

"The Poorest Girl"

By VICTOR REDCLIFFE

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The first time that Marvin Hull saw Netta Deane he was on business. Not that Marvin was a business man—

as yet. He had just graduated from college and had a long vacation ahead before he decided what profession he would choose for the future.

His father was the attorney for Elias Druse in the Boyden will case. The same involved a fortune left by Gregory Boyden in such a complicated way that it was necessary to appeal to the law for a coherent decision, as to whether Elias Druse, or Miss Ottillia Marsden, a poor and humble spinster, was the beneficiary.

Miss Marsden had no money to hire an attorney and in her patient, resigned way was willing to abide by what the courts decided.

Poor as she was, Miss Marsden had found the impulse in her charitable heart to adopt Netta Deane, orphan, and also a relative of Gregory Boyden. They had to live very close and carefully, those two, and both had to join their efforts in the sewing line to earn sufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

The mission that Mr. Hull sent Marvin on was to leave a legal notice for Miss Marsden. The latter chanced to be away from home on the occasion, but Netta, bright eyed, pleasant and scanning the visitor with an approving eye, made an instantaneous impression on Marvin. She charmed him into lingering about the modest little home for an hour and she hoped she would see him again. She did.

Within two weeks' time Marvin had called at the Marsden home no less than seven times!

"I shall never see her equal," Marvin fervently declared to himself. "I'd marry her tomorrow if she'd have me and if the folks—"

There Marvin halted, and quite depressedly, in his self commending. His father and mother had high social views, as he was well aware. Mr. Hull was quite wealthy, and Marvin was assured, would look upon any attention to a portly maid as almost a crime. Marvin therefore employed a good deal of circumspection in his initial wooing. He reached the object of his devotion by a detour route, so that no one would learn of his visits to Netta.

One day Marvin met on the street Madge Warren. At college her prospective fiancée had been Marvin's closest chum. Marvin had all kinds of delightful things to say about Jack Darlow and Madge was only too glad to hear it all. While they were conversing in an animated, friendly way, Mr. Hull passed on the other side of the street. The latter lifted his head a trifle higher, a scowl came to his stern, severe face.

"Now I'll catch it!" ruminated Marvin as he left Madge, and he was right. When he reached his father's office Mr. Hull closed the door and regarded Marvin with acute displeasure.

"I saw you with John Warren's daughter," he spoke aggressively.

"Why, yes," responded Marvin, "we don't often meet and I wanted to give her a message from Jack Darlow."

"Well, don't let it occur again. You know that Warren and myself have not spoken for years, and my dislike extends to every member of his family. I shall discourage any attentions in that direction. Understand me?"

"I think I do," replied Marvin, and then a brilliant idea came into his mind. He managed to meet Madge quite frequently for a week after that. He even encouraged the gossip among his friends implying that he and Madge were something more than friends. It led to another office lecture. The watchful, wary attorney-father had heard of the purchase of a ring, boxes of candy and flowers by Marvin. They had gone to Netta Deane, but Mr. Hull did not know that.

"Marvin," he spoke with unusual firmness and decision, "if I learn of your having anything further to do with the daughter of that despicable Warren, whom I look upon as a deadly enemy, I shall send you away for a year to come. Why, I would rather see you married to the poorest girl in Bromley than to any member of that brood!"

The poorest girl in Bromley! Marvin chuckled as he repeated the remark. The poorest girl in Bromley—why, Netta Deane was that. Ah! what a fortuitous observation! What a suggestive means of solving his intense problem of love! Two weeks went by. Marvin came into the office, looking pale and worried, although his heart was overflowing with joy.

"Father," he said, bolting desperately into the subject of the moment, "I have been in love for the two past months. You said you would rather I married the poorest girl in the village than Madge Warren. I've done it. Netta Deane is my wife. She is poor, mother will probably storm, you may perhaps disown me, but—she adores me another!"

