

# The QUARRY

By JOHN A. MOROSO

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## CHAPTER XVI.

### Restitution.

THE last act of Inspector Ryan came before turning over his office to his successor, was to send to John Nelson the original police records taken of James Montgomery. He offered his services in any step that he might take to have the courts of New York right the wrong that had been done him. The inspector also wrote a letter to the governor of the state giving full details of the case.

Nelson, his hands again healed, and his wife and her family gratified that he had not been permanently crippled, took Mr. Bryan into his confidence and placed the whole matter before him, asking his advice.

The police of Tucson provided the New York authorities with ample details of the confession of the dynamite man. He was too far gone to send east a prisoner. When Nelson learned of this he asked that efforts be made to let the man die outside of prison. The judge's own Maker had taken his case from the hands of the law.

Mr. Bryan engaged eminent counsel in New York to have the case of James Montgomery formally reopened by the appellate division of the supreme court. A reversal of the verdict found by the lower court was entered in the records and "Acquitted" replaced the word "Convicted."

The name of Nelson had its value in the world, a value made by terrific effort, by kindness, by compassion, by struggle and by intellect. The woman he loved had taken that name. The people among whom he had worked had accepted it as representing all that was fine and high and noble.

The supreme court of South Carolina in chambers gave to James Montgomery the right to have legal use of the name of John Nelson. This document from the court was placed in the archives of the state without publicity.

While the last of these details, clearing away the past and making straight the future for Nelson, were being attended to by lawyers, John Nelson himself, his wife and her parents were walking impatiently up and down the station platform of the Southern railway in Greenville.

Mr. Bryan's finest hours and traps, his negro coachmen in the freshest of linen suits and brown straw boaters, were there also. Guests—and very important guests, evidently—were expected.

The crowd that always gathered to greet the express train from the north fledged with impatience. Perhaps a party of famous millionaires or renowned statesmen was coming to Greenville. The Bryan family had never turned out so conspicuously at the station in all its history.

The faint shriek of the locomotive in the distance brought the riders nearer the tracks to peer northward and get a glimpse of the oncoming train.

Molly Nelson clapped her hands with delight. Mr. Bryan's face was wreathed with smiles. The coachmen tickled the ears of their fine teams and started them to capering jauntily and gayly.

If the president of the United States and his cabinet had been coming to Greenville on that train no finer welcome could have been given them. The train thundered up, and white capped porters jumped from the steps of the coaches.

Among the passengers were two old people, one a bent white haired man with long arms and a face that would have been grotesque in its ugliness but for a smile and gentleness and kindness that played about his clean shaven lips; the other was a slender woman well beyond middle age, dressed in black, with a dotman and hat that had been long years out of fashion.

To this homely and humble pair the Bryans and the Nelsons rushed with cries of joyful greetings.

The Bryan servants fought to win the honor of carrying their two pieces of luggage. The coachmen made their horses dance a frolic.

The crowd exclaimed in one long drawn "Ah" as the pretty Mrs. Nelson deliberately kissed the bent old visitor and then put her arm about the waist of the woman who had come with him.

A strange word of greeting for the ears of the rich and the fashionable came from the lips of the old man to John Nelson.

"Bill!" was the reply.

The stately Mrs. Bryan was making as much of the flustered, little, old woman whom the crowd heard called by the name of Jennie as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Nelson were making of the homely man called Bill.

The train pulled out on its way to Atlanta, and the party bundled into the fine carriages.

There were comfortable desks and easy chairs, lamps that hung low and spread soft lights for old eyes and sunny rugs. There was even a fat, sleepy tabby dozing on a cushion in one of the window seats.

Molly took Mrs. Hawkins to her bedroom, a front room with a veranda. She threw wide the deep windows, and the east side woman gazed out into the loveliness of the garden.

"It's grand!" she gasped. "Mrs. Nelson, it's grand, ma'am. Central park never had anything on this."

