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A Skunk Editorial

About the "skunkiest" editorial which has been printed in a North Dakota newspaper in some time was that, of a few days ago, which appeared in the Devils Lake Journal, and fathered by John Bloom, who claims to be the only Democratic newspaper publisher in the state.

The editorial—if it might be called such—was nothing more or less than a maligning of Hon. John Worst, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, who has been suggested for United States senator.

The Tribune is not supporting Mr. Worst nor anyone else for office at this time, and would find no fault with honest criticism, but the far-fetched, strained and unfounded fault-finding of John Bloom against Mr. Worst is most disgusting. Mr. Worst is a gentleman above reproach, and this is but a sample of the dirty editorials in which Mr. Bloom indulges at all times.

It would be a safe bet that, were the Virgin Mary to return to earth on a mission of mercy without first consulting Bloom, he would attack her reputation without reservation.

For dirty editorials, written with a pen dipped in pollution, John Bloom carries the finest assortment in the state.

Toledo has a school where girls are taught to be carpenters. It is said that after a thorough course a girl is able to drive a nail without hammering her thumb. This sounds a little extravagant, however.

Teaching and Marriage

If it were not for the mild winter rendering the figure somewhat unseasonable, it might be said that the Board of Education of Cincinnati has broken the ice in the matter of permitting married women to teach school. Again and again has there been popular criticism when a teacher—a woman teacher, of course—has lost her position because she followed the course nature has marked out for every woman and become a wife. There is a theory held tenaciously by men who govern public school systems that a married woman, especially one who has become a mother, has so many distractions of a domestic sort as to be unfitted to give her sole attention to teaching. It is like some of the musty military theories which have done so much to restrain individuality and initiative in the army.

It may well be assumed that married male teachers are also perplexed at times with domestic problems. If not, they are an exception to the rule which applies to all other heads of families. But, like the custom inherited from former times and conditions of paying men more than women for exactly the same work, the worried male teacher is all right, while the female one who has any responsibilities outside her teaching is undesirable. Gradually two new thoughts have made their way into the minds of educators. One is that the mother instinct of women is their strongest factor in successful teaching, particularly of the young, and that this instinct is developed by motherhood. The teacher who is a mother ought to be better qualified because of that fact. If she is able so to arrange her domestic affairs as to give the necessary time to teaching, she should be a better teacher than she was before. Even if married and denied the blessing of children, she should be a better teacher. Certainly she could not lose in quality because of marriage.

The other thought is that woman today is being broadened and developed by interests of a proper kind outside the domestic circle. She is showing her ability to combine home life and industrial life as practically as man is doing it. Even a great career is not prevented by the rearing of a large family, as Mme. Schumann-Heink has so well demonstrated under the most severe conditions. The door to the natural development of a woman's life through marriage should not be closed by archaic educational theories, compelling a woman school-teacher to remain single or lose her place, nor should the door to industrial independence for women be kept closed by refusing a place among the teachers to the wife and mother. We imagine that the Cincinnati initiative in this matter will soon find plenty of imitators.

The eugenics law in Wisconsin is causing more uncertainty every day. Now the question arises as to whether a man who fails to pass the test is subject to punitive, as well as actual, damages for breach of promise.

If those styles are as bad as announced, many men will follow Mr. Taft's example and have their old suits cut down or let out, as the necessity may be.

A member of the New Thought cult sought "more harmonious marital relations," which sounds so much better than the vulgar statement that he "took up with another woman."

That a Russian editor has ignored a challenge to a duel sent him by Gen. Kuropatkin is not surprising. The chief qualification of a Russian editor is discretion.