In blank amazement Marvin noted a most engaging, benignant smile come across the face of his father. The latter seized his hand and shook it fervently.

"Netta Deane?" he spoke. "The poorest girl in town! Hadn't you heard? The court this morning found for her aunt, Miss Marsden, and, as her heiress, Netta will be the richest girl in Bromley!"

ANTIQUITY OF DECORATIVE ART

Strange Sources From Which Pigments Used by Modern Painters Are Derived.

PRESERVATION OF SURFACES.

Crude but Effective Processes Employed by the Egyptians and Greeks of Pliny's Day—Noah Prudently Waterproofed the Ark.

Whether paint was invented in answer to a need for a preservative or to meet a desire for beauty is a question fully as knotty as the ancient one about the relative time of arrival of the chicken or the egg. It was invented, though, and it serves both purposes equally; so whether it is an offspring of mother necessity or an adopted son of beauty remains forever a disputed question.

The first men, cowering under the fierce and glaring suns of the biblical countries, constructed rude huts of wood to shelter them. The perishable nature of these structures caused rapid decay, and it is probable that the occupants, seeking some artificial means of preservation, hit upon the pigments of the earth in their search. It is perhaps natural to suppose that it was the instinct of preservation that led men to the search, although the glories of the sunsets and the beauties of the rainbow may have created a desire to imitate those wonders in their own dwellings.

The earliest record of the application of a preservative to a wooden structure dates from the ark, which was, according to the Bible, "pitched within and without." The pitch was a triumph of preservation whatever it lacked as a thing of beauty.

Decorations applied to buildings first comes to light with ancient Babylon, whose walls were covered with representations of hunting scenes and of combat. These were done in red and the method followed was to paint the scene on the bricks at the time of manufacture, assuring permanence by baking. Strictly speaking, this was not painting so much as it was the earliest manifestation of our own familiar kalsomining.

The first Hebrew to mention painting is Moses. In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Numbers he instructs the Israelites, "When ye have passed over the Jordan into the land of Canaan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you and destroy all their pictures."

At later periods the Jews adopted many customs of the peoples who successively obtained power over them and in the apocryphal book of the Maccabees is found this allusion to the art of decorating, "For as the master builder of a new house must care for the whole building, but he that undertaketh to set it out and paint it, must seek out things for the adorning thereof."

Although Homer gives credit to a Greek for the discovery of paint, the allusions to it in the books of Moses, the painted mummy cases of the Egyptians and the decorated walls of Babylon and Thebes fix its origin at a period long antecedent to the Grecian era. The walls of Thebes were painted 1,900 years before the coming of Christ and 993 years before "Omer smote his bloomin' lyre."

The Greeks recognized the value of paint as a preservative and made use of something akin to it on their ships. Pliny writes of the mode of boiling wax and painting ships with it, after which, he continues, "neither the sea, nor the wind, nor the sun can destroy the wood thus protected."

The Romans, being essentially a warlike people, never brought the decoration of buildings to the high plane it had reached with the Greeks. For all that the ruins of Pompeii show many structures whose mural decorations are in fair shape today. The colors used were glaring. A black background was the usual one and the combinations worked thereon red, yellow and blue.

In the early Christian era the use of mosaics for churches somewhat supplanted mural painting. Still, during the reign of Justinian the Church of Saint Sophia was built at Constantinople and its walls were adorned with paintings.

In modern times the uses of paint have come to be as numerous as its myriad shades and tints. Paint is unique in that its name has no synonym and for it there is no substitute material. Bread is the staff of life, but paint is the life of the staff.

No one thinks of the exterior of a wooden building now except in terms of paint coated. Interiors, too, from painted walls and stained furniture down to the lowliest kitchen utensil, all receive their protective covering. Steel, so often associated with cement re-enforcing, is painted before it goes to give solidity to the manufactured stone. The huge girders of the skyscrapers are daubed an ugly but efficient red underneath the surface coat of black. Perhaps the best example of the value of paint on steel is found in the venerable Brooklyn bridge, on which a gang of painters is kept going continually. It is scarce possible to think of a single manufactured article which does not meet paint, somewhere in the course of its construction. So has paint grown into the very marrow of our lives.