Nelson had brought behind them his old friend and helper, the man who was of the type that society had given up as unregenerate. The demands of his probation from Sing Sing had all been met. The rest of his life was to be what he would make it for himself. Nelson signaled to Molly to come to him.

"We are going to leave you two together for awhile," he said to the old probationer. "This is your home and your wife's home."

Bill's shaggy eyebrows were raised in surprise.

"You mean for a visit?" he asked.

"I mean forever," replied Nelson.

"You will find the deeds in your desk downstairs."

Nelson drew Molly from the room.

As they closed the door they heard Mrs. Hawkins sobbing.

THE END.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors, who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement, when our husband and father was called from this world.

The donors of the flowers at the funeral also have our sincere appreciation.

Mrs. Axel Nelson and Family.

The Barber Shop.

The Metropolitan Barber Shop, Bank of Willmar Building, B. T. Otos, Proprietor, is the shop to get a shave, hair cut and bath. Good sanitary bath rooms. Razors honed and scissors sharpened.—Adv.

Dr. H. F. Porter, Dentistry, Carlson Block—Adv.

Important to All Women.

Readers of This Paper.

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer from a great deal of pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be dependent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root is like. The genuine, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive a sample size bottle by Parcel Post.

You can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

## HAVE YOU A SILO?

You can't hope to make farming pay with increasing value of land without a silo.

Investigate the merits of the Playford patented Cement Stave Silo.

King Among Silos admitted by leading authorities as being the best.

Sold and Erected by Kandyohi County Silo Co.

WILLMAR, MINN.

For Further Information Call on Martin Peterson, president, or Lewis Johnson, secretary.

(First publication Sept. 30-31) SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota } ss. County of Kandiyohi }

Before A. O. Forsberg, Justice of the Peace.

L. A. Walker, Plaintiff, vs. Edward Rickets, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to Edward Rickets:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 21st day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office in the City of Willmar, in said county, to answer to the complaint of L. A. Walker, Plaintiff in civil action, wherein the plaintiff claims the sum of \$18.25. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said plaintiff for such sum as she shall show herself entitled to.

Given under my hand and dated this 24th day of September, 1914. A. O. FORSBERG, Justice of the Peace.

## OF INTEREST TO SCANDINAVIANS

News Gathered in the Fatherland and Elsewhere.

### CROPS POOR; PRICES LOW

Farmers of Skane, in Southern Sweden, in Deplorable Circumstances. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen Declares Norway's Position as Precarious as Belgium—American Minister to Denmark Writes of Agricultural Methods in Latter Country.

+++++ SWEDEN. +++++

The farmers of Skane, in the southern part of Sweden, are in a deplorable condition. Their crops are so light as to be partial failures. The spring crops and the hay were hit the hardest by wet weather conditions. These farmers must sell a large part of their stock because they cannot carry all of it through the winter. Just as they were ready to begin to sell the war scare came and with it the order from the government not to export foodstuffs. The result is that they now have to get rid of their stock at a very low price. Live hogs bring only about 7 cents a pound. Two months ago young pigs were worth about \$5 each, but now they are sold for less than \$1.50 each. Milk and eggs used to bring a handsome price, and they were expected to be of great aid in the coming pinch. But the price of milk is low and the creameries are financially embarrassed so they cannot pay promptly. Eggs are down to 9 cents a dozen and spring chickens are sold for 6 to 8 cents a piece. Many small farms are mortgaged and some are in danger of being lost unless outside aid is forthcoming. It is expected that the house-keeping association will assist thirty farmers in some way.

