

Miss Alice Carpenter left this week for Williston, where she has accepted a position teaching school.

The Misses Della Dorrance and Gertrude Scheurich recently went to Bismarck, having accepted positions as school teachers in that vicinity.

Real Estate Transfers.

John J. Jensen and wife to Melvin A. Gunderson, w. d. to SE 1/4 and E 1/2 of SW 1/4 and lots 3 and 4, sec. 18-148-57, \$1.00.

Eddie Grotte to John M. Grotte, w. d. to N 1/2 of NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, S 1/2 of NE 1/4, SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, sec. 28-148-58 and E 1/2, sec. 38-136-56, \$1.00.

Chas. S. Shiply and wife to Elizabeth Pugh, w. d. to lots 11-13, blk. 24, Hope, \$25.00.

The Archer Supply Co. to Village of Finley, w. d. to lot 22, blk. 24, 1st add. to Finley, \$900.

The Dwight Farm and Land Co. to J. A. Carlson, w. d. to lots 3-6, blk. 2, Finley, \$200.

Oluf Leslie to Lars C. Bjone, w. d. to lots 24-25-26-27-28, blk. 4, Sharon, \$925.

Serum At 1 Cent.

The State Serum Institute at the North Dakota Agricultural College is announcing that it can furnish serum at 1 cent per centimeter. The terms are cash or C. O. D. and unused serum cannot be returned. It is put up in bottles holding 500, 240 and 160 centimeters and is shipped either by express or parcel post.

A New Set Of Feathers.

When chickens and other poultry molt they shed their old feathers and grow a new set. This makes a hard drain on the birds. The hens usually stop laying at this time. They are easily chilled which will delay their laying. The best layers usually molt late, which is the more reason for keeping the chickens well protected at this time.

The making of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are chilled or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the same time when eggs are the highest price.

Staggering Statistics.

Some interesting statistics concerning North Dakota's hundred million bushel wheat crop have been collected in Grand Forks. Some of the figures are startling. For instance, to haul this crop in thousand bushel cars there would be required a solid train of over 500 miles long, a train so long that while the engine was whistling for Chicago, the caboose would be just about at Devils Lake. All of North Dakota's wheat crop, with the exception of a small fraction is hauled in cars of approximately that size. These cars are not hauled at one time, or in one train, but the hauling of them gives employment to an army of men. The wheat raised in North Dakota this year would be enough to provide each man, woman and child in Belgium with 300 pounds of flour, far enough to make bread for all of Belgium for a year.

NATIONAL WEALTH SHOWS BIG GAIN

Increase of 75 Per Cent Is Record Made in Eight Years.

FEDERAL DEBT ALSO GROWS

Interesting Facts Brought Out in Decennial Report of Wealth, Public Indebtedness and Taxation by the United States Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C.—The decennial report on wealth, debt and taxation, issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the bureau of census, department of commerce, and compiled under the direction of Mr. Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician in charge of the inquiry, will show an increase in the national wealth of 75 per cent in eight years; in net federal indebtedness, of 6 per cent in 11 years; in net state indebtedness, of 44.5 per cent in 11 years; in net county indebtedness, of 89 per cent in 11 years; in net municipal indebtedness, of 114 per cent in 11 years; and in the general property tax levy, of 86 per cent in 10 years.

In this report are brought together in two bound volumes all the statistics pertaining to the general subject of wealth, debt and taxation which have been issued from time to time during the past year in a series of bulletins.

The National Wealth. The bureau estimates the total value of all classes of property in the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, in 1912 at \$187,789,000,000, or \$1,965 per capita. This estimate is presented merely as the best approximation which can be made from the data available and as being fairly comparable with that published eight years ago. The increase between 1904 and 1912 was 75 per cent for the total amount and 49 per cent for the per capita. Real estate and improvements, including public property, alone constituted \$110,677,000,000, or 59 per cent of the total, in 1912. The next greatest item, \$16,149,000,000, was contributed by the railroads; and the third, \$14,694,000,000, represented the value of manufactured products, other than clothing and personal adornment, furniture, vehicles and kindred property.

Public Indebtedness. The net public indebtedness in 1913 amounted to \$4,850,461,000. This amount was made up as follows: National debt, \$1,028,564,000, or \$10.59 per capita; state debt, \$345,942,000, or \$3.57 per capita; county debt, \$371,523,000, or \$4.33 per capita; and municipal debt, \$2,884,833,000, or \$54.27 per capita. Thus the average urban citizen's share of the net federal, state, county and municipal debt combined was \$72.76; and the average rural citizen's share of the net federal, state and county debt combined was \$18.49.

