

# Hutchinson's Cash Grocery

The Place to Buy the Best Groceries  
at the Lowest Price

We do not deliver your goods but sell you your goods so that you can take them yourself, thereby saving the cost of expensive delivery. We are after your trade on the principle of "live and let live." We have in store for you everything kept in a first-class grocery, bought at a price that makes them go.

*We realize that the more goods we move the Cheaper we can sell them.*

We buy our coffees from the best coffee houses and we sell them at the lowest possible prices. We buy them in small quantities and have them fresh roasted by experienced coffee roasters.

Barrington Hall Coffee, steel cut	- - -	38c	Condensed Milk, 3 large or 7 small cans for	- - -	25c
Golden Days Coffee, steel cut	- - -	33c	Jello, 9c a package, 3 packages for	- - -	25c
Mellow Tone Coffee, steel cut	- - -	30c	Oysters, 3 cans for	- - -	25c
Tone's Russet Coffee, steel cut, a 4 pound can	-	\$1.00	Kraut, 9c can, 3 cans for	- - -	25c
Tea, the best, per pound	- - -	50c	Hominy, 9c a can, 3 cans for	- - -	25c
Japan Tea, per pound	- - -	40c	Pumpkin	- - -	10c
Large package Post Toasties	- - -	12c	Baker's Cocoa, 9c a can, 3 for	- - -	25c
Large Package Gate City Oats	- - -	23c	Crackers, 9c a pound, 3 pounds for	- - -	25c
Pettijohn Breakfast food	- - -	14c	<b>SALMON</b>		
Cream of Wheat	- - -	14c	Jack Horner, 25c value	- - -	20c
Large Package Dandelion Oats	- - -	20c	Courage, 25c value	- - -	20c
Tomatoes 9c a can or 3 cans for	- - -	25c	Arcadia, 25c value	- - -	20c
Sweet Potatoes, best	- - -	13c	Stork, 13c a can, two cans for	- - -	25c
Sardines 5c a can, 6 cans for	- - -	25c	Economy	- - -	10c

North Side Square.

Phone 315.

Leon, Iowa.

### MARCH WILL BE STORMY.

#### What Hicks Says About the March Weather.

A regular storm period is central on the 4th, extending from the 2nd to the 7th. Disturbing causes and things to expect.

It is proper to remind our readers that we have now entered the Vernal equinoctial period, in which all the storm periods will be quickened by their tendency to storminess, and prolonged threatening conditions. Hence the regular Vulcan period will be augmented and prolonged by Earth's Vernal equinox. The Moon is at its conjunction with the Sun and Earth, or at new Moon, on the 3rd, and on the celestial equator, veering to north declination on the 4th. Mercury and Uranus are almost in contact conjunction on the 4th and the Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 5th, and with Venus on the 7th.

In all sections to the westward, a change to warmer, with softening skies and southerly winds will set in by the 2nd and 3rd, the barometer will begin falling and cloudiness will follow, turning to rains starting on their eastward sweep. On and touching Saturday, the 4th, to Monday the 6th, these conditions will develop into very wide and forceful storms of rain and thunder. Scattering tornadoes in the southern sections will not be unnatural, and growing indications of such storms should be cautiously heeded. Your barometer—have you got a good one?—will prove your best friend and your most valuable asset at this and all such times. Before these rains and wind storms arrive at central to eastern sections, rising barometer, snow, and change to much colder will be advancing from the west and north. Storms of wind, thunder and rain will be at their crisis about the 4th, 5th and 6th, merging into blizzardous conditions as they pass eastward across the country. By the 8th clear and colder will have reached the Atlantic coast regions, in its east to southeast swing across the country. A decidedly cold wave would be natural at this time, but for the fact that the Moon is coming northward and on the celestial equator at the center of the period. These facts will restrain and modify the natural tendency to very cold at the wind up of this period.

A reactionary storm period is central on the 9th, 10th and 11th. We remind our readers that this reactionary period falls centrally in the crisis of the annual magnetic and electrical perturbation, growing out of the peculiar relations of the Earth and Sun from about March 8th to the 15th. The 11th is the central day, on and about which many striking phenomena, in the way of magnetic and electrical manifestations, are almost certain to express themselves. Thunder storms, excessive earth currents, disturbing telegraph lines and instruments, auroral phenomena and all kindred manifestations reach a crisis on and near March

the 11th. Other things being equal, volcanic and seismic convulsions break out at this annual period. From about the 9th to the 13th, look for change to warmer, falling barometer, and renewed storms of wind, rain and snow. Changing to rising barometer, westerly winds, snow squalls and much colder, clearing weather will be the sequel to each of these March storm periods.

A regular storm period is central on the 16th, covering Tuesday the 14th to Sunday the 19th. Disturbing causes and things to expect.

This period as may be seen by the storm chart, is within a few days of the center of Earth's Vernal equinox. The Moon is on the celestial equator on the 18th, and in opposition with Earth and Sun, or at its full, on the 19th. The full Moon as the spring equinox is always on or near the celestial equator, together with the Earth and Sun, hence violent and peculiar storms. Watch the movements of your barometer at the approach of this period. In western sections it will commence falling on the 14th and 15th, cloudiness, rain and snow will quickly ensue, and during Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, these storms will increase "into something worth while," reaching each section of the country in due course, in their daily and hourly progress from west to east. Don't be caught unawares by tropical, tornadic storms in the south, or by blizzardous snow and high, cold winds from the northwest. We will point out Saturday and Sunday, the 18th and 19th, as days of greatest danger. If the preceding days are warm and bright, do not suffer yourself to be deceived, keep your eye on your barometer, as well as other indications. A very low and fluctuating barometer for a day or so before should put you on your guard, on and next to the 18th and 19th. Storms and weather changes at this period will, most probably assume the character of what may be called the "Easter-tide" disturbances—dangerous winds, thunder and rain, with blighting, high barometer and high gales and sharp cold following.

