

MOLECULES AND HEAT.

Why Hot Water Dissolves Most Substances Quicker Than Cold.

Most of us know that sugar will dissolve far more quickly in hot water than in cold, but very few know that salt will dissolve in cold water just as quickly as when the water is boiling. In this salt is somewhat of an exception, for most substances dissolve much more easily when water is hot.

The reason for this was a mystery in the middle ages, and it is only since the modern knowledge of molecules that it could be explained.

Heat is nothing more nor less than an increase in the speed with which the molecules are revolving. This is easily seen in molasses. When very cold it will hardly flow at all, when warmed it will pour slowly, but when boiling hot it will pour in a thin strip almost as liquid as milk. In the same way boiling water is more liquid than cold water.

As dissolving a piece of sugar means that the sugar enters into the tiny spaces between the molecules of the water, the more quickly they are moving the easier it is for the sugar to get in. For, it must be remembered, you can fill a glass to a certain level, and after that put in two, three or even four lumps of sugar and the glass will be no fuller than before.

The reason for this is shown by merely thinking of the process on a large scale. Suppose a bowl were filled full of marbles. You could pour a lot of bird shot into it without making the marbles rise any higher in the bowl. The shot would be filling in all the little cracks between the marbles, and if you stirred the marbles slowly the shot would little by little find its place. That is like the sugar in cold water.

But if the marbles were being whirled around rapidly the shot would rapidly fill every place and the bowl would be full of shot. Yet the marbles would not be any higher in the bowl. Then, after all that, you could pour water into the bowl and it would get into the small spaces between the round shot, and still the marbles would not be any higher in the bowl.

It is in this way that substances which have been dissolved find their way into the liquids into which they have been dissolved.—New York American.

A Luxurious Poorhouse.

Morden college, Blackheath, is the most luxuriously equipped almshouse in existence. Admission is strictly limited to merchants who have fallen on evil times. Mere clerks are not eligible, candidates being required to prove that they have been in a large way of business for themselves. Each member of the college draws a yearly allowance of £110 and on admission receives 25 worth of furniture for his two rooms, unless he prefers to bring his own. There are well trained men servants, and to every three members one maid-servant is allotted. Members must attend a certain number of chapters and be in by 11 o'clock at night if they come in at all, but there is no other restriction on their liberty, and they can go away for weeks at a time if they choose.—London Chronicle.

Naming a City.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer we learn that the modern spelling of the name of the city is due to the error of a type manufacturer who sent to the Cleveland Herald, in 1831, a new set of type which was too "fat," as printers say. In other words, too wide to allow the heading of the paper to be spelled in the old and correct way. As the correction of the mistake was a matter of about ten weeks, so slow were the transportation facilities of those days, the printer suggested that the first "a" be left out of the name. It was done, and thus the town received a new name.

"Flowery" Names.

Many of the Chinese names are of a "flowery" character. The Chinese minister at Washington for many years was Wu Ting Fang, a name which signifies "fragrant place." The name of the minister to England at the same time was Lo Feng Lo, meaning "a rich harvest," while the name of the contemporary minister to France, Yu Keng, signified "much gold." The regular name for a little Chinese girl baby is "My thousand ounces of gold."

The Modern Life.

Melpomene had just put her parents to bed. "It is all a matter of kindness and patience," she explained. "I never struck either of them." Still, few children display such tact in bringing up their elders.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Big Choice.

"What kind of breakfast food do you prefer?" asked the landlady. "Well," responded the new boarder, "fannel cakes with maple syrup, country sausages, steak underdone, coffee, rolls and fresh butter."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Strict Party Man.

"Do you promise to love, honor and cherish this woman?" "Yes," said the politician. "Whatever the platform is, I subscribe to it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Expansive.

"Jiggs has a very wide acquaintance." "I know it. I saw him on the street with her the other night."—Buffalo Express.

Nothing can allay the rage of biting envy.—Claudianus.

WAS IT A DREAM?

