GETTING A "SCOOP"

By VICTOR REDCLIFFE.

"Brabant?"

"No thoroughfare."

"To the east?"

"The country ablaze and four battalions lining the frontier."

Adrian North made a gesture of despair. Then he said to himself:

"And in twenty-four hours my news may be stale!"

Great news, he considered, comprised the information in his possession—details of the recent movement of the German forces, of a battle sternly censored and the future plans of the advancing phalanx.

To get this to the nearest French point and thence to his chief in London for American transmission, was the one palpitating impulse of his life at the present moment. It meant a decided "scoop." It meant the approbation of Bruce Marshall, the chief of the press correspondents corps in London—and Lora, his favorite daughter, and equally a favorite with Adrian, was with her father.

Adrian left the consulate at a loss how to proceed. The orders of the invading army were strict. To attempt to break through the lines would probably cost him his life. He finally shrugged his shoulders resignedly.

"I suppose I ought to be thankful that I have not been shut up as a spy like a good many other aliens," he reflected. "My precious 'scoop' is wasted material, it seems. What is it, my man?"

Adrian interrupted himself to address a diminutive, shrewd-faced fellow, who slunk rather than glided alongside of him.

"You wish to leave the city?" observed the stranger, insinuatingly.

"Who says so?" challenged Adrian, with suspicion.

"I overheard your inquiries at the consulate."

"Oh!"

"And it is in my power to assist you."

"In what way?"

"If you wish to leave the country, and have nerve—"

"What kind of nerve?" interrogated Adrian.

"A kind that is not afraid of stray shots, or a flight in an airship five hundred feet up in the air."

"You interest me," said Adrian, simply, "and a spice of danger won't daunt me."

It Was of the Dirigible Type.

"Very good," observed the man. "It will cost you one hundred dollars."

"That is cheap enough," spoke Adrian, readily.

"Come with me, then. I have a relative who is—well, a smuggler. He makes a trip over the French border tonight. He can make room for one."

"Let me be that one," said Adrian, laconically.

"Follow me."

Half an hour later Adrian North stood with his guide in the garden of a deserted chateau. Near by the friend of his companion was getting ready a miniature Zeppelin. It was of the dirigible type, but the aerilons, wings and control mechanism were those of a monoplane. When the operator had finished the inflation of the gas bag he carried out a dozen or more rough canvas sacks and loaded them into the airplane.

There were two seats, and having received the $100 from Adrian the operator motioned him to the one behind him.

"I make no guarantee as to time or location," he spoke sententiously. "I am to land you anywhere on French territory?"

"Yes, that is the bargain," assented Adrian.

"I have my own business to attend to as I take you along," continued the aviator. "Close your eyes if its details disturb you."

The dirigible was shortly afloat. It was a model of beauty and efficiency and its operator seemed to understand his business thoroughly. Then, way aloft, Adrian noticed something that convinced him that things were not what they seemed. His companion might have once been a smuggler. If he was one now, he was certainly en rapport with the army encamped directly beneath them. Every once in a while he touched an electric button with his foot. Immediately there would shoot out from the tail of the airplane some quick, snappy flashes of deep yellow light. There was little doubt, to Adrian's way of thinking, that he was showing his colors to watchers among the army, for the flashes had the system and continuity of a code.

It was a moonless night. As the machine got beyond the soldier-guarded district, no more signals were shown. It sailed forward swiftly and noiselessly. Once, in a cloud of mist, they caught the whirring sound of the propeller of some other airship near to them, but passed on their way unchallenged and apparently unseen.

Once, too, of a sudden, as they were taking a lower level to skim a valley between two lofty ranges, there suddenly blazed out from below a fusillade from some thicket. No missiles reached the dirigible, however, and its operator put on speed with a derisive laugh.

Adrian experienced some curiosity as to the sacks that littered the bottom of the balloon.

"You seem to have quite a load here," he observed.

"Yes—egg plants," was the brief reply, accompanied by a dry chuckle.

Adrian knew better, but said nothing. The easy flight of the machine was soothing. They had proceeded about twenty miles and Adrian was about to question his companion as to location and the chances of a landing, when a sudden brilliancy enveloped them.

A giant searchlight somewhat behind them had been suddenly set in operation. It swept the sky, it focused them. With a swift, daring movement the intrepid airman volplaned to a lower level. Coming nearer to earth below the fog drifts, Adrian could make out lights, towns, encampments.

