Lead In Driving Oxen, It Came Handy In Measuring Land.

The origin of the rod, pole or perch as a lineal and superficial measure has been traced to the rod, pole or goad used to urge and direct a team of oxen palling a plow. So it came about it was used as a convenient and handy land measure in feudal times by the lords in allotting plots of land for agricultural purposes to the villeins and

One rod wide and forty long built up a quarter of an acre. The furious, or four poles wide and same depth-i, e., forty poles, one acre-was a convenient length for a furrow before turning the plow. Of course these lengths somewhat varied in different parts of the country where soils and agriculture varied, but gradually the slight variations grew less, and finally the present accepted statutory acre was evolved.

Gunter's chain of sixty-six feet (ten square chains to the acre) was invent ed by the Rev. Edmund Gunter (1581 1626). He was a professor of astroncmy at Gresham college, London, and liously adapted it to facilitate decimal calculations in land measurements. The use of the rod in superficial measurements of brick work and lineally in hedges, ditches and fences followed as a convenient existing measure.—Builders' Journal.

A CAUTIOUS SCOT.

The Elder's Search For a Strictly Orthodox Minister.

A Scotch elder who did not believe that his own minister held strictly orthodox views wished to have his babe baptized, but would not risk its spiritual welfare by having him perform the rite in any heterodox manner. So he walked to another town only to find the minister he sought was away fishing. The next one he was directed to had gone hunting. Filled with indignation, he said to his companion:

"We'll gang to Maister Erskine That godly man will no be fishing or hunting."

So he found the house, but as he approached it he heard the sound of music. When the servant lassie opened the door he remarked to her: "Ye have company the night. I hear

the fiddle going." "Na, na," she answered, blushing. "Robin could na play like you, but the minister aye fiddles a bit afore he goes to bed."

The good man went away without ter who played the fiddle could baptize his bairn, so he went back to his own, who neither fished, hunted nor played forbidden music, and let him name the child.-London Spectator.

Made Certain of It.

A through train on the Rock Island stopped a few moments at the Englewood station one day. A passenger got off to walk around a little. As the train began to move again the passenger jumped aboard, but just then be discovered that he had but one overshoe. Thinking that he dropped the other somewhere on the platform and as the train was going too fast for him to jump off and recover it, he pulled off the remaining shoe and threw it on the platform, exclaiming, "There-that makes a good pair of overshoes for somebody." Entering the car, he proceeded to his seat. There, to his great astonishment, was his overshoe. A look of intense disgust came upon his face, but he did not hesitate. Quickly picking up the lone arctic, he hurried to the platform, threw the shoe as far as he could back toward the other one and shouted, "By jiminy, there is a pair of overshoes for somebody!"-Argonaut.

Sleeping In Church.

"Charles," said old Mrs. Spreckles to her husband, "I'm so ashamed of the way you go to sleep in church Sunday after Sunday that I don't know what to do. I can't hardly hold my head up and look the people in the face after the services. You are such a devout man on week days that I don't see why you show so much disrespect for sacred things on the Sabbath."

"There's no disrespect intended," answered Mr. Spreckles. "I am like the little boy next door. All week he looks forward eagerly to the Sunday auto ride his uncle gives him. It is the crowning event of the week to him. Yet he goes to sleep invariably before he has ridden a mile, and he doesn't wake up until it is all over. Because Willie goes to sleep is no sign that the ride is not doing him any good, is it?"-Newark News.

The Judges' Ride.

Customs change slowly with the lawyers, but the procession through the streets at the reopening of the law courts was not always the casual afthir it now is. Until the middle of the eixteenth century the "judges' ride" to Westminster hall was quite an imposing spectacle, all the legal dignituries being mounted on mules, like bishops and abbots on a pilgrimage. Mules presently gave place to borses, which in turn were abandoned for coaches. The last procession on horseback took place in the time of Charles II. and was then regarded as an interesting revival. It was not greatly appreciated, however, by the judges themselves. who found their efforts to remain in the saddle far from conducive to a dignified appearance, and before the journey's end one of their number. be thrown in the mud.-Westminster

Drinking and Smoking In Korea. The horeaus are inveterate smokers of green tobacco, which they use in pipes with tiny bowis and stems two or three feet long. They stick their pipes down the back of the neck when not using them.

