthily Light-Fingered Sam slipped up behind the strolling pedestrian.

"My doctor said I needed a little change, didn't he?" he murmured to himself.

And then he took it.

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

Nice Woman This.

Snapp—Well, all the fools are not dead yet.

Mrs. Snapp—I'm glad of it. I never did look well in black.

Anybody can dye successfully with Putnam Fadeless Dyes. Adv.

In this age cash will keep friends longer than diplomacy.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

Peace in That Family.

A little girl being lost, was taken to the police station, where the officers tried to learn her name. At last, after many vain efforts, one of them asked her:

"Tell me, dear, what names does your mother call your father?"

"She doesn't call him any name," the child answered, innocently. "She likes him."

Important to Mothers

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

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Brilliant Idea.

Young Mother—I really don't know why he cries so.

Bachelor Friend—Perhaps it is his teeth coming through.

Young Mother—No! He isn't teething.

Bachelor Friend—Maybe it's his hair coming through that hurts him!

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The Medium.

"How can you drink to anybody with your eyes, as the poet says?"

"I suppose, in an eyeglass."

Your family Doctor can't do more for your cough than Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops; "they cure"—5c at Druggists.

Many a proverb is merely a smart-sounding saying that cannot bear analysis.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Household Remedies

Children's Cough Syrup

Safe, pleasant, efficient cough, cold and bronchial remedy for children. Harmless and effective, containing no opiates or habit forming drugs. 25 cents at druggists.

There is a *Household Remedy* for every ailment, all guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Minnesota Pharmaceutical Mfg. Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Fargo Directory

Shotwell Floral Co.

Growers and shippers of cut flowers, plants, etc. Write for catalog. Funeral designs on short notice. Phone day or night. Fargo, N. D.

EARN $25 to $100 A WEEK

Young Men Wanted to fill the demand of Automobile and Gas Tractor Engineers. "Now is the time to act." Write for free information.

Fargo School of Automobile & Gas Engineering, 1018 Front Street, Fargo, North Dakota

Banish the "Blues!"

If you have that depressed feeling it's more than likely that your blood is out of order—impoverished or poisoned.

There is only one thing that will alter your present condition—that's to restore your stomach to normal health and strength. For a weak or diseased stomach cannot make good blood. If your digestion is bad your food will not make the good blood which nourishes body, brain, heart and nerve.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

helps the stomach to do its work naturally and properly. Stimulates the liver. The system is freed from poison. The blood is purified. Every organ is rejuvenated. Instead of the "Blues," you feel fit and strong. [illegible]

This great remedy has proved its worth year after year for over forty years. Let it prove its worth to you. Sold by medicine dealers in tablet or liquid form, or send 50c for trial box by mail.

[illegible] Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo.

PISO'S REMEDY

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

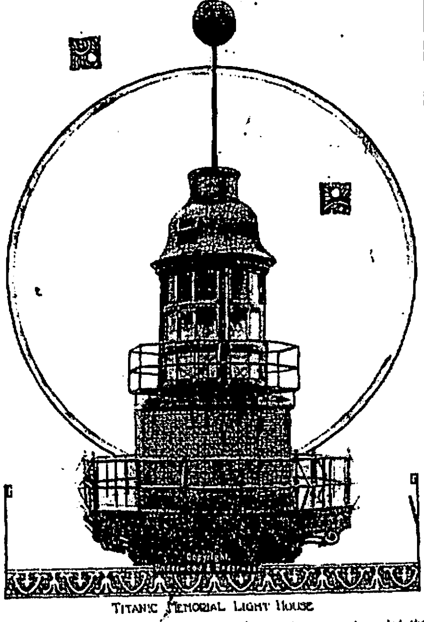
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

25 CTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Warning the Mariner



TITANIC MEMORIAL LIGHT HOUSE

THE first lighthouse on record is said to have been erected at Alexandria in Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus nearly three centuries before the birth of Christ. It was said to have been 500 feet high, while the light, consisting in all probability of a coal or wood fire in an open hearth on the summit of the tower, is supposed to have been visible 42 miles out at sea.

In the United Kingdom, toward the end of the fourteenth century, the lighting of the coast was left in the hands of the various religious orders who established and kept up lights at their own expense and thus did their best to warn mariners of the dangers which lurked round about their monasteries or dwellings, an exchange says. The lights at this time usually consisted of a wood or coal fire burnt in an open brazier situated on a church tower, although we occasionally read of lights being exhibited in windows to guide ships in from seaward. The dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, doing away as it did with the men who gratuitously tended these coast lights as a sacred duty, abolished the lights also at one blow and it was not until several years later that the first of the regular coast lights were instituted.

Private Lighthouses Established.

At this time it was customary for private people to erect lighthouses at their own expense, in return for which they were allowed to levy a toll on all passing vessels. The license to do this was granted by the king, but Trinity house, a guild or fraternity of sailors who undertook to look after the interests of all those connected with shipping, had developed into a rich and powerful organization, holding the general management of navigation. They regarded the erection of these private lighthouses as a usurpation of their rights, for they were responsible for the buoyage of the channels, and alleged that they had the sole right of erecting lighthouses. Trinity house, therefore, opposed all schemes for the building of lighthouses by private persons. But in spite of this hostility lighthouses were erected at many points on the coast. The light consisted of an open hearth at the summit of the tower, while the curious davit and pulley on the right hand side were used for hoisting up the necessary fuel.

Trinity house, in spite of the obvious utility of the light, was bitterly opposed to the measure, and characterized the lighthouses as "useless," "dangerous" and a "burden and hindrance to navigation," and it was not until about a century later that the policy of the corporation changed. They then no longer opposed all measures for the establishment of lights, but, on the other hand, helped the sailor to demand that for the dues he paid the private lighthouse owner should show a good and steady light. They also set about improving the various schemes for illumination, but it was not until 1836 that privately owned lights were abolished, and the entire system passed into the hands of Trinity house.

The principal illuminants used in ancient lighthouses were coal or wood fires in an open hearth, but toward the end of the seventeenth century it occurred to some people to inclose the fire in a lantern with a funnel or chimney at the top. This saved the fuel, but the efficiency of the light suffered, for it was no longer fanned by the sea breezes and needed the frequent use of the bellows to keep it alight. There were many complaints about the poorness of the lights and the lanterns were subsequently removed, but coal or wood fires remained in use till 1822.

Candles were next thought of, but these again had obvious disadvantages, for the great heat generated in the lantern melted the candles and thus diminished the intensity of the light. The wicks also required the constant use of snuffers, and this again was a serious disadvantage. The use of oil was not universally adopted until the middle of the eighteenth century, while soon afterward contrivances were adopted for increasing the light by means of reflectors. Gas was first used as an illuminant in the early part of the nineteenth century, but only for lighthouses on piers and harbors near gas works, and it was not until 1847 that gas was used at out of the way lighthouses. Soon afterward electricity and limelight were introduced; and these, gas and oil are now the principal illuminants employed.

It was toward the middle of the eighteenth century that schemes for distinguishing one light from another were introduced, and the first device of this kind was invented, strange as it may seem, by a barber of Lynn called Robert Hamblin. The method by which lights are varied nowadays consists of hiding the light shown for a certain number of seconds. Thus one lighthouse may show a single flash every 15 seconds, another three flashes in quick succession every 20 seconds, and yet another may show a light for 30 seconds and then be obscured for ten seconds and so on. These methods, combined with the employment of white, red and green lights, provide many different varieties of lights and thus form a ready means of distinguishing one from the other, as no two lights on our coast are exactly the same.

Bell on the Inchcape Rock.

The present Bell Rock lighthouse is situated off Arbroath, and this is the place, it will be remembered, that has been immortalized in the poem of "Sir Ralph the Rover," where—

The good old abbot of Aberbrothock
Had placed that bell on the Inchcape rock.
On a buoy, in the storm, it floated and swung,
And over the waves its warning rung.

The first time a lighthouse was erected on an isolated rock was in the case of the first Eddystone lighthouse completed by Winstanley in 1698, where tallow candles were used as an illuminant. The tower was polygonal in form, which the ornamentation above offered great resistance to the wind. This lighthouse, however, stood till 1703, when it was knocked down by the sea, and Winstanley himself and all the occupants perished. The next Eddystone was completed in 1709 by Rudyard, and this was completely destroyed by fire in December, 1755. It had been constructed of wood and the next tower, of granite, was erected by John Smeaton and stood from 1759 to 1881. In 1879, however, it was discovered that the rock on which it stood was being undermined by the action of the water and this necessitated the building of a new tower on a neighboring rock with more secure foundations. This tower was completed in 1881, when the old Smeaton lighthouse was removed to the Hoe at Plymouth, where it now stands.

COLORS NOT FAVORED

GIRLISH EVENING GOWNS FASHIONED IN ALL-WHITE.

Even the Trimming of Fur, So Popular Just Now, Is of This Color—Silver Gauze Adds to Its festiveness.

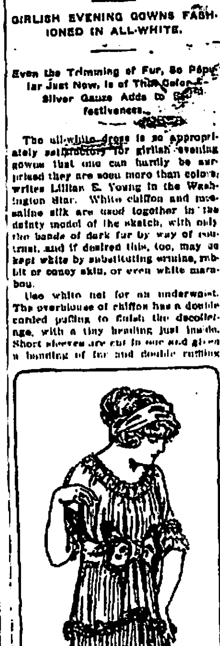
The all-white dress is so appropriately satisfactory for girlish evening gowns that one can hardly be surprised they are seen more than colors, writes Lillian E. Young in the Washington Star. White chiffon and messaline silk are used together in the dainty model of the sketch, with only the bands of dark fur by way of contrast, and if desired this, too, may be kept white by substituting ermine, rabbit or coney skin, or even white marabou.

Use white net for an underwaist. The overblouse of chiffon has a double corded puffing to finish the decolletage, with a tiny heading just inside. Short sleeves are cut in one and given a banding of fur and double ruffling of self material. A wide girdle of the silk ties in a butterfly bow in front that is edged with fur.

The tunic is in two flounces—the lower one attached to a plain net foundation that is veiled by the upper one. Both are mounted with tiny folds instead of gathers, and bordered with fur. In front they are lifted a little above the round length by means of a box fold caught up under the girdle, where the butterfly bow forms a heading for it.

The skirt is draped from the waist at center front and gives the desired pannier fullness under the hips.

Silver gauze is much used with white for the evening, and a suggestion that may meet with approval is to use some for the girdle and hair bandeau in this same design.



All-White Evening Frock in Chiffon and Satin.

Crocheted Hoods.