The Navy Experts

A famous maxim has been modified so that it now reads, "In time of peace prepare for war by juggling figures of battleships and heavy guns." Some time ago, we commented upon the arbitrary manner in which the editors of the latest Navy Year-Book assigned American battleships to the second line or relegated them to the scrap heap, with the result that more and more Dreadnoughts became necessary. No committee of Congress could presumably withstand the argument that the United States has dropped from second to third place in naval rank and is being closely pressed by Japan. Yet there are now men in Congress bold enough to challenge the findings of the experts and to make the charge that their errors are not unconscious. Presumably, the end justifies the means, and a slight manipulation of military and naval tables that works for national aggrandizement is almost a work of merit. Gen. Wood's alarmist statements with regard to our lack of guns has been directly contradicted by the head of the ordnance department, but undoubtedly Gen. Wood meant well. So do the experts mean well when they play havoc with our fleet and magnify the naval strength of our potential opponents. When an American expert testifies before a Congressional committee the American navy goes away down and the German navy goes away up. When a German expert testifies before a budget committee, the German navy goes down and the American navy goes up. A good way of checking up results would be to compare the fleets of the world at the strength assigned to them by their closest rivals.—New York Post.

Champ Clark denies that he said he would be the next President. Champ has his weaknesses, but making ridiculous statements about himself is not one of them.

Production of Portland Cement

According to returns received by the United States Geological Survey up to January 12, 1914, it is estimated by Ernest F. Burchard that the quantity of Portland cement manufactured in the United States in 1913 was approximately 92,406,000 barrels, compared with 82,438,096 barrels in 1912, an increase of about 9,967,904 barrels, or 12 per cent. The estimated shipments of Portland cement during 1913 were 88,853,000 barrels, compared with 85,012,556 barrels in 1912, an increase of about 3,840,400 barrels, or 4.5 per cent. On account of a large surplus of production over shipments, stocks of cement at the mills apparently increased more than 45 per cent, or from 7,811,329 barrels in 1912 to 11,375,000 barrels at the close of 1913. In 1913 the relations between production and shipments were the reverse of those for 1912, when shipments exceeded production. It may be necessary to revise considerably the estimates of stocks, but it is believed that these figures for production and shipments are very close to those that will be shown by complete returns from all producers.

Although few definite statements as to selling prices are at hand, it is evident that the average value per barrel was appreciably higher than in 1912. Increases of 10 to 25 cents a barrel are reported from several plants in the Central and Eastern States, but there were slight decreases reported from a few plants in the Rocky Mountain district.

Two new plants, both in Washington, were added to the list of producers during 1913.

Those who are proposing Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan as candidates for the United States senate should remember that the senate is, or at least ought to be, a deliberative body.

Gardening as a Part of School Work

The value of gardening as part of public school work that can be a successful substitute for more costly vocational training is put at \$100,000,000 a year by United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton. In a letter to the Chicago headquarters of the American Society for Thrift. The school gardening plan is formulated by President Simon W. Straus and presented to Commissioner Claxton, not only has been approved, but will be actively encouraged by him. He has accepted a place on the advisory council of the society, which now includes, also, the governors of fifteen states and state superintendents of two more, in addition to representatives of great business organizations. The memorandum from Commissioner Claxton to President Straus gave the value of the school gardens where adopted, as follows: "Possibly within a few years, to make this an integral part of the school work in the suburbs of large cities and in all the smaller cities, towns and manufacturing communities; to give profitable, productive educational work to children younger than the age when they are permitted to work in the factories and mills. Probably two millions of children can be enlisted in this in a few years. If each child produces only fifty dollars (quite easy in most places) it would amount to one hundred million dollars a year. Educational results, health, strength, habits of industry, knowledge of phenomena and laws of nature, patience, understanding of the moral principle that each person should contribute to his own support, economic and social results, better living for the family, the possibility of children continuing longer in school, a richer and better home life."

Yet there are people in South Carolina who believe that Cole Blaise is the best governor the state ever had," says a Birmingham paper. And why not? He turns them out as fast as the courts and juries can lock them up.

One of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis' appointees held office only fifteen minutes, not even long enough for the experience to become one of the blessed family memories.

It cannot be denied that Postmaster General Burleson has the courage of his convictions, whatever may be thought of his intelligence and judgment.