There is a deal of drinking, too, though they have many proverbs against it-"Heaven and earth are too small for a drunken man." "White whicky makes a red face," "There is so bottom to the appetite for grink."

An Example. "Pa, what's a cynical smile?" "Your mother will show you. my m, the next time I tell her I can't mare all the money she wants."

ALASKA

A Land of Arest Passuross a Amezing Distances Amering Distances.
Alaska on some near tomorrow is expected by an official of the United States geographical survey to have a half million increase in population.

The metal and coal mining infustries should each support at least 100.000 and if a third of the land classed as arable is now available for farming it will furnish 20,000 howestends, supporting over 100,000.

The tourist who travels to Glacier Bay, the capital of Juneau, and the picturesque Bitka must not suppose he has seen Alaska.

He could skirt another 5,000 miles of coast line to Cordova, Valdes and Seward, and then, writes a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, if he would see Alaska his journey is only well begun.

for the gold fields of Fairbanks would be 400 miles to the north, and those of Nome would be as distant as New York is from Chicago.

It would be a still greater distance to the seal rookeries of the Pribliof islands and the great tundras of the north, with their herds of wild reindeer and their lonely Eskimo igloos, while to reach the westernmost Aleutian island would require a journey half as long as that from New York to Seattle.

Should the tourist retrace his steps to Skagway, cross the White pass and follow the mighty Yukon for 2,000 miles to Bering sea his knowledge of Alaska, while much enlarged, would still be incomplete.

A DREAM STORY.

The Jeweled Ring a Woman Saw Twice In Her Sleep.

In November, 1893, I awoke one morning fully impressed with the idea that I was receiving as a gift an unusually large gypsy ring set with a single sapphire with a brilliant on each side. The dream was a pleasant one to the female mind, and I soon fell asleep again, but only to awake with a still stronger impression that the jewel was actually in my hands. So curious were my sensations that on my maid entering my room at 8 o'clock I told her of the two dreams, most minutely describing the ring, and I also asked my husband to bear witness to the statement should anything follow to confirm the dream.

Two hours later the postman arrived, and so great were my excitement and naking his errand known. No minis- astonishment at seeing a small, neatly done up packet (evidently a ring case) that I dared scarcely open it and decided to ask my maid to do so. Before breaking the seal I asked her to repeat the description of the ring that I had previously given her, and then the little packet was opened, and the joyful exclamation followed, "Why, my lady, here it is." The ring was sent to me by a friend in memory of his wife, who had died some months before, but I had absolutely no idea that I should be the recipient of any souvenir of her, nor did I ever see her wearing the ring in question.-London Spectator.

Needed the Knife.

Speaking of table etiquette, General E. Burd Grubb told a story about a man who was justified in eating ple with a knife. Smith was standing in a hotel lobby one day, according to the general, talking to Jones, when the conversation turned to a dinner that had been given at the home of a mutual acquaintance named Brown.

"You should have seen Barton," remarked Jones, referring to one of the guests. "I thought be had better table manners. When his pie was served be actually ate it with his knife." "I don't blame him for that" was

the startling reply of Smith. "You don't blame him?" repeated Jones in amazement.

"No." smilingly joined Smith. "I have eaten ple at Brown's myself, and it is a wonder to me that Barton didn't take | for the price. My nice Julia was paid an ax."-Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Woman With the Transfer. With a transfer ticket punched to expire at 12 o'clock an elderly woman got on a car

"I can't take this, lady," said the conductor. "You see, it's marked for 12, but now it's ten minutes of 2. The ticket's been dead for nearly two

took the first car I could get after | inviting a number of prominent perleaving the bank. I had to wait to have my interest figured up." "If it took 'em two hours to figure

the interest on my money I wouldn't argue about a transfer. I'd pay my fare or ride in an auto," said the con-

The woman made no retort, but fished a nickel out of her hand bag and to be uncorked they were all found gave it to the conductor.—New York to contain nothing but water!"