Hoods, boas and muffs, crocheted of soft wool, make charming and practical sets for children to wear in winter. Or sweaters and hoods can be crocheted to match.

MEDICI COLLAR WINS FAVOR

Excellent Reasons for Popularity of This Almost Universal Evening Adornment.

Medici collars flourish at evening functions, where they appear on fully half of the lately launched model gowns. The reason for their vogue is obvious, since they conceal the ugly back which disfigures many an otherwise pretty woman, or the scrawny shoulders of the immature girl. Jeweled net or chiffon, beaded malines or tinsel lace are made into these quaint collars, which are of even height at the back and sides and only flare broadly at their ends, where the wired edge is bent into a decided curve.

Antique laces — the wonderful creamy-toned meshes of French, Spanish or Italian origin—make up into the most stunning of Medici collars. They frequently are the only touches of lace about evening gowns or the equally stunning confections worn at afternoon receptions.

Plain and white linen, ajour bordered, is the chic thing in Medici collars for afternoon house gowns in velvet or satin. At first, this combination impresses the beholder as very odd, but the very simplicity of the humble neck finishing on a gown of handsome fabric, proves attractive. Moreover, it has the allure of the unexpected.

DIVIDES WORLD OF FASHION

Question of Voluminous Wrap or Kimono Is Agitating the Parisian Smart Set.

A secret war is being waged in Paris in the world of wraps. On one side we have the old-world "houppelande" coat, which is immensely wide at the hem and which recalls the garments of the mid-Victorian period; on the other side we find the adorers of kimono outlines. And for the kimono there is very much to be said of a favorable description.

It is a curious fact that though almost all kimonos are alike in outline, each one becomes individual when draped on the figure. I know of no other garment which so lends itself to individual arrangement. Worn by women of ordinary mind and little imagination, a simple satin kimono will seem the most ordinary of ordinary garments. But let the same wrap be worn by a woman of different temperament and immediately it becomes filled with malicious charm.—New York Herald.

MAKES PRETTY COLLAR BOW

Smart Neckwear Easily Fashioned From Two Yards of Satin Ribbon With Knots of Contrasting Color.

A natty little bow can be made from about two yards of satin ribbon, half an inch wide. Cut pieces of three and a half inches each. Double each one and sew across the end, then gather along one edge taking the two folds together, pull the thread tight, and fasten. This makes a little round piece like a flower. In and about the center of this make five French knots of some contrasting color. Sew four of these on to a short narrow bit of something stiff, like whalebone, covered with silk. Cut two more pieces of ribbon three and a half inches long and one of four inches. Fasten one end of each to the covered whalebone, under the round pieces, the longest being in the center. On each of the free ends sew a round flower piece, with an additional one in the middle of the center bit. Sew a small safety pin on the back of the whalebone.

Coat Linings in Chinese Effects.

Coat linings are of "crepe Chinese pompadour." It has bright stencil figures on a contrasting crepe ground and has something very Chinese in its character, as its name indicates, in spite of the pompadour color combinations.

LITTLE THINGS THAT HELP

Dainty Boudoir Accessories Need Not Be Costly, and Will Take Only a Short Time to Make.

Do you know how quickly one of the big hanging sachets for the dress closet can be made? All there is to it is a cretonne bag, 12 by 9 inches, easily opened for the renewing of the perfume, and hung from a cretonne-wound coat hanger. This need not cost more than a quarter, and can be made in an hour.

Have you seen the sachets made from a yard of five-inch gauze ribbon—a bag for the sachet powder made from the doubled end and the rest used for a big bow and hangers? Use rose-colored gauze for dried rose leaves and lilac ribbon for holding dried sweet lavender. The drug stores sell both.

Have you examined the little hook racks for the back of one's dressing table chair? Cover with cretonne two strips of pasteboard about 9 by 2 inches. On one sew a row of large hooks, such as are used on fur garments. Overhang the two bits of covered pasteboard together, attach a strip of folded cretonne for a hanger—and there you are!

Topaz a Spring Color.

Topaz is the novelty color of the spring season, returning to fashion after long absence, with the jewel of that name. It runs from dark to light in the whole gamut of tones. Those darker are desirable for women who wish the ultra-fashionable color used for their spring suit. It goes best with a creamy complexion.

TWO FRENCH BAGS

Two silver frames hold the gold mails of a coin-bag. The purse at the left is of striped moire, of which the silver top is heavily set with precious stones.

Avoid fried foods, for the sake of your complexion.

SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT OF SOWS AND PIGS

The Large Hog Was Raised By a Member of the Boys' Pig Club; the Small One Was Raised By the Boy's Father.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

All hog lots should be built where the sun will shine upon some portion of them at all hours of the day, says State Farmers' Bulletin 566, of the department of agriculture. Sunshine is one of the greatest factors for destroying germs and keeping down disease. A supply of clean, fresh water at all times is essential. The troughs should be kept clean and not so much feed given at one time that it will be left in the trough to become sour and filthy. The troughs should be frequently washed out and placed where the sun will shine in them. This is especially true of troughs used for feeding small pigs. Cleanliness of the feed is essential in this case to prevent scours, which is the cause of death among so many pigs. Avoid sudden changes of feed for the sow just before farrowing or while suckling her pigs. Do not give a sow too much feed at this time. She should have about four pounds of dry feed for each one hundred of live weight.

Some clean, dry straw should be placed in every house for bedding, as it is essential that the sow have a warm, dry bed when she farrows. Many young pigs are lost each year from cold and exposure at farrowing time on every farm where no shelter is provided. The young pigs must be kept warm, dry and have plenty of sunshine until several weeks old in order to do well. Few sows that get plenty of exercise and are not too fat will need help in farrowing, but it is well to be present to give help if necessary and to keep any pigs from being crushed. Clip off the small tusks the day after the pigs are born. Give them the best of care for the first ten days and the death rate will be reduced greatly.

A flat-bottomed trough with sides not over three inches high may be used for feeding the small pigs and the feeding should be started as soon as they will begin to eat, or at about four weeks old.

Remedies for Hog Diseases.

Charcoal, 1 bushel; hardwood ashes, 1 bushel; salt, 8 pounds; air-slaked lime, 8 pounds; sulphur, 4 pounds, and pulverized copperas, 2 pounds, is a good remedy for pigs suffering with scours and hogs affected with worms, according to the animal husbandry division of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture.

If the pigs show indications of scouring, keep the charcoal mixture where the sow can eat it at will, or give her 15 grains of copperas in her slop every night and morning until effective. In case of severe scouring with little pigs each may be given five to ten grains of subnitrate of bismuth after changing the sow's feed and giving her the copperas.

One of the best preventive measures for worms is to keep the mixture where the hogs can eat it at will. Mix the lime, salt and sulphur thoroughly, and then mix with the charcoal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas in two parts of hot water. Store in a barrel under shelter, but keep some of it in a shallow box for the hogs at all times. If hogs are already wormy, turpentine can be given in the slop each morning for three mornings, at the rate of one teaspoonful for each 80 pounds of live weight.

If hogs get plenty of exercise and are fed slop or soft feeds, they will seldom become constipated. If a pregnant sow becomes very constipated give her [illegible] of a pound of Epsom salts in her slop once daily until her bowels become normal.

Examine the hogs frequently about the ears, neck, flank and the inside of the legs to see if they are lousy. Lice cause unthriftiness among hogs of any age, and death among many pigs. To get rid of them wash or dip the hogs in a solution of any of the coal-tar disinfectants. A rubbing post may be made by wrapping some gunny sacks about a stake and wetting the sacks frequently with crude oil, so that the hogs may rub against them. An effective method of cleaning the hogs of lice during the summer months is to pour crude oil on the water in the wallow. A thin layer of oil will get on the hogs and will kill the lice without injuring the hogs.

Every year the loss of little pigs from canker sore mouth is enormous, and might be prevented by a little care. The disease is caused by infection through scratches on the nose or face of the pig, by a germ which is found in the droppings and filth from nearly all hogs. The infection results in swellings on the nose, or in eating canker sores. The small pigs have very sharp little tusks in the sides of their mouths, which scratch or cut the others' cheeks when they fight. The disease may be largely prevented by clipping these small tusks off even with the gums the day after the pigs are born, and by keeping the pens cleaned and bedded with fresh, clean straw. Care must be taken not to lacerate the gums when clipping the teeth and not to pull out the tusks, as infection would probably take place through those wounds more readily than from the scratches made by fighting.

A pair of small bone forceps for clipping the tusks may be bought for 75 cents to $1, and should be kept on every farm where pigs are raised. They should be carefully disinfected, washed and dried after use.

In case infection has already taken place and ulcers developed, the disease may be treated by scraping each ulcer thoroughly and rubbing it with a pencil of lunar caustic. Afterwards swab the sores twice daily with a 5 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate. In mild cases good results have often been secured by dipping the head of the affected pig several times each day in a solution made by dissolving two ounces of potassium permanganate in a gallon of water. If lumps or boils develop on the snout, cut deeply into each with a sharp knife and at once saturate with tincture of iodin. Wash the snout daily thereafter with a solution of potassium permanganate and every day apply tincture of iodin to the ulcers.

Hogs Raised by a Pig-Club Boy in Alabama.

TIMELY HINTS FOR DAIRYMAN

Practical Feeder Will Observe Manger Carefully—Cleanliness Is Matter of High Ideals.

Every successful dairyman knows that—

Cows should not be milked with lightning speed; but steadily and gently.

The good feeder will watch the manger, the eye, the coat and the voidings of his animals and soon experience a fascination in his work.

By cleaning the stables, brushing the cows and properly mixing their feed it is possible to milk in comfort.

If a few lazy, dirty dairymen fail to produce a clean product it is the duty of the state and municipal governments to put them out of business.

Cleanliness is not a matter of higher ideals alone but of careful business forethought. Nevertheless dairymen should have high ideals and strive for greater perfection.

Fruit on Every Farm.

No farm should be without fruit. A farmer who has a taste for fruit growing, and land suitable for it should have his orchards of such fruits as his local market calls for and of such varieties as succeed best in his locality.

The Treasure of Egypt

An Audacious Hazard of Nikolai, Independent Agent, as Related by His Lieutenant, Summers

By H. M. EGBERT

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman)

The most bizarre of all the coups of Nikolai occurred during the year of the great cotton famine, which was ended so spectacularly. Cotton had monopolized the interest even of the daily newspapers. A ring of speculators in Chicago had formed a corner, and prices went rocketing skyward. Cotton had been scarce throughout the southern states that year, and high prices proved a bonanza to growers in the belt. But over in Lancashire, which supplies the finished goods for three parts of the world, spindles stood idle, for no manufacturer could afford to pay the current price of the staple. Misery and destitution stalked through the homes of the workers.

