

MEEK AND VICINITY
(Continued from page 5.)

The Mariedy Hubby home this week. R. D. Spindler moved a large bunch of cattle to Antelope slough for fall pasture, last Saturday.

Guests at Mrs. E. H. Rouse's on Sunday were, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wyant and children, of O'Neill, and Mr. and Mrs. Will Langan and children.

Frank Nelson was called to Omaha Saturday night by the serious illness of his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Griffith, Cecil, and Raymond John were callers at the R. D. Spindler home Sunday afternoon.

Word was received by relatives here of the marriage of Adolph Hansen and Miss Florence Nelson, both of Sioux Falls, S. D. Adolph is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hansen and lived in this vicinity for several years. His many friends here wish for the young couple a long and happy wedded life.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Johnson and daughter, Hazel, and son, Harold, and Mrs. R. D. Spindler drove to Chambers Monday.

SHELLS AT GAMBLE STORES!

Oh Yeah! Well, I'm buying my shells at Gamble Stores, where I know the shells are right—and I can save money.

BRIEFLY STATED

Mrs. H. J. Birmingham entertained the Martez Club at her home last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Frank Froelich, Mrs. Ira Moss, Mrs. Ben Grady and Mrs. W. J. Froelich won the high score prizes.

Mrs. John Kersenbrock and child-

ren and Mrs. May Ware, drove down to Lincoln last Friday morning to spend a few days visiting relatives and friends, returning home Tuesday evening.

A. A. Hascall, of Huron, S. D., director of the Farm Credit Administration for the Omaha district, was in the city last Saturday visiting the officers of the O'Neill Production Credit association.

In stepping off the sidewalk onto the pavement last Friday evening, Mrs. R. R. Dickson tripped and sprained her ankle. The injury was quite painful and she has been confined to her room for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nordstrom, of Omaha, arrived in the city last Tuesday evening and will spend the week visiting at the homes of Mrs. Nordstrom's sisters, Mrs. T. M. Harrington, Mrs. George Uraub and Mrs. Walter McNichols.

Ed. O'Donnell, who is a state bank examiner in the employ of the federal government, with headquarters at North Platte, arrived home Tuesday night for a couple of weeks visit with the home folks. Ed. is enjoying his annual vacation.

The annual meeting for the election of officers, followed by a banquet of the Simonson Post of the American Legion, will be held at Bauman's Cafe next Tuesday evening. All legion members and ex-service men are cordially invited to attend.

Frank L. Watson, 70, and Lillian D. Clark, 35, both of Page, were united in marriage at the county court room last Wednesday after-

noon, County Judge C. J. Malone officiating. Mr. Watson has been farming in the vicinity of Page for a number of years.

The Busy Hour Club met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Wayman. All members were present except one. Mrs. Maggie Grey was absent. We were glad to have Mrs. William Schmoor present as a visitor. The afternoon was spent quilting. About four o'clock lunch was served. The next meeting will be held October 25 at the home of Mrs. John Miller.

Among the paving contracts for which bids are asked on October 18, is 16 miles of paving on highway No. 20 from Watbury west, on the new route. The department of roads of both the state and federal government have evidently decided to run the highway straight west from Watbury to this city, missing practically all the towns east of here that are now on the highway.

According to the Norfolk News three members of the Norfolk Labor council will visit several north-east Nebraska towns this week campaigning in the interest of Robert Simmons, republican candidate for U. S. Senator, Dwight Griswold, republican candidate for governor and Karl Stefan, republican candidate for congress from this district. According to the announcement in the News, they will be in O'Neill at 8 p. m. next Saturday evening.

A meeting will be held at the court room this evening when the farmers in this vicinity will vote on a continuance of the corn-hog adjustment program for 1935. From what we have been able to learn hog raisers are not very strong for the program while the corn producers, those who do not raise many pigs, thing it is a good thing. They will all have a chance to express their views by ballot at the meeting this evening.

GAMBLE'S TIRE SALE!
Sensational is right, Jim. After months of higher prices, Gamble's Tire Sale is the biggest news of the year. Lowest priced tire, \$3.25 each, price. Crest Tire & Tube \$4.50 each.

M. E. CHURCH
A. Judson May, Pastor
10:00 A. M.—Sunday School.
11:00 A. M.—Sermon, "A Working Religion." Special music—choir.
6:30 P. M.—Epworth League.
7:30 P. M.—Sermon. Special music by Junior Choir.

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this paper

Miss Barber does more than simply help you with that hard job of planning three meals every day in the year. She helps you plan these meals in such a way that the food served not only will be palatable but will provide a proper and well-balanced diet. Her recipes and articles on nutrition constitute one of the most valuable features that you will find in these columns. Call them to the attention of your friends for they have the same problem that confronts you every day.

Young people's choir practice and prayer meeting Thursday at the church, 7:30 P. M.

Economic Highlights

A great sea disaster is drama in the grand manner. Nothing presented on the stage or thru the printed word, can approach it in tragedy, vividness, power. Good newsmen, reporting one of these rare events, seldom use flowery or over-dramatized writing—they present the simple facts, and that is enough.