Abruptly the operator steadied his machine. Then hurriedly he groped into one of the sacks. It was to draw out one of the "egg plants." He took an automatic light from his pocket.

"A bomb!" breathed Adrian, athrill. "I understand now!"

A quick series of reports below, a scream ensued. Just about to light the fuse, the airship operator received a bullet in some vital part. He went over the edge of the machine and headlong through space.

The airplane, left without a guide, began drifting on a dangerous slant. Adrian sprang over the back of the operator's seat. He sprang to the wheel, but he did not know how to manipulate it. He had to hold to an upright to prevent losing his balance and falling overboard.

More shots followed. Several struck the machine. It drifted just above a group of trees. Adrian was in desperation. He made a leap and landed among a network of branches.

Scratched and breathless, he saw the airship drift free of the trees and descend straight into the embers of a campfire. Then a thousand thunders seemed to break loose. The ignited bombs scattered flame and fury far and wide and the airship was shattered to a million fragments.

An hour later Adrian North descended, to near a sentry, whose challenge he answered by an explanation of his mission and adventures. In a friendly district, he was received with confidence and before midnight his "scoop" was flashing along the wires to London.

Two messages reached him a day later. One was from his chief, commending his journalistic enterprise.

The other was from Lora—loyal, peerless Lora, and it gave him hope!

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FRENCH TROOPS EXECUTING A PILLAGER

MAKE USE OF LEISURE TIME

Occupation During Idle Hours Will Have Most Important Bearing on One's Life.

The pursuit in leisure hours of studies that are in some way allied to a man's daily occupation is certain to bear fruit. Even the pursuit of less vitally related studies is often surprisingly important in shaping a career.

In the lives of many men—especially men without hobbies—there are daily unprofitable periods when they sit lethargic, with vacant minds. They would read a book if a book of just the right sort—a detective story, for example, were at hand; but their library contains nothing new and appealing, only classic authors, Dickens, Shakespeare, Thackeray, and they have read all those. On those volumes the dust has been gathering for years. Yet it is only on a second reading that a really memorable book can begin to count as an influence in anyone's life. Then, less engrossed than before in the mere story and its surprises, the reader absorbs and appreciates the wisdom, the knowledge of life, the humanity, the observations that have been drawn upon in the making of the book.

It is not the first reading of great books that enriches a man's mental life and assists in his development, but the second, and the third, and the fourth. For the loose and idle minutes wasted every day in vacant speculation or indecision there could be no better employment than the reading of good books.

Spare time, like spare change, should not be squandered thoughtlessly.—Youth's Companion.

Growth of Cremation.

Today about one per cent of the 900,000 individuals who die in the United States annually are incinerated in the thirty or more crematories located in more than half of the states. Ten years ago the ratio was about one-half of one per cent. The movement toward universal cremation is gradually spreading throughout the world. Europe has nearly one hundred crematories, Germany disposing of 8,858 bodies by cremation in 1912. Conceded to be the place of resurrection of the ancient practice, Italy leads the world in percentage of cremations, while during 1912 the city of St. Gall, Switzerland, reported that of the bodies of 535 individuals who died there 201 were thus disposed of. England is leaning toward the practice. The authorities of Westminster abbey, the repository for Great Britain's heroes, recently prohibited the burial of more bodies there. They must be cremated.

He Saw.

First Business Man—To what do you attribute your success?

Second Business Man—To the fact that I was always first at the office. For 17 years I caught the 6:15 into town.

First Business Man—Ah, I see. All due to your early training.—Columbia Jester.

Rather Unkind.

Co-ed (emphatically)—I'd just like to see the man that I would promise to "love, honor and obey"!

Stude—I'm sure you would.—Illinois Siren.

WORLD WONDER GUN

General von Rohne Writes of 42-Centimeter Howitzer.

Remarkable Weapon Is Big Surprise of the War—Deadly Effects of Krupp Firm's Latest Creation Described.

Washington.—In the Field Artillery Journal, published by the officers of the field artillery arm of the United States army, appears under the caption "Concerning the Fall of the Belgian Forts," the first authentic reference to the great German 42-centimeter guns, which, as the Field Artillery Journal points out, constitute the "great ordnance surprise of the present war."

The article is of unusual interest to ordnance officers and experts throughout the world because of the high standing of its author, who is Lieutenant General von Rohne, for years admittedly one of Germany's greatest ordnance authorities.