Nikolai had been reading the exchange reports; at last he threw down the newspaper.

"It seems essential of modern civilization," he said, "that the success of one must be based upon the failure of another. Here we have a case in point. South Carolina farmers are going in for automobiles while Lancashire lacks bread. And I am ruined while the Chicago speculators are making millions. Do you believe that there is a providence that interferes arbitrarily with human destinies, Summers?"

"Possibly—but only through the wheels working out of cosmic forces," I answered.

"But men can sometimes play Providence," he answered. "Cotton is at twenty-five today—twelve points above the normal. Two days ago I sold September cotton at twenty-two on the London exchange, thinking that the pool would break up and prices tumble. They have a fortnightly settling day here, and in twelve days I shall have to deliver. And I shall have to buy in at about twenty-eight, and be ruined."

"Prices were rising almost hourly. There was hardly the remotest prospect of a fall. Every financial paper forecasted that cotton would be up to twenty-eight, if not to thirty, by the next settling day on 'Change.'

"It is fortunate that the United States has the monopoly of cotton production," I mused.

"It has not," interrupted my companion, "Algeria, India, and Egypt. The latter is, however, the only country that can compete seriously with America. If Egypt produces a bumper crop, prices fall. Yet today the fields of the Carolinas are white with the bursting pods, while Egypt is a desert, until the British government gives the sign to transform it into a garden."

"Will they not let the plants be put in the ground?" I queried.

"The plants are in the ground," said Nikolai quietly, "but they will not grow without water. Do you know that Egypt is the Nile—that every year when the Nile overflows its banks, the silt-mud is transferred? Formerly nature produced this phenomenon unassisted. But now—well, have you not heard of the new dam at Assouan?"

"Completed last year to store the waters until the government decides to open the sluices?"

Nikolai nodded. "And ten days afterward Egypt is a granary and a cotton store. If the gates were opened today prices would go tumbling. Cotton would fall to nearly normal, and I should be able to buy in at fifteen and clear a substantial profit. Imagine it, Summers; seven hundred miles of cotton fields, bursting into bloom. And all hinges upon the government's hydraulic gates!

"Do you know how they built this dam," Nikolai resumed. "There was but one spot where it could be done, and they submerged a temple, half explored, that gave promise of treasure greater than any dug from the Pharaohs' graves. Summers, it was whispered that half a million pounds in gold lay buried nine feet below the surface of the floods. Why should not we dig out this treasure and thus recoup ourselves?"

"It is impossible!" I cried.

"Not at this season," Nikolai replied. "When the floods are swollen to the limit of the capacity of the dam it is impossible, but now the upper portion of the temple is disclosed. I was there before the dam was built; the excavators had begun to cut a stairway into the heart of a sphinx which was supposed to guard the gold. The government stopped the works, fearing that the construction would be undermined. So great is the pressure of the floods that a very little weakening would loose some stones in the masonry; then the waters would break through and sweep over the face of Egypt."

The idea began to grip me. In rain my season forbade participation in Nikolai's enterprise; three days later we had reached Brindisi by the Orient land mail, crossed the Mediterranean and chartered a vessel for Assouan.

The tourist season was normally ended, for the heat had become intense, but traveling Americans, as we were considered, are proverbially eccentric, and our voyage to the region of the dam was not regarded with any suspicion by the authorities. Independent antiquities along each shore, gathered forth archaeologists during all times and seasons. We developed an insatiable thirst for sarcophagi during the first day of our sojourn, and, having pitched a tent as near the great dam as was permitted, wandered freely in its neighborhood.

It was, indeed, a marvel of engineering work. Of solid masonry, thirty foot thick and fifty high, built in a slightly convex configuration, it stretched away on either side of us, connecting highland with highland. In front of it a little stream, formed by the overflow, ran sluggishly between banks fringed with green; but the desert ran clear to within a hundred feet of this verdure, and it seemed impossible that, at the word of the engineers, these parched, brown fields, with their still water-holes and thin cotton plants, sturdy in tiniest leaf, should become converted into fertile plains. But behind the monstrous masonry a seething flood of yellow waters bubbled and boiled, daily rising higher and pressing more fiercely against the walls. And here, as far as eye could reach, were eaters that had hurled themselves from the unknown highlands of Abyssinia, to retire baffled before this stupendous handiwork of man.

Near to one bank of the river a granite column rose out of the seething flood. It was its twin—long, formerly high and dry, above the plains, but now for ever hidden under the waves. The flood was not yet at its height, and thus the column was disclosed, during the greater portion of the year nothing of the temple was visible. In a light Arab skiff we exploited the locality.

"Five feet below the surface of the water," said my companion, pointing to the granite pile. "There lies the jagged opening which the excavators had made. The body of the temple is continuous, and the door is actually contiguous with it at the bottom. You can see that any increase in the waters would affect the dams security. Now, here is my plan. When the excavation was started, a sort of cofferdam was made. Thus, if we pierce the cofferdam with a sniphon hose, and then descend in diving bells, we can enter the chasm, close one end, swing through which we have come and afterward dig into the body of the temple itself without more than a small modicum of water entering."

I understood his point. It was on the principle of the caisson with machines adopted by our own bridge builders. There was an air chamber between the excavator and interior of the temple which could be closed to prevent the ingress of water.

"Tonight the moon rises very early," said Nikolai. "But to-morrow we can row out with our instruments, and take soundings. There is but one shaft running straight down through the temple, once inside we can pursue our operations for three days or more, so long as we take a supply of food with us."

"And how shall we transport a million pounds? I think you said a million, or a half-million—of gold?" I asked.

Nikolai looked confused. "Summers," he said, "please understand that in an adventure of this character one must lead and the other follow. I must exact a pledge of obedience, without questioning."

"Well, it was too late to withdraw now. I gave the pledge and, on the following night, having led our Arabs to believe that we intended to start upon a three-day duck shooting expedition, we put out from the shore, well provisioned; we pulled a mile or more up stream against a fearful current, and then drifted down quietly to where the granite summit of the buried temple rose adjacent to the mighty dam. We had brought oxygen helmets and grappling irons. We anchored the boat to the masonry, put on our helmets, which were equipped with an oxygen-producing chemical and so freed us from dependence upon an air-line, and let ourselves into the warm current. Then, hanging by one arm to the edge of the boat, we pried for long periods at the interstices of the temple masonry beneath the water. The work proved extremely arduous. Half a dozen times I was compelled to climb back into the boat and sit there, dripping and exhausted, while Nikolai worked indefatigably. At last he signaled to me.

"I've loosened a brick," he whispered. "The rest will be easy." And he piled his iron until all at once he disappeared beneath the surface to emerge exhausted but triumphant.

"Bring the rations," he said in a low voice. I took up the sealed can which I had purchased in Cairo. It contained a week's supply of a sort of meat biscuit, specially put up in sealed cans for travelers as a protection against the sand storms which penetrate paper as though it were muslin. We adjusted our helmets and dived under the water.

It was an eerie sensation, clinging in the smooth, weed-covered wall of the temple, peering through the helmet glasses to discover the opening Nikolai gained a foothold and crawl through the orifice he had made. I followed him; and now we found ourselves in a small chamber made by the dam builders, exterior to the temple proper and about six feet by nine. The loosened bricks had been allowed to fall inward; we collected them and had soon closed the entrance. We were now in complete darkness and, of course, still under water. Nikolai groped against the inner wall until he found the ridges of the newly laid mortar. Ten minutes' work sufficed to loosen the first stone. Immediately the water poured forth into the interior of the temple—about ten feet full—leaving us high, but by no means dry, within the temple. We had soon pried out an aperture large enough to enable us to crawl through, and cautiously descended a flight of law steps. All at once a brilliant light flashed out, and I saw Nikolai holding an electric light bulb, attached to a wire which was fastened round his body and evidently connected with some minute storage battery that he wore under his clothes. I removed my helmet as he did and looked around me.

We were standing at the bottom of a spacious passage cut into the solid rock—no, not at the bottom, for at the end of the passage a further flight of steps ran down apparently into the bottom of the earth. What arrested my attention was the singular freshness of the air and the freshness of the excavators' work also. The steps had been converted, and the passage had apparently been blasted by skilled engineers.

As though divining my question, Nikolai pointed upward. I turned the [illegible] upward at him, he disappeared [illegible] this passage to the right; you will walk straight ahead. But tread softly."

"Why, who is there to overhear us in these solitudes?" I asked; and for the first time the suspicion flashed across my mind that the excitement of this adventure had bereft him of his senses.

I saw his brows gather together in an ominous frown. Then he placed his hand to his pocket, withdrew it—and I saw a revolver shining. He had never threatened me before.

"You will proceed ahead," he said, handing me the bulb of the electric light. He detached the wire from his body, pulling out after it a small pocket-battery. "This is charged for two hours longer. If at the expiration of that time you have not found the tomb, return. If you have found them, wait for me. Beneath the king's tomb lies the treasure! It had hardly been located before the government sealed the vault. Adieu, Summers—good luck to you."

I turned away unsteadily and proceeded on my path, the tiny light, although it lit my way, merely intensifying the darkness of the vault, in which my footfalls gave forth cavernous echoes. I had gone but a few steps when Nikolai ran after me.

"Forgive me if I have been hasty," he said, "but this adventure is more perilous than you know. I change my instructions. If you find the treasure tomb note its location and return. If you do not find me there, ascend the stairs and reenter the boat."

I pressed my hand, and, while I [illegible] upward at him, he disappeared [illegible]

"ADIEU, SUMMERS—GOOD LUCK TO YOU."

direction indicated with my eyes, and saw that an airshaft ran straight above us to the summit of the granite column, and at the top appeared the stars, apparently close at hand and exceedingly brilliant.

"Now, Summers," said Nikolai, "we are in the approach of the temple. Just where the German engineers blasted out the rock while searching for the sarcophagi. Let us descend to the temple proper."

We went cautiously along the passage and down a second flight. This turned and twisted in a curious manner; I counted forty-seven steps, and then suddenly the rock receded beneath my feet and I trod upon sand. The tiny bulb hardly illuminated the vastness of the chamber in which we were standing. I came to a halt. Nikolai had halted and was looking at me irresolutely, a strange expression in his eyes. He pointed out into the gloom.

"Summers," he said—I confess that I do not myself wholly remember the location of the tomb beneath which the treasure is believed to lie. We shall never, together, have time to explore this huge cavern and locate our quarry. It will be necessary to separate."

He looked at me searchingly, with the same peculiar manneriness before trying to read my mind, as though [illegible] of my good faith.

