

Forest City.

—Fred Kollmer returned from St. Joseph, Saturday.

—J. H. Kearney and family returned home Saturday.

—Jack Wallace and family spent Sunday in Council Bluffs.

—Miss Olive Blevins was the guest of Miss Grace Efner, Tuesday.

—Louise Stalcup is a very sick man with typhoid fever, near town.

—Mrs. Mabel Walker visited relatives and friends here, Saturday.

—J. H. Kunkel was the guest of relatives here, Saturday morning.

—J. A. Lease visited relatives in Nebraska, several days, last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chester Springer, of Oregon, visited relatives here, Sunday.

—Mrs. John Gould was the guest of relatives here, several days, this week.

—Fred Doebbling left one day, last week, for Tennessee, to work on a dredge boat.

—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Boyd has been quite sick, the past week.

—George Lease and family were guests with his mother, Mrs. M. J. Lease, Sunday.

—Misses Bernice Hullock and Adelle Jamison were guests at the S. O. Coffman home, Sunday.

—There will be services at the M. E. church, Sunday evening, this being the last sermon in the conference year.

—Mrs. Harry Frazier and little daughter, are visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wallace, this week.

—This Friday evening is the entertainment, given by Miss Lettice Beeler and her Sunday school class, at the Methodist church. Everybody invited.

PROGRAM

To be given at the M. E. church, Friday evening, August 29, 1913, by Class No. 8, beginning at 8:15:

Processional.
Invocation.
Chorus—"Youth's Army".....Class
Piano Solo—Selected.....Class
.....Margery Fitzmaurice
Vocal Solo—Selected.....Miss Robinson
Recitation—"A Disobedient Doll".....
.....Wilma Teare
Trombone Solo—Flower Song (Faust).....
.....Rev. Campbell
Duet—"The Little Parrot March".....
.....Wilma and Thomas Vire Teare
Vocal Solo—"Asleep in the Deep".....
.....Rev. Campbell
Reading—Selected.....Miss Beeler
Vocal Solo—Selected.....
.....Beeler Fitzmaurice

PART II.

'A Gypsy Picnic'.....Class

New Point and Vicinity.

—Dr. Harold Kearney came, Thursday, to visit relatives.

—The Maitland Fair was well attended by New Pointites.

—Will Terry and family spent Sunday at the home of Ralph Meyer.

—Mrs. Miller and children, of Skidmore, are visiting Mrs. Oren, this week.

—Mrs. Chas. Bahler visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ida Forney, the first of the week.

—Mary Terry came up from St. Joseph, Tuesday, returning Thursday, accompanied by her sister, Frances.

—Dan Dreher and Rev. T. D. Roberts and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. Geo. Gelvin, Sunday afternoon.

—Messrs. Thos. Cain, Geo. Lentz, Roy Bender and Spencer Boswell attended the funeral of Chas. Bahler, Sunday morning.

—Several from here attended the wrestling match at Mound City, Monday evening. The friends of Hoffman rejoice at his victory.

—Elton Blevins and family, Harry Crouse and wife and Herman Painter and wife took dinner with their mother, Mrs. Crouse, Sunday.

—Hazel Kearney came home Sunday from New York, where she has been for several weeks. She stopped in St. Joseph Saturday and Mrs. E. F. came up with her.

—Harrison Kunkel made one of his trips to Kansas City, Saturday. He was accompanied as far as St. Joseph by his sisters, Julia and Ruby, who returned Saturday evening.

—Fred Davis had a painful accident, Monday. While cutting brush for O. P. Botkin the axe slipped and cut his foot on the instep. Though not a long gash, it is deep.

—While at Mrs. Crouse's, Sunday, Harold Blevins struck some matches and set the strawstack afire. It took hard fighting to keep the fire from spreading to some nearby buildings. People cannot be too earnest in impressing the danger of fire on the minds of little ones.

MEMO.

—Wednesday, of last week, August 20, the northbound Villisca train was delayed several hours by several freight cars jumping the track near Forbes.

ULSTER, GARDEN OF IRELAND

Writer Pays High Tribute to the Scotch-Irish Who Have Made the Country What It Is.