In time the general public forgets a disaster. But the law doesn't. Many important regulations covering construction and operation of modern ships stem from disasters which taught lessons that could not be learned in any other way. According to the New York Times, which recently traced the influence of marine tragedies on marine law, every great maritime disaster of recent times has resulted in new protective legislation.

The first of the wrecks that started this trend was that of La Bourgogne, on July 4, 1898. Bound from New York to France with 725 passengers and crew, she collided with a sailing ship in a fog and sank in forty minutes. Only 163 were saved—and of these but one was a woman, though 300 were aboard. It was proven that the crew had failed its responsibility—had saved themselves at the expense of the passengers. The result was a tightening up of ship discipline thruout the world.

Then in 1909, the Republic, carrying 461 passengers, was rammed off Nantucket. Though both holds filled, she kept afloat long enough to bring a rescue ship in response to an SOS. Every passenger was saved, and the necessity of radio was instantly realized—comparatively few ships were so equipped at the time. The result was laws making radio equipment mandatory, first on liners, and then on freighters as well.

The next great disaster, April 14, 1912—one of the worst in maritime history—was the Titanic, "marvel of the seas." Her bottom almost sliced off by a submerged iceberg, she went down in three hours, and 1,517 of the 2,340 persons aboard were lost. Out of that tragedy came the North Atlantic Ice Patrol, which checks off the movement of ice and warns all ships when danger appears. There has not been a sinking due to ice since.

The sinking of the Lusitania by a U-boat resulted in an agreement between the five great naval powers not to attack merchantmen in time of war.

In 1929 came the Vestris disaster. Beseet by storm, the ship listed until it sank with loss of 110 people. The inquiry developed that it had been overloaded, that its life-boats were in poor condition, and that there were innumerable other faults. It was said that the SOS had been purposely delayed, because the Captain did not wish to force his company to pay salvage costs, and preferred to take a chance on making port. Consequences were a revised salvage law, and more stringent rules for inspecting ships.

The Morro Castle, latest of major disasters, will undoubtedly be of similar influence in strengthening maritime law. The inquiry on her sinking has not yet been completed, but already there are dark rumors of inefficiency, cowardice on the part of officers, callous disregard for dying passengers on the part of the crew, sabotage. However, the main points so far developed have to do with the liner's fire hazards—apparently she offered little resistance once a blaze was well started. Legislation will be offered to the next Congress to lessen the fire risk on all ships. Other nations will unquestionably follow—effec-

tive marine law must be international in scope. It is safe to say that on the ships, of the future, less wood and cloth will be used, and more metal and glass.

Thousands of lives have been lost needlessly in sea disasters—but it can be said that they have not been lost entirely in vain. Every catastrophe makes the operation of ships safer; every one lessens the chance of another disaster occurring.

FATTENING ON THE PUBLIC PAYROLL

Civil Service Commission figures show that the New Deal has ended its first fiscal year with an increase of 95,662 federal employees, which will cost the taxpayers something like an additional \$100,000,000. The total army of office holders is placed at 661,094, independent of those employed by the legislative, judicial and military branches of the government.

Most New Deal experiments are theoretical in nature, but there is something very real and practical in the picture of those who are now crowding around the patronage trough. The increase in those feeding at public expense in the District of Columbia alone is 21,759, bringing the total there to 87,196. Is it any wonder that Washington is one of the busiest cities in the United States? We have had nothing like it before in peace times and the end is not in sight. Citizens who have to pay the bills may be pardoned for wondering if there should not be a limit somewhere.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Excavation Shows Holt County Was Once The Home of Many Indians

By J. B. O'Sullivan

(Continued from last week)

Looking over religious works uncovered recently, there is one down in Georgia, near Macon, where CWA workers brought out startling things of a people long under the sod. Many mounds were excavated there, and what most interests us is the uncovering of a great circular building foundation which was found in a huge mound.

Those at the head of this work believe the building corresponds to the "hot house" of the Creek Indians, a combined temple, state house, council place and club house for men, and may have been an ancient hotel where a traveler might obtain anything desired from a fight to a flop.

Clay was so mixed it became very stiff and was used to fashion at least the foundation of the structure.

A great entrance was on the southeast, corresponding to those made by members of the Creek Indians. The Creeks also made their residence doors on the southeast. The startling thing about this hot house, or temple, is that the workers found the first one having circular rows of seats separated by narrow strips of clay.

Some of the other places of this nature had, instead, a raised platform and it is presumed the people in to see a real movie sat and crossed their legs while the villian carved his initials on the bezer of some other fellow. On the platforms were mats and blankets and it is supposed that during religious ceremonies these were not used.

The investigators figure that if sleeping was done in this place, it must be the sleeping was done around a great central fire, lying on the ground and perhaps around some altar.

Another startling thing encountered is a raised dais, a little higher than the seats, large enough to accommodate three persons, back of the fireplace and opposite the door. It is believed here three medicine men or priests sat during some ceremony. On front of this dais is

what must have been intended for the head of an eagle.