"I will obey you, of course," I answered. "But if I get lost—"

"You will not get lost," he answered, still eyeing me gloomily. "I shall take swiftly and mysteriously that he seemed literally to vanish amid the dim lights of the vaulted temple. After a moment of indecision I started off in the direction which had been assigned to me. Tortured as I was by hideous doubts, I would not let my fancy dwell upon the most sinister of all that came to me—the thought that it was Nikolai's intention to return and leave me to all purposes buried alive in that dreadful place. And yet I knew that should he pass through the air chamber without sealing the inner door, the rush of water would flood every that vast cavern and inevitably drown me.

I wandered on and on. The distance seemed impossible. I must have been walking for fifteen minutes before I came to a halt. Before me the vault still stretched away, apparently endless. Had I been walking in a circle, or was I pursuing a course straight through the bowels of the earth? Strangely enough, the air remained pure, though there was now no opening above me. At last, finding no wall, nothing but this eerie pillar, among the shadows, with the wall of tomb upon my right hand and the immeasurable space upon my left, I sat down and rested.

I must have dozed, for I seemed to be standing among the ranks of the dead, violated by vandals of the twentieth century. I saw the mummied kings surround me; their eyes were open and they gazed upon me terribly—I, one who had come to desecrate the already rifled tombs. I awoke shuddering, feeling the sweat stream down over my face. And, as I did so, I heard very faintly and far away, the sound of pistol shots.

Then panic overcame me. I was completely unnerved by the experiences of that dreadful night. It seemed as though my companion had supplanted my spirits by the effusion of his own hypnotic personality. Now that he was gone, I felt my courage ooze out of my finger-tips and quivering knees. I sprang to my feet and ran, on, on, blindly, desperately, through the darkness. Luckily the course was clear, and the brave little light, which I had fastened to my belt, lit up the rock wall and the sandy floor. Breathless, exhausted, I ran on, till all at once, without warning, the light went out. I was in utter darkness.

I sank down upon my knees and covered my head with my hands. I felt into a sort of coma, and waited, unable to stir a hand or foot, for some inevitable disaster.

When at last I raised my head again I was amazed to see, far in front of me, the faintest twinkling light. But what inspired new hope in me was the fact that this was no electric light or any other artificial illumination, but the light of day!

I rose at, fronting my way with my hands outstretched against the rocky wall. I began to stumble on toward it. Soon there was no further room for doubt. It was daylight, penetrating through a low cavern of rock. The sand grew deeper under my feet. Now I could feel the cool morning breeze upon my face, and the sand, shifting and sifting through the orifice, reached to my knees. I waded through it, pushing and falling, until I found upon firmer ground. Some desert grasses and other hardy plants had drifted in and taken root in it, affording a foothold. The tunnel grew smaller. With hands extended over my head I could touch the roof; now I was in the light of day—and at last I sank gasping upon the ground outside.

I looked round me in amazement. I was lying upon the summit of a rock acclivity which I had noted during the preceding day some half a mile inland from the banks of the stream. But where, then, was the temple? Between its low banks there was now a rushing flood of turbulent waters. And where the summit of the dolmite temple had reared itself above the deep there now appeared the temple itself, with the majestic, calm features of the Ptolemies that none had ever thought to see again. And where the middle sign had arched in [illegible] back to bank, there were two ranges of masonry, and between them rable and shapeless stones over which we fled, and moved and shouted [illegible] to enforce the recently [illegible] protection [illegible] with an unknown [illegible] to be above the [illegible] The change in [illegible] fashions, and the modern appointing of fur and feathers in the decoration of women's hats, the colonel believes, is the most hopeful sign he has seen in his work this far.

that the Nile was again to give fertility to their fields.

I made my way slowly toward the site of the camp. The tents had been swept away, with all our outfit. I looked for Nikolai; he was not there. But a figure ran up to me, shrieking and gibbering. It was Mohammed, our head-man. He pointed to the roaring torrent.

Caught fast among the broken piers, twisted and battered into a shapeless thing, was the boat. Mohammed had thought that the swift floods had dashed us to destruction; he looked on me as one risen from the dead.

I waited three days upon the river but nothing of Nikolai did I see then or ever again. It was not until I reached London that the mystery was solved by a letter, which I found awaiting me. "My quest from our camp, the day before we had start I on our expedition.

"I must confess, Summers," it ran, "that I intend to divulge your name to the nature of our business. Pray forgive me. Needless to say, there is a treasure buried beneath the Temple of the Kings—in fact I shall not take you into the temple at all. We cannot enter it.

"It is necessary for my purposes that the great dam be destroyed. Pray with

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

MRS. JOSEPH E. RANSDELL

Like President Wilson, Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana has tried out the number 13 and found it lucky.

"To show you I always know what's good number it is," says the wife of Senator Ransdell, "I will tell you that I came into the world as the thirteenth child of my parents. In that day and time, it was held as a lucky number of children for parents to have. So, at any rate, I had the advantage of not regarding it with superstitious awe in my childhood."

Mrs. Ransdell is the recently elected treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She spends two mornings each week in her office at Continental Memorial hall at Washington. Here, the Tennessee, Maryland and California rooms are given over for the transaction of the large amount of business that passes through her hands, and she has a staff of nine efficient clerks. Every penny of the thousands of dollars disbursed annually by the great patriotic society is handled by Mrs. Ransdell, and the office is one that calls for business and executive ability.

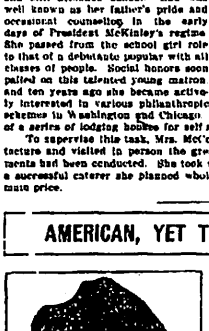
Mrs. Ransdell has served as vice-president at large of the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors congress, and is deeply interested in the subject of the development of American waterways.

TALENTED YOUNG MATRON

New York, Boston, Chicago and the most densely populated cities are familiar with the type of woman best represented by Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the Red Cross, and now by Mrs. Joseph McNitt McCormick, who has taken over the national protection of the suffrage cause. Miss Boardman is a dominant figure socially and under the Taft administration presided over the nearest resemblance to a salon of the eighteenth century the capital has enjoyed. Mrs. McCormick has resided at varying intervals in Washington since she wore short gowns and still attended school. She was well known as her father's pride and occasional counsellor in the early days of President McKinley's regime. She passed from the school girl role to that of a debutante popular with all classes of people. Social honors soon palled on this talented young matron and ten years ago she became actively interested in various philanthropic schemes in Washington and Chicago. Two years ago she began the erection of a series of lodging houses for self respecting working girls.

To supervise this task, Mrs. McCormick took a course in practical architecture and visited in person the great central cities, where similar experiments had been conducted. She took up domestic science and with the aid of a successful caterer she planned wholesome menus to be provided at a minimum price.

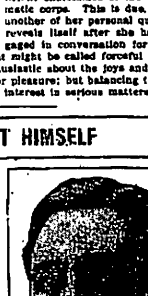
AMERICAN, YET TYPICALLY SPANISH



An American woman who looks enough like a Spaniard to be mistaken for a native Castilian is the Senora Alicia Ward Riano y Gayangos, wife of the Spanish ambassador to this country. It is a strange coincidence—a quirk of fate as it were—that she should resemble so markedly in coloring and feature the countrywomen of her foreign-born husband. Every one, she says, is amazed when she acknowledges the United States as her birthplace and fatherland.

This country has much to be proud of when it views the senora, despite the fact that her exotic type reflects credit upon another clime. She first impresses one as being a mere girl, yet upon her youthful shoulders rest the responsibilities of an embassy. She is one of the most popular and efficient chatelaines of the entire diplomatic corps. This is due, perhaps, to another of her personal qualities, that reveals itself after she had been engaged in conversation for some little time. She has a great amount of what might be called forceful spontaneity. In other words, she is delightfully enthusiastic about the joys and beauties of life and does not hesitate to express her pleasure; but balancing this youthful enthusiasm of hers is a well-developed interest in serious matters.

SAW TO IT HIMSELF



Representative Heflin of Alabama told the following story on a couple of Texans and insisted that it was true even if they were from the sunny south:

It was at the time of the inaugurations last March, and these men were resting about for some place to get something to eat. They finally ventured into Washington's most expensive hotel. Being a little awkward with a menu, the waiter presently began suggesting:

"Duck, sah?"

"Yes, Henry, let's have duck. I ain't ate duck since I was a boy, and this is on me, remember—"

"Duck, by all means, waiter; big chic bill, Bill, is on me. We'll have quail, too, waiter. Or some quail."

"Yessah, and will you gentlemen have soup while these is bein' prepared? Oyster soup, sah?"

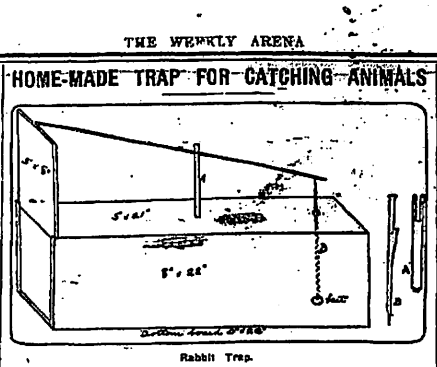
"Yes, yes, we will, we'll have a [illegible]"

"When they had finished, Henry rested in his chair, took out a wallet simply filled and, extracting a crisp one-dollar bill, handed it to the almost sinking waiter, with the remark that he could have what was left out of it after the bill was settled.

"Henry was told that the bill was $3.65. Being men of few words, the Texans said nothing until they had reached Pennsylvania avenue. And then BOT remarked solemnly and fervently, as he looked at the street lampposts: "Tho' people'll be punished for that outrage."

"Said Henry: 'They already are, Bill. Feel them holes spread-spoons in our pockets!'"

HOME-MADE TRAP FOR CATCHING ANIMALS



Rabbit Trap.

Robert H. Weir, age fourteen, of Cowley county, Kansas, has sent us the diagram of a rabbit trap which he says he made himself, and one which other boys could easily make, says Wallace's Farmer. Besides getting rabbits, Robert has been able to get a few 'possums when apples were used as bait. He says to make a few small holes in the back, so that the rabbit can see clear through, and not be timid of entering the trap.

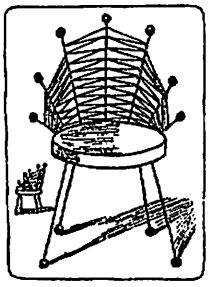
FURNITURE FOR THE DOLLIE

Youngster May Surprise Mother by Keeping Quiet for Half Hour in Making Little Toys.