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

I am a commercial traveler. I did not in my youth receive much education and am lamentably ignorant of American history. These things I mention because they bear upon the experience I am about to relate. Never having heard or read of the characters I shall mention, it is impossible that I should have conjured them up from memory.

One autumn I left my home for a tour in the middle west. Reaching Pittsburgh, I made it a starting point for visiting Ohio river towns between it and Cincinnati. The Ohio, which the early French settlers named La Belle Riviere (Beautiful river), afforded such attractive scenery that at Marietta I left regular modes of travel, hired a rowboat and, putting my baggage in it, principally a trunk full of samples, drifted there was no need of pulling—down the river, intending to take in the principal towns by the way.

Shortly before nightfall I came to an island so beautiful that I was tempted to land and inspect it. Tying my boat to the point that formed its upper end I made my way through undergrowth and clearings. There was no one on this part of the island, and I was oppressed by a feeling of loneliness. Turning to my boat, I slipped from its contents a lunch basket I had bought for myself on the shore, and ped myself in my blankets and tucked in.

The night was chilly, and I failed to keep warm. Rising to walk about for a few minutes, looking southward I saw a large dwelling house, most of the windows of which were illuminated. I thought it strange that I had not seen it during my walk at night. Hoping to secure a warm bed, I went to the house, which was perhaps a quarter of a mile distant. As I approached I saw that it was of colonial build, with a pair of wings. Before it was a lawn and behind it were trees.

Knocking, I was admitted by an old darky, and on my asking if I could get a lodging for the night he called his mistress, who came out into the spacious hall. She was a pleasant looking lady about thirty years old and of courtly manners. When I asked her if I could be accommodated for the night she replied with the accent of an Irish lady of high degree that I would be welcome to the best her home afforded and invited me into the living room.

I was struck at once with the furniture, which had either been there for a hundred years or had been purchased from some dealer in curios. There was a large fireplace in the room, in which burned a cheerful blaze to take off the chill autumn air. The lady left me to order some refreshment, and, all being still, I could hear voices in an adjoining room separated by a thin partition. One was the voice of the lady who had left me, the other that of a man with the same inflection—an Irish gentleman.

"I fear," he said, "that the colonel is about to lead us all into a wild scheme." "It can be no more visionary than our coming across an ocean to build a home on this desolate island. For my part I have great confidence in the man and his scheme. I believe he will be able to carry it through successfully, and we shall be very rich."

"It is you, my dear," replied the man, "who have been infatuated by this man who they say can win any woman. I am engaged in a scheme with one whom I have never seen, but who has won you to it and through you me. Suppose some of the persons he has taken into his confidence?"

I heard no more then. Whether I dozed in the interim I don't know, but presently I heard voices again, one the Irishman, the other a man who spoke in melodious tones. "We must give out that the land speculation is our real purpose," said the latter, "and offer a hundred acres to each and all of our adherents."

"But suppose there is no war with England?" suggested the Irishman. "We must bring on a war. The general!"

Again there was an interim or a slumber from which I was awakened by a crash. Starting up, I went into the hall in time to see that men with muskets, having broken down the front door, were pushing into the house. Some children at the head of the main staircase were looking down in terror. Then followed a scene of destruction that I shall never forget. The soldiers—for such they seemed to be—were roaring about the house, most of them drunk and all helping themselves to what they wanted. Then suddenly the Irish lady appeared and was protesting, when suddenly I found myself lying on the ground shivering. It was coming dawn, and I saw that I was amid a ruin, the only surviving thing being a well house.

Returning to my boat, I dropped down the river and at the first landing place told my strange experience to a man to whom I sold a bill of goods. "Great heavens!" he exclaimed. "You must have slept on Blennerhassett's island."

"What's Blennerhassett's island?" "The place where Aaron Burr's conspiracy of 1806 was hatched. You have experienced or dreamed scenes that were enacted more than a hundred years ago. You have seen "Blanny," as they called him in those days, his wife and children, and Aaron Burr himself."

