

NEVER FORGOT ITS ENMITY

Colt's Repugnance to Calf Drew Until It Included Every Species of the Bovine

On a stock farm near Syracuse, N. Y., a calf and colt were born on the same day. So soon as it was old enough to run about the calf resolutely repudiated its Jersey mother and insisted on being fed by the mare. Regularly every morning the calf would watch its chance for breakfast when the colt was kicking up its heels at the other end of the pasture, and would hurry to the good-natured mare, who seemed to develop a real affection for her foster baby and was quite willing to mother it. To this, however, her own offspring strenuously objected. So soon as it observed the calf enjoying the nourishment which it considered its own exclusive right, the colt would charge on the interloper and, grabbing it firmly by the back of the neck, would yank it away from the maternal fount and take its place.

So, far from forgetting its youthful enmity for the calf, the colt has grown up hating everything bovine. The farmer has had to erect a high fence dividing the pasture, and to keep cows and horses separated. The colt otherwise tractable in every way, goes wild with rage at sight of a cow, and attacks her with hoofs and teeth. For this reason it is impossible to drive him in the country, and his owner is even obliged to stable him in a building remote from sight and sound of the coward.

MARKED BY MUCH COURTESY

Transaction in English Country Store Caused Reflection on Part of Boston Woman.

Letting a boy buy eggs in an English country store brought home to a Boston woman the barbarian bluntness of her own townsmen.

"The boy was aged about six, and he wanted three eggs," she said. "Picture the transaction in a Boston store. In bounces the boy, slaps down the money, and shouts: 'Gimme three eggs;' the tradesman answers 'All right,' or maybe nothing at all, and the deal is closed. Not so in that English store.

"Quietly the boy sidled up to the counter. From the other side a gray-haired grocer beamed upon him benevolently, and said, 'Thank you?' inquiringly.

"Three eggs, if you please," said the boy.

"Thank you," said the grocer, and put the eggs into a paper bag.

"The boy received the bag with another 'Thank you,' and 'Thank you,' replied the grocer when he took the money. That required making change, which was effected with another interchange of 'Thank you's.' Just count the civilities: Six 'thank you's' and one of you please' to buy three eggs. In Boston you could do a week's marketing on less courtesy."

Suitor's Question.

The damage suit was on, and Biddad's chauffeur was testifying for the plaintiff.

"Now, you say," said the pompous lawyer for the defendant, "that at this point the two cars, traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour, came together head on. Then what did you do?"

The witness gazed wearily at his questioner.

"Why," he said, "I turned to my wife, who was brushing the baby's hair in the tonneau, and I said that I thought the dumplings must be done by this time."

"Bang!" interrupted the judge's gavel. "Stenographer," said his honor, "strike that fool answer from the record."

"And doesn't the question go with it, judge?" asked the witness meekly. "Sure!" said his honor, forgetting the dignity of his calling for the moment.—Harper's Weekly.

Trusts.

While the great moneyed and industrial combinations of the present day, known as "trusts" are quite modern affairs, it is true that the trust idea is almost as old as history. Under the Roman Empire, and even away back among the peoples of Egypt and the other eastern nations, we find the germs, at least, of the modern trust. The fundamental idea at the bottom of the doctrine of the present day trust is that of the exploitation of the many by the few, and it was against such an idea that the Gracchi died in Rome. In fact, all ancient history is little more than the story of the few combining for power and wealth against the many, and that is all that the trust of today means.

Why He Had to Have an Office.

An inherited fortune and the disposal of an organized business enabled a well-known Chicagoan to retire. He had the inclination for leisure, but could not surrender the idea of having a definite business abiding spot.

He rented an office in a loft building and went to Europe. After a six months absence he returned, looked the building over and went to South America. Then, after again verifying the report that the building was not crumbling, he took a jaunt to Japan.

Not long ago one of his old cronies said:

"Frank, why don't you give up your office—you don't need it."
"That's true," said Frank. "I would give it up, but I don't know what to do with the rug."

ALL FOND OF FINE APPAREL

Soberness of Costume Not a Marked Trait With the Men Who Helped Make Nation.

John Hancock, thin in person, six feet in stature, was very fond of ornamental dress. He wore a wig when abroad, and a cap when at home. A man who visited Hancock one day at noon, in June, 1782, describes him as dressed in a red velvet cap lined with fine white linen, which was turned up two or three inches over the lower edge of the velvet; a blue damask gown lined with silk; a white silk stock; a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings and red morocco slippers.