Keeping a Record

By Walter Joseph Delaney

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"Note down every important event of each day," directed profound and systematic Julius Thurston, professor of philosophy at the Durham Institute. "At the end of the year go over it and sift out and preserve an epitome of the bearing of those incidents which have had an influence in building up character and mental strength."

"In other words, keep a diary" whispered madcap Blanche Deming to her close chum, Iola Vardaman, but the latter was covertly viewing the serious, interested face of Chester Massey.

She was the daughter of the local banker, the son of a struggling farmer. He was masterful enough, however, to work his way through school, and was no burden on his aged parents. An uncle of some means had agreed to finance him as soon as he graduated, in starting him in as a lawyer, and there was no doubt among the professors that Chester Massey was destined to make his mark in the world.

It was a few days after that when Chester, entering the little stationery store near the school, found Iola there. Their errands proved similar. Both had come to buy a neat, compact pocket blank book following the suggestion of Professor Thurston.

"We seem to be on the same errand," she said pleasantly, and, as she received her purchase: "Do you know what my first entry is to be? 'This day Chester Massey patiently devoted an hour to construing my Greek for me and won me high marking.'"

"And I shall write that the most kindly and gracious young lady in the school honored me as helper and cheered me with her approbation," responded Chester gallantly.

As the weeks went by Chester and Iola saw a good deal of one another. Several times they met at little school and college functions and seemed to pair off naturally. At least once a week Chester was included in invitations to tennis and archery at the handsome Vardaman place, and the banker father of Iola took a decided liking to Chester when, incidentally in conversation, the latter modestly discussed the subject of trade acceptances with Mr. Vardaman, both being interested in the possibilities of that new discounting system.

A closer bond was cemented between the two young people through the fact that they graduated together, the highest in their class. The wealthy uncle of Chester was present at the exercises, and before he left Durham arranged for Chester to start into professional life in a good way. Chester lingered a week away from home amid a series of frolics and parties given the class. The last day of his sojourn in the village he invited Iola to row down the river. She accepted in her pretty, pleasant way, and his heart thrilled as he fancied she was scowling over his prospective departure, and told him frankly she would miss him. A certain sense of sadness oppressed both as finally, shipping the oars, Chester allowed the boat to drift at will. They were each silent, a conscious restraint affecting them as they realized that parting was soon to come. Then suddenly the boat veered past an island that divided the stream.

"We must get ashore, and quickly!" he spoke. "Without oars we should soon be in peril." Iola uttered a cry meant to be deterrent, but the next moment, throwing off his coat, Chester sprang into the water, floated the boat toward the island, forced it upon the shelving beach, and emerged from the water, staggering and breathless.

"You can rest in the boat until I return with another one," he said as soon as he could recover his natural poise.

"But how—" "I can swim to the mainland."

"Oh, no! no!" She had arisen to her feet in the boat in a pleading attitude. You would risk your life."

"But we cannot remain here indefinitely. No one might discover us through the whole day."

"Oh, don't go—please!" but with a light laugh Chester ran down into the water, struck out, and, her heart in her mouth, Iola watched him with fear and trembling until he had reached the other shore. A great sigh of relief swept her lips. She noticed a little book lying in the bottom of the boat. It had fallen out of the pocket of Chester's discarded coat. As it opened in her hand she read her own name, once, twice, thrice. Then, flushed and half-shamed that she had allowed herself to read what was never intended for her eyes, she sat and clasped the little book in bewildered and delicious daze.

For the memoranda pages here and there told of the growing love in the soul of the writer. Iola was so engrossed in thought that she did not notice the arrival of Chester with the relief boat until he leaped out and came toward her. He observed that she was swayed by some intense emotion. She arose and tendered him the memorandum book.