"During the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71," General von Rohne says, "the German foot artillery was in action against 16 French forts. Among these were only three which, according to the standards of that time, could be designated as modern forts. These were Metz, which held out ten weeks; Paris offering resistance for four months and surrendering through starving out, and Belfort, which withstood for three months and fell only after a regular siege. All other forts, even Strassburg, were not up to date; they lacked the protective outer belt of fortresses, so that the main attack could immediately be directed against the city walls. Nevertheless, Strassburg fell only seven weeks after the first appearance of the German troops.

"How entirely different is the aspect furnished by the assault upon the Belgian forts! On the sixth day after the beginning of the mobilization the German flag was unfurled over five of the Liege forts and a few days later the entire fortified town was in possession of our troops. Namur fell as quickly, if not more so, although the enemy had the opportunity of improving the protection of this fortress over that of Liege.

"Both these fortresses were constructed by the foremost strategical architect of the world, General Brialmont, upon entirely modern principles, and surrounded by a belt of forts which almost precluded a shelling of the city unless the forts were taken first. All of the forts were protected by armor and equipped with modern heavy guns, in spite of which they succumbed after such a short period of shelling that even the artillerymen, who are generally believed to overestimate the efficiency of their guns, were completely astonished.

"From the experience of recent wars, particularly the siege of Port Arthur, the principle was evolved that a modern fortress could be taken only by infantry assault, approaching under cover and having its way cleared by artillery.

"Before Liege a different method was employed for the first time. Instead of using a large number of small projectiles, one very powerful projectile was thrown into the fort, which produced such an immense effect that one hit was sufficient to destroy all the guns of the fort at once, and thus break down its resistance. This is clearly shown by the published photographs of the fort turned into a pile of wreckage. The close fight during the last half century between guns and armor has been decided, probably conclusively, by the recent results in favor of the gun.

"This is not the proper time to furnish further details; suffice it to say that this result is due to the 42-centimeter mortar whose bore is twice as large as that of the largest caliber gun of the land artillery. This step is most interesting and shows great courage. In the line of naval artillery the Krupp firm first constructed 24-centimeter guns, then 28, 30.5, 35.36, 38.1, and finally 40.46 centimeter guns, that is six different groups, and has not even reached the 42-centimeter caliber. The gifted engineers of the Krupp works, who worked out the plans of the world wonder and then actually constructed it, are entitled to the thanks of the fatherland.

"Without these guns, streams of blood would have had to flow—as in the case of Port Arthur—before the doors of the two forts would have been opened. What valuable time—the most essential thing in such an energetically conducted war—has been saved and how many other fortresses will have to surrender after the first greeting from this giant gun!"

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED

The ambulance division of the German army caring for a wounded soldier.

ONLY OFFICEHOLDER IN CITY

This Oklahoma Man Apparently Runs the Town and Surrounding Country.

McAlester, Okla.—The town of Massey, Pittsburg county, is not exactly boasting that it is a "one-man town," but the records show officially that it comes as near that as any town in the state that has as many as 250 population. At any rate there is one man in the town who does all the work. The record doesn't show what the others do, but one is left to conjecture that they are busy making a living.

W. K. Terry is that one man. He is postmaster, station agent, telephone manager, school trustee, notary public and mayor—at least he bears the title "mayor of Massey." Just to fill up his idle moments he looks after a 600-acre farm and hay ranch, and on the side he is a railway tie contractor and operates the only general store in the town.

HERE'S A TIMELY WARNING

If You Break Your Telethermoscope You Can't Get a New One Until War Is Over.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Until the warring nations of Europe sheathe the sword and get down to the business of making scientific instruments again, the Pittsburgh station of the weather bureau will have to work along without a telethermoscope.

The telethermoscope is a useful little instrument in that it allows the observer sitting in his comfortable office to tell the temperature at a glance.

Without it, he must climb a 60-foot ladder on top of a 300-foot building when he desires the information.

Pays Way Washing Dishes.

Chehalis, Wash.—Stillman Dempsey, one of the graduates at the State college, finished his term with $51 cash balance to his credit, it is now learned, after washing dishes in Stevens hall to pay for his baord and firing the furnace to meet other obligations. The past two seasons Dempsey was the champion strong man at the college.

ARTILLERY IN ACTION

Feeding a death-dealing shell into one of the guns of a German battery.

STIRS UP THE NAVY

Battle in South Pacific Opens Up Controversy.

