REAL ESTATE PUBLIC AUCTION

The south ½ of the northwest ¼ of section 16, town 1, range 9, Webster County, Nebraska, Guide Rock Township, known as the HENRY WATT Eighty. 1½ miles south and 1 mile west of Guide Rock, on

Saturday, October 31

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. AT GUIDE ROCK

This is one of the best homes in the valley. All A No. 1 soil. Best of location' close to church, school and market. R. F. D. and telephone. If you want a farm don't let this opportunity pass by. Parties arriving in Guide Rock by train to see the farm will be met at the station and furnished conveyance to and from the place. If desired, sealed bids may be mailed to the Guide Rock State Bank, care of L. H. Hunter. This farm must be sold to settle the estate.

TERMS:--$250.00 cash on day of sale. Half of purchase price on March 1, 1915, balance to suit purchaser. Possession March 1.

The Henry Watt Estate

Col. R. C. Peters, Auctioneer **L. H. Hunter, Clerk**

What Kind Do You Use?

Cream of Tartar, the chief ingredient of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is a product of ripe grapes. It is pure and healthful beyond question.

Alum is the chief ingredient of many of the substitutes offered in place of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Alum is a mineral acid, declared by physicians and chemists to have an injurious effect when used in the preparation of food.

No baking powders containing alum are permitted to be sold in England, France or Germany. To avoid alum and be sure of wholesome, home-baked food, read the label carefully and use only

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar **No Alum**

Mrs. A. McCall Writes An Interesting Letter

(Continued from 1st page)

the rooms open into the court, which is paved or has a tiled floor and open to the sky. The windows reaching to the floor have a slatted shutter to keep out the glare of the sun. Inside of this in stormy weather and in earlier days a defense against the bandit! In some houses an iron grille is outside of both shutters. Part or half the sidewalk is under roof, supported by heavy marble or cement colonades, dividing it very inconveniently, but shading it. There are no front yards, but the courts are filled with plants such as palmettos, lemon, roses, ferns, vines, fountains and perhaps a piece of statuary, all plainly visible from the street entrance. The roofs all flat, many surrounded by a low pararet on which stand ornaments, plants, etc. Havana does not seem to have an exclusive residence district. You will find a costly house beside a carpenter shop or smoemaker shop. The hotels have Spanish cooking—everything doped up with olive oil and garlic. The Cubans brown their coffee to a cinder, which destroys much of its toxic qualities. Theater tickets are sold in booths in front of the theater. We went to a "movie" The scenarios were written in Spanish. Having gone in the middle of a play, we were staying in order to see the first part of the play when we were told in a queer mixture of Spanish and English that we must go out to the booth and get tickets. We went out, but not to return. Another experience: Saturday evening we went to Central park, which is beautiful, to hear the band. When we were seated a Cuban came up and began talking to us in Spanish. Seeing he was very much in earnest we, for a moment, did not know what was expected. Then noticing vacant seats and so many people standing, I offered him a dime. He shook his head, motioning to the rest of our party. I then gave him a quarter, receiving a Spanish quarter in change. I afterwards learned the price of a seat was six cents. Our three days' stay in Havana was enjoyed by all. We did not have a dull moment. The guide told us many things of interest. I can only tell of a few, that you may know what the trip meant to us.

We were told during the term of intervention the U. S. expended $10,000,000 for the schools of Cuba, which are modeled after that of Ohio. In 1900 a thousand Cuban teachers were sent to Harvard College for a summer normal and hundreds more to other schools in the U. S. for normal training. That Gen. Wood, military governor of Cuba paved the streets, remodeled the parks and boulevards, rebuilt the docks, eradicated yellow fever using petroleum on water that could not be drained, and entirely regenerated the city. We were made to feel proud of the U. S. in a way we had never thought of at home.

Sunday evening while walking on the Prado, we met a Valpo student, who was in Havana taking the Pharmic exams. He said there was a great chance in Havana for both Pharmics and Medics.

Monday evening we bought our tickets for Batabano. By this time we had met a number of Isle of Pines people, who were attending a court trial in Havana. Arriving at Batabano we took a boat for Nuevas Gerona, the capital of the Isle of Pines reaching there at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. I was sorry so much of this trip was made by night. This was surely a delightful trip The waters of the Carribean are as smooth as a lake in a city park and in many places quite shallow and very clear. The bottom is plainly visible A traveller who was on the boat said it was much like the Mediterranean and that the marine gardens surpassed those of Catelina Islands, and he had seen both.

