

ALFALFA AS A REFRIGERATOR

Planted Around Farm Houses It Has Been Found to Reduce the Temperature Materially.

Refrigerators indoors are common enough, but it took the farmers in the Southwest to devise one for outdoor use.

A farmer who happened to plant a large field of alfalfa south of the farmhouse noticed during the hot summers that followed that his family did not suffer from the heat as did the neighbors. The thermometer showed a temperature five to ten degrees in his favor.

Someone suggested that it might be due to the alfalfa, tried the temperature just north of other alfalfa fields and found the same marked difference. Now the farmers of that region are planting alfalfa around their dwellings and enjoy summer temperatures that make a trip to the seashore needless, according to the Golden Age.

The cause of the coolness of winds passing over alfalfa fields is that the plant absorbs much moisture, the evaporation of which reduces the temperature of the air and lessens the summer heat in the adjoining land over which it blows.

The suggestion now is for farmers that wish to profit from the presence and the board money of summer vacationists to combine the profit and utility of alfalfa with higher rates from hot-weather boarders attracted by the coolness of the ten-acre refrigerator around the house.

Little by little men are beginning to learn how to utilize the means provided by a good Creator for their comfort and well-being.

HE HAD LEARNED SOMETHING

Christmas Incident That Shows the Way of a Modern Maid With Her Victim.

He was a very nervous young man, but he was rather nice, and Elsie thought he was worth encouraging.

She allowed him to take her to tea, she deliberately chuckled the slipper in his eye at "Hunt the Slipper," and she gave him a dance or two. Once or twice she sat down under the mistletoe, but he didn't seem to notice that.

At last when they were alone in a corner of a room, she stood long and insistently under the mistletoe hanging from a curtain pole of the bay window.

Then, very nervously, he pecked her face. She, of course, protested mildly; but as they seated themselves once more, most respectfully on a couple of chairs, she kept the conversation on mistletoe.

"At length he ventured: 'It is—er—a nice Christmas custom, hanging up mistletoe, but I wonder why they always hang it over doors, windows or chandeliers?'"

"Because it's not necessary to have any out on the stairs or in any other dark places," she murmured softly.

Ecuador.

It was one hundred years ago that Ecuador liberated itself from Spanish rule. To commemorate the anniversary, Ecuador has issued a series of nineteen denominations—one centavo to one sucre—each bearing a portrait of some man who won renown in Ecuador's history. The dates 1820 and 1920 are a part of the design. Greatly to the surprise of collectors, no 20-centavo denomination appeared as part of the set, for Ecuador's sets for forty years have included one of that value. Inquiry brought the disclosure that 62,000 copies of a 20-centavo were printed, but the value description, velite, meaning "twenty," was through an error spelled veinte instead. The postal authorities destroyed the entire lot, and a 20-centavo will appear as soon as a new plate has been made.—Youth's Companion.

Comment "Sarkastic."

Now the vacuum subway express has been invented. Working somewhat after the fashion of the pneumatic cash carriers that have long been in use in department stores, the trains proceed from one tunnel station to another, according to prospectus, at the rate of 150 miles an hour. This speed is attained with slight expenditure of power, because the vacuum system removes all air resistance from the front of the train and applies expanding air to the rear. The inventor presumably got his idea for the vacuum subway while traveling by tube, and noting what a small quantity of air the cars could get along with.—Christian Science Monitor.

Czechoslovak Forests.

A novel feature of Czechoslovak forest development is the principle that the annual growth must equal or exceed the annual cut. This is a wise and far-sighted policy. It is estimated that 6,000,000 cubic meters of fire wood and 9,400,000 cubic meters of commercial timber are cut yearly. The quantity used for fuel during and since the war will be greatly reduced, in the very near future, through stimulated production of bituminous coal, lignite and oil. At the prevailing prices for lumber competent authorities estimate the value of the annual timber cut to be about \$120,000,000.

Blind Piano Fixer.

The pianos of the schools of Philadelphia are tuned and cared for by a blind man whose time is entirely taken up by his visits to one school building after another. He not only tunes the instruments, but he goes over the exterior and polishes the cases and keeps them looking like new.

CALLS FOR MANY QUALITIES

Archeologist Must Be Scholar, Linguist, Engineer and Artist, and Expert Handler of Men.

The modern archeologist in Egypt must be more than a scholar. He must have studied history, it is true; he must be familiar with what is known of the art and life of Old Egypt and he must have mastered the ancient language so that he can read the hieroglyphs carved on temple and tomb.

But scholarship is only part of his equipment. He must know something of engineering and something of drawing; he must have a sense of organization; he must himself be ready to turn to with pick and shovel, should occasion arise.