+++++ DENMARK. +++++

In many parts of Sweden great forest fires have been raging during the summer months, doing extensive damages to forests and other property. The reason for these fires has been the extremely dry season. Many of the fires, it is claimed, were started by lightning. The following figures from the insurance bureau report covering the last twenty years may be of interest: There have been 3,618 cases of fire reported to have been started by lightning during this time. There have been paid out for reimbursements nearly 4,500,000 crowns. Different districts have received different amounts. The Malmsbu district stands at the head, having received 600,000 crowns, and from this amount the figures grow less to the Jemtland district, which received only 2,000 crowns for reimbursements. During the twenty years an average of forty persons were killed each year and thirty-six more or less injured. The men seem to have been exposed to danger more than the women. For every twenty-seven men struck by lightning, there were only ten women.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

The Icelanders in America number 35,000, according to Rev. Bjorn E. Jonsson, president of the Icelandic synod. The first Icelandic immigrant, said Rev. Jonsson in a recent interview, was Jolf Erikson, who came to America in the year 1000, but the foundation of the present Icelandic colonies in America was laid in 1870. The most extensive settlements of Icelanders in America are to be found in Canada. They have forty-five churches and are served by fifteen pastors.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

General Wrangle, commander-in-chief of the Swedish army, has issued an order forbidding the Social Democrats to be distributed among the soldiers. The Social Democrats is the leading Socialist paper of Sweden.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

I. C. Bunge, an Amsterdam multi-millionaire, has completed a new residence at a cost of 1,000,000 crowns. The building was constructed by Anders Lundholm, a Swedish architect living in Stockholm.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

One of the largest families in Sweden is that of Elis Konstantin Erikson and wife, who have seventeen children. They live in Arikstorp, Slagared, and all are healthy and happy.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, noted Arctic explorer and former Norwegian minister to Great Britain, predicted in a recent address in Christiania university that a general conscription in England would result from the war and declared that Norway's situation is as precarious as that of Belgium. Dr. Nansen's proposal for one-year compulsory service in the army was coldly received by the members of the government, but with cheers from the remainder of the audience. He used the fate of Belgium as an argument for more ample protection for Norway. He urged Norway to be worthy of her sister nation, Sweden, which already has a one-year compulsory service law. "If Belgium had never been violated her neutrality and possibly the whole war would have been averted. Our position is as serious as Belgium's. We are between two oceans, where big naval battles of the war will probably be fought. Belgium proved that neutrality without military preparations is not sufficient protection." Dr. Nansen's speech amounted to direct criticism of the present government, the members of which he referred to as naive, self-admiring political leaders. "If among wolves, you need your teeth," was the text of his address. He said the longer Norway waited the more serious her position would become. He spoke favorably of Germany's method of training her army.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

United States, declares in a public statement that Norway is not asking for aid in America. The only appeal for aid so far made, he says, was that of the Norwegian-American mass meeting recently held at Christiania and for this evidence of good will and sympathy the Norwegian people are deeply grateful. Minister Bryn warns Norwegian-Americans against exaggerated newspaper reports and articles as to the economic condition of Norway, and says that her financial condition at present is excellent. "It is our confident hope that Norway will be kept out of the present world war," he declares.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

Owing to the war Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South pole, will have to give up his expedition to the North pole at least for a year or more or until different times set in. At this time it would be impossible for Captain Amundsen to bring with him the equipment of flying machines on which he would rely considerably, nor can he at this time secure either the necessary provisions or the men that he would need to accompany him. In view of the uncertain times, therefore, the much talked of Amundsen North pole expedition will have to be cancelled indefinitely.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

In different localities throughout the country committees are at work collecting money for a more efficient and enlarged air service. It is felt that if the country is to compete at all with other nations in military affairs it will be necessary to have a well trained airship corps. The money is to be used for building supply stations and for such other purposes as may be necessary to make the service efficient.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

There are many people without employment in Christiania these days and the city authorities and many charitable institutions have been trying to alleviate the sufferings among the hungry and needy. For instance, an aged lady, who desires not to divulge her name, made a donation of 5,000 crowns the other day for impoverished workmen and her example will be followed, it is believed, by others who can afford it.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

The war has put a damper on emigration and there are few, if any, Norwegians who are at present leaving or contemplating to leave their country.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