It would not surprise me in the least if the late J. P. Morgan had the blood of the Ulster-Scot in his veins, as your correspondent hints at, says the writer of a letter to the editor of the New York Tribune. The Scotch-Irish were even more Scottish than the Scotch themselves—stern, shrewd, energetic and thoroughly reliable.

When James VI. of Scotland—James I. of England—offered facilities for the settlement of Ulster, thousands of Scots availed themselves of the chance, and by their energy helped to transform that district into a garden of Ireland.

Belfast, one of the most peaceful and prosperous cities in the world, is nothing more or less than a second Glasgow.

To Scotland, indirectly, to Ulster directly, we are indebted for such men as Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, John C. Calhoun, Chester A. Arthur, T. A. Hendricks, Horace Greeley, C. D. McCutcheon, James G. Blaine, Charles Foster, Samuel H. Grey and many others who helped to make the United States what she is today.

Robert Fulton, though an Irishman of Scotch descent—his father being ferred out of Scotland in Cromwell's time—is scarcely an Ulster-Scot. But, then, if it were not for the Livingston family, who were descended from the kings, nobles and lords of Scotland, Fulton could never have accomplished what he did.

HELPLESS IN SNAKES' COILS

Fisherman in Order to Escape Threatened Death From Reptiles Rolls in Fire.

George Ensor, a business man of this city, while fishing near Mountaindale, a Piedmont, W. Va., dispatch to the New York Herald states, was attacked by snakes, which came from a rotten log on which he was sitting, and before he could beat them off the reptiles had entwined themselves about him, binding his arms, hands and feet. The snakes, more than a dozen in number, measured from four to six feet in length.

Mr. Ensor, after vainly endeavoring to work his arms and feet loose, had the presence of mind to roll down a hill into a fire he had built to cook his breakfast. His clothes caught fire and the snakes, scorched and sizzling untwined from his body and made for the old log. Mr. Ensor ran to the stream and threw himself into the water, extinguishing his burning clothes. His body, arms and face were severely burned, but he managed to make his way to Mountaindale, where physicians say he has a chance for recovery.

Pain of Wounds.

There is a great deal of misapprehension as to the intensity of the pain caused by the entrance into the human body of various objects. Many persons fancy that if a man is shot at all he must therefore suffer intensely. The reverse is true. A slight wound, a mere abrasion of the skin, is sometimes far more painful than a wound caused by the entrance of a bullet directly into the muscles or even into a bone. The skin is filled with nerves and when any of them are torn by the ball the pain is extreme. If the bullet plunges directly through the skin into the body the only nerves disturbed are those in the comparatively small space the bullet strikes. Since there are few nerves in the muscles, the nerves of the skin convey the sensation of pain to the brain in the same way the greater portion of the pain experienced in the amputation of an arm or leg is occasioned when the skin is cut, and the subsequent cutting of the muscles and the sawing of the bone, in which all the pain is popularly supposed to be centered, amount to little in comparison.—Harper's Weekly.

All Modern Improvements.

Sparker and Plug had just returned from a glorious spin in Sparker's brand-new automobile, and as they sat in Sparker's library they talked of many things despite the noise Sparker's youngsters were making.

"Tell you what, Sparker," said Plug, "you've a fine, healthy lot of children. By the way, how many have you?"

"Seven," said Sparker, proudly.

"You know, I've often wondered," went on Plug, "whether you people with so many children have any particular favorites?"

"Well, no," answered Sparker, hesitatingly; "that is to say, you know, we don't have favorites exactly, but of course you can't help being more interested in this year's model than in some of the earlier ones!"

No Fear of Father Dying Young.

When little Doris climbed up to her father's knee, it was quite obvious that some deep problem was troubling her mind. Presently she unbundled herself of the momentous question.

"Papa," she asked, "was it a very wise person who said 'The good die young'?"

"Yes," replied her father. "I suppose he must have been very, very wise."

"Well," said the child, after meditating for some time on the import of his answer, "I'm not really so much surprised about you; but mamma—do, I don't see how mamma managed to get greaved up!"