Washington, at his reception in Philadelphia, was dressed in black velvet; his hair was powdered and gathered behind in a large silk bag. His hands were incased in yellow gloves; he held a cocked hat with a cockade on it and its edges adorned with a black feather. He wore knee and shoe buckles, and at his left hip appeared a long sword in a polished white leather scabbard, with a polished steel hilt.

John Adams, on the day of his inauguration, was dressed in a full suit of pearl-covered broadcloth, and his hair was powdered. Chief Justice Dana of Massachusetts used to wear in winter a white corduroy surtout, lined with fur, and held his hands in a large muff. The justices of the supreme court of Massachusetts wore, until the year 1793, robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet in winter, and black silk gowns in summer. At the beginning of the last century powder for the hair became unfashionable, tying up the hair was abandoned, colored garments went out of use, buckles disappeared and knee breeches gave place to trousers.—New York Press.

THAT MOST WONDERFUL BABY

Surely Young Mother Had Good Reason to Be Proud of Her Remarkable Offspring.

It takes a baby to appreciate a baby—or a mother. A writer recounts the conversation between the mother of a very new baby and a caller who had professed a somewhat academic interest in the infant. It was immediately brought forth for inspection.

"You know," she exclaimed, "every mother thinks her baby is the best in the world, but mine just proves it."

"What does he do?"

"Everything."

"Does he walk?"

"Walk! Why, he's only six weeks old! But just let me hold him in my arms, and see how perfectly he executes the Highland fling."

"Er—can he say 'mamma'?"

"Oh, no. But he can imitate a steam engine."

"How?"

"He puffs out his little cheeks, so, and says 'Oo! Oo!'"

"Can he—er—crawl?"

"You silly man! Of course not; he's much too young."

"What else can he do?"

"Now, you watch him as I take him up in my arms. See how he smiles at me, and notice how intelligently he breathes!"

Oldest Metal.

A recent paper presented to the Royal Institution at London, in discussing the question of the metals used by the great nations of antiquity, pointed out that gold was probably the first metal known to man because it is generally found native. The oldest metallic objects to which we can assign a probable date are thought to be those found in a royal tomb at Nagada in Egypt supposed to have been that of King Menes. In one of the chambers were some bits of gold and a bead, a button, and a fine wire of nearly pure copper. If the tomb has been properly identified, these objects are at least 6,300 years old. Nearly all the ancient gold that has been examined contains silver enough to give it a light color. It was gathered by the ancients in the bed of the Pactolus and other streams of Asia Minor.—Harper's Weekly.

Rare Word.

The news dispatches told the other day of the death of an old man who had known a little of fame in his native city, the pleasures of riches and then the agonies of poverty. As the doctors told him he had only a short time to live, he said:

"It's been tough, but I think that on the whole it's been interesting."

Death is everywhere, as it always has been. But for most of us it is hidden. No more, as it was once, is death the commonplace sight, the thing to meet the eye on every side. It is pleasanter for life that this is so, yet, because of the fact, there are fewer philosophers in the world, fewer persons conscious of the inevitable, fewer still who, when their summons comes, can be easy and cheerful and die little mindful of troubles and wounds endured, and with a fair word for the pleasures experienced.

Impudent Jack.

Delle—I don't speak to Jack any more.

Nelle—What's the trouble?

Delle—I told him the ladies' aid approved the way I dressed my hair and he had the impudence to ask if it was ratified.

Consideration.

"Do you want your wife to vote?"
"I don't mind," replied Mr. Growcher.
"But I hope they don't make election day costumes too expensive."



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We ask only the opportunity to give you a thorough demonstration of the R-C-H at your convenience.

General R-C-H Specifications

Motor—4 cylinders, cast in bloc—3 1/4 inch bore, 5 inch stroke. Two-bearing crank shaft. Timing gears and valve gear. Three-point suspension. Drive—Left-side. Irreversible worm gear, 16-inch wheel. Control—Center lever operated through H plate, integral with universal joint housing just below. Springs—Front, semi-elliptic; rear, full elliptic and mounted on swivel axles. Frame—Pressed steel channel. Axles—Front, I-beam, drop-forged; rear, semi-floating type. Brakes—Locking type, extra wide cone. Wheelbase—110 inches. Full equipment quoted above.