The task of disinterring ancient structures and their precious contents uninjured is a delicate one, not to be done hastily or haphazardly.

In addition to being scholar and engineer, linguist and artist, the modern archeologist must understand how to handle men. The men employed in archeological excavation in Egypt are usually boys from 10 to 20 years of age. Older than that, in a country where men and women age strangely fast, they are likely to be stupid.

Usually they are irresponsible and, spurred on by the light-fingered "antika" dealers in neighboring villages. The wise archeologist puts them on piece-work—so much for every cubic foot of earth removed, with bakshish, carefully calculated on the basis of the "antika" dealers' current rates, for every object unearthed.

Since the bakshish varies with the condition of the object, it is to the interest of the worker to get each "find" out entire, if possible, or, if breakage is inevitable, with no part missing.

Half of the minor objects discovered go to the Egyptian government and half are retained by the institution conducting the exploration.

SHOWED ENMITY IN BOYHOOD

Encounter Between Youthful Cromwell and King Charles I Might Be Called Prophetic.

Cromwell and Charles I of England first met when they were children at Hinchbrook house, the home of a mutual friend of both the king and Oliver's father. The boys were told to play together while their elders talked over affairs of state and fashion. They got along well enough for a while, and then a dispute arose. The young king was not used to opposition to his princely will, and when Oliver stoutly clung to his rights the king struck him.

Oliver cared not a bit that the blow was aimed by a king's hand. He swung his somewhat grimy fist as hard as he could, and caught Charles on the nose with the to-be-expected result. Blood flowed in quantities, and the young prince set up a great howl. Servants came running, and all might have gone ill with the careless commoner had not Charles' father taken a hand and declared that the blow was to be forgiven, as it was given in defense of a right, and his son must learn to know that right was greater than kings.

Cough May Originate in Stomach.

In the Bulletin de la Societe Medical de Paris, Dr. G. G. Hayen describes a patient, a man of fifty-three, who for twenty-five years had had vague dyspeptic disturbances for which he had taken pounds of sodium bicarbonate and other drugs in the course of the years. During the last six years he had been tormented with a cough and spitting of thick mucus from the stomach. Under treatment of the dyspepsia by lavage of the stomach and dieting, the cough disappeared. Hayen reiterates the necessity for seeking latent stomach disease with a puzzling cough, and also the necessity with chronic gastritis to restrict to two meals a day, with a nine-hour interval.

Lovers in the Next World.

A marriage ceremony in unusual circumstances is reported from Japan. A young man and a young woman committed shinju, or double suicide, for love, by throwing themselves into the sea. Both bodies were recovered and cremated with Buddhist ceremonies. The ashes were then brought to the home of the girl's father and he performed a marriage ceremony with the ashes of the two lovers.

According to the Buddhist faith, the marriage tie contracted in this world will carry over to the next. When circumstances prevent a marriage in this world, many Japanese men and women commit suicide in the hope of a happy married life in the world to come.

Monkeys Mourned Comrade.

Monkeys are very human in their desire to help one another, and quite skillful in their rude surgery. An African explorer tells a story of a female monkey that was shot by one of a campaign party that he was with. Several of the tribe of which she was a member came as close to the tent where her body was lying as they dared, holding out their arms and making mournful cries, as if begging that she should be given back to them. Then a gray old man monkey, probably the chief, came still closer, chattering and one could imagine almost weeping. When given the body, he took it in his arms, examined the wound, then walked away, the others trailing him in single file, thus forming a regular funeral procession.

COURAGE OF SAMURAI TESTED

Boy of Twelve Forced to Show He Was Not Afraid of Death by His Own Hand.

Sato told us stories—the young man who wanted the sword that he might disembowel the Russians and not have to bite their throats in the hand-to-hand fighting.

Then the story of the samurai boy who must once in his life face death—make up his mind that he is to die. His own case, at the age of twelve, coming home from school, to find his great uncle and his mother all serious, a naked sword on a little wooden rack, the house all in order.

To be told that he had disgraced the family, he had dishonored his father's sword and killed a dog. He would be given the privilege of committing harakiri, for he was a samurai's son.

His great uncle gave him an object lesson, showed him how it was done and told him to proceed, wrapping the blade in paper, that it might not cut his hand, and telling him that he must do as he had seen his great uncle do, in earnest.

The boy begged for mercy. His kinsman and his mother were immovable. Was he afraid to die? If so, they might help him, and the uncle put his hand on his sword.

The boy's tears stopped. He knew his time had come and bowed. He opened his dress, rubbed his abdomen three times. He put out his hand and grasped the sword. He knew no more till a cry of "Mate" (Stop) brought him to his senses.