It is said a rise of fifty feet would connect Isle of Pines with Cuba. Five large porpoises played in front of the prow for about a half hour, then seemingly becoming weary, left us. These fish are not edible, but scavengers of the sea.

The Isle of Pines is a large island in the center of a circle of smaller islands. Some of these smaller islands are a huge hill of solid marble whose height equals or exceeds the area. Others are of coal formation. Pieces of marble are found all through the soil here. The Isle is hilly and has forests of pine, cedar, mahogany and mahoqua, along with many varities of palm and palmettos. The months of September and part of October are the hottest time of the year Previous to that time the sun is north of the tropic of Cancer, after that it is south of it. One day it was 96 in the shade. The nights are cool. It is also cool in the shade. Frost has never been known on the Isle. The heat here is tempered by the trade winds. The native Cubans are called "Spickities." The name originated the time of the Spanish American war. When the American soldiers were in Cuba and tried to converse with native soldiers they would reply, "Me no speakity." Here they speak of speakity shoes, hats and houses. The latter built of logs of royal palm and roofed with royal palm leaves. Valuable sponge fisheries are all around the Isle. Batabano is said to have the largest sponge fisheries in the world. Turtle fishing is another industry of the Isle, the shell of one variety bringing $5. Mineral water is one of the exports. It is said since 1901 Cuba and Isle of Pines has the lowest death rate in the world with the exception of New Zealand.

The Isle is at present under Cuban government being a part of Havana province. All the public improvements have been made by Americans, who have the hope that some day it may become U S. territory. There are no railroads on the island and telephones are just now being put up. The population is nearly all American colonists, numbering about three thousand and it is a surprising fact that with gasolene at 46c per gallon and costing $200 to get an automobile out of the custom house at Havana, there is over 600 autos on the island, partly due to the fact that most of the steamships at Havana lie moored at the bay. The cargo is carried to shore by "lighters." We were told this was due in some places to lack of water, but in Havana it is because the lighterage interests are powerful enough to prevent a change and that it cost more to discharge a ton of cargo over two hundred yards from the dock than to bring it from Liverpool. The Isle of Pines Co. had two autos at the wharf to meet the teachers as Santa Barbara is five miles inland This is a pioneer country, practically only six years old. The majority of the people live in groves of about ten acres, growing grape fruit, oranges, pineapples, etc. Cuba has also some American districts built up since the S. A. war, when its commercial possibilities became known. Some very fine houses were pointed out to us as belonging to Americans who had made fortunes since that time. The advance in tropical sanation have enabled white people from the north to live here and enjoy good health. This is the rainy season, yet I have seen very little mud owing to the nature of the soil. Much of the surface is sandy gravel with a clay sub-soil, which becomes filled with moisture and retains it. This kind of soil is good for all citrus fruits as these trees have a tap root which is a water feeder. I have seen black soil here two or three feet deep. There is also much red soil. I visited at one home Saturday and made a list of what I saw growing I missed the names of some. The owner is a land agent and keeps a "show" place to demonstrate what can be done. Oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, lemons, limes, bananas, mangos, figs, cocoanuts, rice, vanilla, sapodillas, custard apple, dates, coffee, olives, tamarind, guavas, pomegranates, persimmons, strychina, licouce, papayas, ginger, camphor, cinnamon, allspice, walnuts, tobacco, almonds, pecans, aguacate, cacao, bread fruit, peanuts, tangarines, together with all the garden vegetables we have at home. An apple tree five years old had three crops this year. There were twenty seven varities of palms and several varities of bamboo, along with blooming roses, vines and shrubbery growing in luxurious profusion. Two trees in which I was much interested were ceiba and royal poinclanas On different parts of this ninety acres I saw red soil and other places the black besides the gravel. Vey much of the soil must be fertilized. Some say this is easier and cheaper than trying to keep down the weeds which grow higher than the trees on richer soil. They use blood and bone from the packing houses for fertilizer. Thus we see how one locality is dependent upon another and thus unifies the whole.

The sugar here is very coarse and dark, the same is true of Cuba, there being no refineries nearer than the states. At one time the Isle of Pines was a place of refuge for pirates and is the Isle of which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote in "Treasure Island."