WHERE RAIN SELDOM FALLS

Two Thousand Miles of South American Coast Line Almost Absolutely Waterless.

For 2,000 miles the coast, as more Americans than are at present informed will doubtless discover as soon as the Panama canal develops more neighborliness between the North Atlantic and the South Pacific, one need not carry an umbrella except to keep off the sun, the Providence Journal observes.

In Peru, on the sea side of the Andes, they build out of mud what seem to be magnificent palaces, and clapboard effects are popular also, though wood is worth its weight in gold. Stucco, a paint brush and a lively fancy serve for this stately decoration, but there is not even the pretense of cultivating lawns, though that might be indulged in, too, with the help of a pot of green paint. Rain enough would not fall in a generation to wash the green off the front yard or the patio.

That stretch of coast is one of the most remarkable of all nature's demonstrations of waterless desolation. It is an elongated Sahara. From Coquimbo, one-third of the length of Chile below the Peruvian border to Guayaquil, in Ecuador, vegetation is unknown. An agreeable effect is to relieve the equatorial heat along the coast and the slope of the Andes of humidity.

MAKE A TEST OF STRENGTH

Fecular Contest Waged by Elephants in Dispute Over the Companionship of Female.

When two male elephants compete for the companionship of a female, says the duke of Montpensier, in Wide World Magazine, they do not forget their dignity so far as to fight for the lady. They simply face each other squarely. Then one of them pulls down a branch from a tree with his trunk and lays it at his feet. The other takes a larger branch, or pulls up a big shrub by the roots, and also lays it at his feet. No 1 then tackles a still bigger branch, and this strange competition goes on, turn and turn about, until at last the contestant try to pull down trees wholesale, and the one who fails to uproot his tree in turn is abandoned by the lady elephant, who has been an interested spectator of the strange duel. She departs with the possessor of the largest tree, and the vanquished elephant retires ashamed. This trial-of-strength species of courtship is very remarkable when contrasted with the ordeal of battle of most other animals and shows the highly developed intelligence of these enormous creatures.

Saw for Newlyweds.

Many of the small towns in Europe have distinctive wedding customs which must be observed, and of these the old mountain town of Wildermann in Germany, claims one that is particularly interesting and quaint. On the day before the wedding the young men interested in the couple place a sawhorse on the top of the house where the bride is lodging, usually upon a chimney, and the bridegroom has to take it down before the wedding.

On the wedding day the couple find a rope barring their way after they leave the church, and they are not allowed to pass until they have sawed in two the knotty log lying upon the horse. The inhabitants of the town gather around to watch the sawing which is supposed to show whether or not the couple will pull well together.—Popular Mechanics.

Rabelais Always Humorist.

Rabelais was a monk long before he wrote his frolics, but that he was a humorist first is evidenced by the many practical jokes which brought down upon him the punishment of his spiritual superiors. In his case the priestly profession became too confined for his talents and he made a better doctor of the body than he had been of the soul, but it was his career as a wit that brings fame into our day. His gargantuan stories stand as his record, and their grim, grave humor reflect the man; that they read coarse to us is merely the accident of their age. Rabelais hit hard, but he was returning blow for blow and fierce irony was a necessary weapon of the time.

Coal Was Used 3,000 Years Ago.

Greek writers 500 years before the Christian era mention coal in their works, and it was no uncommon thing in Egypt 500 years before that.

A long gap apparently comes after that, and coal is not heard of again until in England, somewhere about the time of William the Conqueror in the eleventh century. Records are found granting the privilege of mining for it to the people.

It was not until well along in the sixteenth century that coal was used to any extent in Paris, and in Germany the date of its beginning was even later.

Quince of Prevention.

When little visitors come in to play with the children mothers will do well to put certain toys away, such as whistles, horns, and any musical instruments that must be placed to the lips. It is unsanitary for general use to be made of such toys. An unsuspected sore throat or mouth may trouble one of the little visitors or entertainers and the ailment be thus transmitted. It is a good plan to sterilize such toys occasionally, using borax in hot water, drying in the oven to prevent rust.