The reprieve at last. An instant more and he would have been dead by his own hand. He waited, dazed in a death sweat. His courage had been tested. He had faced death.—Asia Magazine.

ACCORDED PALM FOR BEAUTY

Miss Harriet Lane Acknowledged to Have Been the Prettiest Lady of the White House.

Historians are inclined to give to Miss Harriet Lane, niece of President Buchanan, the palm for being the prettiest woman that ever ruled the White House social life. She was a blond with hair of a rare gold, deep-blue eyes, and her mouth was said to be one of the most beautiful ever owned by a Washington belle. Her beauty was so noticeable that at the dawn of womanhood, when she accompanied her uncle, then America's representative in England, to Oxford, where he was to receive the degree of doctor of civil laws, that the student body greeted her appearance with terrific cheers, inspired entirely by the smile of her lovely lips as she turned her flowerlike face toward them.

Not only was she beautiful in line and curve, but in addition she was a picture of perfect health, an athlete of no mean order, as many a young gallant discovered after she had challenged him to a race and beaten him so badly that spectators of the race unmercifully chaffed him. She played many games with skill and vigor, and there was not a woman in Washington that could compete with her in any game calling for strength and great activity. In spite of this she was not unwomanly, and excelled as a harpist, wrote poetry, and, as the young people of the capital reported, "danced like a feather."

Look Out Upon the Desert.

Come to the eastern side of the peak and look out once more upon the desert while yet there is time. The afternoon sun is driving its rays through the passes like the sharp-cut shafts of searchlights, and the shadows of the mountains are lengthening in distorted silhouette upon the sands below. Yet still the San Bernardino range, leading off southeast to the Colorado river, is glittering with sunlight at every peak. You are above it and can see over its crests in any direction. The vast sweep of the Mojave lies to the north; the Colorado with its old sea-bed lies to the south. Far away to the east you can see the faint forms of the Arizona mountains melting and mingling with the sky; and in between lie the long pink rifts of the desert valleys and the lilac tracery of the desert ranges.—"The Desert," by C. Van Dyke.

A Flying Chariot.

All Paris, I think, myself among the rest, assembled to see the valiant brothers, Robert and Charles, mount into the air yesterday, in company with a certain Pilatre de Rosier, who conducted them in the newly-invented flying chariot fastened to an air-balloon. It was from the middle of the Tuilleries that they set out, a place very favorable and well-conducted for such public purposes. But all was so nicely managed, so cleverly carried on, somehow, that the order and decorum of us who remained on firm ground struck me more than even the very strange sight of human creatures floating in the wind; but I have rarely been witness to ten times as much bustle and confusion as at a crowded theater in London, than what these peaceful Parisians make when the whole city was gathered together. —Mrs. Piozzi (1784).

A Half Truth.

Silk Sox—Did Angelina tell you the truth when you asked her whether she wore half hose? Knit Tie—Yes. S. S.—What did she say? K. T.—None of my business.—Jowa Trivolt.

LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. Dec. 30, 1920—4w
Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.
In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

To Wm. Messerschmidt, Adolph Messerschmidt, Anna Kruse, Reinard Messerschmidt, Meta Barg, Amanda Johnson, Herbert Messerschmidt, and all persons interested in the estate of Augusta Messerschmidt, deceased.

On reading the petition of Wm. Messerschmidt, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 29th day of December, 1920, and for his discharge as executor of said estate.

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County, on the 22d day of January, A. D., 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

S. W. McKINLEY,
County Judge.

First Pub. Dec. 30, 1920—4w
Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.
In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

To Wm. Messerschmidt, Adolph Messerschmidt, Anna Kruse, Reinard Messerschmidt, Meta Barg, Amanda Johnson, Herbert Messerschmidt, and all persons interested in the estate of Gottlieb Messerschmidt, deceased.

On reading the petition of Wm. Messerschmidt, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 29th day of December, 1920, and for his discharge as executor of said estate.

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County, on the 22d day of January, A. D., 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

S. W. McKINLEY,
County Judge.

First Pub. Jan. 6, 1921—4w.
Probate Notice to Creditors
In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael Farrell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the administratrix of said estate, before me, County Judge of Dakota County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room in said County, on the 3rd day of March, 1921, and on the 4th day of April, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Three months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the administratrix to settle said estate, from the 3rd day of January, 1921. This notice will be published in the Dakota County Herald for four weeks successively prior to the 3rd day of March, 1921. Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 3rd day of January, A. D., 1921.

S. W. McKINLEY,
County Judge.

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