The total federal debt in 1910 was \$2,916,205,000, of which amount \$967,366,000 was represented by bonds, \$375,682,000 by noninterest-bearing debt (principally United States notes or "greenbacks"), and \$1,573,157,000 by certificates and notes issued on deposits of coin and bullion. Against this indebtedness there was in the treasury \$1,887,641,000 in cash available for payment of debt, leaving the net national indebtedness at \$1,028,564,000, or \$10.59 per capita. The increase in the net indebtedness between 1902 and 1913 amounted to 6 per cent, but for the per capita figure there was a decrease of 13 per cent. The burden due to the national debt is thus very light in comparison with that imposed by the indebtedness of other great nations.

The state debt, however, rests still more easily on the shoulders of the average citizen, being only one-third as great as that of the nation. The total state indebtedness in 1913 was \$422,797,000, and the net debt—that is, the total debt less sinking-fund assets—was \$345,942,000, or \$3.57 per capita. The net debt increased by 44.5 per cent between 1902 and 1913, and the per capita net debt by 18 per cent.

The only two states in which the per capita state debt in 1913 exceeded the per capita national debt were Massachusetts, with a net debt of \$79,551,000, or \$22.78 per capita, and Arizona, with \$3,065,000, or \$13.28 per capita. In these states, however, the

large per capita debt is due principally not to the state debt proper but to the considerable amount of contingent debt assumed by the state in the name of the metropolitan districts in Massachusetts and the counties and municipalities in Arizona. The total county debt in 1913 amounted to \$393,207,000, of which amount \$371,523,000, or \$4.33 per capita, was net debt. The net indebtedness increased by 89 per cent between 1902 and 1913, and the per capita net indebtedness by 55 per cent.

By far the greatest item of indebtedness in this country is that of municipalities. This amounted in 1913 to an aggregate of \$3,460,000,000, of which \$2,884,833,000, or \$54.27 per capita, represented net indebtedness. The rate of increase in net indebtedness between 1902 and 1913 was 114 per cent.

Taxation. The total levies of taxes on real estate, personal property and other property subject to ad valorem taxation, by states, counties, municipalities, school districts, and other civil divisions, increased from \$724,737,000, or \$9.22 per capita, in 1902 to \$1,349,841,000, or \$13.91 per capita, in 1913, the percentages of increase being 86 for the total amount and 51 for the per capita.

Levies for state purposes increased from \$80,402,000 in 1902 to \$155,643,000 in 1912, or by 94 per cent. During the same period the levies by counties, municipalities, school districts, etc., increased from \$644,335,000 to \$1,184,253,000, or by 84 per cent. The county levies in 1912 were \$288,932,000, and those of municipalities, school districts, and other minor civil divisions amounted to \$895,321,000.

Thus it appears that an increase of 75 per cent in 8 years—indicating a gain of 115 per cent in 11 years—in national wealth has been accompanied by an increase, during 11 years, of 6 per cent in net federal indebtedness, 44.5 per cent in net state indebtedness, 89 per cent in net county indebtedness, and 114 per cent in net municipal indebtedness. In connection with the growth in municipal indebtedness, however, it should be borne in mind that the proportion which urban population represented of the total was materially greater in 1913 than in 1902. The net indebtedness of national, state, county and municipal governments combined increased by 71 per cent in 11 years.

A more significant comparison, however, can be made between the growth of the national wealth and the increase in tax levies. The national wealth, on the assumption that its average annual rate of growth from 1902 to 1912 was the same as that which prevailed from 1904 to 1912, increased by 101 per cent in 10 years, while the increase in tax levies during the period 1902 to 1912 amounted to 86 per cent.

Revenues and Expenditures. The total revenue receipts of the national government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, aggregated \$953,597,000, and the expenditures for governmental costs were \$952,601,000. The corresponding figures for 1903 were \$657,232,000 and \$616,739,000. The percentage of increase in governmental costs between 1903 and 1913 was 54. The nature and amounts of the leading items which made up the total revenue receipts in 1913 were: "Special property taxes" (principally receipts from customs and from tax on circulation of national banks), \$313,955,000; earnings of public-service enterprises (principally postal receipts), \$270,704,000; receipts from internal revenue taxes on manufacture and sale of liquor, \$230,146,000; "business taxes" (internal revenue receipts from all sources except manufacture and sale of liquor, together with receipts from income tax), \$113,885,000.

Of the expenditures for governmental costs, the leading items were: For protection to person and property (expenses of military, naval, light house, steamboat inspection, revenue cutter, life-saving and immigration, and naturalization services), \$264,671,000; for expenses of postal service, \$264,107,000; for pensions, maintenance of national soldiers' homes, etc., \$182,313,000; for maintenance of legislative, executive and judicial establishments, and administration of executive departments, \$61,784,000; for improvement and maintenance of water ways, \$42,652,000; for construction of the Panama canal, \$41,741,000; for interest on public indebtedness, \$25,256,000; for outlays on public buildings and grounds, including military posts, and for the bureau of construction and repair, navy department, \$22,639,000; for education (principally maintenance of military and naval academies, Indian schools, library of

congress, agricultural experiment stations, and study of animal and plant industries), \$17,243,000. State revenues in 1913 aggregated \$367,585,000; and the expenditures of the states for governmental costs during the same year amounted to \$382,551,000, or nearly \$15,000,000 more than their revenues. State revenues and governmental cost payments in 1903 were \$189,165,000 and \$185,764,000, respectively. The percentage of increase in state expenditures for governmental costs between 1903 and 1913 was 105.