The lessons that Americans may learn from the Danes," says Hon. Maurice Egan, American minister to Denmark, in an article entitled "Teamwork in Denmark," contributed to the Youth's Companion in a recent issue, "are that nothing counts so much, where a fixed result is to be obtained, as teamwork, which means the sinking of individual notions for the general good, and that no really good work can be done at haphazard. There must be decision of the mind and the heart as well as of the hands in order that a farmer, or anyone else, may achieve good results. Moreover, the right kind of education cultivates a sense of honor, and among the Danes the sense of honor is carried into their commercial relations, not only as a moral quality but as a matter of policy. In fact, it is regarded by them as one of the best means of keeping up their trade relations with England and Germany. Some years ago when a certain amount of inferior butter had been exported into England by a careless intermediary the whole Danish nation seemed to think itself disgraced. The matter was taken up by the government and such rules were made that a similar decline in the quality of the product can hardly occur again. Farming is looked on as the most honorable employment into which a Dane can enter. The farmer of the caricatures, who hated new ideas and despised scientific education, has happily gone out of fashion everywhere; but he went out of fashion long ago in Denmark. The Danish farmer does not regard what we call culture as a luxury; thanks to the high schools it is a part of family life. The Danish farmer has founded co-operative societies for buying his sugar, his coffee—of which a great amount is used in Denmark—and all other necessities of life."

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

The Icelanders in America number 35,000, according to Rev. Bjorn E. Jonsson, president of the Icelandic synod. The first Icelandic immigrant, said Rev. Jonsson in a recent interview, was Jolf Erikson, who came to America in the year 1000, but the foundation of the present Icelandic colonies in America was laid in 1870. The most extensive settlements of Icelanders in America are to be found in Canada. They have forty-five churches and are served by fifteen pastors.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

BATHS—Two porcelain tubs. Hot water always ready. I. T. Cramer's Barber Shop.

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

## BUSINESS NEEDS YOU

You can get the necessary training in the Office Training School, Minneapolis. Write for their catalogue.

### HOME HEALTH CLUB.

AFTER APPENDICITIS.

In considering the treatment of any condition of sickness it has always been my mind to first find the cause. To my mind it's the only logical way. Many people seem to think that if they have had an operation for appendicitis they are forever immune and need have no further fear along that line but I say emphatically, and I think you will agree I am right, that after an attack of appendicitis even though you have been successfully operated upon and the appendix removed, your troubles have only just begun unless you remove the cause. What was the cause of the appendicitis? The thoughtless will say inflammation in the appendix, no inflammation in the appendix is appendicitis, but what causes the inflammation? Constipation, yes, that is the prime cause. If you were never constipated you would forever be safe. Appendicitis is only one of the results of the retention of fecal matter in the colon for too long a period.

The removal of the appendix does not cure the constipation, in fact many claim that it is made worse and that the function of the appendix has been to secrete a lubricating fluid which kept the mucous surface of the colon in a normal, moist and healthy condition. Whether this is true or not is a mooted question and not material for our purpose. The appendix has been removed and we know that constipation was the cause of the necessity for its removal. We must overcome that cause if we wish to be well because the appendix is not the only organ that is liable to become inflamed.

Nearly all cases of sore throat, tonsillitis to take cold easily and all such conditions as enteritis or mucous colitis or catarrhal conditions are the results of constipation. The general method of treatment is to blame it all on the liver and belabor it with all kinds of irritants and thus make it work over time. As a matter of fact the poor, faithful liver has been doing its duty in nearly every case, but the trouble has arisen in the colon, primarily the fault of all along the line. When in normal health the nerves of the rectum and its surroundings, notify us promptly when the fecal matter should be passed out of the colon, but we simply ignore the call because it is not exactly convenient to go at that moment. After several notices have been sent to headquarters, reverse peristalsis occurs and the fecal matter is returned to the colon pushing back other matter that was on the way to a natural evacuation. There is a gradual pushing back all along the colon as far as the iliocecal area as the trouble or offense is repeated time after time after a while a little fecal matter is pushed into the appendix. This may not cause appendicitis right away, but the offender may have what is diagnosed as a case of flatulence. After a liberal amount of dosing with drugs a laxative is finally given and the acute symptoms of flatulence are relieved. You know how it is after that, no one seems to be the same after an attack of a gripe and why? Simply for the reason that the cause, constipation, waste matter in the colon, is retained too long.