Efficiency of Big Guns in Rough Sea Is Subject Naval Officers Must Give Their Attention to Soon.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

(Staff Correspondent Western Newspaper Union.)

Washington.—American naval officers are showing a deep interest in the fairly complete report just received of the fight between the German and English squadrons in the South Pacific, a fight which ended in the defeat of the British and in the sinking with a loss of all on board of the cruiser Good Hope. There is a reason for the sharp interest of the American officers.

This first fight in the South seas between German and English vessels took place while a gale of wind was blowing and the sea was running high. German reports as well as those from smaller English cruisers which escaped from the combat, were to the effect that the Good Hope could not use its big guns because of the pitch of the ship in the high seas.

During the latter days of the Roosevelt administration a writer on naval affairs said that some of the American cruisers, ships of much the same type as that of the English Good Hope, although the latter vessel was not mentioned or thought of at the time, were so constructed that in a high sea they could not use their big guns efficiently. This criticism aroused a lot of attention and some naval officers said that it was not well based and others said that it was entirely well based.

One American ship which was mentioned by the critic was the West Virginia, of which it was said with a sea running a more stable enemy's ship with the same armament and the same guns could knock the American to pieces because the latter would pitch so that her guns could not be sighted accurately.

One curious thing in connection with this criticism was that just before the article appeared President Roosevelt had taken a trip on the West Virginia from the Mississippi river below New Orleans around Florida to Hampton roads. While on the journey a gale came up and Admiral Brownson, who was in command of the West Virginia, took the president on the bridge and said to him: "I want to show you how the vessel behaves in a high sea and also to show you that with conditions as they are we can make good use of our guns."

It was accounted singular that the very ship which had been singled out as a type of those which would be inefficient in a high sea was the ship on which the president had sailed and had seen under the conditions outlined. Moreover, it was accounted a coincidence that Admiral Brownson, without knowing anything of the forthcoming criticism, should have made an answer to it in advance.

It seems likely that a complete study of the possibility of the efficient use of the big guns on our warships of a certain type will be tested before very long, in order that a point of controversy may be settled. If it should prove true that some of our ships cannot give a good account of themselves, even with a moderate sea running, there probably will be a change of construction methods involving a readjustment of weights. The navy just now is studying this matter with a good deal of interest, attention, as has been said, having been drawn to it by the predicament which the English ship Good Hope found herself in when the more stable German vessels met it on the high seas in a gale of wind.

HER BOARDERS ALL MARRIED

Landlady of "Lovers' Retreat" Declares She Is Going to Try Wedlock Herself.

Allentown, Pa.—Erwin Boyer of this city and Miss Sallie Cutshaw of Perkasie, who recently took out a marriage license, are the tenth couple among the boarders of Mrs. Celia Alspach to be wedded this fall. They left for Perkasie to have the ceremony performed.

The boarding house of Mrs. Alspach is known as "Lovers' Retreat." She says two other couples under her roof are to get married soon and that as soon as she has these two couples safely launched she is going to get married again herself.

COMMITTEE HEADS

Senator Savage Is Named for Chairman of Appropriations

MANY TEMPERANCE BILLS

Nearly One-half of the Measures Introduced in Upper House to Date Relate to Regulation of Liquor Question.

Des Moines.—Senator Arthur Savage of Adair was given the chairmanship of the appropriations committee by Lieut. Governor Harding. Senator Savage recently withdrew from the race for president pro tem and it was understood at that time he would be given the coveted chairmanship as a reward.

A change in the usual order of things was made by Lieut. Governor Harding when he split the judiciary committee into two bodies with Francis of Dickinson as chairman of one and Chase of Hamilton, head of the other. On the committee for suppression of intemperance, Eversmeyer of Muscatine, who is credited with being aligned with the "wets," is chairman. Senator Enger of Decorah, a "dry," is chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments.

Speaker Atkinson, in his appointment of house committees, favored both opponents in the recent speakership race. Barry of Linn is given the chairmanship of ways and means and Brady of Dallas is chairman of agriculture. Anderson of Greene is chairman of appropriations and Ring of Linn the Judiciary.

The makeup of the new retrenchment and reform committee, which the law provides shall be the chairmen of the three principal committees in the house and senate in addition to two democrats from each branch will be made up of Barry, Anderson and Ring from the house and Allen, Savage and Francis from the senate.

Temperance bills fairly flooded the senate when that body convened to take up the real business of the Thirty-sixth general assembly. No less than twelve bills out of the thirty introduced in the upper branch of the assembly related to liquor laws.