MUST NOT "PUFF" TOO HIGHLY

Iowa Supreme Court Hands Down an Opinion of Some Interest to Real Estate Men.

The legal view of "puffing" in the sale of real estate is expressed by the supreme court of Iowa in Wakefield vs. Coleman, in which the court rules that language which might be considered expressions of opinion or mere puffing will often amount to representations or warranties when the property is at a distance and the buyer relies on the seller for the facts. The court, in reversing a judgment of the trial court dismissing a complaint to set aside a contract for the sale of real estate, said: "It is quite likely that the court below reached its conclusion upon the theory that Coleman's statements were within the limits of the allowable of opinion, in which a seller may indulge with reference to the property proposed to be sold without becoming liable for false or fraudulent representations; but we think the circumstances here appearing will not justify the application of that rule. The property he was offering to sell was in a distant state. Not one of the purchasers had ever seen or had any knowledge whatever of its condition, quality or value. Language which might well pass as expressions of opinion or words of mere praise were the property present, in view of both buyer and seller, will often amount to representation or warranty when the property is at a distance and the buyer must rely upon the seller for the facts."

GOOD QUALITIES DYING OUT?

Men in High Position Declare Sentimentalism of Present Day is Fast Leading to Decay.

Cardinal Bourne, Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, England, in a recent sermon favored enforced military service for all men over twenty-one who had not, prior to attaining that age, trained to a required standard of physical manhood. The American Army and Navy Journal, in a striking editorial deprecating the sentimentalism of the times, quotes Doctor Inge, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral London, as follows:

"The modern Englishman is an incorrigible sentimentalist in religion, in politics, in charity and everything else, and like all sentimentalists he hates doing or witnessing anything painful. He is fast coming to think all punishments unjustifiable and he sheds maudlin tears over the wretches and the criminal."

The Journal applies the same statement to affairs in America, and with good reason. Luxury is becoming common and hardship unusual. The hardy pioneer of the west has practically disappeared with the wiping out of the frontier. The trend to the cities with their enervating luxuries and license is more pronounced.

The luxury, softness and sentimentalism of the age are sapping its manhood.

The Journal quotes Price Collier writing in Scribner's, in which he favors for the United States the enforced military service of Germany.

Lawyers' Wills.

That lawyers seem unable to make their own wills has again been illustrated by the fact that the will of Lord Llandaff, the noted English judge, who died a month or two ago, has been found in a very incomplete condition. Probably the most extraordinary case of a lawyer's will that led to many legal difficulties, was that of Lord St. Leonards, who died in 1875. He boasted that he would leave behind him an absolutely perfect last will and testament, and spent years in drafting it. To secure this precious document he had a box specially made, which never left his room except in his or his daughter's custody. But when the box was opened after his death, in 1875, it was found to be empty, and the testator's intentions had to be proved from the recollection of its contents by his daughter, who had acted as his amanuensis.

Ancient Family of Bankers.

Clay tablets found in the mound of Jumjuma speak of the great banking house of the Igibi or Jacobs family of Jews, which controlled the finances of Babylonia for centuries. The ancient plan of the city has been determined; its walls have been measured; its streets have been traced. Though large parts of the city still lie buried far beneath later ruins, enough of it has been uncovered so that we are no longer dependent upon the imagination of the artist for a picture of it. We have the city itself to tell us how it looked, how its people lived and traded and worshipped, and how the great Nebuchadnezzar ruled. Thus the dead cities of the Bible are no longer dead; the spade of the excavator is restoring them to us.—Christian Herald.

Dance Reflects Its Period.

The dancing masters who attended the annual convention of the American National Association of Dancing at Asbury Park were divided in opinion as to the future of the popular dance novelties. "Dances," one expert said, "have always reflected the age of their birth. The minuet was timely in its day, and it gave way to the more rapid quadrille. The polka and waltz held out until the two-step made them appear old-fashioned, and it was only natural that a time like this, with customs and ideas which would have been impossible in the days of the quiet dance, should have produced the various new dance movements. If we should ever 'quiet down' they will be modified—if not they will stay."