The Thunder Sounding Smoke. The Victoria falls, the native name for which is Mosi-oa-Tounya. or the Thunder Sounding Smoke, have rightly been called the most beautiful gem in the whole of the earth's scenery. No pen picture or photograph can give the faintest idea of the marvelous grandeur and beauty of the scene. The majesty and mystery of the gigantic gorges, the foaming torrents, the wonderful atmospheric effects-all come upon one with a force and power as though nothing had ever before been read or heard in connection with them. The falls by moonlight are a truly fascinating spectacle. The roarforest, the stream of the Zambezi shimmering far above the trembling earth, the lunar rainbow, combine to

make an inimitable picture. Where the Zambezi takes its mighty plunge of a sheer 400 feet the river is over a mile wide, or, to be exact, 5,808

feet.-Rand Mail. Turties of the Amagen. The fresh water turtle of the Amason grows to a great size, especially on the upper river, where full grown ones three feet in length, two in width and weighing 200 pounds are often seen. Every house has its little pond or corrai to bold a stock of these animals through the season of dearth, the wet months. Those who have indians in FILIPINO WOMEN

Their Cares Begin Early, and They ... Win Husbands by Hard Work. "Filipino women know how to win husbands," says an American woman who is living at Manila. "It is a common thing in the islands to see a girl. young and brown and strong, crushing rice with a beavy wooden mallet, while around her sit a number of admiring swains, looking on, but never dreaming of offering to help. And the girl doesn't expect it. She pounds cheerfully away, and by and by her reward comes in a husband to work for.

"Life accustoms the Filipino woman to labor at a very early age. As tiny girl she is rarely seen without an appendage in the shape of a baby brother or sister perched on her little brown hip. When she grows a few inches taller and a few degrees stronger she is pressed into service as a water carrier, bearing heavy jars of water poised gracefully on her head from the river to her home. Now, too, she works in the fields, and a vivid bit of color she makes in her short kilted scarlet skirt. When she becomes a woman-and she is a woman at fifteen or before-she may have a small shop to tend, and there is the rice to beat and much other work to do.

"Marriage brings no vacation. She is pretty sure to have many children to care for. She tends the fields, cooks and frequently has a stall in the market for several hours a day. But when the women are really old then their rest time comes. They sit quietly by, looking on as life goes past them, but taking part no more. In spite of the hard labor they have had there is generally a very peaceful look in the brown, wrinkled faces of these old women."-New York Tribune.

A ROYAL BED.

The Magnificent One That Was Used

by Queen Elizabeth. An interesting description of the magnificence of a bedstead ordered for Queen Elizabeth's use is found in a "wardrobe warrant" dated 1581 and quoted in "Gleanings After Time." It was of walnut tree, richly carved, painted and gilded. The celure, tester and valance were of cloth of silver, figured with velvet, lined with changeable taffeta and deeply fringed with Venice gold, silver and silk.

The curtains were of costly tapestry curiously and elaborately worked every seam and every border laid with gold and silver lace, caught up with long loops and buttons of bullion.

The headpiece was of crimson satin es edged with a n of crimson silk and decorated with six ample plumes containing seven dozen ostrich feathers of various colors pro-

fusely decorated with gold spangles. The counterpoint was of orange colored satin quilted with cutwork of cloths of gold and silver and of satins of every imaginable tint embroidered with Venice gold, silver spangles and beautifully colored sliks fringed to correspond and lined with orange sarce-

This was a queen's bed, but almost equally gorgeous ones were common for several centuries. In the reign of Queen Anne a bedstead put up as a prise in a lottery was reported to have cost over £3,000.-London Family Her-

Graft In the Household.