The house was not far behind the senate in the number of bills, twelve being introduced. Only one of these, however, had to do with temperance. Crozier of Marion introduced a bill asking for the repeal of the mulct law. Senator Clarkson of Marion offered a similar bill in the senate.

Nearly everything imaginable was offered in the battle on "Demon Rum" in the senate. Among the bills offered the following amendments or repeals were asked:

Year's imprisonment or $500 fine for second offense of bootlegging.

Repeal of mulct law.

Constitutional prohibitory amendment.

Make second offense against prohibitory law a felony.

Sheriff serve mulct tax assessment where assessor fails.

Prohibit transportation of liquors either intrastate or interstate.

Permit district judge to issue liquor search warrants.

Limit saloon consent petitions to one every three years.

Make majority of 65 per cent necessary to consent petitions.

Prohibit saloons in towns of less than 1,000.

Require saloons to close at 7 o'clock.

There was a scramble when the senate convened to offer "Senate File No. 1." Both Wilson of Appanoose and Thomas of Union asked recognition of the chair. Both had temperance measures to present. Wilson was recognized and he offered the amendment to the law providing for fine of bootleggers. He also presented a joint resolution asking that an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be passed. Thomas was next recognized and he offered a similar resolution.

Senate Chairmen.

Ways and Means—Allen of Pocahontas.

Judiciary No. 1—Francis of Dickinson.

Judiciary No. 2—Chase of Hamilton.

Appropriation—Savage of Adair.

Schools—Boe of Winnebago.

Railroads—Larrabee of Webster.

Agriculture—Doran of Boone.

Cities and Towns—Kimball of Pottawattamie.

Banks—Jones of Montgomery.

Highways—Balkema of Sioux.

Insurance—Hilsinger of Jackson.

Telegraphs and telephones—Perkins of Delaware.

Corporations—Parker of Polk.

Manufactures—Foster of Guthrie.

Constitutional amendments—Enger of Howard.

Public health—Grout of Black Hawk.

Military affairs—Whitmore of Wapello.

Printing—Helmer of Carroll.

Suppression of Intemperance—Eversmeyer of Muscatine.

Penitentiaries and Pardons—Heald of Linn.

Elections—Darrah of Lucas.

Labor—Wilson of Appanoose.

Educational institutions—Arney of Marshal.

Public Utilities—Fraley of Lee.

Board of Control—Robinson of Franklin.

Public Libraries—Laffer of Keokuk.

Commerce and Trade—Enger of Howard.

Congressional and Judicial Districts—Eversmeyer of Muscatine.

County and Township Affairs—Taylor of Van Buren.

Public lands—Nye of Taylor.

Food and Dairy—Thomas of Union.

Mines and Mining—Clarkson of Monroe.

Pharmacy—Jackson of Floyd.

Fish and Game—Fellows of Fayette.

Public Buildings—Crist of Clarke.

Senatorial and Representative districts—Henigbaum of Scott.

Rules—Thompson of Des Moines.

Enrolled Bills—Foskett of Page.

Claims—Schrup of Dubuque.

Charitable institutions—Quigley of Clayton.

Federal Relations—Hagemann of Bremer.

Horticulture and Forestry—Farr of Woodbury.

Engrossed Bills—Gillette of Cherokee.

Entrenchment and Reform—Allen of Pocahontas.

House Chairmen.

Ways and means—Barry of Linn.

Judiciary—Ring of Linn.

Appropriations — Anderson of Greene

Roads and highways—Munro of Washington.

Agriculture—Brady of Dallas.

Railroads and transportation—Griffin of Woodbury.

Municipal corporations—Kimberly of Scott.

Schools and text books—Murray of Buena Vista.

Insurance—Brammer of Polk.

Food and dairy—Helming of Allamakee.

Banks and banking—Rayburn of Poweshiek.

Animal industry—Holbert of Delaware.

Mines and mining—Johnston of Lucas.

Conservation of resources—Roberts of Ringgold.

State educational institutions—Moore of Guthrie.

Compensation public officers—Gray of Calhoun.

Fish and game—Kelso of Jackson.

Commerce and trade—McFarlane of Black Hawk.

Drainage—Jones of Dickinson.

Board of control—Anderson of Montgomery.

Constitutional amendments—Klinker of Crawford.

Labor—Buxton of Warren.

Public health—Slaught of Wapello.