ADJUSTING SCHOOLS TO FARM

Opinion Advanced That Country Boys and Girls Should Be Taught Rural Subjects.

Advocating that the boys and girls stay on the farm and at the same time teaching city subjects in the rural schools is contradictory. If the boys and girls are taught one thing they cannot be expected to desire to do something else even if so advised.

Boys and girls in thirty-four schools in Wright county, Iowa, were asked what they desired to do. Of the 164 boys, 157 desired to leave the farm and 163 of the 174 girls desired to do likewise. But after agriculture and home economics had been taught for three years the same question was asked in the same schools. This time 162 of the 174 boys desired to stay on the farm and 161 of the 178 girls. This changing of an almost unanimous desire to stay on the farm seems almost miraculous. Yet it was done through making a change in the course of study, writes W. C. Palmer in the Breeders' Gazette.

Boys and girls will desire to do the things they have been taught how to do. Their interest is developed in the things they are taught. Agriculture and home economics are the things that boys and girls are most interested in to begin with. They live in a great agriculture and home economics laboratory.

The knowledge that they have when they come to school is on these subjects. Education to be the most effective must begin with what the children know.

The will to do springs from the knowledge that one can do. One likes to do what one can do well. Doing work that one does not understand is drudgery. Most boys must enter productive work. If they are not educated for it then it will be drudgery. Most girls will manage homes. If they are not taught about it homemaking would be a drudgery. It is in the power of the schools to make their enthusiastic workers or drudges of the boys and girls.

ILLS IN TRAIN OF AVIATION

Sudden Ascent to High Altitudes, and as Sudden Descent, Frequently Brings on Sickness.

M. Berget, a French aeronaut, after speaking of the conditions of the atmosphere in general, brings out some points on aviator's sickness. Aeroplanes sometimes reach altitudes of ten thousand feet in an hour, and here the effects on the ear such as humming or cracking noise are about the same as in a balloon, but the effect on the respiratory organs is different. The pilot is sooner out of breath and he feels a special kind of uneasiness. During the descent, the heart beats are of greater amplitude, but without accelerating. A quicker descent in a sailing flight at a speed of 1,000 or 1,200 feet a minute or even more, causes a feeling of a special kind, or uneasiness, accompanied with humming in the ears. Burning in the face is also felt and a severe headache, also the great tendency to sleep which has been before observed. The movements of the body are sluggish and unskillful. These symptoms continue for some time after the landing, and the tension in the arteries is noticed to be higher than the normal.—Health.

Hello Nation.

Hello! We are the greatest telephone users in the world. The daily average of talks over the telephone last year was over 26,000,000. There are 70,000 places, towns, cities and hamlets from which telephone messages may be sent, says Leslie's Weekly. This is 5,000 more than the number of our post offices, 10,000 more than the number of our railroad stations and three times the number of telegraph offices in the country. There are nearly 7,500,000 telephone stations in the Bell system—an increase last year of over 800,000. These are the facts reported by the American Telegraph & Telephone company in reference to the Bell business. It earned last year nearly \$43,000,000. Will it be believed that the majority of its shares are owned by women and less than seven per cent. by brokers?

Progress of Cremation.

No. 26 of the "Transactions" of the Cremation Society of England, which has just been published, states that there were 1,134 cremations in Great Britain in 1912, compared with 1,023 in 1911. A list is given of the well known persons who were cremated during the year, including the Bishop of Truro and Rev. Charles Voysey. There are 13 crematories in this country, of which five are municipal. Summaries are given of the progress of cremation abroad. Some "Short Reasons for Cremation" are appended, in which the plea is advanced that it "removes the possibility of being buried alive."—Dundee Advertiser.

Did He Get It?

"Won't you tell a nice little story for the lady?" asked a fond mother of her four-year-old boy whom she was showing off to her guest.

"I don't know a 'tory," lisped the youngster, bashfully.

"Oh, yes, you do," pleaded his mother. "Just a little story."

"Will you div' me a kias?" The boy's eyes brightened.

"Yes, a nice kias for a nice little story."

"All right. Once upon a time there was a 'awful nice big vase in the parlor an' I just broke it. Do I get the kias, mamma?"