"I have read inadvertently," she said. "Would it not be only fair to read what I have written, also?"

Iola drew from her pocket her own little volume of confessions. A great cry of joy issued from the lips of Chester. Massey as he traced hope, happiness, love in the crowded lines.

He opened his arms, and she nestled into them.

NOTICE OF SUIT

In The District Court of Webster County, Nebraska, The County of Webster, Plaintiff,

Hugh W. Gulliford, Lucy Gulliford, his wife, Eleanor H. Kunsenmiller, Kunsenmiller, her husband, real name unknown, Samuel E. Nixon, Mary Nixon, his wife, John H. Pettibone, Margaret Pettibone, his wife, John G. Ferguson, Rebecca M. Ferguson, his wife, George L. Gulliford, Mrs. George L. Gulliford, his wife, real name unknown, Arthur L. Mitchell, Annie L. Mitchell, his wife, William Seward Garber, Freddie Garber, his wife, real name unknown, Lyra C. Garber Anderson, S. A. Anderson, her husband, real name unknown, Mattie M. Wiederanders, Bernard Wiederanders, her husband, Flora E. Woods, Oscar Teel, Mary Teel, his wife, George H. Overing, T. W. Thornburg, real name unknown, Henry G. Koehler, and the spouses of each of the said named defendants, and the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives of each of said defendants, unknown claimants and unknown owners who have or claim any estate or interest in Lots 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, and Lots 6, 8, 9, 10, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in Block 28 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, and all persons claiming any interest of any kind in said real estate or any part thereof.

Defendants.

Hugh W. Gulliford, Lucy Gulliford, his wife, Eleanor H. Kunsenmiller, Kunsenmiller, her husband, real name unknown, Samuel E. Nixon, Mary Nixon, his wife, John H. Pettibone, Margaret Pettibone, his wife, John G. Ferguson, Rebecca M. Ferguson, his wife, George L. Gulliford, Mrs. George L. Gulliford, his wife, real name unknown, Arthur L. Mitchell, Annie L. Mitchell, his wife, Lyra C. Garber Anderson, S. A. Anderson, her husband, real name unknown, Mattie M. Wiederanders, Bernard Wiederanders, her husband, Flora E. Woods, T. W. Thornburg, real name unknown, Henry G. Koehler, non-resident defendants and the spouses of each of the said named defendants, and the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives of each of said defendants, unknown claimants and unknown owners who have or claim any estate or interest in lots 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, and Lots 6, 8, 9, 10, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in Block 28 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, and all persons claiming any interest of any kind in said real estate or any part thereof will take notice that on the 26 day of August, 1919, the County of Webster, plaintiff herein, filed a petition in the district court of Webster County, Nebraska, against them, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lot 6 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1894 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$455.13; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lots 13 and 14 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1894 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$269.34; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lots 15 and 16 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1893 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$266.01; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lot 17 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1894 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$110.49; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lots 18 and 19 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1892 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$268.23; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lot 20 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1896 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$105.37; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lots 21 and 22 in Block 27 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1892 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$287.03; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lot 6 in Block 28 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1894 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$152.24; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lot 8 in Block 28 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1894 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$142.13; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lots 9 and 10 in Block 28 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1894 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$395.90; to foreclose a tax lien for delinquent taxes against Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 in Block 28 City of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the year of 1893 and for each and every succeeding year thereafter to and including the year of 1918 amounting to the aggregate sum of \$494.06 which said tax liens are a first lien upon the above described real estate.

Plaintiff asks for an accounting for the amount due it; that the same may be decreed a first lien and that the said real estate may be sold to satisfy said amount and costs of suit, and such other relief as equity may grant.

All of the above named non-resident and unknown defendants are required

to answer said petition on or before the 17 day of November, 1919. DATED September 29th, 1919. THE COUNTY OF WEBSTER, By Howard S. Foe, County Attorney.

