

The Kendrick Store Co.

offers for

Saturday, April 5th,

The following special bargains. We have just received the entire sample line of the Wyman-Partidge wholesale company, which we bought at such a reduction from the regular price, that we are able to offer to our customers the very cream of the very latest styles in mens Shirts at the following prices:

Beginning at 9 o'clock Saturday morning

All regular	\$2.00 shirts at	\$1.49
All regular	1.75 shirts at	1.29
All regular	1.50 shirts at	1.13
All regular	1.25 shirts at	.94
All regular	1.00 shirts at	.74

These Shirts will not last long at these price so come in early and get your choice. We have made the time for the opening of the sale at 9:30 so as to give our country customers a chance to get their choice while the assortment is complete. We will also put on sale at the same time a large assortment of men's HOSE at the most unheard of prices:

Regular 10c values	5c	Regular 25c values	17c
Regular 15c values	10c	Regular 35c values	24c

Also a large assortment of men's Spring Trousers all the very latest styles, at reduced prices for Saturday.

A large line of Ladies' and Children's Sample Underwear on sale at the same time.

Kendrick Store Co.

"The Store of Quality"

American Ridge

On March 18th 1913 Carl Deobald and Miss Myrtle Seats were united in marriage. The groom is the son of Mrs. M. A. Deobald of our ridge. We all know Carl as he has lived almost all his life among us. He is a young man that is honored and respected by all who know him. Rambler has known him for almost 20 years and we consider him one of the best young men that we know. The bride is the daughter of J. W. Seats who has lived near Kendrick for about two years where she has a host of friends. Rambler joins with their many friends in wishing them a happy life.

D. L. Stevens family are quarantined on account of Mr. Stevens having the small pox. School has been closed for awhile, protracted meeting closed and parents are having their children vaccinated.

Mrs. Deobald has purchased a fine young team from Wm. Cox of Juliaetta.

Mrs. Warney May who is in the hospital in at Moscow is reported some better.

Allan Carlton is expected home soon from New Mexico.

Mrs. Elmer Rogers who is visiting at Warney May's is reported as being very sick.

Who says the people on the ridge are not progressive? An Irishman

just from the old country has rented one of Lafe Keene's vacant houses and started a harness shop. Rambler.

Juliaetta Items

Miss Flossie Watson was a visitor at Juliaetta returning to Kendrick Tuesday.

Coleman and Nelson have sold their place of business to Mr. Helbert, a rancher on the Clearwater. Mr. O. N. Niles will have the management of the store.

Another dance was given Monday evening. Talk about your music, I guess we have it.

Harvey & Regen, the buggy men, have received a car of buggies. They look for good business in that line this year.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Biddison moved from the Mitchel property into their own home.

A social dance was given Friday evening, music furnished by the Juliaetta orchestra.

George Miller sold his 20 acre tract of orchard land to Mr. Barnes of North Loop, Neb.

A. Langdon made a business trip to Joel Saturday.

The middle Potlatch caused considerable damage to the railroad, washing out about 300 feet of track.

Henry Emmett, of Little Bear ridge, went to Lewiston Wednesday.

Big Bear Ridge

Miss Iona Whistler, who closed a successful term of school at the Taney school last week, left for her home in Clarkston where she will visit her parents for a few days before going to Marshfield, Oregon, where she will teach an eight months term of school.

H. Nelson and A. J. Aas made a business trip to Troy Friday.

Arthur Anderson spent Sunday at the home of Martin Schei.

E. W. Stephens and wife returned to Spokane Wednesday.

Jas. Emmet was out Monday fixing up telephone wires.

Wesley Horton of Clarkston, Wn. transacted business on the hill the first of the week.

Gust Nelson visited at the Glad-den home Sunday.

Chas. Patterson is back on the ridge again. Glad to see you back, Charles.

J. H. Moore is now visiting with Perry Black and family.

Clifford Belknap has been on the sick list.

Lester Smith was in Troy this week.

Mrs. Frank Maneely spent Wednesday with Mrs. Climmehagen.

S. J. Blevens, of Cavendish, was a visitor in this city Monday.

KING OF GAMBLERS

Francois Blanc, the Ex-Convict,
Who Bought Monaco.