The tipping system has become acute now that graft is boldly recognized as "business," and the world has no shame for the majority of workers in the vineyard. A charming young matron exclaimed the other day that graft had even invaded her household. She was asked how that were possible and replied, "I have discovered that my most trusted and faithful maid has been approached by some one who shall be nameless to advise the cook, who is another treasure, to leave me." "But she did not?" "Yes, she did," said the young matron, laughing. "Yes, she did, and I don't blame her \$20 to sell me out, and the cook's wages are about double what I can pay." "A case of bribery." "Not at all-plain, unvarnished graft," was the philosophic response.—Boston Herald.

One of Field's Jokes. Edward Everett Hale greatly enjoyed a joke which was perpetrated on him by Eugene Field. Field celebrated one of Dr. Hale's visits to Chicago "Well," was the woman's reply. "I by giving a luncheon in his honor and sons to meet him. "Field was aware," said Dr. Hale, "that I was a temperance man, and therefore I was somewhat surprised to see that the table on which the luncheon was served was very abundantly supplied with bottles labeled 'Whisky,' 'Brandy' and 'Champagne.' But when these bottles came

It Was Mistaken Charity. The athletic girl had been out in the woods taking pictures, and at evening she started for the car, wearily lugging the camera and tripod. The cars were thronged with workmen returning to their homes, and she and to wait some time before there cause one with even standing room inside. She pushed her way across the platform and just inside the doorway. The legs of the tripod rested on the floor at her side, and she was trying to brace herself against the door when a woman who had been sitting in the corner suddenly rose from her seat and gently but firmly pushed the young woman into it, with the remark, "Now

you sit right there, you poor thing!" The girl remained seated passively and looked puzzled for a moment. Then a dull flush covered her face. "How awful!" she thought. "That woman saw the tripod legs and thought they were crutches. She thinks I'm lame." Then she shrank back in the sent and tried not to show her face .-

Anatomical Expert. When a butcher answered the ball of his telephone instrument one day the shrill voice of a little girl gree his cars. "Hello! Is that Mr. Wilson?"

"Yes," be answered kindly. "Well, can you tell us where grand their employ send them out for a month when the waters are low to select a stock; others purchase their sup.

London Telegraph.

There is a terrible flind of Norwegian cheese called "mysost" which is made of goats' milk. It is brown in color and served in the shape of bricks done up in silver paper. The initiated shave this into thin films and make it into a sandwich with black bread and jutter. This cheese is really made from the wise after proper cheese has been ministratified. All the water is then boiled out, and the remainder is compressed into these brown bricks, which inste sweet and gritty.

Love of this cheese would take some time to acquire. The opportunity is not lacking, for it appears at every meal, from breakfast onward. There are several native chreecs. Another terrible one. "pultost," is made with caraway seeds and always smells as if it had gone bad. Mysost has no smell, fortunately, only a terrible aspect and taste.

Dr. Julius Nicholyson sent a few Norwegian delicacies to a friend in Germany, and, among others, he put in a piece of the native mysost. His friend wrote and thanked him for the salmon, etc., and then continued. "The soap is very nice, but we find great difficulty in making the lather." This was the cheese!-London Saturday Re-

AMERICAN CRACKERS.

Pilot Bread the First Variety Made In the United States.

The first cracker produced in the United States, so far as known, was pilot or ship bread, a large, round. clumsy, crisp affair, which supplied the demand of the merchant marine for an article of food that would, unlike ordinary bread, keep for a prolonged period.

Later another variety was originated, the cold water cracker, which differed from the first chiefly in its smaller size, more compact texture and greater hardness. For a long time these two were the only goods known to the trade.

They were both made of unleavened dough mixed and kneaded by hand, and the crackers were rolled out and shaped separately before being placed, one at a time, on a long handled sheet iron shovel or peel and transferred in order to the floor of the oval shaped tile oven then in use. It was not until some time later that raised or fermented dough was used in the manufacture of crackers, and it is only within the past three-quarters of a century that any great variety has been produced.-Bakers' Weekly.