The revenue receipts of counties in 1913 were \$370,043,000, and their payments for governmental costs aggregated \$385,182,000, or about \$15,000,000 more than their revenue receipts. The governmental cost payments of the counties increased by 95 per cent between 1902 and 1913.

Public Properties. The aggregate value of state properties (exclusive of those of Pennsylvania, for which no data were obtained) in 1913 was \$895,499,000. The largest two items, \$175,954,000 and \$136,866,000, represented the value of lands, buildings and equipment of educational institutions and of state houses and departmental libraries, respectively.

The value of county properties in 1913 was \$576,657,000, of which amount \$293,295,000, or more than one-half, represented the value of court-houses.

The value of public properties in 1913 for incorporated places of 2,500 and over was \$4,097,806,000. Of this amount, \$1,507,133,000, or more than one-third, represented the value of lands, buildings and equipment of public-service enterprises. The remainder covered the value of lands, buildings and equipment of the various municipal departments, of which the leading items were: Property of schools and libraries, \$1,018,528,000; parks and other property falling under the general head of "recreation," \$967,488,000.

MISS HELEN M'CUMBER



Miss Helen M'Cumber is the pretty daughter of Senator Porter J. M'Cumber of North Dakota. Miss M'Cumber and her mother take a prominent part in the social activities in the national capital.

SOME PEANUT STAND, THIS

Sixty Dollars a Day Pour into Coffers of Coober Venner in Detroit.

Detroit.—To the shrill whistle of a peanut roaster money pours into the coffers of Ell J. Clifford at the rate of \$60 a day, according to the testimony of his wife, Amelia, in Judge Mandell's court.

"He runs a peanut and popcorn stand at Field and Jefferson avenues," testified Mrs. Clifford, who wanted temporary alimony. "He averages \$60 a day income from the stand that isn't very much bigger than your honor's bench, and last Sunday he took in \$130. I have an interest in the stand

and I think he ought to pay me alimony." Judge Mandell allowed her \$5 a week when it was shown she had an income independent of the peanut and popcorn business. "I hope the peanut business continues so prosperous," remarked Judge Mandell.

MISS HOLLYHOOKS
By CAROL BAIN.

The man with the easel placed it close to the fence so that he could look over the palings and down that rosy vista of hollyhocks. The cottage beyond the hollyhocks was quite hidden from view by the drooping branches of a chinaberry tree. In the path between the rows of hollyhocks stood a girl in a pink dainty frock. The skirt was frilled to the waist with tiny pink ruffles. A pink sunbonnet hid her face.

"My medal picture!" exclaimed the artist, opening his paint box. "I don't know what she's looking at, but if she'll only hold that pose for a few minutes longer—"

With swift, sure strokes he outlined the girl's pliant form in its quaint gown of the newest fashion—a modern adaptation of an old style. She was facing the hollyhocks and looking intently at something on a round, green hollyhock leaf. One slender white hand and rounded wrist were stretched cautiously out, and one little foot in its high-heeled slipper appeared beneath the short skirt.

She scarcely seemed to breathe, and five minutes passed before he drew back quickly while a great golden butterfly fluttered up and out of sight among the trees.

Even then she did not face him, but turned toward the cottage and vanished in a bend of the path.

The following winter Wade Newton's picture, "Miss Hollyhocks," carried off the coveted prize.

"But why won't you sell the picture?" insisted Henderson, lighting another cigarette.

Wade Newton glanced across his studio where "Miss Hollyhocks" was placed on an easel.

"It isn't a girl you know, is it?" went on Henderson, stroking his tiny mustache.

"Never saw her face," said Newton. "Then, why—"

"Because I have a curiosity to discover her for myself. Confidentially, Ned, Miss Hollyhocks brought me fame and a number of orders. I'm going to marry her some day."

"Idiot!" gaped Henderson drawing on his gloves. "But I suppose you can go down and find her in the old garden any time you please."

"I wish I could," returned the other with a sigh.

"What do you mean?"

"You know I was called abroad as soon as I finished that picture. When I returned I went immediately to Sleepy Valley where I had chanced upon the garden, but the girl and her people had vanished as the rose of yesterday. It seems they had only hired the place for three months and beyond learning that the name was Smith I came back as wise as I went."