Public utilities—Kopp of Henry.

Elections—Durant of Hancock.

Telephones—Jones of Cerro Gordo.

Penitentiaries—Hale of Jones.

Pharmacy—Becker of Clayton.

Claims—Miller of Bremer.

Printing—Tucker of Clinton.

Military—Coast of Johnson.

Suppression of intemperance—Wayman of Fayette—Dry.

Woman suffrage—Nordyke of Keokuk.

Telegraphs and express—Thompson of Decatur.

Horticulture—Purdy of Floyd.

Public libraries—Greene of Grundy.

Building and loan—Rone of Worth.

Enrolled bills—Sawyer of Lee.

Police regulations—Gilmore of Clay.

Congressional districts—Nicholson of Winneshiek.

Engrossed bills—Wilson of Mitchell.

Judicial districts—Richards of Muscatine.

Senatorial districts—Neff of Pottawattamie.

Representative districts — Wenstrand of Page.

County and township organizations—Hall of Taylor.

Public lands and buildings—McFerren of Webster.

Public charities—Bauman of Van Buren.

State university—Steelsmith of Osceola.

Normal schools—Anderson of Winnebago.

Agricultural college—Jessen of Story.

Hospital for insane—Taylor of Buchanan.

Institute for feeble minded—Jamison of Des Moines.

School for deaf—Grason of Pottawattamie.

College for blind—Mackie of Benton.

Soldiers' and orphans' home—Lueders of Scott.

Industrial school—Bruce of Pocahontas.

Public accountings—Sullivan of Kossuth.

Domestic manufactures—Bronson of Black Hawk.

Federal relations—Bingham of Emmet.

Private corporations—Rowles of Monona.

Rules—Elwood of Howard.

Bills Introduced in House.

Klinker—Repeal non-partisan judiciary law, affecting members of the district, superior and supreme courts.

Jamison—To authorize certain loans above 8 per cent interest, putting loan sharks under state supervision.

Crozier—Repealing the mulct law and restoring prohibition statute into effect.

Miller—To repeal sterilization law.

Slaught—Empowering city councils to regulate rates and service of telephones.

Witthauer—Amend law regarding compensation of township trustees; increase compensation to $3 per day for eight hours service, and election service fees to 25 cents per hour for first 12 hours, and 50 cents thereafter.

Brammer—To provide a municipal court for certain cities. Referred to committee on municipal corporations.

Senate Bills.

Perkins—Requiring free treatment of poor children in hospitals.

Larrabee—Change in law on mine inspectors.

Chase—To punish for drainage of lakes.

CLAIM TWO BUCKETS OF GOLD

Northwestern Indians Want White Man to Fulfill His Promise Made in 1855.

Tacoma, Wash.—Three Indians recently came to Tacoma to make affidavits regarding land claims to be presented to the government, which now has an Indian commissioner investigating the claims. One was Charley Satiacum, who is more than ninety-two years old, and perhaps the oldest living Indian of the Northwest. He and Chief William Rogers and James Moses claim to be the only living members of the original Duwamish tribe.

Chief Rogers lives at Suquamish, Kitsap county. Satiacum lives on a forty acre allotment in the Puyallup reservation. Moses lives in Renton. Satiacum, still vigorous for an old man, was a guard for Governor Stevens in 1853-55, when Stevens was visiting the Indian tribes relative to making a treaty.

The Indians seek from the government "two buckets of gold" and a reservation of their own land allotment, which was promised them by the treaty of 1855. Their tribe once owned and occupied all the lands where Seattle stands, extending along the beach from the point north of Ballard south to Point Pully, and extending back beyond the present city of Renton, including Lake Washington and contiguous territory.

And how about a wink in the eye of a needle?—Memphis Appeal.

English Sparrow a Nuisance.

The English sparrow is condemned for its destruction of cherries, grapes, pears, peaches, buds and flowers of cultivated trees, sprouts and vines. In the garden, the scientists say, sparrows eat seeds as they ripen, nip off tender young vegetables, especially pease and lettuce, as they appear above ground. We have never experienced this trouble, although sparrows are abundant about the garden. They are a nuisance with their muss, building nests in troublesome places, in the gutters on the roof, causing the water to overflow and littering up the building generally, but this is the worst charge we are able to bring against the English sparrow.—Exchange.

The Right Sort.

"Apropos of the Indians who are fighting in France, a thought struck me."

"What was it?"