No attention is paid to nature's demands, no attention is given to the diet with a view of overcoming the constipation. Now that the dreaded operation for appendicitis is over and the bills are paid, what are you going to do about it? You thought you have simply acted like a man who tried to put out a fire by tearing out the fire alarm bells.

The appendix was a sentinel on guard. The first few times it notified you through pain, that you were allowing fecal matter to be pushed back when nature was trying to push it out. You paid no attention. After it had fought for your life until it was exhausted and filled with fever you turned traitor and had it removed from the post of duty with a sharp knife. Are you going to do about it? Are you going to stand guard from now on throughout all your life and see that every meal you eat has the necessary elements to prevent constipation and from now on throughout your whole life will you promptly obey the call of nature and allow the colon to dispose of the waste matter as soon as a demand is made?

You know very well you will not do these things, you never have and you are not going to start a revolution now that you are no longer in danger of appendicitis. You do not realize, and I suppose I cannot make you realize that peritonitis is even more dangerous than appendicitis. No, it's not the doctor's fault, that is simply his name for a condition in which there is inflammation of the entire peritoneum. Yes, sometimes they operate for that also, but that is another story and the operation does not cure constipation and does not remove the cause.

To constantly take physic upsets the stomach, irritates the liver and in time the experience of all the chronic sufferers shows that the physic fails, loses its effect even though the dose is increased from day to day. Now what's the matter?

+++++ NORWAY. +++++

### INDUSTRIAL CONTEST, COMMON SCHOOLS, 1914.

Grains and Vegetables.

Yellow Corn—Johnny Ahlstrom, 1st, \$2; Albin Norling, 2nd, \$1.50; Clarence Carlson, 3rd, \$1; Harry Nelson, Gustav Swenson, Johnny Larson, Roy Carlson, Walter Carlson, Paul Norling, 5th, 6th each. Total \$7.50.

White Corn—Paul Norling, 1st, \$2; Mabel J. Hanson, 2nd, \$1.50; Edwin Riedson, 3rd, \$1; Albin Norling, Adolph Christoffersen, Hubert Nelson, Russell Carlson, Albin Newman, Alvin Anderson, 5th each. Total \$7.50.

Wheat—Jorgen Bredeson, 1st, \$1; Paul Hed, 2nd, 75c; Eugene Bjelkengren, 3rd, 50c.

Barley—Paul Norling, 1st, \$1; Jorgen Bredeson, 2nd, 75c; Paul Hed, 3rd, 50c; Edwin Norling, 25c.

Oats—Albin Norling, 1st, \$1; Paul Norling, 2nd, 75c; Edwin Riedson, 3rd, 50c; Eugene Bjelkengren, Paul Hed, Jorgen Bredeson, 25c each. Total \$3.

Carrots—Russell Carlson, 1st, \$1; Walter Carlson, 2nd, 75c; Clarence Carlson, 3rd, 50c; Mabel J. Hanson, Olof Hamnes, Albin Anderson, Paul Norling, 25c each. Total \$7.50.

Beets—Olof Hamnes, 1st, \$1; Russell Carlson, 2nd, 75c; Hubert Nelson, 3rd, 50c; Albin Newman, Olof Hamnes, 25c each.

Onions—Johnny Ahlstrom, 1st, \$1; Albin Newman, 2nd, 75c; Albin Norling, 3rd, 50c; Mabel J. Hanson, 25c. Total \$2.50.

Early Potatoes—Clarence Carlson, 1st, \$1; Edwin Riedson, 2nd, 75c; Clarence Carlson, 3rd, 50c; Roy Carlson, Melvin Hamnes, Johnny Ahlstrom, Arthur Thorsen, Paul Norling, Albin Norling, 25c each. Total \$3.75.