While the South Carolina legislature had no such purpose in mind, the negro teachers will approve of the law forbidding white teachers for negro schools.

When a Mexican general boasts of what he is going to do, it is well to remember Gen. Weyler's threat to capture Washington in 1898.

Supreme Court

State of North Dakota, in Supreme Court.

The Red River Valley Brick Company, a Domestic Corporation, School District No. 59, and The Township of Jackson, of the County of Grand Forks, N. D., Plaintiffs and Respondents, vs. The City of Grand Forks a Public Corporation, Plaintiff and Respondent, by Murphy, as Mayor, Slim Miller, as Assessor, and C. J. Evanson, as Auditor of the City of Grand Forks, Defendants and Appellants.

1. The question of the advisability or wisdom of annexing adjacent territory to an incorporated city is a political question.
 2. Whether the authorities of an incorporated city have complied with the law authorizing the annexation of adjacent territory, the effect of irregularities or omissions in attempting to follow the method of annexation prescribed by statute, what are the corporate limits of a city, whether it is a corporation, whether the legislative authority has been exceeded in an attempt to extend the boundaries, and similar questions, are judicial questions.

3. A proceeding in the nature of quo warranto under Sec. 7251 B. C. 1905 was not intended to provide the remedy for an unlawful or irregular annexation of adjacent territory to an incorporated city, when such proceeding is instituted by individuals or those having special interest in the subject.

4. Certiorari is not the proper proceeding by which to test the regularity and the legality of an attempted annexation of adjacent territory to an incorporated city, at least not when among the facts alleged as rendering the proceedings invalid, are facts outside the record made in the proceedings of the city authorities.

5. Injunction is the appropriate remedy to prevent carrying into effect an invalid attempt at annexation of territory adjacent to an incorporated city, whom sought by a party having a special interest therein.

6. A school district and a township have sufficient interest in a change of a part of the territory included therein from the township into the adjacent city, by means of which the taxable real estate in such township and district would be thereby lessened and the rate of taxation materially increased, to qualify them to maintain an action to test the validity of the annexation proceedings.

7. Under the facts of this case, a delay of less than five months in instituting proceedings to test the validity of an attempted annexation of adjacent territory by the city of Grand Forks does not constitute such a delay as will defeat the action.

Sec. 2825 B. C. 1905, as amended by Chap. 58, Laws of 1902, permits any city to extend its boundaries so as to increase its territory, not to exceed one-half its present area, by resolution of the City Council passed by two-thirds of the entire members elect.

Sec. 2825, as amended by the same act requires such resolution to be published in the manner therein set forth and compiled within the territory proposed to be annexed, and provides that the territory described in such resolution shall be included within, and become a part of the city, unless a written protest, signed by a majority of the property owners in the proposed extension, is filed as therein provided, and that, if such protest is filed, the Council shall hear testimony make a special inspection of the territory, when in its opinion such territory ought to be annexed, and if, by resolution passed by two-thirds of the entire members elect, it shall order such territory to be included within the city, it shall make and cause an order to be made and entered, describing the territory annexed, whereupon the territory described in such resolution shall be included in, and become a part of, the city.

The City Council of the city of Grand Forks passed a resolution describing and annexing certain territory to the city. After notice duly given, property owners filed protests against the annexation, whereupon the original resolution was amended so as to include material less territory than described in the original resolution, and the territory described in the amended resolution was thereupon declared annexed to the city without the publication or posting of any notice of the amendment or of the proposed annexation of the lesser territory.

It is held that the annexation was rendered invalid by this procedure, for the reason that the parties interested had no notice of the amended annexation of the territory finally attempted to be annexed, and had no opportunity to protect themselves and their rights as against such annexation. The change from one municipality to another, the increase in the rate of taxation, the added burdens incident to becoming a part of a city, are material to the rights of the parties affected.