Commissioners Proceedings

APRIL 23, 1912.

The board of county commissioners of Webster County met pursuant to adjournment. All members present with G. Ohmstede Chairman.

On motion board adjourned to inspect bridges north and east of town, after inspection of said bridges, April 24, the board met in session with all members present.

On motion the following claims were audited and allowed and the clerk instructed to draw warrants on the poor farm fund in payment of same:

Pat Kellert..... \$ 6 00
E. Engelhardt..... 8 10
Miner Bros..... 7 00
Miss Sarah Hanson..... 6 00
Oscar Vanatta..... 25 00

Total \$ 52 10

On motion the board adjourned to May 21, 1912, at 1 o'clock p. m.

E. W. Ross, County Clerk.

MAY 21, A. D. 1912.

The county board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment and members of said board present.

In the matter of the erroneous assessment of the North Western under writers in the sum of \$23 for the year 1910, and paid by Garber, Hutchison & Saladen. It was moved and seconded that the County Treasurer be and is hereby authorized and instructed to refund to said Garber, Hutchison & Saladen, the said sum of \$23 and interest. Carried.

The resolution of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company pipe line between sec's 35 and 36 Twp 2, Range 11, west and in the road along the east and west half section line of said section 36. Resolution was granted as prayed for, in said resolution.

On motion the official bonds of Gust Novak road overseer of district No. 4 and Henry Hanfeldt of district No. 3 1/2 were approved.

Now comes T. E. Topham and says that he has been erroneously assessed for improvements on the w 1/2 ne 1/4 20-2-11 in the sum of \$100 assessed value for the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911. Said improvements are not nor have been on said described property, and requests the Board to authorize and instruct the County Treasurer to refund the taxes paid on the erroneous assessment, which are as follows: 1908 \$2.98, 1909 \$1.76, 1910 \$3.11, 1911 \$3.62 total to be refunded \$11.47 It was moved and seconded that the County Treasurer be and is hereby authorized and instructed to refund to T. E. Topham the sum of \$11.47. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that the Board go in a body with the County Surveyor

to investigate the road and water course on the Holz farm south of Guide Rock in Guide Rock precinct, and report the conditions thereof. Carried.

The following claims were audited and allowed on the Poor Farm fund and the clerk authorized and instructed to draw warrants in payment of same:

Elmer Wilson, bal. salary 1911 \$ 450.00
L. Sherman, meals..... 3.95
Miss Sarah Hanson, labor..... 8.00
William L. Koon, meat..... 11.19
Oscar Vanatta, labor..... 25.00
M. A. Albright, groceries..... 88.27
Platt & Frees, sup for P. Farm 307.78

In the matter of the road petition asking for a road on the north and adjoining the right of way of the C. H. & Q. R. R. Co., in section 36-2-12. It was moved and seconded that the Board investigate the location of said road.

Board adjourned to 9 o'clock May 21, 1912. Board met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present.

Moved and seconded that hereafter when any undertaker shall be called upon to bury any paupers he shall have an order from the Commissioner of the district from which said call is made and except in exceptional cases the price for such service shall be \$35. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that Dr. Damsell be and is hereby appointed County Physician of Webster County, Neb., for the year 1912. Motion carried.

In the matter of the Seward County claim for \$60. It was moved and seconded that said claim be and is hereby rejected. Motion carried.

The following claims were audited and allowed and the clerk instructed to draw warrants on their respective funds in payment of same:

Paul Storey..... \$ 30 10
Dr. C. Wegman..... 11 00
Geo. A. Britton..... 12 00
Miner Bros..... 12 00
B. E. McFarland..... 10 00
W. L. Koon..... 13 50
J. E. Yost..... 4 50
P. A. Wullbrandt..... 5 00
D. D. Sanderson..... 47 0
Henry Clawson..... 20 00

The road petition of R. C. Burch. It was moved and seconded that said petition be and is hereby laid over until next board meeting. Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned sine die. E. W. Ross, County Clerk.

Has the Eagle Faded.

Keep your ambition on the same grade with your opportunities, my son. It's more efficient there. The mosquito, for example, cannot soar so high as an eagle, but he can bully all the Christian graces out of a high-minded man while the eagle is merely making a moving picture of himself.—Exchange.

LAND

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