Yesterday we saw a number of one story stone buildings with the roofs, said to be hundreds of years old and quarters and training ground for slaves There are many such buildings found here. The American homes are nearly all of the bungalow type with a piazza running around three sides, and connecting with a breeze way between kitchen and other parts of the house. No glass is used in the windows, but unlike those of Cuba, they are screened against insects. A small insect is here called pejena, hay hane, which they say feast on new comers. They sure have found us.

This is a great place for pleasure. Everybody swims and dances regardless of age, creed or previous condition of servitude. A great many families have motor launches. Some have two or three using them on the rivers, bays and shores to take fruit to port.

A great many tourists come here during the winter, that is from November to May. We have visited Mr. McPherson's at Los Indios. There is a settlement of western people there. He is one of the big men of the island, owning three thousand acres of land. There we had a fine time. They have two autos, three motor launches and a beautiful place, but I am going to quit writing. I see a rhymed description of the Island in this week's Isle of Pines Appeal, written by a girl who was a tourist here last winter.

Will write you more of Mr. McPherson's place in my next letter.

MRS. A. MCCALL.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real Estate Transfers furnished by M. W. Carter, Bonded Abstracter, Red Cloud, Nebraska.

John Milton Martin to Philip H Roos, wd lot 1, 2, 3 and east 39 feet of lot 4, blk 1, Grundels sub div Rohrers Add and part of lot 4, Rohrers Add to Blue Hill	$4050 00
O D Hedge sheriff to C R Lundgren, sheriff's deed, 1-5 interest in sw¼, sec 23	2333 05
John Weigel and wife to Tillie Loper, wd gv lots 3, 4, sec 14-1 9	920 55
Charles Blobaum and wife to O J Roos, wd, sw¼, 17-3 9	11000 00
Jess Ziegler and wife to Wm. Bostock, wd, lot 4, blk 21 Blue Hill	700 00
I V Negly and wife to Charles Hunter, wd, e½, ne¼ and e½ se¼, 22-2 12	10000 00
Claude P Conley and wife to Charles A Martin, wd, lots 4-5-10-11, blk 3, Inavale	1500 00
R B Thompson and wife to R Greenhalgh, wd, nw¼, sw¼, 10 2 10	1 00
Ida L Thompson and husband to R Greenhalgh, wd west 60 acres in ne¼, 7-2-9	1 00
R Greenhalgh to Ida L. Thompson, wd, nw¼, sw¼, 10 2-10	1 00
R Greenhalgh to R B Thompson, wd, west 60a, ne¼, 7-2-9.	
State of Nebraska to Rees B Thompson, deed, se¼, 9-2-10,	1924 53

Mortgages filed $20,565.00.

Mortgages released $21,803 63.

WE HAVE A Car of Apples

ON TRACK FOR REMAINDER OF THIS WEEK

These Apples are Colorado Fancy Hand Picked Box and Bulk

In Bulk Per Bushel 85c to $1.10

In Boxes - $1.25 to $1.35

These are Extra Fancy Apples to put away for your winter use.

Poston & Son

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1914.

"FOR a joint resolution proposing amendments to Section 1, of Article V, and Section 24, of Article V, of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to term of office and salary of Governor and other executive officers.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the People of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative offices, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1914, the following be submitted as amendments to Sections 1 and 24, of Article V, of the Constitution of Nebraska:

Sec. 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, who shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. In addition to the Governor, the executive department shall include the following officers: Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified: Provided, however, that the first election of said officers shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1916, and each succeeding election shall be held at the same relative time in each even year thereafter. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer shall reside at the seat of government during their terms of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Sec. 24. The salary of the Governor shall be five thousand ($5,000.00) dollars per annum. The salaries of Auditor of Public Accounts and Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings shall be two thousand five hundred ($2,500.00) dollars each per annum, and of the Attorney General, four thousand dollars ($4,000.00) per annum, the salary of the State Treasurer shall be three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars per annum and the Lieutenant Governor shall receive one and one-half the compensation of a senator, and after the adoption of this constitution they shall not receive to their own use any fees, coms, interests upon public moneys in their hands, or under their control, emoluments of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article of the constitution shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. There shall be no allowance for clerk hire in the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

Sec. 2. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1914, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat, there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendments to the constitution, fixing the term of office and salary for governor, and other executive officers," and "Against proposed amendments to the constitution, fixing the term of office and salary for governor, and other executive officers."

Approved, April 21, 1913.

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-third session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1914.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, and of this State the Forty-seventh.

ADDISON WAIT,
Secretary of State.

[Seal)]

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