THEN STARTED MONTE CARLO.

A Bold and Reckless Soldier of Fortune, He Instituted the Gilded Gambling Palace That Now Wins Millions Yearly For Its Wealthy Owners.

Francois Blanc, an ex-convict from Homburg, bought the principality of Monaco, boots and baggage. The genius of gambling had claimed many an individual, many a noble and his estate and not infrequently an entire city, but it had never before undertaken such a conquest as this.

Francois Blanc is one of the most remarkable of all soldiers of fortune. Of his early history little is known. He was seized by the authorities of Homburg for having made fraudulent use of the telegraph in relation to stock exchange news received from Paris. His method was one of the very oldest—namely, the corruption of the employees. It seems that at this time the German law did not precisely cover this species of swindling, and he and his twin brother escaped with a sentence of seven months.

Francois Blanc was not discouraged. He had accumulated 100,000 francs, and with that sum he established the Kursaal at Homburg. The Kursaal flourished, and Blanc might have gone on there to the realization of his ambitions but for the national sentiment he was shrewd enough to foresee. Blanc realized that the time was not far distant when the German people would put down the sort of gambling in which he was engaged, so he began to look about for some new country in which to set up his temple of fortune.

On the coast of the Mediterranean, between the kingdoms of France and Italy, there was a little independent principality. It was not more than two miles and a quarter long and hardly three-quarters of a mile wide, but it was an independent kingdom, with an old and royal house.

Charles III. was the reigning prince, but he was a tattered monarch, and his court was a beggarly make believe. In his desperate situation it is said he applied to a shrewd Parisian for counsel, who advised him to set up gaming tables and thereby "ruin other people's subjects since you have already ruined your own."

Charles III. followed that pregnant advice. He sold a gambling concession in the principality to two adventurers, Duval and Lefevre. These men built the casino, but their venture was not particularly successful. They asserted that Charles' avarice could not be satisfied, and when Francois Blanc arrived on the Mediterranean, around 1800, he bought the concession and moved his gambling establishment from the Kursaal at Homburg to Monaco.

Francois Blanc was a bold and daring adventurer. The little principality was divided practically into three towns—Monaco, Condamine and Monte Carlo. It was the last that Francois Blanc occupied. He employed the best architect to be had, built a great casino, laid out beautiful gardens and terraces and expended over \$3,000,000 upon the mere prospect of making Monte Carlo the gambling headquarters of Europe.

Francois Blanc, the ex-convict from Homburg, was no ordinary man. Lord Brougham said that Blanc was the greatest financier of his time. At any rate, his great financial adventure justified itself. Blanc came to live in splendor. He married his daughters to princes, he accumulated a fortune of 250,000,000 francs, and he left behind him an establishment that nets at least \$5,000,000 a year in profits.

More than this, Francois Blanc bought and paid for the principality of Monaco. He paid Charles III. 500,000 francs a year and all his expenses, with a percentage of the profits; he kept up all the roads and gardens for the principality; he paid the police and magistrates and all fixed charges of the kingdom. Moreover, when the merchants of Nice endeavored to persuade the French senate to resist gambling at Monte Carlo and when the subjects of the principality threatened to revolt, Blanc, daring and full of resources, had Charles issue an edict abolishing all taxes in the principality, and out of his concession, in addition to what he had already paid, Blanc paid all the taxes of Monaco.

When Albert Honore Charles, the present Prince of Monaco, came to the throne he remained under the thumb of the famille Blanc, and in 1898 the concession they had obtained was renewed for fifty years upon the payment of 10,000,000 francs down, 15,000,000 to be paid in 1914 and other vast sums, together with practically all fixed charges of the principality. All this is done by a company called La Societe des Bains de Mer de Monte Carlo.

And so the genius of gambling ate a king and his court, a monarch of one of the oldest reigning houses in Europe—a palace, an army, a principality with its subjects, and a bishop and cathedral to boot!—Melville Davison Post, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Kept Him Posted.
"Conscience is what tells a man when he is doing wrong."
"That may be true in your family," replied Mr. Meekton, "but my wife's name is Henrietta."—Washington Star

Thou shalt not rise by grieving over the irremediable past, but by remedying the present.