A reactionary storm period follows closely on the heels of the preceding regular storm period, being central on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. This period brings the Earth exactly to the center of her equinoctial passage. On and about the 22nd, the plane of the Earth's equator, if extended far enough into space, would strike the center of the Sun, bringing our little earth-world to the point in its orbit where day and night are approximately equal from pole to pole. The exchange of the seasons are more marked from this time on, summer advancing northward, and winter descending southward from the equator. In the nature of things this brings a conflict between the contending forces of the atmosphere. The solar energy pushes northward into the boreal, colder region, creating an unbalance of atmospheric poise, and infusing excesses of magnetic and electric forces not only into

the atmosphere above, but into the solid globe beneath. Hence a time of equinoctial turmoil—the high, proverbial winds of March, with dangerous typhoons and tornadoes. It is a great mistake, however, to suppose that these equinoctial storms are limited to a few days, centering on and about the day when the "Sun crosses the line." We have often explained in Word and Works, and in our Almanac, and on the lecture platform, that violent equinoctial storms are liable during a period of six to eight weeks, as the Earth approaches and recedes from the center of the Vernal or the autumnal equinoxes. The influence of the March equinox begins about the middle of February, and extends to about the second week in April, while the autumnal equinox is felt in storms and weather conditions and is plainly discernible from the middle of August to near the middle of October. Of course there is a gradual increase of danger up to the centers of both these periods, after which there is a gradual decrease of energy; but at any time within three weeks of the 21st of March, or the 22nd of September, there are added probabilities of violent and dangerous storms attended and followed by extreme and destructive revulsions of temperature.

A regular storm period is central on the 27th, extending from the 25th to the 31st. Disturbing causes and things to expect.

This period is near the center of the March equinox. The Moon is at extreme south declination and in perigee at the beginning, and on the celestial equator at the close of this period. Both the Mercury and the Venus periods are also present before the end of this period. For this reason the period will be intensified and prolonged beyond its normal time. This period will come in with cold, northerly winds, but the barometer will begin to fall in western extremes, by the 26th, and during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th and 29th, it will grow much warmer, progressively from the west to east; the barometer will fall in the same progressive order, threatening clouds will appear, and general storms of wind and rain will pass across the country from west to east. These storms will turn to snow and sleet on the western flanks of the storm center, bringing change to much colder, only a few hours behind the area of warm rains that fall in the forefront of the storm center. The barometer will again fall suddenly on and about the 31st, rapid change to warmer will ensue, and wicked gusts of thunder, rain and wind will strike many localities. These disturbances promise to reach into April, bringing a prolonged spell of threatening weather, with many violent and destructive storms. This is another time when a good barometer, properly understood and heeded, will prove valuable beyond all possible computation.

Upon the whole, we believe that March will be a "backward month." The Easter full Moon falls very late,

that is, on Monday, April the 17th, bringing Easter Sunday on April the 23rd. As a rule, a series of rain and snows, followed by high winds and blighting temperatures and frosts, are to be apprehended within a period of five or six days, taking the Easter full Moon as center of the period. Those of our doubting, critical friends, who are disposed to "grin and turn up their noses" at this declaration, may easily convince themselves of its truth by watching for themselves, or by tracing up the record of facts. Having passed the critical friends, who are disposed to or very near the celestial equator and ecliptic, and having escaped the boreal storms, and cold, blighting winds and frosts that follow, as a rule, there is reasonable safety from killing frosts for that season. Hence we hold that a late Easter betokens a late spring; or if not a spring of continued cold, look for a late spell of cold, blighting winds and weather that will destroy for the most part all the results of warm and budding and blooming and growing weather that may go before it. As intimated for the full Moon period, central on March the 19th, the Easter perturbations may possibly fall this year at that time, but we advise our readers not to take too much risk with plants and other products late in April.

Words are merely the blossoms, but deeds are the fruits.

### DRINK SIX GLASSES OF WATER DAILY

An Interesting Statement by One of the Big Men in the Drug Business



A. E. KIESLING of Houston, Texas, says: "If you have a muddy complexion and dull eyes, you are constipated. Six glasses of water daily and one or two **REXALL** Ordinaries at night will correct this condition and make you 'fit as a fiddle.' **REXALL** Ordinaries, in my opinion, are the best laxative to be had, and can be taken by men, women or children."

We have the exclusive selling rights for this great laxative **BELL & PAINTER THE REXALL STORE**

## Swift Tankage

(60 per cent Protine)

Makes Hog Feeding Profitable

## A carload will arrive soon

In the meantime we have a few tons to fill small orders. PRICED RIGHT.

Biddison Coal and Grain Co.

## Big Land Opening

Valuable Government Irrigated Homesteads  
43 Farms—80 to 100 Acres Each

Location and Character

From three to ten miles North of the C. B. & Q. R., near Bayard and Minatare, Neb., in the North Platte Valley. They are well adapted for alfalfa, small grain, corn, sugar beets, livestock and dairying.

Terms

Land is free. Permanent Government water right costs \$55 per acre; 20 years time, payable \$2.75 per acre down, no further payments for five years; no interest charges.

How to Obtain a Farm

If you are interested in the opening of these farms, between March 19th and 24th, or the location of 41 additional government irrigated farms now open to entry, write me at once. There is no time to lose if you would become the owner of one of these valuable farms. Our publication, "The North Platte Valley," free on request, will give you an excellent idea of this desirable locality.

C. M. KETCHAM, Agent,  
C. B. & Q. R. E.

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