Dogs and Somersaults. As there is more than one way of cooking a goose, so there is more than one method of teaching a dog to throw somersaults." But the most practical and thorough manner is to fasten a cord around the body of the animal close to the fore legs, and two people should hold the ends of the cord on either side of the unfortunate dog. A third party, armed with a stout rope. takes a position immediately in front of the canine acrobat and with a measured and masterly stroke flogs the floor at close quarters to the dog's nose. At each stroke of the rope the dog springs backward, and that movement is the trainer's golden opportunity. As the dog springs backward the rope passing under its body is jerked upward, and, although the first few attempts may prove futile, the somersault is acquired in course of time. An intelligent dog soon sickens of this order of things and throws somersaults without the assistance of ropes.

And Yet the King Died. During the fatal illness of King Charles II. of England there were fourteen doctors in attendance, and they dosed him in the course of five and a half days with the following drugs and powders: Orange infusion of the metals, white vitriol dissolved in compound peony water, powder of sacred bitter, sirup of buckthorn, common decoction for clysters, rock salt, emetic wine, two blend pills, bryony compound, powder of white hellebore roots. powder of cowslip flowers, best manna, cream of tartar, barley and liqnorice, sweet almond kernels, sal ammoniac, antidotal milk water, mallow of elm, a julep of black cherry water, white sugar candy, senna leaves, ale, sirup of cloves. Goa stone, Rhine wine, oriental bezoar stone and a number of legislature to give them relief. The other medicines.

Charming Away Tigers. No woodcutter will go about his task in the Indian forests unless he is accompanied by a faker, who is supposed to exercise power over tigers and wild animals generally. Before work is commenced the faker assembles all the members of his party in a clearance at the edge of the forest and erects a number of huts, in which he places images of certain deities. After offerings have been presented to the images the particular forest is declared to be free of tigers, and the woodcutters in virtue of the presents they have made to the deities are supposed to be under their special protection. If after all these precautions a tiger seizes one of the party the faker speedily takes his departure without waiting to offer superfluous explans-

tions.-Calcutta Statesman. Oddest Parasite In Creation. The royal Bengal tiger is infested with one of the strangest creatures that ever lived. It is said to be a fact easily demonstrated or proved by one Who has access to a soological collection that the web of the foot of tigers of the above named species is inhabit-ed by a bleedstrking insect about the size of a common flee which is a perfect counterpart of a tiger in every particular, shape, claws, tall and vtripes included.

He Lived Well. He-Yes, he lives on the fat of the tand. She-What is be? He-An antifat medicine manufacturer. - Comic Cuts.

Life's a reckoning we cannot make twice over. You cannot mend a wrong subtraction by doing your addition tight.-George Eliot

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF

Equitable Building, Loan and Savings Association of Columbus, Nebraska

January 1, 1910. RESOURCES LIABILITIES Capital Stock pd in and dividends added...\$203,895.60 \$205,350,00 Reserved Fund. 1,631.43 **Undivided Profits** 893.86 1,183,73 Total \$206,710.76

Th increase in business for the year 1909 was. .. \$53,961.50 The number of loins made during the year..... The present Membership568

Dividends credited to Stock in 1909-12 1-2 per cent..... The year 1909 was the most successful one since the organization of the EQUITABLE. Its assistance in the upbuilding of Columbus since its organization has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its Directors and friends. The Equitable solicits your business and offers a first class proposition to both the in-

ASSETS JANUARY 1 EACH YEAR SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

\$ 14,792.09 January 1, 1907... 47,454.01 January 1, 1998. 93,107.80 January 1, 1909. 152,729.18 January 1, 1910. 206,710.76

DANIEL SCHRAM, President G. B. SPEICE, Vice Pres. H. S. ELLIOTT, Treas. LOUIS LIGHTNER, Counselor J. C. ECHOLS, Secretary

OFFICE WITH ELLIOTT, SPEICE & CO., POST OFFICE BLOCK, COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

WHY IOWA BUSINESS MEN REVOLTED.

vestor and the borrower.