Any boy or girl who wants to surprise mother by being very quiet for half an hour and by amusing himself -or herself—all that time, might make pin furniture, because it is really fun.

Get a few black-headed pins and a spool of colored twist. Then you can find some scraps of velvet or satin or other cloth, also a tiny pasteboard box or a cork stopper.

Perhaps with a diagram in front of you you won't need to be told how to go to work. But in case you should be puzzled here are the directions:



A Pretty Chair.

Have a good box or a thin, round piece of cork for the seat. Cork is best, because the pins go in it so easily. You can easily enough cut a slice from a round cork stopper. Cover with the velvet or cloth. Then stick in the pins for the back and twist the thread around them; lastly stick four pins for the legs.

MAKE HOMES FOR THE BIRDS

During Winter Boys Can Prepare to Attract Little Feathered Friends by Making Nests.

A boy once originated the idea of varying the usual "bird's nesting" craze into a systematic study of the breeding of our common birds. In one spring he found within the limits of a single village 107 robins' nests. "One hundred were in suitable situations on private places, 41 were in woods, swamps and orchards, eight were placed under bridges (two being under the iron girders of the railroad bridge), four were in quarries, 14 were in barns, sheds, under piazzas, etc., and one was on the ground at the foot of a bush.

In addition to searching out the birds in their natural haunts, there is a great fascination in trying to attract them to our homes, says Boy Scouts of America. During this winter evenings boy scouts can busy themselves making nesting boxes. Even an old cigar box or a tomato can with a hole in it the size of a quarter will satisfy a house-wren. Other boxes which are suitable for bluebirds, chickadees, tree swallows and starlings will, if set up in March, often have tenants the first season. In many cases it is feasible to have hinged doors or sides on the nesting boxes, so that they may occasionally be opened and the progress of events observed. It is needless to add, however, that great caution must be exercised to prevent destruction of the nest or other disturbance of the birds' home life. Under favorable circumstances even some of the shyer inhabitants of the woods, such as woodpeckers, owls and ducks, can be induced to patronize artificial cavities if they are made right and erected right.

Case of Necessity.

It was Sunday, and two small boys were industriously digging in a vacant lot. When a man who was passing stopped to give them a lecture. "Don't you know that it is a sin to dig on Sunday unless it be a case of necessity?" asked the good man.

"Yes, sir," timidly replied one of the boys.

"Then why don't you stop it?"

"Cause this is a case of necessity," replied the little philosopher. "A feller can't fish without bait."—San Francisco Argonaut.

KEEPING BOYS ON THE FARM

Continual Fault-Finding Makes Youth's Heart Sore and Discourages Him —Push Him Along.

(By NOEL FARR.)

Fathers want to keep their boys on the farm but too many of them do not want to give them a start. They say, "Let them dig their way out as I did before them."

Every boy cannot work hard all of the time in heat or cold or in rain or when the sun shines, but when he asks for a holiday often he is sent back to work with a sore and heavy heart, and many a boy on the farm seldom gets a chance to go anywhere for pleasure. That is discouraging.

Then, many farm boys are denied a little spending money, which every boy craves. He ought to have a little change that he can spend just as he pleases. I know farmers who always leave their boys at home to care for the house and the stock while their parents go off to town or to places of amusement. That always makes a boy sore.

This is only one side of the question. On the other hand some fathers indulge their boys too much and spoil them. They say, "I have worked too hard all my life and now I am going to give my boy a chance to make a living easier than I did." Another says, "I will give my boy nothing but tools, and let him make his own living." I think this is the best plan.

Boys to be content on the farm must have some stock and pets of their own. This will do more to keep them contented than anything else. I know what I'm talking about for I live on a farm. I have stock of my own and I wouldn't change places with any town boy I know. I am only thirteen years, but I have a horse, a cow and some hogs. I am proud of my start.

For sport, a boy likes a gun and he likes to trap for rabbits and other game.

He also likes to have a room of his own where he can keep all of his own things. A bookcase filled with books will gladden his boyish heart, and fathers should buy their boys books when they know they want them.

Some boys are born for one purpose in life and some for another, and parents should find out what he can do best, and help him in that direction.

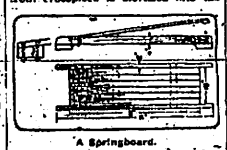
Continual fault-finding makes a boy's heart sore and discourages him. A boy should not be punished for every little fault, but he should be talked to kindly and shown where he is wrong. Most boys are good at heart and do not intend to do wrong, and if they are helped to see what is right they will generally do it.

TO MAKE GOOD SPRINGBOARD

Straight-Grained Hickory or Ash Should Be Selected—Uses in Connection With Gymnasium.

Select straight-grained hickory or ash for the springboards. These can be of any width to make up the board to 18 inches wide. The frame part may be of any material of the dimensions given in the sketch. The butt end of the springboard should be well fastened to the crossplece with screws or, better still, small carriage bolts with the nuts on the under side.

The cross piece at the rear is cut on the angle of the springboard. The front crossplece is mortised into the



A Springboard.

frame, and the one near the center is laid on top of the two side rails. The rear crossplece is either fastened with large dowels or mortised into the sideplecs. This springboard finds use of use in connection with a School of gymnasium for vaulting, also doing turning acts.

Explanation.

"I know why bad boys are sent to training ships."

"Why?"

"For naughty-cal reasons."

When a man is unable to buy diamonds for his wife it will help some to praise the biscuits she bakes.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic. Adv.

He Had Experience.

Once upon a time a small boy about three years old was taken to the church to be baptized. As soon as he caught sight of the bowl of water in the minister's hand he remembered his antipathy for the bathtub and straightened himself up for the attack.

When the minister approached him, reverently dipping his hand in the water, the little fellow said:

"If you put soap in my eyes I'll bite you open."—National Monthly.

BABY HAD PAINFUL ECZEMA

R. F. D. No. 1, Lucerne, Colo.—"About two years ago my baby, who was about four months old at that time, was afflicted with eczema which at first appeared on the back of his neck and kept constantly enlarging. The eczema broke out in a rash at first and it was small and rough and very red. It itched and burned so much that he could not sleep well, continually turning and twisting his head as the eczema was on the back of his neck where he could not get to it to scratch well. But in rubbing so much it became red and almost raw. It seemed very painful as the child fretted constantly. After some time a similar trouble appeared on the cheeks.

"At last a friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample and this did so much good I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and the Cuticura Ointment. I used them according to directions and it was only a month until the eczema was apparently well and it soon entirely disappeared and has never returned." (Signed) Mrs. Carrie M. Brown, Mar. 28, 1913.

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

An Economical Man.

"We can't finish Europe. It will cost entirely too much."

"We gotta finish it. I ain't going to let this $4 guide book go to waste."

Hoarseness

Have you got hoarseness that continues? Or do you get hoarse once in a while, whenever you get the slightest cold?

Hoarseness means a catarrhal condition of the vocal cords. The vocal cords are way down in the larynx and when affected, by hoarseness should cause serious concern.

Peruna has been found to be an excellent remedy for such cases. We have received testimonials from responsible people who have been relieved of hoarseness by Peruna. Should you want to read a lot of excellent testimonials on all subjects write for the

"ILLS OF LIFE"

sent free by the Peruna Co. Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna can also be obtained in tablet form. Ask your druggist, or send to us direct.

Rattlebrain in Green Farm Mortgaged machinery, sold, dead, all that worried him vanished, Ontario, Canada.

WHAT $10 DID FOR THIS WOMAN

The Price She Paid for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Which Brought Good Health.

Danville, Va.—"I have only spent ten dollars on your medicine and I feel so much better than I did when the doctor was treating me. I don't suffer any bearing down pains at all now and I sleep well. I cannot say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as they have done so much for me. I am enjoying good health now and owe it all to your remedies. I take pleasure in telling my friends and neighbors about them."—Mrs. MAGGIE HALEY, 531 Colquhoun Street, Danville, Va.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

65 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

160 acres of free farms in Western Canada, 65 bushels per acre of wheat, 40 bushels of oats, 35 bushels of barley, 20 bushels of flax, 1 Kern arrived in the country 20 years ago from Denmark with very little money. He homesteaded 160 acres in 1897. He purchased a quarter section which adjoined his homestead. He cultivated 65 acres, which will realize him about $4,000 this year. He worked 65 his to the market and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances could be quoted of the successes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was the greatest one everywhere in Western Canada.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. E. BLACK
CLIFFORD BLK., GRAND FORKS, N. D.
Canadian Government Agent

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR EYE DISEASES

W. N. U., FARGO, NO. 11-1914.

Your Great Chance to get a California Farm is NOW

In the great San Joaquin Valley, California, are chances today for money-making in fruit-growing, in dairying, in poultry-raising, that appeal to the man who wants to make his effort count for most.

Your markets are unlimited. There are the hungry big cities of the Pacific Coast, two of which are to have great expositions next year. Thousands of mines and lumber camps never get enough farm products. The rest of the world is glad to pay good prices for California fruit.

You will find a well developed country. You will find good roads and rural delivery. A neighborly, get-together and work-for-the-benefit-of-all spirit makes a success of co-operative effort in getting the profit for the grower.

Ambitious, progressive farmers are wanted to settle this wonderful valley. I know where the opportunities are, and I will gladly point them out. I can save you time and travel, because you need not duplicate the investigations my staff has made.

One book, "Resources of Santa Fe Lands," and "Poultry," will give you a clear idea of conditions. Then you will write me what more you would like to know. I will give you the benefit of my long experience in all the agricultural and industrial branches. I can give you.

Santa Fe agricultural demonstrators will keep you informed in selecting the right crops to get best results. One of these men will help you if you wish.

Just say "Send California books."

C. L. Seagrave, General Colonization Agent
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway
1048 Railway Exchange, Chicago

HE COMES UP SMILING

By Charles Sherman

Illustrated by Ray Walters

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SYNOPSIS.

