

PAUL REVERE RIDES AGAIN

Patriotic Observance in Which City of Boston and Other Communities Take Part.

In a patriotic observance the city of Boston, with the co-operation of several adjoining communities, in accordance with an annual custom, commemorated the famous midnight ride of Paul Revere. The celebration in Boston began the night before April 19. "Patriot's Day," when a descendant of one of Paul Revere's contemporaries hung a lantern in the belfry of the Old North church, just as was done on the night of April 18, 1775. Then on April 19 the ride to Lexington was repeated by a man on horseback, dressed to resemble Paul Revere, and who followed the route taken on that historic occasion. The messenger departed from the quaint little house in North Square where the real Paul Revere plied his trade as a silversmith, the crowded Italian quarter the old house stands undisturbed among the modern buildings that rise above it on all sides.

In spite of the momentous consequences of that 18-mile ride in the Eighteenth century, comparatively few persons saw Paul Revere as he raced from hamlet to hamlet to spread the alarm of the British advance. The population, of course, was small; and besides, the only thing which the lightest sleepers could have seen as they tumbled from bed was a flurry of dust and a dim figure disappearing in the dawn.

TOWN CRIER NOT OBSOLETE

Villages Along the Rhine Still Employ Him as a Dispenser of General Information.

The town crier is still an established institution in towns and villages along the Rhine. With drum and bell he summons the housewives to the windows and sings his news in a whining monotone:

"Officers of the French forces order that all lights shall be out at 10 o'clock. No one allowed on the streets after that hour. Herr Bingen has received a new shipment of women's underwear and shawls which he will sell very cheap. The dollar is worth 15,500 marks to day. One German killed and two wounded by the enemy sentries in Essen. Twins were born at the house of Herr Gortzen, who lives by the fountain in Bismarckplatz."

The echoes die away down the narrow streets; the windows and doors slam; the bell rings again as the old man plods down the rough pavement to the next corner where the story is sung all over again. And so on until all the village has heard the news.

Dogs Efficient Guardians.

The treasures of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are guarded each night by two giant police dogs who are trained to refuse to accompany anyone but the watchman who has charge of them. At intervals each night they are led through the darkened galleries. All employees have been cautioned against remaining in the building after hours because of the danger of attack by the powerful canines. But for the intervention of the watchman recently, an official of the museum, who stayed until late in the evening, would have been torn to pieces.

The Dance.

Silver wreaths and snow white waistcoats, tulle and gold-tipped cigarettes, satin slippers and pearl studs, champagne punch and rubber plants, introductions and orchids, waxed floors and interminable waiters. "Neath a South Sea Moon" and three no-trumps, stepped-on toes and invitations to dinner the following Thursday, wilted collars and strawberry ice. A gathering of stags in the pantry, promises to telephone the next morning, the host surreptitiously glancing at the clock every five minutes.—From Life.

Handicapped.

A New York friend of mine returned from his golfing the other day. "Have a good game?" he was asked. "Rotten!" he replied. "What was the trouble?" "Oh, it was all my caddy's fault. He had the hiccup. Every time he hiccuped, I'd miss my stroke; and every time he didn't hiccup, I'd miss it just because I was waiting for the hiccup to come!"—Christian Work.

Knew Him First.

Our days of courtship were short and I had met few of my husband's relatives before we were married.

Jane is fond of her uncle Fred and had not seen him for several months when he came home to visit, and I said: "You don't know this man, dear, do you?"

Jane readily answered: "That's my uncle. I knowed him 'fore you did."—Exchange.

Natural Question.

Two recent arrivals in a small country town entered a druggist's shop to buy some distemper for coloring a wall in their new residence.

A nervous-looking assistant came forward.

In reply to the question: "Do you keep distemper?" he stammered: "Is it, is it for dogs?"

Dogs Brought Them Together.

A new family had moved into our neighborhood. They had a small boy and also a dog. Our son had a dog. The first day the boys became chummy.

On being asked how they got acquainted so soon, son said: "O, our dogs interduced us."—Exchange.

THE HIGH COST OF CHEAP MONEY

Widows and Orphans Among Chief Losers From Unsound Currency.