NICKNAMES OF THE GREAT

Noted Men, Like Prize Winners of the Turf, Have What Might Be Called "Stable Names."

Some day, when at last I have obtained my divorce and ceased to toil, I am going to devote my leisure to a thesaurus of the stable names of the great. You know what a stable name is, of course. You know that a racing mare called Caarina Olga Fedorova in the dope sheets is not Caarina Olga Fedorova in the stable, nor even Caarina or Olga, but usually plain Lil or Jinnie. And you know, too, that a prize bulldog called Champion Zoroaster II. on the bench is often plain Jack or Ponto in the kennel. So with the eminent of genus homo. Owen Hatteras writes in the Smart Set. The official style and appellation of the late King Edward VII. was Edward, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Emperor of India—but his wife called him Bertie. And the wife of Kaiser Wilhelm calls him Willie.

But what of even greater men? What was Ibsen's stable name? Did his wife call him Henrik formally, harshly—or did she tone it down to Hen, Henny, Harry, Rik or Hank? And Bismarck? Did the Fürstin ever call him Otchen? Or Ottily? Both favorites at the German hearth! And Tolstoy? By Russian custom he was Leo Nikolajevitch to his friends—but was he ever Lee or Nicky to the countess? What was Grant to his wife? Certainly not Ulysses, an inhuman impossible name! And Napoleon I? And Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart? And Honore Balzac? And Robert Browning? Was he ever Bob? And John Wesley? Was he ever Jack? And Emanuel Swedenborg? Was he ever Manny?

LAURELS WERE WITH UMPIRE

Sarcastic Remark for Which "Kicking" Player Guilty of Bad Error Had No Retort.

Sherwood Magee was still harping on a close decision which Umpire Bill Klem had given against the Phillies in an early inning, when another close play came in the fifth. Again the opposing team was favored.

"That's two you gave them, Bill," Magee shot at Klem.

The game raged along so close a run would have decided the issue either way. One of the opposing batters lifted a fly to left. There were two on the bases. Magee played the lick poorly, and muffed the ball. The two baserunners crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning runs.

Magee tried to avoid Klem as he walked to the bench after the inning, but Bill was alert. He sauntered close to Magee and said:

"I didn't give them those two, did I?"

Sea Water for London.

A gigantic scheme for supplying London with sea water direct by means with a pipeline from the east coast is to come before parliament. The promoters depend to some extent upon the co-operation of the borough councils, which, it is expected, will contract for supplies of sea water for use in swimming and private baths, and in some cases their support has already been promised. The elaborate plans include the establishment of a first-class hydro in a fashionable part of London. A newspaper representative was told by one of the originators of the scheme that the engineers, satisfied from the outset as to its practicability, now state that all the difficulties have been overcome. The cost has been estimated at between £500,000 and £750,000, and it is furthermore stated that the support already received by the project justifies the decision to bring a bill before parliament.

Mixed Metaphor.

"Sir Arthur T. Quiller-Couch, since he accepted the chair of English literature at Cambridge, has blossomed out as a very witty lecturer," said a man who knows him.

"I attended one of Q's lectures the last time I was at Cambridge. I still remember an anecdote wherewith he illustrated the rottenness of fancy hifalutin writing.

"He condemned first the fancy phrases so common in the magazines and popular novels—and then he said that these phrases were as absurd to cultivated ears as the telegrams that the babu sent from Bombay to announce the death of his mother.

"The babu's telegram ran: 'Regret to announce that hand which rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket.'"

No More Use for the Ax.

For some time there has been in more or less limited use a system of felling trees by which a heated wire is drawn across the trunk and gradually eats its way through. An improvement on this has been patented recently, in which the necessary heat is generated by the passage of the wire back and forth over the tree trunk. In order to increase the heat the wire is slightly roughened, and this also assists in tearing away the fiber of the wood, facilitating the passage of the wire. The new scheme is just as rapid as the older one, and a great improvement on the use of the time-honored ax.

Summer Note.

A fair example of a patient man is one who can take the kinks out of a wet bathing suit without putting a few in the English language.—Omaha Bee.