In 1894 Iowa abandoned the policy of statutory prohibition and passed a law permitting the larger cities to license the sale of liquor. Shortly be products rather than to increased product must pay the fiddler." fore this was done the Canadian commission visited Iowa and took testimony, much of which related to the injury prohibition had inflicted upon business interests. Extracts from such testimony, taken from the official records of the royal commission, are given below. They ought to be read by every business man in Nebraska:

PROTEST OF BUSINESS MEN. E. A. Hughes, mayor of Clinton, testified: "Are there any benefits that you have noticed to come to your community from the prohibitory law? should certainly say not. Last gate output of the farms. They furspring there was a convention called at Des Moines, or rather a call was made on the mayor of each city in the state of lows to send a delegation, consisting of the mayor and three representatives of the business interests, to meet in convention at Des Moines for the purpose of soliciting corn per acre in Kansas for ten the legislature to give us some relief in relation to the prohibitory law. 1 went to that convention with three or brasks, and 34.5 bushels in Illinois." our citizens, but there was present at it a very strong representation from all over the state, and if the voice or above headline. The one simple anthat convention can be credited with having any weight, or with giving us a state its enterprising and indusan indigation of the condition of af- trious producers of wealth.) fairs throughout the state of Iowa generally, it certainly showed strongly that the effect of the law was detrimental to the state of lows in a general way, and in each individual locality represented in the convention. There were a number of strong speeches made by men who said that went into court and enjoined the sale at the time the prohibition law was of bonds. Here is a statement of the submitted to the people they were in condition of that city in 1908: "The favor of it. It was first represented to the people of the state by the prohibitionists that all they asked was a fair trial of the law and a fair and this fund the current expenses, includearnest effort to enforce it, and if, in lag maintenance of the fire departthe view of the people of lows, it ment, are paid. Formerly the saloon proved to be a failure and not a good licenses and fines caused an annual thing for the state, they would agree payment into the treasury of about that the law should be repealed. I \$100,000, all of which is lost to the heard several very good speeches city. This caused the cutting down made there by business men who of the police force to less than oneclaimed that they had been in favor saif its former number. Last Febof the measure at that time, but who ruary one of the banks of Kansas City,

feeling of that convention generally was that the law had been a curse to the state of Iowa, especially in the larger cities. At Des Moines the secretary of state, Mr. McFarland, indicated to us that he favored a system which, while retaining the prohibitory law for the state, would allow any community that wished to withdraw and establish a license system with regulation. If such a plan as that were carried out, would it be better than the present? I think so. That would be practically local option." KILLED A GREAT INDUSTRY. William P. Daniels of Cedar Rapids testified: "A great proportion of the

Germans are settled along the line of the river, and a great many of them engaged in the grape industry and wine making. A few miles south of here we have a colony of Germans, which might in one sense be called a socialistic colony. They hold their property largely in common. They manufactured a great deal of wine abiding people, and the prohibitory law has stopped their business entirely in that respect. They have complied with the law without any compulsion. My observation with refer- STATE OF MINNESOTA, ence to the whole state is that a large or agitation for the repeal of the law. But whether it is simply a coincidence or not, it is a fact that business and immigration both have improved lately, commencing almost immediately with the prospect of the repeal of the

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS?" The Kansas City Daily Star of Nov

26, 1909, contains the following edi-

torial: "Kansas has been able to boast duction. In some respects Kansas agriculture is perilously near the verge of stagnation, or even of decadence. The state never has been able to raise a bigger corn crop than it produced twenty years ago. There have been eight years in two decades when the year. Kansas had more cattle ten has to years ago, and more hogs twenty years ago, than at the present time. ing about it. Records such as these are forgotten in the general jubilation over steady increases in the value of the aggre-

able as comparisons of present with past production. The average yield of 200?" years was 23.1 bushels to the acre. compared with 27.7 bushels in Ne (The Star does not attempt to answer the query propounded in the

nish indubitable evidence that, pros-

perous as Kansas is, the state is not

making the headway in agriculture

that it should be making. Compari-

sons with other states are as unfavor-

swer is that prohibition drives out of

IN THE HOLE. Kansas City, Kan., is deep in the financial hole. The city council passed an ordinance in October authorising the issue and sale of muin paying the city's debts. A citizen public treasury in Kansas City, Kan., is empty. The deficiency in the general fund reaches over \$139,000. From root, melon seeds, chicken broth, bark now thought we had seen a sufficient Kan., refused to cash a city warrant trial of it, and concluded that it had for the reason that the bank was then flowers of lime, lilies of the valley. proved a failure. They said their cit- carrying like warrants eighteen spirit of lavender, prepared pearls and les were suffering to such an extent months older than the one presented that they could not stand it any long- in February. The loss of revenue er without relief, and they asked the made it necessary to raise the tax | Britannia Magazine.