Late Potatoes—Adolph Christoffersen, 1st, \$1; Paul Norling, 2nd, 75c; Albin Norling, 3rd, 50c; Clarence Carlson, Walter Carlson, Roy Carlson, Alvin Anderson, George Downs, Mabel J. Hanson, 25c each. Total \$3.75.

Graded Schools.

Yellow Corn—Adolph Fiesland, 1st, \$2; Olof Fiesland, 2nd, \$1.50; Lewis Larson, 3rd, \$1; Harry Hanson, David Norden, Arthur Hookum, 5th each. Total \$6.00.

White Corn—Harvey Clark, 1st, \$2; Arthur Hookum, 2nd, \$1.50; Arthur Arithson, 3rd, \$1; Herbert Hoglund, 5th. Total \$5.00.

Wheat—Willis Peterson, 1st, \$1.00. Total \$1.00.

Barley—Frits Fiesland, 1st, \$1; Benj. Jordan, 2nd, 75c; Chester Anderson, 3rd, 50c. Total \$2.25.

Oats—Edith Ogren, 1st, \$1; Benj. Jordan, 2nd, 75c. Total \$1.75.

Carrots—Viola Somerville, 1st, \$1; Rhoda Monson, 2nd, 75c; Albin Holmgren, 3rd, 50c; Lulu Falkingham, Du Taylor, Harold Beese, Paul Swenson, Johnny Brix, Frits Fiesland, 25c each. Total \$3.75.

Beets—Johnny Brix, 1st, \$1; Albin Holmgren, 2nd, 75c; Laura Arithson, 3rd, 50c; Melvin Skeie, Du Taylor, Harold Beese, Harvey Clark, 25c each. Total \$3.25.

Onions—Arthur Hanson, 1st, \$1; Johnny Brix, 2nd, 75c; Albin Holmgren, 3rd, 50c. Total \$2.25.

Early Potatoes—Adolph Fiesland, 1st, \$1; George and Morris Bilco, 2nd, 75c; Alice Jordan, 3rd, 50c; Lloyd Larson, Ellen Rasmussen, Viola Somerville, Harvey Clark, Andrew Magnusson, Byron Turner, 25c each. Total \$3.75.

Late Potatoes—Olof Fiesland, 1st, \$1; Ellen O. Rasmussen, 2nd, 75c; Albin Holmgren, 3rd, 50c; Ray Somerville, Harvey Clark, Lulu Falkingham, 25c each. Total \$3.00.

Sewing and Baking.

Chocolate Cake—Olga Johnson, 1st, \$1; Hannah Larson, 2nd, 75c; Hensine Johnson, 3rd, 50c. Total \$2.25.

White Cookies—Olga Johnson, 1st, \$1.00.

Canned Tomatoes—Olof Hamnes, 1st, \$1.

Apple Jelly—Marinda Gleane, 1st, \$1; Olga Johnson, 2nd, 75c.

Butterholes—Emma Peterson, 1st, \$1; Christine Johnson, 2nd, 75c; Olga Johnson, 3rd, 50c. Total \$2.25.

Work Apron—Olga Johnson, 1st, \$1; Hemmed Patch—Lottie Christoffersen, 1st, \$1; Laura Emerson, 2nd, 75c; Edna Emerson, 3rd, 50c; Phemia Johnson, Ebba Fredericksen, Agnes Arithson, Anna Anderson, Anna Harthson, Mabel Lundquist, 25c each. Total \$3.75.

Common Schools, Girls Under 13 Years.

1st, \$1; Hazel Lundquist, 2nd, 75c; Alice Lund, 3rd, 50c. Total \$2.25.

Three Corned Darn—Lulu Falkingham, 1st, \$1.

Stockinet Darn—Alice Lund, 1st, \$1; Muriel Otterness, 2nd, 75c; Rhoda Monson, 3rd, 50c; Lulu Falkingham, 25c. Total \$2.50.

Buttonholes—Muriel Otterness, 1st, \$1.00.

Hemmed Patch—Frances Stauffer, 1st, \$1; Alice Lund,