The Watermelon and James, two tramps, bantering each other regarding their personal appearance, decide to clean up, acquire new clothes and let their companion, Mike, be the judge as to who is the better looking. Watermelon discovers a young man bathing in a lake and steals his clothes. While sitting in an automobile he discovered standing empty by the roadside, General Crossman and his daughter, Henrietta, drive up in a car. Assuming that his car is disabled, the general proffers assistance. Watermelon hands him a card bearing the name William Hargrave Batchelor. The general recognizes the name as that of a young man who broke the cotton corner in Wall street a few days before. He invites him to dine with them. Watermelon is introduced to Bartlett, a big Wall street operator, and his daughter, Billy, with whom he proceeds to fall in love. Bartlett, who has been stung by Batchelor's operations, plans to keep the supposed broker with him for a week while he works a coup in the market. He wires instructions to his broker. While chatting with Billy, the telegraph boy tips off Bartlett's message to Watermelon. Watermelon decides to join Bartlett and the general in a week's auto trip. Watermelon slips away and tells his hobo companions of his adventure and asks them to find Batchelor and give him the tramp clothes. The party starts out with Bartlett's and Crossman's cars. Late at night they come to a deserted house, break in and spend the night there. In the morning Watermelon discovers that the police are coming. The party attempts to escape, but is stopped by the officers who are hunting for Batchelor's car. Watermelon, by a clever ruse, gets them out of trouble. As Bartlett had planned the party becomes lost. They are arrested and haled before a country justice for speeding. Crossman, Bartlett and the Watermelon are robbed of their money and jewelry in the night. Alphonse, the general's chauffeur, and Bartlett's car are missing. The party proceeds in the general's car, gets lost again and runs out of gasoline. Watermelon and Billy go to a farm house for food. Bartlett proposes to Henrietta and is accepted. Billy starts back with the food while Watermelon goes to ask the farmer to tow the auto in. Hurrying to catch up with her, Watermelon finds Billy stuck in the railroad tracks with a train rushing down upon her. He saves her life and confesses his love. Watermelon decides to sneak away in the night and take to the road again. A fire in the night destroys the farmer's barn and the general's car, and Watermelon decides he cannot leave them yet. Watermelon confesses all to Billy and tells her he cannot marry her. Billy tells her father that she wants to marry Watermelon, but does not reveal his identity. Bartlett gets a message from his broker that Batchelor has been in town all the time. Watermelon confesses all, tells him of his love for Billy and that his right name is Jeroboam Martin.

CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

Bartlett nodded indifferently, hardly hearing what the other said. He frowned thoughtfully at the floor as he pondered the situation. If he objected to the youth in Billy's presence, she would stand up for him, all her love would be aroused to arms and she would see no wrong in her hero. If the fellow snapped his fingers, she would run away with him. What did Billy, tender, gently-guarded Billy, know of tramps, of the

"Where's Henrietta," He Asked.

rough, unhappy side of existence? Nothing. But if she caught a glimpse of it with her own eyes, saw this lover of hers in his true light, dirty, drunk, disreputable, the shock would kill her love utterly and Bartlett would not have to use that authority of his which was no authority, which Billy would refuse to obey. She had been free too long for any one to govern her now. The only person who could effectually break the unfortunate tangle was the Watermelon himself.

Bartlett looked at him and decided that his plan would work, that he would not have to take a last desperate and ineffectual stand against Billy.

"See here. August we are going to our place in Westahaven. It's a small town in this state, up the coast away north of Portland. Come to her there at the end of August, come as you are, a tramp, dirty, shabby, drunk—"

"I don't drink, not as the others do."

"Come drunk. Let her understand what being a tramp means, what your life has been. If she still wants you, I hardly see how I can stop her. That's only fair, for what does she know about you and your life? You know all about her, what she has done and been and is going to do. Leave her now, this evening. Go on being a tramp and then come to her, at the last of August. Come as a tramp, mind. Don't let her think that it is a test she is being put to or she will only laugh at it and us and go, bo- wanting you just the same, scorning to be tested, to think that her love could fail. Give her some other excuse for your going. You must see that it's only fair to the little girl to let her see what she is up against."

"Yes, I see. I tried to tell her," agreed the Watermelon gloomily.

"If she loves you through it all, she can have you, and I suppose I will have to consent. I can afford a penniless son-in-law and I guess an American tramp is preferable to a European noble."

"I won't be penniless," said the Watermelon. "I could work like a nigger for a month and own forty dollars, thirty of which I would owe for board."

"That's just it," declared Bartlett promptly. "You can't support Billy in the way she is used to being supported, can't give her the things that have become necessities to her."

"I can support her in my own way," said the Watermelon.

"But that isn't Billy's way. You couldn't keep a servant, for instance, and servants to Billy are like chairs to home people, absolutely necessary."

"We love each other," said the Watermelon simply.

"That's all right. But you can't always be sure your love is like elastic and stretchable. Come as a tramp and I will give my consent." Bartlett grew bold, positively convinced that Billy could no longer care when she had once seen the drunken sot, promised as he had grown used to doing on the Street, to do that which he knew he would not have to do.

"Can I say good-by to her?"

"Yes, but I trust you not to let her know that she is to be put to a test. If you love her, you can see that I am right."

"Yes," said the Watermelon, "I love her and will not let her know."

He straightened up and pushed his hat farther back, with the slow, inbred languor of the thoroughly lazy man. "I love Billy, and that is why I consent. I tried to make her understand what I am, have been, but I couldn't." He took a handful of beans from a near-by barrel and let them run slowly through his fingers. "I suppose she will give me the double cross."

"I hope so," answered Bartlett. "I'm not very particular, but a tramp—"

"A gentleman pedestrian," suggested the Watermelon, with a faint flicker of his usual sublime arrogance.

Bartlett laughed and held out his hand. "Well, good-by. I've enjoyed the week immensely, for all this rotten ending. That scurvy trick of yours—"

"Of yours," corrected the Watermelon.

"Yes, yes, I suppose so. I hope that Henrietta won't ever know. Do you think Billy does?"

"Billy isn't as simple as you think," returned the Watermelon.

"What did she say?"

"'Father suggested the trip and he telegraphed after dinner,' or something like that."

"You didn't tell her it was my plan?" begged Bartlett. "I have to go on living with her."

"No, I didn't tell her, but she's next to the fact."

"I will speak to her," said Bartlett hastily. "I wouldn't like Henrietta to find out about it. Billy has wanted a motor boat for some time. I may give her one."

They walked slowly toward the door and once more shook hands.

"I would gladly have given the thousands I have lost to have you Batchelor, boy," said Bartlett gently.

"Aw, thanks," said the Watermelon. "Tell the others I will be around when I have sent another telegram."

The Watermelon found Billy sitting on the steps of the only hotel in town. It was a big, square, uncompromising affair, blank and unattractive, and Billy, alone on the top step, looked somehow small and forlorn and childlike. The Watermelon sat down beside her.

"Where's Henrietta?" he asked, ignoring her eyes and the question they asked.

"Up-stairs," said Billy, "fixing up."

"Come and walk down the road with me a bit?" asked the Watermelon. He rose and held out his hand to help her up.

Billy rose with a trembling laugh that failed miserably in its manifest attempt to be brave.

Neither Billy nor the Watermelon spoke until they had left the village some little way behind and had come to four cross-roads with the usual small, dingy school-house, door locked, dirty windows closed for the summer and shabby, faded blinds drawn.

Billy knew from the Watermelon's face that the interview with her father had been far from satisfactory. She feared that the Watermelon had not "stood up" for himself, that her speaking to her father that morning had not helped matters as she had hoped it would. She tried to think of something to say that would influence the boy, something she could do to show him how she cared, so he would not think of leaving her.

He, however, was the first to speak. The schoolhouse recalled miserable days of long dull confinement, and he nodded toward it, pausing in the grass by the wayside. "A standing monument," said he, "to buried freedom."

"I never went to school," said Billy. "It must be awful."

"Awful," the Watermelon shrugged: "It's taken ten years from my life. Schools should be abolished."

They sat down on the tiny, weather-stained step, side by side, in the gathering dusk.

"Billy," began the Watermelon earnestly, and then stopped.

Poor little Billy's heart fluttered and she put her hand to her hair in her nervousness. "You know," she said firmly, irrelevantly, "I love you, Jerry."

"I know, dear," replied the Watermelon. "And I love you. No matter where I am, Billy, no matter what happens, you are the best in me and I will keep you best. I'm shiftless, lazy, no 'count, but Billy, kid, I'll always love you."

"And we will get married and live happily ever after," crooned Billy.

"I'm going away tonight, Billy, back to the road."

"Oh, Jerry, please, dear. If father knew how much I care—"

"No, Billy, your father's right. He said to give you time; for me to go away for a while and maybe you would get—over it."

"And if I did," demanded Billy, "if I loved another, wouldn't you be jealous? Wouldn't you kill that other, Jeroboam Martin?" She clenched her small fist and pounded him on the knee to emphasize the passion in her voice.

"If he were a decent chap—" stammered the Watermelon, "it would be better for you."

"It's terrible," interrupted Billy, "when the girl has to do all the loving."

"You only love me, but I love you. See the difference?" asked the Watermelon. "It's simply impossible for your love to be as great as mine for that reason. Your father said I could come to you the last of August at Westhaven, and I'm coming, Billy."

"And then we can marry, did father say that?" asked Billy, turning to him.

"If you care still," muttered the Watermelon.

"Care," Billy laughed the contrary to merry scorn. "Care? Why, Jeroboam Martin, when will I not care?"

The Watermelon flushed and rose as the wisest course under the circumstances. "I'm off. Say good-by to the others for me, will you, Billy?"

"You will be my knight," whispered Billy. "And I will be your lady, and no knight ever went back on his lady, yet, Jeroboam."

"You've got a darned poor knight," grunted the Watermelon. Suddenly he turned and caught her in his arms, dragging her to him and forcing back her head to see into her eyes. "Billy, Billy," he cried, "will you be true to me, for ever and for ever, no matter what happens, no matter what I do? Could you, will you love me always?"

"Always, always," whispered Billy.

"Dirty, drunk?"

"Dirty and drunk and sick and always," promised Billy. "Only you won't drink, because I love you."

"Love never yet stood between a man and the whisky bottle," sneered the Watermelon. "You don't know men, kid."

He let her go and turned away with a shamed laugh. "Good-by, Billy."

"Good-by, Jerry," replied Billy, frightened at she knew not what, realizing that there were after all things in men's lives of which she knew nothing. She walked with him to the fence and watched him swing over it.

"Cross-cuts for me," he explained, holding out his hand. She placed hers in it and he crushed her small fingers until they hurt, then turning abruptly, left her there among the brambles, watching him across the bars.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Poet or the Poodle.

The day was unusually hot for late August in Maine.

Bartlett had taken himself off to the dim seclusion of the house, where he lounged with windows opened, blinds drawn and a small table of cooling beverages near at hand. The heat, the drowsy, shrill hum of the crickets and the muffled, monotonous roar of the sea had a soothing influence and Bartlett let his book fall from his hands and slept, stretched at ease in the steamer chair. A door gently opening and softly shutting aroused him. He sat up, yawned and grunted.

"Hello," drawled a voice, slow, indifferent, familiar.