The Purchasing Power of Money

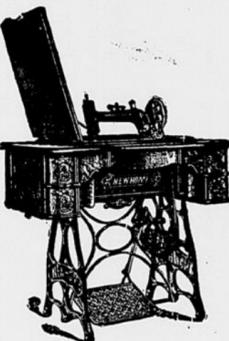
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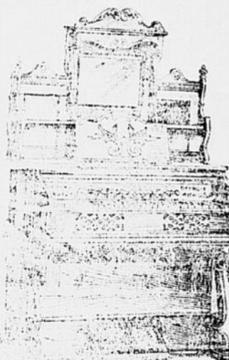
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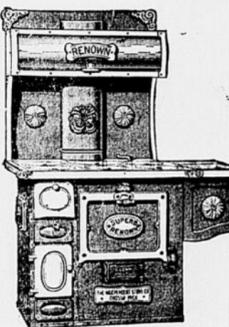
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LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A hog in a good pasture or one that is fed regularly seldom does much damage by rooting.

Are your lambs putting on two or three pounds a week? That's the kind! Keep them coming. When you are buying a horse, remember that a gray horse when he gets older will most likely be white.

Warm weather is the time to make growth in the hogs. Push the hogs along, giving them good pasture range and feeding all they will eat up clean.

The fleece of the ram should be dense, even in quality, and of a strong, clear white fiber throughout.

The stomach of the horse is small, and he should have water often and little at a time.

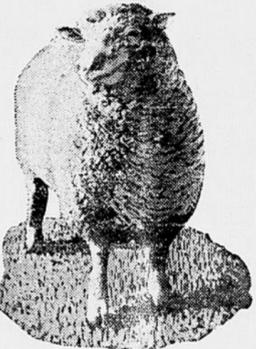
SHEEP GROW GRASS AND IMPROVE SOIL

We believe that every average eastern farm should carry from twenty to forty sheep without displacing any other stock, writes a Virginia correspondent of the National Stockman. Of course some judgment must be used by the individual, and the number kept determined by the character and amount of land under control.

Where fencing is good so sheep may be made to follow cattle, grazing for the latter will be improved. In that sheep eat eight or ten times as many kinds of plants as do other and larger stock.

Another point in favor of sheep keeping is that they do not require special attention during the busy season of cropping and harvesting—as will a dairy herd or hogs, for instance—and, best of all, they furnish an income in spring and early summer when the average farmer has little else to sell. Not only this, but sheep suit every farm, and they will live on growths where other animals would starve.

Recently we have watched with interest the outcome of a small bunch of sheep in the neighborhood. The couple had just taken possession of a run down farm, and fences being bad,



The Romney Marsh is an English breed of sheep that has not been bred extensively in this country. The Romney Marsh is a large sheep, ranging with the Lincoln in size, and its fleece is medium in fineness and has good length. It produces a fine quality of mutton, is hardiness, and the hair on face and legs is white. It is a hardy animal and is able to withstand rigorous weather. The sheep shown is a Romney Marsh.

the sheep had to live in an old field overgrown with pine bushes and weedy growths. Yet, in spite of disadvantages, the increase was a lamb per ewe, and the field shows marked improvement over one where \$50 was spent for liming, etc.

The idea our eastern farmer must get is that sheep are soil improvers and grass growers. Just think what this carried out would mean—not only for the land, but for the bank account. Of course one cannot expect profit from a flock confined where they will starve or fatten.

The main point I would emphasize is that a certain number of sheep should not be considered a fixed charge, but are justly entitled to credit as actual money earners—for while growing wool and mutton they undoubtedly improve the land by packing the soil with cloven hoof and the uniform distribution of manure.

Golt's Feet in Summer.

