J. R. MOLLOY, The Furniture Man

In the Old Miksche Building **Phone 280J** **Wahpeton, North Dakota**

You will notice that where I lead others try to follow. But remember regarldess of would-be-inducements I CAN and DO sell everything in house furnishings for less money because my expenses are so much less. All the below mentioned articles and all my new furniture is strictly up-to-the-minute stock, bought directly from manufacturers and wholesalers. will prove to your satisfaction that he is underselling all others. You can make the price of your Christmas presents by making a visit to Molloy's store. Notice the saving on these prices which will continue until Jan. 1, 1915 for Cash or Trade. Trade in your old furniture for the same as cash.

LIVING ROOM

Live While You Live, for You'll be a Long Time Dead

RUGS

of All Kinds at the LOWEST PICES

A splendid assortment of Library Tables from..... **$3.00 to 22.00**

Spanish leather fumed oak Rockers from ..... **$10.50 to 22.00**

Ladies fumed oak Writing Desks from..... **$7.25 to 20.00**

Fumed oak Reading Lamps with beautiful stained glass shades at **$3.00 to 7.00**

A stock of hot selling Rockers at **$1.75 up**

MARK THIS: Davenports and Duofold upholstered in muleskin, either black or spanish. Frames of solid oak, either fumed or golden at..... **$30 to $40**

Look at these. You can't touch them anywhere for the same money.

Footstools, Telephone Stands, Magazine Racks, Child's Rockers, Youth's Chairs, High Chairs, Sewing Rockers.

A dandy line of Christmas presents and staple furniture.

Remember I take in your old furniture the same as cash. Picture framing and furniture repairing done right.

We Eat to Live: We Do Not Live to Eat

Oak Extension, round top Dining Tables from..... **$10.00 to 40.00**

Oak Dining Chairs at **$1.00 to 3.50 each**

Breakfast Tables from..... **$4.75 to 6.00**

Buffets from..... **$16.00 to 45.00**

Some splendid buffet values

China Closets from..... **$12.00 to 28.00**

Linoleum from ..... **50c to 75c per yard**

Kitchén Cabinets from... **$6.00 to 32.50**

Bowback Chairs **60c**

I am the man who buys you old furniture for cash or trade.

EVERYTHING FOR THE

BEDROOM

DRESSERS from.. **$8.00 to $40.00**

Consisting of imperial oak, plain oak, quarter-sawed oak, gum wood and Circassian walnut in all styles.

CHIFFONIERS TO MATCH

Some swell Dressing Tables, Dressing Table Chairs, Bed Room Rockers and Bed Room Chairs

My line of Beds, Springs, and Mattresses is second to none.

I buy your old furniture. I do all kinds of furniture repairing and picture framing—right in workmanship and right in price. I also carry in separate rooms a very heavy stock of second-hand furniture and stoves at bargain prices.

MATTRESSES

Regular $3.50 Mattress now....	**$2.85**
" 4.75 " "	**3.75**
" 6.00 " "	**4.80**
" 7.00 " "	**5.60**
" 10.00 " "	**8.00**
" 12.00 " "	**9.60**
" 15.00 " "	**12.00**

The Best Mattress and Spring Values Ever Offered Before

SPRINGS

Regular $2.25 Springs now....	**$2.05**
" 3.00 " "	**2.40**
" 4.00 " "	**3.20**
" 5.00 " "	**4.00**
" 5.50 " "	**4.45**
" 6.50 " "	**5.20**
" 7.00 " " ...	**5.60**
" 8.00 " "	**6.40**

" U. S. 25 year Guaranteed Spring that sells everywhere for $7.00 now **$4.80**

HERE ARE SOME

BRASS BED PRICES

THAT BEAT THEM ALL

Regular $12.00 Brass Beds now	**$10.60**
" 18.50 " " "	**14.80**
" 21.00 " " "	**16.80**
" 22.00 " " "	**18.00**
" 23.50 " " "	**18.50**
" 26.50 " " "	**21.20**
" 27.50 " " "	**20.00**
" 28.00 " " "	**22.40**
" 28.50 " " "	**22.80**
" 32.50 " " "	**26.00**
" 33.50 " " "	**26.80**
" 37.50 " " "	**30.00**
" 40.00 " " "	**32.00**

I have other Brass Bed Bargains not mentioned here and on my entire Brass Bed line I simply defy competition

LOADING A SOLDIER.

Weights the Privates In European Armies Have to Carry.

The weight a soldier in active service has to carry often becomes a burden, and frequently in a retreat or a fight much of it is thrown away.

Nearly all the soldiers belonging to European armies have to carry about with them in the field a kit which ranges in weight from thirty-eight to sixty-one pounds.

The equipment that the different soldiers carry about with them is very similar. It generally comprises a rifle and bayonet, with rags and so on for keeping them clean; an intrenching tool and, of course, a number of rounds of ammunition. Then there are the various articles of clothing, with changes, and a first aid outfit.