Bartlett recalled a week in June, when, with rare credulity, he had kidnaped a stranger and had discovered that he had been the one in truth to be kidnaped. He turned his head and saw the Watermelon crossing the room. He knew that it was the boy by the size of the shoulders and the grace of the long limbs, but the thin, good-natured face was covered with a month's growth of light hair, the brown suit with the pale green and red stripe was a suit no longer, merely a bundle of rags. The shirt was opened at the throat, without a tie or button, while the panama was shapeless and colorless, but worn with the familiar jaunty ease.

"Ah," said Bartlett. "Jeroboam Martin."

He smiled as one who meets an old congenial friend, for Jeroboam Martin had shown a fine capability for getting out of a tight place and carrying through a desired project with success and nerve, and Bartlett had grown to like the lad.

"Am I bum enough?" asked the Watermelon, with no answering smile.

"You are fairly dirty and shabby," agreed Bartlett. "You look thin."

"I have had hard luck," said the Watermelon. "How's Billy?"

"Pretty well, thanks."

"Expecting me?" asked the Water-

He Rose in Drunken Majesty.

melon, taking off his hat and gently patting his back hair as he had a way of doing.

Bartlett nodded. "Yes, but not exactly as you are."

"It's tough on the little girl," muttered the Watermelon. He sank into a chair and stretched out his long legs with the weather-stained trousers and dirty, broken shoes. "Oh, mamma, I'm tired. Been hoofing it since sun-up yesterday with hardly a stop. I wanted to see the kid so."

"Well, go and get drunk," returned Bartlett. "And then you can see her."

The Watermelon frowned. "See here, I don't drink, necessarily. I'm not a brand to be plucked from the burning, a sheep strayed from the fold. The whisky bottle wasn't my undoing and didn't make me take to the highway. I'm not fallen. I was always down, I guess. I hate work. I like leisure and time to develop my own soul." He waved his hand in airy imitation of James.

"That's all right," said Bartlett. "But get drunk. If she can stand you soused, she can stand you sober. She has got to know what she's getting, if she decides to take you after all."

The Watermelon's tired face grew a bit whiter under the tan and beard. He shrugged hopelessly and rose. "All right, if you say so. I hope to hell it will kill her love on the spot and she won't suffer for it afterward. I suppose it will." He started for the door and paused, one hand on the knob. "Shall I have it on you?" he asked with a smile. "I'm broke."

Bartlett tossed him a bill. "Is that enough?"

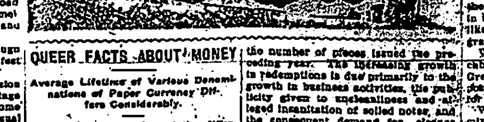
"Yes," said the Watermelon and slipped it into his pocket.

"Have one with me before you go," said Bartlett, pushing a glass and the bottle across the table.

The Watermelon filled his glass and raised it. "To Billy," said he.

"To Billy's happiness," amended Bartlett.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



QUEER FACTS ABOUT MONEY

Average Lifetime of Various Denominations of Paper Currency Differs Considerably.

The average lifetime of the different denominations of United States paper currency differs considerably; that of the $1 silver certificate, for instance, being a trifle over one year; the $5 silver certificate, 1.8 years; the $10 gold certificate 1.68 years; $20 gold certificate, 1.9 years, etc. The number of pieces of United States paper currency in circulation is gradually increasing and numbered 227,329,159 on June 30, 1912. There were 273,426,238 pieces of United States currency redeemed during the same period, which exceeded by 6,213,415 the number of pieces issued the preceding year. The increasing growth in redemptions is due primarily to the growth in business activities, the publicity given to uncleanliness and alleged insanitation of soiled notes, and the consequent demand for cleaner money; the growing practice of payment of wages in factories, shops, etc., weekly and bi-weekly, as compared with monthly; and growing popularity of paper money in sections where silver was formerly in the greater demand, etc.—Leslie's Weekly.

Permanent Engagement.

Maud—Are you engaged to Jack for good?

Ethel—It looks that way. I don't think he'll ever be in a position to marry me.

POULTRY FACTS

SUCCESS IN RAISING DUCKS

One of First Essentials Is to Have Quarters Dry and Clean—Keep Old and Young Separate.

(By ANNA GALLIGHER.)

Ducks always sleep on the floor or on the ground, therefore all such places should be as clean and dry as possible. Keep the floors covered with clean litter or straw, and change it every day, or as often as necessary.

If a large number are housed together, once a day is none too often. Keep old and young separate, and don't keep ducklings of different sizes together. The larger ones will abuse the smaller ones, especially at feeding time.

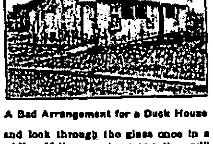
It is best to keep not more than 25 in a flock, as they grow faster than when a large number are kept together.

Pekin ducks that have been well fed and cared for through the winter will usually begin laying very early in the spring; sometimes before the cold weather is over. Ours used to begin about the last week in February. But it is difficult to keep the eggs from getting chilled, when they begin to lay so early, and besides, the first few eggs a Pekin lays each season will not hatch.

If the weather is not too cold, March is about the proper time to begin saving the eggs. Remember they will not keep in hatchable condition very long.

Wrap each egg in paper and keep in a cool place (50 to 60 degrees is about right) and turn every day until placed for hatching. These directions should be observed in caring for other eggs.

If incubators are used, the ducklings will be very thirsty after they are hatched. Open the outside door



A Bad Arrangement for a Duck House

and look through the glass once in a while. If they are too warm they will be panting with their mouths open.

They should be removed at once and given a drink of tepid water. If the air is cold they should be placed in a brooder as soon as taken from the incubator.

Be sure to have the brooder properly regulated. The temperature should be be about 90 at first. Keep the ventilators in operation all the time, and lower the temperature as the ducklings get older.

When two weeks old 75 degrees will be warm enough. When four weeks old they need not be kept in a brooder at night if they have a comfortable house to sleep in.

Don't overcrowd or overheat in brooders. The first food for the ducklings is dry bread soaked in sweet skim milk or water. Don't let it soak too long, or it will get gummy, and that is what ducks do not like.

They cannot or will not eat sticky feed; they simply shake it out of their mouths, and then it is wasted. Old ducks do the same thing. Place some clean water beside the feed each time. Cold water will do when the ducklings grow older.

Some coarse, clean sand should be placed in the water each time or in some shallow vessel near the feed or water. They need both grit and water while eating.

But do not add sand or any other grit to the feed. Don't confine ducks to one kind of feed. They like a variety. Never give young ducks milk to drink. They will smear their heads with it and become very messy.

Corn bread is very good for young ducks, but it is very fattening. We never feed raw mixtures to newly hatched ducks. They will eat raw food, of course, but it will sometimes cause bowel trouble.

Too much milk will sometimes cause it, also. Green food is essential from the start. If there is plenty of grass in the yard that will do, although they like it best when it is added to their grain food.

We use green clover, green rye, cabbage, dandelions, onion-tops, etc. Green oats are also good for this purpose. All should be cut small enough for growing ducks to eat with ease.

We do not often begin feeding raw mixtures until the ducks are several weeks old, although some green stuff is added once or twice a day.

The Pekin ducks should be fed four or five times a day from the time they are hatched until ready for market. The best time to sell ducks is when from 10 to 14 weeks old. At this age they should weigh anywhere from four to seven pounds each.

Eggs for Hatching.

In getting eggs for hatching purposes, try to select them from the youngest birds.

HINTS FROM SCOTLAND

POPULAR DISHES IN THE LAND OF THE THISTLE.

MacHaggis Masterpiece Has Long Been a Favorite—Scotch Woodcock Deserves to Be Better Known—Famous Squeak.

By LIDA AMES WILLIS.

The MacHaggis Masterpiece—Take the stomach of a sheep, wash it well and let it soak several hours in cold salt water. Then turn inside out, put in boiling water, scrape quickly with a sharp knife and let it remain in the water while you proceed to clean the sheep's pluck thoroughly. Pierce the heart and liver in several places and let the blood run out, then boil the liver and lights for one and a half hours. After they have boiled fifteen minutes, pour off the water and add freshly boiling water. During the last half hour boil the rest of the pluck with them. Trim off the skin and discolored parts. Grate or crumble finely half the liver and mince the rest fine; add a pound of finely minced beef suet, two minced onions, a cupful of oatmeal or half a pound of oat cakes toasted and rolled, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one of pepper, or season to taste; half a grated nutmeg and pinch of cayenne. Moisten with a cupful of good gravy or stock and the juice of a lemon, not too large. Have ready a bag made of "pudding cloth," turn it in, allowing room for its swelling; sew it up securely and drop into a kettle of boiling water. Keep boiling gently, but steadily, for three hours. Prick the bag with a large darning needle now and then to let the air escape. Serve it hot as possible, without gravy or sauce. Our authority advises a wee drap o' Tallsker as an accompaniment.

Scotch Woodcock—Cut three slices of bread about half an inch thick, trim off the crust and toast quickly until a nice brown; butter both sides and spread one side thickly with anchovy paste. Arrange on a hot dish, cover and keep warm. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a pinch of cayenne pepper until they are smooth and creamy, then pour over them, stirring constantly, a large cupful of hot cream or rich milk. Stir and cook over hot water until this sauce thickens and then pour at once over the toast and serve.

Scotch Buns—Use a light raised dough, as for French rolls, working in plenty of butter. Divide into portions as for dumplings; spread out and place in centers a walnut-sized ball of chopped raisins, almonds, citron, currants and spices held together with a paste of butter and flour. Form into round dumplings, flatten a little, notch in the side with sharp knife and let them rise quite light. Brush over with beaten egg and bake.

Bubble and Squeak—This is English as well as Scotch. As its name indicates, it is not a dish for high-toned ceremonious occasions. It is cold roast beef and cold cooked cabbage fried together in drippings of the beef.

Scotch Collops—Take a pound of the best rump steak minced fine. Heat two ounces of butter in an iron spider, turn in the meat and stir about and stew for ten minutes, then add salt and pepper and a cup of hot water or milk and let simmer gently for an hour. Thicken with a dessertspoonful of flour mixed with a tablespoonful of cold water. Let all boil up for a few minutes and serve on strips of toast. A dessert-spoonful of Worcestershire sauce may be added to the collops, if desired.

Hulled rice, boiled well until it is light and flaky, eaten with thick cream and a bit of nutmeg, can well be the staple dish at breakfast for grown-up or child. The fats in the cream supplement the good qualities of the rice in just the right manner.