In the County Court of Webster County Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Fannie Strayer, Deceased.

The State of Nebraska, to all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Robert Newton has filed his petition alleging that Fannie Strayer, a resident and inhabitant of Webster County, Nebraska, died intestate in said county and State on or about the 30th day of November, 1902, leaving as her sole and only heir at law Abram Newton. That said decedent died seized in fee of the following described real estate, to-wit: the North-west quarter (NW 1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), township two (2), north of range twelve (12), west of the 6th P. M., Webster County, Nebraska; that your petitioner is one of the heirs at law of the above named Abram Newton, and the owner of an undivided one-third of the above described real estate, and praying for a decree barring claims; that said decedent died intestate; that no application for administration has been made, and the estate of said decedent has not been administered in the State of Nebraska, and that the heir at law of said decedent as herein set forth shall be decreed to be the owner in fee simple of the above described real estate, which has been set for hearing on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1919 at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated at Red Cloud, Nebraska, this 13th day of September, 1919. A. D. RANNEY, County Judge.

(Seal) F. J. Munday, Attorney.

Warning--Seed Wheat

The Department of Agriculture wishes to call the attention of all farmers who intend sowing wheat this fall to investigate the germinating properties of the seed they expect to use.

Owing to the small yield of winter wheat in many sections of the state the quality in a good many cases is considerably below the normal. The normal percentage of germination as calculated from all germination tests made by the Division of Seeds of this Department for the year 1918 was 85 percent. Samples of wheat reaching this office in the past few weeks show as low as 50 percent germination, the range for a large number of samples being from 50 to 91 percent of germination.

The Department advises that in all cases the best seed obtainable be used for seeding purposes even if this must be shipped from over other points. In all cases where any doubt exists as to the percentage of germination of seed a sample of such seed should be sent to the Department of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska, where a germination test will be made free of charge.

Several samples obtained from shipments into the state show the presence of Darnel seed, which is very difficult to separate from the wheat as the size of the seed is about the same and the ordinary cleaning machinery will not separate the two seeds. Darnel is a weed not commonly found in Nebraska and an effort should be made to prevent the same from being introduced into the state through this means.

Department of Agriculture LEO STUIHR, Secretary.

Statement of Ownership, Etc. Statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of the Red Cloud Chief published weekly at Red Cloud, Nebraska, for Oct. 1, 1919.

Editor, Managing Editor, Business Manager and Publisher and Owner: A. B. McArthur, Red Cloud, Nebr. Known bond holders, mortgagees, none.

(Signed) A. B. McArthur. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1919.

(SEAL) S. R. FLORANCE, Notary Public. My commission expires Nov. 24, 1924.

Thousand Dollars for Hog

The Nebraska College of Agriculture recently disposed of a two-year old Hampshire boar for \$1,000. Turner Bros. of Dewitt, Ia., the new owners, will exhibit him at the national swine show at Des Moines next month. He was bred by C. G. Bratt of Arapahoe and headed by the university stock herd one year. He weighed about 700 lbs. This is the third animal the university has sold for \$1,000 or more in the last two years.

Only fifty cents for a three months' trial of the Daily State Journal, Lincoln's only morning paper. This price is made just to get you acquainted and show you why nearly everybody reads The Journal. It stops when the time is up. Send seventy-five cents and we will mail you both the Daily and Sunday three months. You will be delighted with the big Sunday issue with its colored magazine and comic supplements. It's as interesting on Monday as on Sunday. Send in for a trial offer at once, as these special prices will only last a short time. They are too cheap to last long. Address State Journal, Lincoln.

The Nebraska School of Agriculture, which offers free training in agriculture and home economics to all with a common school education, opens at Lincoln October 10th. Special four weeks' courses in tractors, trucks, automobiles, and the farm shop, will begin September 29. Any one may begin one of these courses any Monday. For further information write Principal, School of Agriculture, University Farm, Lincoln.

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