E. E. AGGER CITES EXPERIENCE

Speculators Rather Than Investors and Producers Win From Currency Depreciation.

The losses and costs borne by the government and the people of the United States from unsound money experiments, from colonial times down, doubtless total more than our staggering World War appropriations, it is declared by E. E. Agger, an authority on economics, in the Journal of the American Bankers' Association. "Cheap money," he says, is very costly, since frenzied finance, speculation and business disaster have invariably followed in the wake of unsound currency. He cites historical experience showing that widows and orphans were among the chief sufferers.

"New generations of adults, like children, have to learn over and over again that, when playing with fire, one runs the risk of being burned," Mr. Agger says. "Indulging currency heresies constitutes such an adult playing-with-fire. A glance over our own historical experience would demonstrate this to the most ardent 'easy money' advocate, but such advocates are usually those to whom history is 'bunk.'"

"Soft Money Advocates Seek Profit. Unfortunately those who are willing to kindle the kind of conflagration involved in 'soft-money' experimentation are not the only ones hurt. Indeed, they may extort an advantage for themselves. But the record is all too clear concerning the mass of people. Heavy losses, injustice, disorganized production and numerous other evils are inevitable.

"Unsound money projects impose heavy costs on the government itself. The first effect of cheap money is to raise prices. Mounting prices mean that, to meet its needs, the government must appropriate always larger sums. Again, dallying with unsound money weakens the government's credit. Prospective bond buyers become hesitant when currency depreciation is threatened, because there is danger of agitation toward the payment of government obligations in the cheaper money rather than in specie. Any such weakening of government credit means lower prices received for bonds, consequently greater burdens on the Treasury. Assuming that, in the end, sound principles triumph, the indulgences of the unsound currency days leave further costs to be met. If paper money has been issued it must be redeemed. If a government is unwilling to stoop to repudiation it must raise much more in taxes to pay for the paper money than it received at the time of issue."

The total effect of paper issues in increasing the cost of the Civil War is estimated at about \$600,000,000, Mr. Agger says, continuing:

"Much more serious than the costs of unsound currency to the government are the heavy direct and indirect costs imposed upon the people. Our productive system is controlled through prices, and the upset of prices, caused by a depreciating currency, interferes with the proper harmonizing of the different lines of production. Price changes are not instantaneously or uniformly effected throughout the whole system. The result of an inflationary movement is a stimulation of speculation and over-investment in some lines, with inadequate development in other lines. The period of speculation seems a period of prosperity, but how false and unsound is such prosperity is disclosed in the stress and agony of the inevitable period of liquidation which, Nemesis-like, follows on the heels of the boom."

Wealth Unfairly Re-distributed.

Mr. Agger then describes "the distressing effects of an unsound money on the distribution of wealth among classes and individuals. Cheapening money through inflationary expedients is a gigantic fraud upon the creditor classes as against debtors. All those dependent on fixed incomes, or receiving specified sums in terms of money, are penalized when the purchasing power of money is depressed. In like manner the stockholder profits at the expense of the bondholder—a fact which implies a reward to the more speculatively inclined at the expense of the conservative.

"Advancing prices cause discontent and give rise to agitation and unrest among those whose incomes cannot promptly be adjusted to meet higher living costs. Strikes are fomented and production is curtailed. Everybody shares in these burdens. Lack of stability in money also undermines and weakens habits of thrift. A corrosion of the moral integrity of the people is inevitable. Dishonesty is stimulated and a desire to gain by speculation rather than to earn a livelihood by productive and useful labor causes a marked deterioration in popular habits and character."

COLOR IS IMPORTANT FACTOR

Interesting Experiments Have Shown That Light Paint Is Best for Ships' Bottoms.

Some interesting results have been obtained by J. Paul Visscher in his study of the fouling of ships' bottoms. These results indicate that the color of the paint used is an important factor in determining the amount of fouling.

Plates painted with different colors were exposed in sea water at the Beaufort laboratory and the development of the growths was observed over a period of several months. The plates were identical, except for the color used, and since all factors influencing them were the same, it may be concluded that any difference in the amount or the nature of fouling was dependent on color. These colors include white, black, yellow, red, green and blue.