All the soldiers with one exception carry a knife, fork and spoon, water bottle and mess tin. The Russians, who are the exception, carry a wooden spoon only, which they keep in their boots. There is also a supply of food carried and generally one or two reserve or emergency rations. Together with an overcoat and the knapsack and similar accoutrements, the load to be carried is a considerable one.

The Russians carry most, the weight working out at sixty-one pounds, while the British, French and Germans come next in order, carrying weights of forty-seven, forty-four and thirty-eight pounds respectively.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE LADY AND THE COBRA.

With a Violin Recital the Effects of Which Were Magical.

An Englishwoman residing in India one evening found to her horror that a huge cobra had coiled itself about her veranda rails, near which she sat playing the violin. She was too near the snake to run with safety, so she continued playing while she gradually edged away. At first her only idea was to keep the creature thus engaged while she escaped, but when she had gained a safer distance and perhaps fascinated by the unwonted sight a strange inspiration seized her. She played air after air of different character.

The effect was magical. That snake behaved like an ardent, hot blooded disciple of Paganini. Every variation in the music, whether of volume or of tone, produced instantly a corresponding change in the attitude of the cobra. If she played a lively dance it swayed its body sideways in quick time and yet in graceful curves. Once she struck a number of false notes in rapid succession on purpose. The cobra winced and writhed in pain, as if suddenly struck with a whip.

Thus the creature behaved like a mad musician till the lady, getting tired of the sport, gradually moved herself farther and farther and then made a sudden bolt into her room and banged the door, leaving the cobra to wander disconsolate to its lair in the fields.—London Chronicle.

The Social Code.

Men are kept orderly, clean and decent through the strength of an obsequiousness to social opinion which the prophets of individualism are in such haste to deplore. The social code, no doubt, always involves much inadequacy, much stupidity, some hypocrisy and some wickedness; but, taken by and large, the average of its prescriptions has probably been higher in every age than the average of undirected and unfettered individual impulse. Many of the things embodied in that wide ranging, multifarious thing called the sense of the community are undoubtedly right, since they were once the distinctions of heroic minorities or the discoveries of fearless individuals. —O. W. Firkins in Atlantic Monthly.

"A Poor Poet."

One afternoon Browning went to call on Lady Kinloch and missed his way. A lady was standing on her doorstep, and he asked her to direct him to the house. She could not tell him, but offered to look it up for him in the directory and took him into the house, produced a directory, and together they found out what he wanted to know, and then she came out to the doorstep again so that she could point out to him the direction he had to take. He thanked her, went down the steps, hesitated and then turned and came back to her, saying: "Perhaps you may like to know to whom you have been so kind I am a poor poet, and my name is Robert Browning."—Westminster Gazette.

MILITARY ARCHERS.

Bows and Arrows Were Used In Battle Up to a Century Ago.

We think of the bow and arrow as medieval weapons of war abandoned by the nations of Europe four or five centuries ago. The bowmen of Crecy are the last of any prominence in English history. Yet it is only about 100 years since soldiers fought with bows and arrows in European wars, and that, too, on the fields of southern Belgium.

It was in 1813, when all Europe was armed against Napoleon. Every one of the allied nations brought every possible resource of men and means to further this end. Among them was Russia. To the war she sent soldiers from the newly conquered tribes that dwelt upon the steppes of Asia—Bokharans and Turkomans and Tartars and other half savage peoples. Many of these regiments were armed with bows and arrows.

Jomini, the military historian, speaks of a great number of these that fought side by side with the Prussians in eastern Germany and in Belgium, and he says that these bowmen held their own against the French infantry. Their aim, he says, was surprisingly good, and they could shoot an arrow with effect almost as far as a musket ball was effective, but in those days that was not much more than 100 yards.—Exchange.

THE ART OF MUSIC.

One Must Thoroughly Understand It to Really Enjoy It.

Berlioz says: "Music is the art of moving, by a systematic combination of sounds, the affections of intelligent, receptive and cultivated beings."

Weber states: "Music is to the arts what love is to man. In truth, it is love itself; the purest, loftiest language of passion, portraying it in a thousand shades of color and feeling."

Ruskin declares: "Music is the first, the simplest, the most effective of all instruments of moral instruction."

Have you ever thought what a desolate place the world would be without music? Have you ever realized that the entire civilized world now looks upon music as one of the great essentials in the education of the cultured man and woman?

Few persons know that the greatest delight of music comes through the understanding of it. The highest in music is not revealed to the student until the student has earned the right to enjoy it. With the right once earned the student has a wonderful power at his command, a power with which he can carry his listeners to the height of joy or to the depth of sadness. With music it is possible to exercise control over all the emotions of man.—Alfred Edward Freckelton, Jr., in New York Tribune.