"Smith! I like Miss Hollyhocks better!" said Henderson. "Of course she might have been homely as sin, but, believe me, Wade, only a girl with a peachy complexion will guard it with a sunbonnet."

Newton laughed indulgently. "I believe the pink sunbonnet has set you to dreaming, too," he said.

"Well, by-by; I'm off," said Henderson. "Wire me when you find Miss Hollyhocks."

"I will," agreed Newton.

He dismissed the picture and the unknown girl from his thoughts and dressed for dinner. He had promised to dine with the Colemans, who had just returned from a year's travel abroad. Their daughter, Dorothy, had held Wade's heart in the hollow of her hand for many months, only she did not know it. Wade was not sure of it himself, for his girl of the hollyhocks intruded her mysterious personality every time conversation hovered on the tip of Wade's tongue.

"Dorothy is in the library, Mr. Newton," said Mrs. Coleman as she greeted the painter. "She wanted me to send you to her as soon as you arrived."

With a light step Wade entered the library and closed the door behind him. Then he stood as though paralyzed.

Over in the embrasure of the bow-

window there stood a noble palm. In the shadow of it was a girl in a pink sunbonnet and a pink frilled gown. She might have stepped out of his picture!

"Who is it?" he asked quickly.

She stood motionless, one slender white hand extended toward the palm leaves.

In three strides Newton had crossed the room and stood beside her. He bent his head and peered around under the pink sunbonnet. A charming pink and white face, a pair of blue eyes and enticing lips. Newton kissed her then and there.

"Oh!" she cried, and stepped back. "Dorothy, darling, I never dreamed—I never guessed—that you were my hollyhock girl," he breathed rapidly, his eyes aflutter. "What were you doing there in Happy Valley, and why didn't you tell me that you were stopping there? Who are the Smiths, anyway?"

But Dorothy only shook her head and fled from him, saying that she must change her dress. He caught her hand at the door.

"You love me—you will be my wife, darling?" he asked. "You know how long I have loved you. To think you should be my dream girl, too! You love me?" he insisted.

She nodded—he kissed her again.

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TREASURER'S REPORT

For Hope Special School District, County of Steele, State of North Dakota, for the year 1914-1915.

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand at beginning of school year, July 1, 1914	\$5793 41
Total amount received during the year from the apportionment of the State Tuition Fund	1354 56
Total amount received during the year from the apportionment of the County Tuition Fund	1157 35
Amount received during the year from Taxes levied by the District School Board including outstanding warrants redeemed or endorsed in the collection of Taxes	13494 97
Amount received during the year into the Sinking Fund interest e. d.	367 20
Amount received during the year from Other Sources, Interest daily balance, \$171.48; books etc.	446 83
Total receipts for the year, including Cash on Hand July 1, 1914	\$25786 30
EXPENDITURES	
Amount paid during the year for Teachers' Wages	\$10655 33
Amount paid during the year for Services and Expenses of School Officers	180 00
Amount paid during the year for interest on Bonds and Warrants	680 00
Amount paid during the year for Incidental Expenses	4760 14
Amount paid during the year for the Redemption and Refunding of Bonds	1367 20
Total expenditures for the year	\$17642 67
Cash on hand June 30, 1915	8143 63
Grand Total, Expenditures and Cash on Hand, to balance above Total Receipts	\$25786 30

RELATING TO SINKING FUND.

Amount of Sinking Fund in Treasury July 1, 1914	\$7943 99
Amount received into and transferred to the Sinking Fund during the year	1367 20
Total	\$9311 19
Paid out of Sinking Fund for Redemption of Bonds	none
Balance in Sinking Fund June 30, 1915	\$9311 19

L. H. SMITH, Treasurer of Hope Special School District. Approved this 13th day of July, A. D., 1915. By order of the District School Board, F. W. EHRED, President. Attest: C. W. MOORES, Clerk.

CLERK'S STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF DISTRICT.

Whole amount of Warrants Outstanding June 30, 1915	\$100 45
Whole amount of Bonds Outstanding June 30, 1915	\$17000 00
Total indebtedness of District June 30, 1915	\$17100 45
Approved this 13th day of July, A. D. 1915.	

By order of the District School Board: C. W. MOORES, Clerk.

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DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

WHAT'S THE MATTER HERE I SEE THE WASHING IS ALL DONE AND MY UNDERWEAR ISN'T TOUCHED!

IT ISN'T!

ANGELINE!

YES! I'M COMING!

DID YOU LEAVE THIS UNDERWEAR OUT OF THE WASH!

I DID MUM! I DID!

BEING A MEMBER, VAN UNION NUMBER FORDY-SEREN OFF THE AMALGAMATED ORDER OF SERVANT GIRLS I REFUSE

TO HANDLE DEM TWO-PIECE UNDERWEAR. FROM NOW I WASH NOTHING—

BUT UNION SUITS!

You can't put anything over on Angeline