Aside from feeding, probably the most important consideration in developing growing horses is the care of the feet, says Dr. C. W. McCambell of the Kansas Agricultural college. Many of the poor feet seen in horses are the result of new shoes. The feet should not be allowed to grow abnormally long and ill shaped, as serious trouble may result from cracking or breaking of the hoof. Neither should the heels be allowed to become high, narrow, or rolled. If these ill shapes are not corrected the feet, and to some extent, the legs, respond to these influences, and the horse matures with poorly shaped feet and often poorly set legs. Beware of thrush and kindred troubles. If the stables are kept clean and sanitary there will be very little trouble from this source. Careful attention to these details will help greatly in developing big, well shined, strong, healthy feet.

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MAKE EFFORT TO CHECK DISEASE

ACTION IS TAKEN AT CONFERENCE OF LIVE STOCK BREEDERS AND BURNERS.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Action was taken yesterday at a conference held by state officials, livestock men, breeders and buyers and livestock editors in an effort to check the spread of the hoof and mouth epidemic in various parts of the state.

Following a spirited wrangle during which the Illinois state livestock commission was attacked for "laxity of duty in failing to properly prosecute their work", and a resolution was proposed assailing that body, which was voted down, the following measures were approved:

- 1—Elimination of picnics, meetings and social gatherings of all kinds within a radius of 25 miles from infected districts.
- 2—A ban on the exhibition of cloven-hoof animals, sheep, cattle and swine at all county, district and state fairs.
- 3—A request that Governor Dunne issue an appeal to all citizens to prevent public gatherings in the districts where the disease is prevalent.
- 4—A request that all United States postmasters be instructed by government officials to promptly distribute from their offices all literature touching upon the prevention and treatment of the foot and mouth disease.
- 5—Co-operation between county, state and government officials.

Governor Dunne made a plea of co-operation among the citizens, pledging full support of his office in doing anything necessary within his power to put a speedy termination to the scourge in Illinois. The governor said there was no use for the state militia to enforce regulations, neither was there necessity for calling off the coming state fair at Springfield, as has been suggested. He declared, however, that there must be co-operation between the whole people and both state and federal governments.

FLORIDA COAST IS HARRIED BY STORM

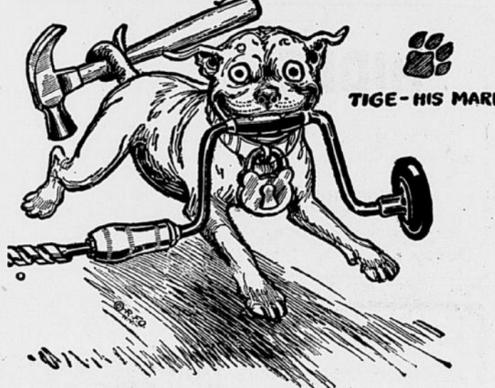
Tampa, Fla., Sept. 4.—High winds and water have wrought damage along the Florida coast north of Tampa. One quarter of a mile of the south end of Sand Key, an island opposite Clearwater, was washed away, the water carrying with it a fishing camp with all houses and equipment. No lives were lost, but the property damage was considerable.

A launch with six people from Tarpon Springs was found late today at Anclote lighthouse where it had taken refuge from the gale late yesterday.

Gale Sweeps Bermuda. Hamilton, Bermuda.—A severe gale swept over Bermuda last night, uprooting trees and doing a small amount of damage to other property. The electric light, power and telephone services were disorganized. The steamship Bermudian, with 200 American tourists, is delayed in port.

Storm Interrupts Cables. Washington reports interrupted cable communication with Bermuda to-

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day left the weather bureau without definite information of the storm in that section of the Atlantic. Last reports indicated it was headed north-northwest toward the American coast, but officials believe it would follow the usual course of such storms and curve northeastward towards the trans-Atlantic steamship tracks.

The West Indian disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico was centered this morning near the mouth of the Apalachicola river in Florida. Weather officials said it would pass inland this

afternoon and diminish in intensity. Cedar Keys, Fla., a small town on the gulf coast, 125 miles northwest of Jacksonville, reported this morning that a gale was blowing there and driving high water in from the sea, so that the water was up in the main street.

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