rate, which was in 1974 and 1905 \$1,50 per \$100 property valuation, and which Is now \$3.10 per \$100."

A GREAT TAX BURDEN.

The Pittsburg Kansan says: "State of an increased total value of its farm taxes are nearly \$1,000,000 in excess products every year, expect one, in the of anything levied before! That's the past fourteen years, But this has situation in Kansas. Do the people been due to advancing prices of farm like it? Not much, but they that

Two Hundred Per Cent Loss.

He was no college bred business man. He was just the other kind. In the course of his commercial ventures be was induced by an acquaintance to become a partner in the grain and feed number of swine was greater than line. After about a year of it the firm Coburn reports on the farms this went to pieces, leaving him with the shortly after the collapse and was ask

"What per cent of the loss fell on you?" inquired the friend, who didn't know the particulars. "Two hundred." he responded

premptly. "Two hundred?" exclaimed the friend. "Why, man, there can't be more than a hundred per cent loss." "Come off." he countered. "There was two of us. He lost a hundred and I lost a hundred. Don't that make

"Of course not. Your loss is on! "Yes, but say," he explained, "I had

to settle for it all." "Oh." said the friend.-New York

Horse or Beef?

The first day horse was served out at Kimberley some of it was cooked for the officers' mess at the mounted camp At the table Peakman said:

"Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that we were unable to get all our ration in beef today and bad to take part if it in horseffesh. This which I am carv ing is beef; the horse is at the other end, and any one who prefers it can help himself."

Nobody did prefer it, and so they all ate beef and made a good dinner. When they had finished Peakman sud denly exclaimed:

"By Jove, gentlemen, I find I have made a mistake in the joints! This is the horseflesh and the other is beef." It was just a dodge of his to get them started on the horseflesh.-Dlary of Dr. Oliver Ashe.

A Monumental Bull.

At Kilkenny castle may be seen "monumental" Irish bull in the form of a tombstone erected to the memory of a former retainer of the Ormond family. The stone bears the truly Hi bernian inscription, "Erected by John Toole in Memory of His Posterity." --



North Theatre, Friday, January 14th

Cured Without Operation.

COUNTY OF STEELE number of Germans pass us by on account of the prohibitory law, and that that law has not influenced any large class of people to come here. The period during which we lost immigration and the period of our greatest depression was during the time of the greatest attempt to enforce this law, and when there was but little prospect or agitation for the repeal of the law.

COUNTY OF STEELE.

L, Richard Jahreiss, of Owatoma, Minn., being first duly sworn, do say that I am the person named in and who subscribed the following statement and the same is true of my own knowledge, in every particular: "I had severe pains in my right side, just above the Appendix. I went to the doctor and he pronounced my case Appendicitis and advised an operation. Instead I went to Treatment. After taking it the result was indeed wonderful. The pains stopped and I felt like a new man. I heartily recommend (Adler-i-ka) Treatment to anyone troubled with Appendicitia, as I know it has cured me."

State

Sabacribed and aworn to before me June 29 1905

Subscribed and sworn to before me June 29, 1905. J. NEWSALT, Notary Public, Steele County.

Appendicitie is becoming weres and weres, and everyone should know of this wonderfully successful treatment. A valuable lead, showing many pictures of that curious and little known organ, the human Appendix, and telling how Appendicitie is caused, how it can be treated without operation, and how you can easily guard yourself against it, will be given FREE to anyone calling at our store.

Sold at Leavy's South Side Drug Store.