The results show clearly that there was much more fouling on the dark plates than on those with lighter colors. The contrast between the white and black plates was especially marked. Barnacles, which constitute a large percentage of the total amount of fouling, were especially affected by color. They were found only on the blue and black plates and were more abundant on the black. Hydroids were also practically confined to the dark plates.

The results are apparently explained by the fact that at the time of attachment of the larvae to these forms the organisms are negatively photographic, that is, they tend to go away from the source of light. This experiment is in accord with observations made on the growth on ships' bottoms where the densest growths are found in regions least exposed to light. The notes and tentative conclusions are at present based on a limited amount of evidence, and it is expected that the problem will be more thoroughly investigated through experiments in which many of the less-known factors may be more definitely controlled.—Fisheries Service Bulletin.

PLACED HIS BET AND LOST

Waiter Took a Chance, but Evidently It Did Not Happen to Be His Lucky Day.

An old darkey waiter had served a modest but quite perfect lunch to two elderly and thrifty-looking guests. He had inquired how each dish suited their taste, whether it had been seasoned properly, if it was hot enough or sufficiently chilled. The check was presented at the close of the meal. It was \$3.40. One of the guests glanced over it and placed a \$5 bill on the tray. The waiter disappeared, all smiles, and returned with the change—a \$1 bill and 50-cent piece and a dime. He put the tray at the guest's elbow and waited doubtfully. He watched the dollar bill slowly withdrawn and then, after a painful pause, the 50-cent piece. The tray, with its lonely dime, was shoved toward him. He picked it up, looked at it sadly and gave a long sigh. "Boss," he said, "I gambled and I lost."—Judge.

Monaco Gambling Metropolis.

Monaco, on the French Mediterranean coast, is the smallest independent state in Europe, having an area of only eight square miles, but containing a population of 23,000. The principality, once considerably larger than at present, belonged to the Grimaldi family, but in 1861 Prince Charles III ceded the greater part of it to France. Monaco's hereditary sovereign is a prince, who is assisted in governing by a council of state. The principal city is Monte Carlo, famous for its casino, the two others being Monaco and Condamine.

Two Good Stories.

Frederic Almy of Buffalo, N. Y.: "One of my favorite stories is that of the Frenchwoman who complained that she had been grossly insulted by an American with whom she was traveling. On inquiry it appeared that they had traveled alone in the same compartment for an hour and that he had not once looked at her." "If I may give two, I like also the story of the suffragist who cried out: 'The Lord is with us, and with Her on our side we cannot fall.'—New York Herald.

Boots.

Father bought a pair of hip boots, in anticipation of the coming fishing season. The boots greatly interested Ann, his three-year-old daughter, so one day when mother and father were preparing for a journey downtown, and mother was putting on her Russian boots, Ann turned to father and said: "Daddy, why don't you wear your boots, too?"

Exasperation.

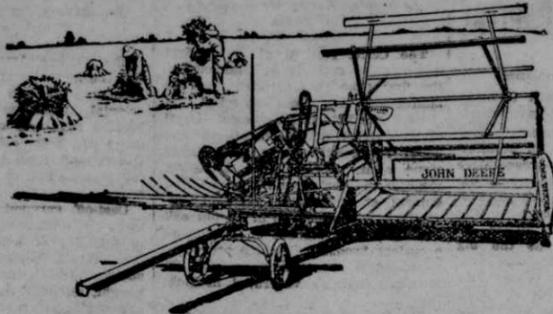
One day while walking home I was much annoyed to find a dog following me. I turned two or three times and tried to frighten it away. When feeling that it was not coming back, suddenly I heard soft footfalls.

I turned and said: "Will you go home?"

Imagine my embarrassment to find an unknown man walking behind me.—Exchange.

Forest Maps.

Of the 181,799,997 acres included within the boundaries of the national forests, 20 per cent is accurately mapped and 56 per cent has been covered by rough reconnaissance, says the annual report of the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture. On about 24 per cent no mapping work has been done.



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