"A good kind to use in their trench work would be the Digger Indians."

REAL FLY-BY-NIGHT CHICKS

Energetic Kentucky Fowls Stay Up Late to Hunt Bugs by Electric Light.

Danville, Ky.—Thomas Cox left Danville Friday night at ten o'clock for Crab Orchard with a party of tourists who came on a late train. He arrived in Stanford about eleven o'clock, and was amazed to encounter a flock of chickens catching bugs in the street under an arc light

Returning home, he reached Stanford at one o'clock Saturday morning, and the chickens were still under the light gathering bugs, and apparently having a most delightful time. So eager were the fowls in pursuit of the bugs that Mr. Cox had to stop his machine, get out and frighten them to keep from killing any.

Old Village Seal Is Dug Up.

Fredonia, N. Y.—While digging on his property A. J. Harper discovered the original seal of the village of Fredonia imbedded in the earth. The seal was dated 1829, the year the village was incorporated.

It is a brass disk an inch in diameter and a half inch thick. Across the center was engraved a row of gas lights.

Skeptical.

"Jack vowed that his love for me was like the sea."

"And what did you say?"

"I told him I took it with a good many grains of salt."

Wins Butter Trophy.

Davenport.—By winning first prize for two consecutive years for making the best butter in Scott county, Mrs. Carl Beckman of Dixon, Ia., carried off the silver water pitcher at the annual Scott County Farmers' institute at Eldridge.

Wealthy Farmer Ends Life.

Newell.—H. S. Hunter, owner of 1,200 acres of land near here, shot himself at his home because of ill health. He is survived by his widow and five sons.

Branch Laboratories Urged.

Iowa City.—Dr. Henry Albert, state bacteriologist, recommended in his twenty-first semi-annual report that branch bacteriological laboratories be established at Oskaloosa, Clinton and Cedar Rapids.

Dr. Albert reports that during the last six months 8,695 examinations were made and treatments given. Of this number 219 examinations were made in branch laboratories at Sioux City, Burlington and Waterloo and the remainder at the University of Iowa.

Large Sum Spent for Serum.

Fort Dodge.—The Ames Vaccine company of Fort Dodge spent $48,000 for hogs from whose blood cholera serum was made. The company's business was good in 1914, notwithstanding the quarantine for the foot and mouth disease.

Reorganize Bank.

Hazelton.—Hon. T. E. McCurdy of Des Moines, O. P. King of Cedar Rapids and John Damge of Independence were present at the reorganization of the Hazelton State bank.

Drummer Faces Bigamy Trial.

Red Oak.—R. B. Cromwell was taken by Sheriff Jackson to Bedford on a charge of bigamy. The warrant was issued following his marriage to a Bedford young woman at Maryville, Missouri.

Gymnasium In Church Basement.

Mason City.—The Methodist church here is to start an innovation Jan. 27, and will make a break into what might be called an institutional church. A gymnasium is to be installed in the basement.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

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.

The Difference.

"My husband says he's going to have a corking good time at his club tonight."

"I'm afraid mine is going to have an uncorking time at his."

Their Occupation.

"What are all these poor men doing here in prison?"

"They're mostly doing time."

Stop That Backache

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story.

Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness.

Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

An Illinois Case

Mrs. H. Mick, 311 South West St., Carbondale, Ill., says: "I had headaches and dizzy spells and my back ached so badly I couldn't turn over in bed without misery. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, too. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me relief and continued use drove the pains away and fixed my kidneys up in good shape. I can't be too grateful."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rheumatism

For Young and Old

The acute agonizing pain of rheumatism is soothed at once by Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub—it penetrates to the sore spot, bringing a comfort not dreamed of until tried. Get a bottle today.

RHEUMATISM

Here What Others Say:

"I highly recommend your Liniment as the best remedy for rheumatism I ever used. Before using it I spent large sums of money trying to get relief of the misery and pains in limbs and body, so I tried your Liniment both internal and external and I found quick relief, and now am well and strong again."—*Geo. Curtis, 835 N. 15th St., Springfield, Ill.*

Here's Proof

"I wish to write and tell you about a fall I had down fourteen steps, and bruised my neck and hip very bad. I could not sleep at all. I sent my wife for a 25 cent bottle of your Liniment and in two days' time I was on my feet again."—*Charles Hyde, 1325½ Prairie Ave., St. Louis, Mo.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

for neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and bruises.

All Druggists, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc.
Dept. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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