How He Looked.

One summer when William M. Evarts was at his country home in Windsor, Vt., a farmer who had followed his political career in the newspapers for many years was extremely anxious to see him in the flesh and drove eighteen miles into town in order to catch a glimpse of his idol.

Senator Evarts at that time was being entertained constantly, dining out almost every night, and as he drove out of his grounds to an appointment one evening the farmer was lying in wait for him in the road. The latter, seeing the pale, ascetic face and meager form of the famous statesman, was disappointed.

"Well, I declare," he exclaimed, "looks as if he'd always boarded!"

Question of Direction.

"When I started out in life," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I was full of idealistic theories. I was determined that I would never take an unfair advantage of any man."

"But you had to sacrifice some of your ideals," suggested Miss Cayenne.

"Oh, yes. A man must be practical, you know. I have reached a point where I can afford to be indifferent to criticism. I began at the bottom and worked my way up."

"Perhaps. But are you sure you didn't begin at the top and slide down?" —Washington Star.

REFORMING A SAVAGE.

After the Treatment He Became Quite a Gentlemanly Chap.

In "Among the Primitive Bakongo" John H. Weeks tells the story of a chief, Mampuya of Kinkuzu, who called on him at Wathen station to request that a teacher be sent to his own. "He seemed a very quiet, gentlemanly sort of man," says Mr. Weeks, "and I was very much surprised to hear that he had not always been so deferential and modest.

"Mampuya at one time treated the people of his town in a very contemptuous fashion and was always extorting, on one plea or another, fowls, goats and other goods from them.

"At last they could bear his extortions no longer, and so they bound him securely, put him on a shelf in his own house, built a fire under him and sprinkled a quantity of red pepper on it. Then they went out and shut the door closely behind them. The pungent smoke filled the hut, and Mampuya sneezed tremendously. He would have died if there had been a little more pepper on the fire.

"At last they took him out of the smoke and tied a stick across his chest to his extended arms with the intention of punishing him still further, but they let him off on payment of a fine and many promises of better behavior, which promises he has scrupulously kept."

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Why Foreign Nomenclature Often Puzzles American Readers.

Foreign geographical names often prove confusing to American readers because each European country has a name of its own for each of its cities, rivers and other geographical features. Every other nation has a different name for the same thing. American geographies follow the English in their nomenclature, but often employ a different pronunciation.

For example, we call one Belgian city Antwerp, while the Belgians and French call it Anvers. We term another Belgian city Mechlin, while at home it is termed Malines. The river Meuse is pronounced in Belgium and France very nearly as we would pronounce it, while the Germans pronounce it as if it were spelled Moysay, and the people of the Netherlands call it the Maas. Brussels is spelled Bruxelles at home, and the final s is not pronounced. Dendermonde, on the river Dender, is pronounced Dandermond by its inhabitants, but it is known as Termonde in most of the geographies. Aalst is also spelled Alost. Louvain is Leuven at home, Vienna is Wien and Ghent is Gand.

So one might go down the line. It is to be hoped that some day the geographical societies will get together and agree upon a nomenclature that will be universally adopted.—Detroit Tribune.

The Pyrophore.

A living light, called the pyrophore, makes illumination cheap and convenient in Brazil. The pyrophore is a monster firefly an inch and a half long. With one it is possible to read fine print, and three will light a room. The Brazilian peasant, when he traverses by night the perilous forest paths of his country, fastens to each shoe a pyrophore. Thus illuminated, he has no difficulty in avoiding poisonous snakes, pitfalls and wild beasts. The Brazilian coquette fastens in her hair or her corsage a pyrophore incased in white tulle. The effect is as of a great luminous pearl or opal. When a pyrophore's light goes out it is not necessary to fill him up with oil, to drop a coin in him or to throw him away, but a moment's ducking in cold water suffices. Thereafter his three little lanterns, one on the breast and two on the back, emit again as bright a radiance as ever.

British Life Guards.

England's famous Life guards, now regarded as the oldest cavalry command in the world, were organized just after the restoration. They were recruited from the old cavaliers who fought for Prince Charles Stuart, and in 1661 they were formed into three troops, then known as the King's Own, the Duke of York's and the Duke of Albemarle's. At that time it was always demanded that one troop should be raised in Scotland in honor of the house of Stuart. It was the duty of the Life guards to protect the sovereign and the royal family.—Argonaut.

A Bright Scholar.

One of the earlier French princes being too indolent or too stupid to acquire his alphabet by the ordinary process, a squad of servants were placed in attendance upon him, each with a huge letter painted upon his breast. As he knew not their names he was obliged to call them by their letter when he wanted their services, which in due time gave him the requisite degree of literature for the exercise of the royal functions.

WATKINS REMEDIES

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A full line of the above articles is kept at 21 Second street south.

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