A THEORY VERIFIED.

In an article recently published by G. E. Mitchell, who is connected with the work of the United States geological survey, is presented a discussion of the much debated question as to whether forests conserve ground water supply and whether deforested areas result in greater fluctuation in stream flow.

Careful field investigations were conducted in the portions of the southern Appalachian and in the White mountain forest reserves. In the former area the data gathered proved conclusively the generally credited belief that the deforestation of mountain areas and the repeated burning of the forest mulch had not only a marked effect upon stream flow, but upon the amount of silt carried down through tributaries into navigable streams, which serves to clog their channels. In the White mountain region different geological conditions were found to exist, which served greatly to reduce erosion and tended to render less apparent the truth of the belief referred to. For this reason careful hydrometric records were taken on two small and almost exactly similar drainage basins on the east branch of the Pemigewasset river. One of these, the Shoal pond district, was forested, while the other, a tract in the Burnt Brook basin, was deforested and had been burned over. The data gathered by measuring precipitation of rain and snow and measuring stream flow showed conclusively that the forested area held the snow better and that during a period of seventeen days in April, when there were three extended storms, the runoff in this tract was but one-half what it was in the denuded tract, where there was a practical flood. The exact figures for the Shoal pond were 6.9 inches of water, representing snow that had disappeared, and 6.48 inches of water runoff. In the Burnt Brook area the disappearance of snow was equivalent to 10.5 inches, while the runoff was 12.87 inches. The field work done was authorized under the Weeks act creating the Appalachian and White mountain forest reserves, and because of the findings the government may purchase forest areas which are thus found to affect stream flow.

TRY IT OUT FIRST.

Frequently the writer has received inquiries from city people in various clerical or professional lines asking advice as to the wisdom of buying a piece of land and joining in the so called "back to the land movement." While the writer is fully convinced that this movement is decidedly in the right direction, he believes that hundreds are grievously disappointed with the venture and have returned to their former work wiser, sadder and also poorer. For any who really have a desire to get away from the dependent and often cramped conditions of city work and life it is an excellent idea to try working the land intensively on a small scale while following one's regular work. If such a trial of handling the soil proves distasteful and irksome it is fair to assume that the care of acres of land would prove even more irksome. For those situated so they can do so we know of no better plan than to hire out to a man who is a success in the particular line one wishes to take up, whether it be fruit culture, stock raising, dairying, poultry keeping or other lines. The salary one will get while serving such an apprenticeship will not be large, but it is by all means the cheapest and most satisfactory way to "get on to the ropes," for in such hired position one does not assume the risks involved in ownership and management. Moreover, the experience to be got from one who has succeeded in a given line is just as valuable as that which one gets when going it on his own hook and at the same time far less expensive.

SHOULD DRAW THEM OUT.

With the season for the farm institutes in full blast, definite arrangements should be made by those having these meetings in charge to see that some wide awake man, who is a good information extractor, is given the specific job of getting valuable pointers and data from that class of farmers in attendance who have the practice down fine, but who are backward about volunteering to speak. Many of these would furnish suggestions well worth while if they were approached in the right way. In one of the liveliest institutes the writer ever attended much of this desired information was got through having an important subject handled as a debate. Men took sides and spoke on the question who could hardly have been induced to speak on their own hook.

HE KNEW BETTER.

A pretty level headed farmer told the writer the other day that he fell down badly the past season in the matter of crop returns simply because he did not take the time and pains to see to the securing of a supply of good seed corn the year before. He had some house repairs on at planting time and so trusted to luck in the matter of his seed corn, which he did not test. The result was a poor stand of corn on rich land, a small portion of which planted to good seed produced at the rate of sixty bushels per acre. He saved a good supply of seed last fall, however, and it is fair to assume he will test it carefully next spring. He said he knew better, but remarked, "A fellow gets careless."

J. E. Riggs

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Our growing and improved service is we believe appreciated by our many patrons as is shown by our growing directory, the next issue of which will show many more names and we trust with more satisfaction than ever. Your business is appreciated and our aim is to always merit its continuance by giving you the best service at all times, day or night.

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