The statute providing for the annexation of adjacent territory to an incorporated city, must be strictly construed under the doctrine of Stora vs. Fargo, 18 N. D. 237, and because it validly grants cities most extraordinary power, by permitting them to annex territory in direct opposition to the wishes and protests of all the people whose interests are to be affected, and because this power is only granted upon a condition precedent, that the statute shall be complied with.

(Syllabus by the Court.)
 Action by above named respondents to enjoin the city of Grand Forks and its officers from levying and collecting taxes and exercising jurisdiction over certain territory attempted to be annexed to said city. From a judgment of the District Court of Grand Forks County in favor of plaintiffs the defendants appeal. Hon. C. F. Templeton, J.

AFFIRMED. Opinion of the Court by Spalding, C. J.

J. B. Wineman of Grand Forks, N. D. for Appellants.

George B. Robbins and George A. Bangs, both of Grand Forks, N. D., for Respondents.

MEANT WINDOWS.

A Kansas paper recently complimented its local merchants on their marked advance in advertising methods. "We have the best dressed windows in the state," it said. The next day was explained that it meant windows.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS

State of North Dakota, County of Burleigh, ss: In District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

John P. Hoagland, Plaintiff, vs. Elijah Coffin, Augustus D. Lynch, as Receiver of the Richmond National Bank of Richmond, Indiana, Joseph Hare, John L. Steen, Thomas B. Traflet, Jessie F. Traflet, Lillian M. Traflet, Dan Eisenberg, Henry H. Day, Selden J. Corbin, Jone Webster, Emerson K. Bull, J. P. Requa, J. C. Weeden, Richard B. McElroy, James C. Young, O. L. Binford, W. R. Fisher, Henry R. Porter, LeRoy G. Steele, John Mallanney, Lazlo Mallanney, Geo. P. Flannery, R. J. Chase, J. G. Rapelle, Harry Wall, W. A. Kludner, Thomas Kellough, Charles T. Witt, Henry P. Douglas, Joseph A. Bowman, Charles W. Darling, James W. Raymond, M. George Vetter, Salathiel M. Spaulding, George Yetter, Thomas Gardner, Mary A. Schackner, Peter Miller, Emma May Lundberg, Jennie A. Shaw, Samuel H. Wood, Frank G. Starb, John Speedy, Ann D. Peake, Graham Rose, Emily B. Crew, James L. Monroe, E. N. Strong, Isaac A. Barnes, R. H. Johnson, Andrus B. Appin and wife, S. M. Rich, Henrietta A. Darling, E. B. Earden, Irving A. Dunsmore, Amasa P. Walrath, Mary Jennette Walrath, R. F. Hulbert, Helen Sykes, William Sykes, Charles Sykes, Edward Sykes, partners under the firm name of Sykes and Company, Isaac D. Barnes, William W. Crapo, Edward H. Croser, Annie McCarthy, The Minneapolis Equitable Investment Company, A. C. Peters, C. Peters, J. L. L. Chaucney, Louis F. Allardt, Clara A. Jones and Clarence Jones, Defendants.

THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned to answer the Complaint in this action, which said Complaint was on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1912 filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for the County of Burleigh, State of North Dakota and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Bismarck, North Dakota, November 3rd, A. D. 1913.

THEODORE KOPFEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Residence and postoffice address, Bismarck, North Dakota.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You, and each of you will please take notice, that the above entitled action, relates to the following described land, to wit: Lots 1 to 4 inclusive, and the undivided 2/3 of lots 5, 6 and 19 to 24 inclusive, in block 13, and lots 7 to 12 inclusive, and lots 1 to 12 inclusive, in block 16, and lots 1 to 6 inclusive and 15 to 18, inclusive in block 17, Coffin's Addition to Bismarck.