The charm of the winter breakfast lies in its heat. Lukewarm coffee, cold toast and an egg that is growing stiff and cool are bad enough in summer; in winter they are intolerable. A percolator is ideal for coffee-making, as it furnishes coffee always fresh and piping hot. Toast made on an electric toaster can be made just as it is wanted, and so that can always be kept hot. Eggs can be cooked in an electric or alcohol egg cooker. Of course, a hot breakfast can be served without these conveniences. Coffee can be poured from the pot in which it was made into a china pot heated with boiling water or into cups heated in the same way, or it can be served in the metal pot in which it was cooked or in a silver pot. Toast can be kept hot in a chafing dish heated over hot water kept bubbling by an alcohol flame.

For School Lunch.

When preparing school or other luncheons, add oranges which have been skinned, divided into sections and wrapped separately in waxed paper. They are easy to eat and will take the place of liquid drink. Hard boiled eggs should be similarly wrapped for the box luncheon.

Orange Sauce.

[illegible]-and-one-half cup sugar with one tablespoonful rice flour and cup water, add one teaspoonful lemon juice, [illegible] cup orange juice and grated rind of one orange.

For Your Grinder.

Glycerin is a good lubricant for the meat or vegetables grinder, because it does not leave an unpleasant odor if brought in contact with the meat.

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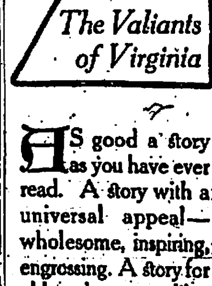

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Gentlemen:—Send me, free of charge, one set of "Bay's American Law," (nine volumes) for seven days free examination. If I am satisfied with the books I will send you $2 within seven days and $1 each week until I have paid $15 dollars. If I decide not to keep them I will notify you within seven days to send for them you to pay the express.

Name ....

Town ....

State ....

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Evelyn Sandus and Louis Sandus, her husband, mortgagors, to Farm Security Company, a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 23rd day of June 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 26th day of June 1913, and recorded in book 027 of mortgages at page 190, and thereafter duly assigned to A. H. Turrittin, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of No. Dak at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 18th day of April 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of Section Twenty-eight (28) in Township One Hundred Twenty-nine (129) of Range Eighty-five (85) all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of One Hundred Ninety-five dollars ($195.00).

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication March 7th, 1914. 6t.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edwin W. Clapp and Selma V. Clapp, his wife, mortgagors, to Farm Security Company, a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 31st day of May 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 12th day of June 1913, and recorded in book 027 of mortgages at page 191, and thereafter duly assigned to A. H. Turrittin, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 18th day of April, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

Southwest Quarter (sw¼) of Section Twenty-six (26) in Township One Hundred Thirty-two (132) of Range Eighty-four (84) all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of One Hundred Eighty-five Dollars and Fifteen Cents ($185.15).

Dated this 3rd day of March 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication March 7th, 1914. 6t.

For Sale—A few choice high grade Holstein heifers due to freshen [illegible]; also bull calves. C. L. Howe, [illegible], North Dakota.

I raised the Angus Bull that was the Grand Champion at our fair last year. Have others for sale at Cathay, Wells County, N. D.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by George Menth and Rebecca Menth, his wife, mortgagors, to Johnson Van Sant Co., a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 21st day of December, 1911, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 5th day of January, 1912, and recorded in book 017 of mortgages at page [illegible], and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 21st day of March, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

Northeast Quarter (ne¼) of Section Twenty-eight (28), in Township One Hundred Thirty-two (132), of Range Eighty-four (84), all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of one hundred fifty six and 23-100ths dollars ($156.23).

Dated this 9th day of February, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication February 14th, 1914. 6t.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Neil W. Gillies and Rose L. Gillies, his wife, mortgagors, to Johnson Van Sant Co., a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 21st day of May, 1912, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 24th day of May, 1912, and recorded in book 017 of mortgages at page 2[illegible], and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 21st day of March, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

Southwest Quarter [illegible] of Section [illegible] in Township One Hundred [illegible], of Range Eighty-[illegible], all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of [illegible].

Dated this [illegible] day of February, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication February 14th, 1914. 6t.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by George S. Chalmers and Lillian B. Chalmers, his wife, mortgagors, to Johnson Van Sant Co., a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 9th day of September, 1910, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 24th of September, 1910, and recorded in book 00 of mortgages at page 5[illegible], and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 21st day of March, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

Northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section Twenty-eight (28) in Township One hundred thirty-two (132), Range Eighty-seven (87), all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of one hundred thirty and [illegible] dollars ($130.[illegible]).

Dated this 9th day of February, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication on February 14th, 1914.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by John Ehrenfingle, single, mortgagor, to Farm Security Company, a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of June 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 2nd day of July 1913, and recorded in book 027 of mortgages at page 198, and thereafter duly assigned to A. H. Turrittin, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 18th day of April 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

Southwest Quarter of Northeast Quarter (sw¼ne¼) West Half of Southeast Quarter (w½se¼) and Southeast Quarter of Southeast Quarter (se¼se¼) of Section Twenty-two (22) in Township One Hundred Thirty (130) of Range Ninety-seven (97) all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of [illegible] four dollars ($[illegible]).

Dated this 3rd day of March 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication March 7th, 1914. 6t.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by John P. Craven and Carrie T. Craven, his wife, mortgagors, to Nathan M. Barnes, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of February, 1908, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 23d day of March, 1908, and recorded in book 03 of mortgages at page 1[illegible], and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 16th day of March, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

The South One-half of the South East one quarter (S.½ of S.E. ¼); the North East One quarter of the South East one quarter (N.E.¼ of S.E.¼); and the South East one-quarter of the North East one quarter (S.E.¼ of N.E.¼) of Section Six (6) Township One Hundred Thirty (130), and Range Eighty-seven (87), all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of one hundred seventy one and no-100 dollars ($171.00).

Dated this 2d day of February, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgages.

George H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

First publication February 7, 1914.
[Legal Advertising.] 6t

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Bert Hungerford and Stella Hungerford, his wife, mortgagors, to Johnson Van Sant Co., a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 8th day of January, 1912, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 12th day of January, 1912, and recorded in book 017 of mortgages at page 2[illegible], and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of March, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

Northeast Quarter (ne¼) of Section Two (2) also described as South Half of Northeast [illegible] of said Section [illegible] in Township One Hundred Thirty-five (135) of Range Eighty-nine (89), all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the [illegible].

Dated this [illegible] day of February, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. [illegible]
February 21th, 1914. 6t.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible] R. Johnston and K. J. Johnston [illegible], mortgagors, to Johnson Van Sant Co., a corporation, mortgagee, dated the [illegible] of October, 1909, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 3d day of November, 1909, and recorded in book [illegible] of mortgages at page 467, and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 23d day of March, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

South half of Southeast quarter (s½ of se¼) and East half of southwest quarter (e½ of sw¼) of Section Thirteen (13) in Township One hundred thirty (130) Range Ninety (90), all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of one hundred two dollars ($102.00).

Dated this 9th day of February, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal Advertisement.

First publication February 14th, 1914.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred Hines and Carolina Hines, his wife, mortgagors, to Johnson Van Sant Co., a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 20th day of October, 1909, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Morton and state of North Dakota on the 15th day of November, 1909, and recorded in book 03 of mortgages at page 4[illegible], and assigned by said mortgagee to A. H. Turrittin by written instrument duly recorded, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on the 23d day of March, 1914, to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

South half of Southeast quarter (s½ of se¼) and Southeast quarter of Southwest quarter (se¼ of sw¼) and Lot Four (4) of Section Eighteen (18) in Township One hundred thirty-two (132), Range Ninety (90) all in the county of Morton and state of North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the [illegible] dollars ($[illegible]).

Dated this 9th day of February, 1914.

A. H. Turrittin,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. H. Niles,
Attorney for Assignee,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Legal advertising. First publication February 14th, 1914.

Volume

Notice [illegible]

Notice i[illegible] certain mo[illegible] ered by A[illegible] to J. K. [illegible] 14th. day [illegible] for record [illegible] of deeds o[illegible] state of No[illegible] of March. 010 of m[illegible] mortgage [illegible] tus to F. [illegible] Strauss to [illegible] pany which [illegible] corded, will [illegible] the premise[illegible] hereinafter [illegible] of the cou[illegible] Morton and [illegible] the hour of [illegible] 27th. day [illegible] amount due [illegible] day of sale. [illegible] in such m[illegible] sold to sat[illegible] as follows: Southeast [illegible] Twenty-eigh[illegible] dred thirty-[illegible] nine (89), a[illegible] and state o[illegible] There wil[illegible] gage at the [illegible] six hundred [illegible] lars ($618.19 [illegible] Dated this [illegible]

Niles & Ko[illegible] Attorn[illegible] of Mor[illegible]

Legal adve[illegible] March 21st, [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] Depar[illegible] U. S. Land [illegible] Feb. 28, 1914. Notice is here[illegible] Almont, N. D., [illegible] homestead ent[illegible] quarter, section [illegible] west of the 5th [illegible] Notice of inten[illegible] proof, to establ[illegible] scribed, before [illegible] sioner, at Almo[illegible] 1914. Claimant nam[illegible] Ono Kaalberg[illegible] Bopp, and Eli B.[illegible] Legal Advertis[illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] Depart[illegible] Land O[illegible] Feb. 28, 1914. Notice is hereb[illegible] hart, of Almont, [illegible]

Legal advertis[illegible]

Notice of M[illegible]

[illegible] Incorporate[illegible] 1st day of Febru[illegible] record in the [illegible] deeds of the cou[illegible] of North Dakota [illegible] ruary 1912, and [illegible] mortgages at pa[illegible] said mortgagee [illegible] written instrum[illegible] be foreclosed by [illegible] in such mortgag[illegible] cribed at the fro[illegible] in the county o[illegible] North Dakota at [illegible] a. m. on the 11t[illegible] satisfy the amou[illegible] on the day of sal[illegible] cribed in such m[illegible] be sold to satisfy [illegible] as follows: The South one-[illegible] one quarter (S.[illegible] One (1) and Two [illegible] and the North W[illegible] South East one q[illegible] of Section Six (6) [illegible] red Thirty-six ([illegible] eight (88); all in [illegible] and state of Nort[illegible] There will be [illegible] at the date of sale [illegible] dred Thirty four [illegible] ($434.24). Dated this 17th [illegible]

Geo. H. Niles, Attorney [illegible] of Mortgage[illegible] Bism[illegible] Legal advertisin[illegible] March 21, 1914.

SEED [illegible]

Can furnish E[illegible] for seed at $1[illegible] sacks holding 2[illegible] in during Feb. [illegible] Withroe, Almon[illegible]