Digging into one of the nearby mounds, workmen found two pieces of worked copper, repousse work, thin, and having embossed lines that to represent solar systems. On another piece was worked around the jaws of some mighty animal of the imagination or possibly the earth in prehistoric times.

Bones of some important personage were found wrapped tightly in skins and his flesh had been carefully removed and the bones re-aligned to lie somewhat natural. The bones were in a huge tomb of logs and the head lay to the west. It is evident the Indians put great stress on even the dead getting their eyes on the rising sun.

One of the religious layouts of Indians in the Georgia section was four cabins, the doors of which faced each other, and between which was a Great Square where important ceremonies were practiced. One of these is thought to lie undiscovered at the Georgia site.

It is remarkable to note the great number of misconceptions of the American Indian. That such are legion may be realized from the fact that for every idea we have of how he lived there is another showing he did just the opposite.

The Indians before we knew them must have been disturbed and scattered by glacial movements, accounting for different nations, languages, physical characteristics, religions and legends. In common, they worshipped the Great Spirit. It is doubted the Indians were as cruel to each other before the whites came as they proved to be toward the whites. It must be admitted they had fair cause for inflicting harsh punishments on the whites. Who would not become cruel and merciless to a race who brazenly strode in and took possession of another land? We would be almost as heartless if outsiders came now and started to lay out themselves farms and tell us of some other religion, how to live and how to die.

Throwing aside the curtains of time, some of the men tracing the movements of the Indian nations before the whites came, trying to find how this and that nation reached the places they dominated when found, are of the opinion there was a great migration one time and that the Indians traveled from the west to the east.

It is believed that the states of Kentucky and Tennessee happened to be the point where most of this horde arrived and lived temporarily, then moved to locations, increased, and held the land until the whites reached the land of the mysterious men of brown skin.

When this great movement took place is not known and no one so far has attempted to fix the time, but it is admittedly of very ancient date. Stocks in this movement are believed to have been ancestors of the Algonquian, found on the Atlantic seaboard from Labrador to the central part of North Carolina; Iroquoian, divided in a group around the lakes Erie and Ontario and some in Tennessee and North Carolina; the Siouian in Virginia and Carolina; the Muskogean of the Gulf states, and the Caddoan, who did not penetrate east of the Father of Waters.

It is accepted that the Algonquians came from the northwest, likely traveling along the shores of the Great lakes and reaching the country on south by degrees, perhaps requiring many years. Algonquian stock, however, had, in small groups, worked into and beyond the mountains of the state of Tennessee, to Virginia and the Carolinas. This fact was revealed by the finding of stone implements characteristic of this nation.

In Tennessee there is found burials of what was a very mysterious ancient people who made round graves, known for long as the "round grave people," and now these are identified as pioneers of the Algonquian stock who led the way for their people seeking a new homeland. It has been found that while the Algonquians were on a great move to the south, their progress was halted by a great movement of the people of Siouian stock traveling to the northeast from some undetermined point in the southwest. The Siouian folk must have antagonized the other nation, driving them off their intended course, and pushing them east and north.

Excepting the Algonquians in this movement, all of the Indians mentioned are believed to have originally lived in the southwest. The Iroquoian people are thought to have started out from the Ozark mountain country of Missouri, traveling through Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, divided in two groups, one going northeast and the other traveling straight

east, and who are known as the Cherokee.

(Concluded Next Week.)

GRATTAN TOWNSHIP CAUCUS
The republican electors of Grattan township are hereby called to meet in caucus at the Library building in the city of O'Neill next Saturday afternoon, October 6, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of nominating a township ticket, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

MAURICE GRAHAM,
Committeeman.

(First publication September 20)

LEGAL NOTICE.

Thomas Watt, Henry Hastings, Alexandre Watt, Michael Cavanaugh; The heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Thomas Watt, deceased, real names unknown; The heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Alexandre Watt, deceased, real names unknown; The heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Michael Cavanaugh, deceased, real names unknown, and all persons having or claiming any interest in a tract of land bounded as follows: Commencing at a point 693 feet north of southwest corner of Northwest Quarter of Section 29 Township 29 North, Range 11 West 6th Principal Meridian in Holt county, Nebraska, running thence east 2640 feet; thence north 1947 feet; thence west 2247 feet; thence south 740.8 feet; thence east 14 feet; thence south 746.2 feet; thence west 407 feet; thence south 460 feet to place of beginning, real names unknown, defendants, are notified that on September 15, 1934, Mary A. Kelly as plaintiff filed a petition and commenced an action in the District Court of Holt county, Nebraska, against you, the object of which is to have the plaintiff decreed to be the owner of the real estate above described, to have the title to said premises quieted in plaintiff; to have you decreed to have no title to, or interest in, said premises and to remove the clouds cast on plaintiff's title by reason of your claims.

You are required to answer said petition on or before October 29, 1934.

W. J. HAMMOND,
18-4 Attorney for Plaintiff.

HELP WANTED

MAN WANTED for Raleigh route of 800 families. Write immediately. Raleigh Co., Dept. NBJ-96-SA, Freeport, Ill. 2022-2p

LOST AND FOUND

STRAYED—About September 14 from my place a gray gelding and a black mare.—John Rist, Page.

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