Lots 1 to 15 inclusive and lot 22, Block 1; and lots 1 to 19 and lot 22 in block 2; and lots 1 to 22, in block 2, lots 1 to 6 and lots 8 and 9, in block 4, lots 1 to 16 in block 5, lots 1 to 12 in block 6, lots 1 to 32 in block 9, lots 1 to 32 in block 9, lots 1 to 32 in block 10, lots 1 to 32 in block 11, lots 1 to 16 in block 12, lots 1 to 16 in block 13, lots 1 to 22 in block 14, lots 1 to 32 in block 15, lots 1 to 32 in block 16, lots 1 to 32 in block 18, lots 1 to 16 in block 19, lots 1 to 10 and 12, in block 20, lots 1 to 16 in block 21, lots 1 to 32 in block 22, lots 1 to 32 in block 24, all in Bowman's Addition to Bismarck.

Lots 1 to 7 inclusive in block 41, lots 5 to 12 and 19 and 21 to 23 inclusive, in block 45, lots 9 to 15 inclusive and 20 to 24 in block 47, all in Fisher's Addition to the City of Bismarck.

An undivided 2/3 interest in lot 22 of Lambsey's Out Lots in the city of Bismarck; all of said above property is situated in Burleigh County, North Dakota; that this action is brought to quiet title in plaintiff, to the above described land and that no personal claim is made against any of the defendants herein.

Dated at Bismarck this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1913.

THEODORE KOPFEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Residence and postoffice address, Bismarck, North Dakota.

(1-3, 10, 17, 24, 31; 2-7)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default existing in that certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Iona Fallback (single), Mortgagee, to Henry A. Barnes, Mortgagee, dated the 14th day of September, 1909, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, North Dakota, on the 15th day of September, 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M., and recorded in Book 33 of mortgages at page 57.

Which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Henry A. Barnes, Mortgagee, to C. Fenderson by written assignment, dated the 10th day of November, 1909, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, North Dakota, on the 17th day of November, 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M., in Book 28 of Mortgages Deeds on page 29.

Which said mortgage was duly assigned by said C. Fenderson, the assignee and holder of said mortgage to Henry A. Barnes by written assignment, dated the 15th day of December, 1913, and recorded on the 16th day of January, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., in Book 106 of Mortgage Deeds, Page 400, no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Said mortgage 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 City of Bismarck, County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, at the hour of 2:00 o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1914, to satisfy the amount due upon 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, viz: North one-half of North West one-quarter (N1/2NW1/4), the South West one-quarter of the North West one-quarter (SW1/4NW1/4), and the North West one-quarter of the South West one-quarter (NW1/4SW1/4), of Section 12, Township 140 N., Range 77.

There will be due on said mortgage at the date of sale the sum of \$600.00, Principal and the further sum of \$181.26, by reason of certain interest coupon notes, which were prior liens upon the said land and which were paid by the said mortgagee and which makes the total sum due on date of sale Eight Hundred sixty-one Dollars and seventy Cents (\$861.26) together with the costs and disbursements in this action.

Dated at Kenmore, N. Dak., this 15th day of January, A. D. 1914.
 HENRY A. BARNES, Mortgagee.
 A. W. Gray, Attorney for Mortgagee, Kenmore, N. Dak.
 (1-17, 24, 31; 2-7, 14, 21)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having occurred in the conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That that certain mortgage executed and delivered by A. M. E. Delet, mortgagee, dated the 2nd day of January, 1912, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Burleigh and state of North Dakota, on the 27th day of April, 1912, at 3 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book 107 of Mortgages on page 26, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described, at the front door of the court house at Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and state of North Dakota, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. On the 17th day of March, 1914, to satisfy the amount due upon 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, to-wit:—The East Half (E 1/2) of Section Nineteen (19), in Township One Hundred Thirty-eight (138), North, of Range Seventy-five (75), West of the 5th P. M., containing three hundred twenty (320) acres, more or less according to the United States government Survey thereof.

The mortgage has heretofore declared, and now declares, the whole debt secured by said mortgage due and payable. There will be due on said mortgage on the date of sale the sum of Two Thousand One Hundred Seventy and 80/100 (\$2,170.80) Dollars, besides the costs, disbursements and expenses of this foreclosure.

Dated at Bismarck, North Dakota, January 29, 1914.
 M. E. DEFIEL, Mortgagee.
 Newton, Dullam & Young, Bismarck, North Dakota, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
 (1-31; 2-7, 14, 21, 28; 3-7)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That default having occurred in the terms and conditions of the certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Stella Hastings and H. K. Hastings, her husband, Mortgagees to Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Driscoll, N. D., Mortgagee, dated the 27th day of November, A. D. nineteen hundred and twelve and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1912 and recorded in Book 107 of Mortgages, at page 113 and assigned by said mortgagee by an instrument in writing to M. B. Finseth, dated the 24th day of January, A. D. 1914, and filed for record in said office of the Register of Deeds on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1914, and recorded in Book 110 of Assgts. Mortgages, on page 259, will by virtue of the Power of Sale therein contained be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described, at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in the County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1914, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the day of sale.

The premises described in said mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are situated in the County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, and described as follows, to-wit: The South Half of Section Twenty-five in Township One Hundred forty, North, of Range Seventy five, West, of the Fifth Principal Meridian containing 320 acres more or less.

There will be due on said mortgage on the date of sale the sum of \$798.55, including therein one interest coupon note of a prior mortgage to protect said mortgage, together with costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated at Driscoll, N. D., this 28th day of January, 1914.
 M. B. Finseth, Assignee of Mortgagee.
 Frank Barnes, Sheriff, Bismarck, N. D.
 (1-31; 2-7, 14, 21, 28; 3-7)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the terms and conditions, of that certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by John N. Hays and Ethel J. Hays, his wife, mortgagees, to Joseph M. Hays, mortgagee, dated May 19th 1911, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, North Dakota, on the 29th day of May, 1911, and recorded in Book 17 of Mortgages, at page 598. That the said mortgage has elected, in accordance with the conditions of said mortgage, to, and does hereby declare, "the whole amount due by said mortgage to be immediately due and payable," and said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, and hereinafter described, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota, on the 21st day of February, 1914, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage on the day of sale.

That the premises described in said mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are situated in the County of Burleigh, North Dakota, particularly described as follows:—The Northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 143, Range 78.

That there will be due upon said mortgage on the date of sale the sum of Two Thousand, Seventy-eight and 6/100 (\$2,078.06) Dollars, together with the costs and expenses tax and allowed by law upon such foreclosure.

That the said mortgage, Joseph M. Hays, has duly issued and granted to the firm of Barnett & Richardson, attorneys, Fargo, N. D., due and sufficient power of attorney to foreclose said mortgage, which said power of attorney is now on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, North Dakota, and that said attorney have duly filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, the affidavit provided for by section 7176, of the Revised Code of 1905 and subsequent amendments thereto.

Dated December 31st, 1913.
 JOSEPH M. HAYS, Mortgagee.
 Barnett & Richardson, Fargo, North Dakota, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
 (1-3, 10, 17, 24, 31; 2-7)

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 Barnett & Richardson, Fargo, North Dakota, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
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FOREST NOTES.

The legislatures of Virginia and South Carolina are considering advanced forestry legislation.

Increase cedar is proving valuable for piling on the Pacific coast where marine borers are particularly troublesome.

The paper used by the government printing office each year requires approximately 125 million pounds of rag pulp and 80 million pounds of wood pulp.

F. A. Elliott, state forester of Oregon, says that co-operative fire patrol associations among lumbermen for prevention of forest fires have proved their worth.

Of 606 fires last year on the national forests of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, more than one-half were caused by lightning. Campers set about one-tenth, and railroad one-twentieth.

Roadside signs, each containing a single catchy sentence in large type, are proving effective in warning against fires on western forests. They give the essentials and tell the importance of protection against forest fires.

NO PADS.
 Those new night-fitting clothes that are coming into style next season will show up more men than all the eugenics that were ever invented.