

TEAR UP FAMED COBBLEWAY

First Pavement Tied by Warbound Yanks in France Is About to Undergo Repairs.

The cobblestone roadways of the quays of Brest, France, are being repaired. Veteran cobblestones that felt the tread of armies from a new land or bore upon them the weight of prisoners from the country beyond the Rhine as they worked and watched these same new armies disembark are passing into the discard. Long and well they have served their time, giving place to new and younger ones which are being laid by men as old as the service of those others.

Not much sentiment about cobblestones, think the old men of Brest as they dig them up and toss them contemptuously aside for the newer and less worn ones, yet back in America the cobblestones of Brest will linger long in the memory of almost 2,000,000 men.

The cobblestones of Brest offered to countless men of the new American armies their first march on the soil of France. What doughboy will ever forget them as descending from the steamer with heavy pack and rifle, he stumbled and clattered across them? As they were the first of French soil to be beneath his feet, so were they the last, with mud in his kit, with the mud of the Argonne still on his shoes, he slipped gleefully over them to the waiting transport and home.

Worn smooth by army trucks and the tramping of men, the old stones have done their bit. The only echo of those other days that has come to them has been in the trucks of the American Red Cross, which continue still to roll from cargo boat to warehouse carrying supplies that the people of Europe might live.

Poisoned by Spider Bite.

Even the true tarantula is scarcely more venomous than the spider, of which Dr. T. T. Turpin of Esmeralda, Coahuila, Mexico, surgeon of the Sierra Mojada mines, writes to the Journal of the American Medical Association:

"The spider that I have known as a poisonous one is found in many places in southwest Texas and northern Mexico. It is small and black, with a white cross on the back. The bite is distinctly painful and produces swelling. The spot bitten is generally so small that it is hardly noticeable the next day. After the first hour there is no noticeable local symptoms, but within a short time after the bite there is intense pain in the chest, palpitation of the heart and difficulty in breathing.

"I was the victim of such a bite and I have seldom had more severe pain. I have never thought myself in more danger of death than I did during the two days when I was ill, during which I felt it necessary to take nearly a grain of morphine with atropin.

"None of my other cases seemed as severe as was my own, but several patients were quite sick for two days."

English Strolling Players.

Ten strolling players—six women and four men—are traveling the highways and byways of England carrying a theater neatly packed up.

They represent the Arts League of Service, one of the objects of which is to take art in every form into the heart of rustic life. The players travel in easy stages of about ten miles a day by motor lorry and use local halls where possible, but sometimes play in the open air. The lorry's acetylene headlights, they find, make excellent "limes."

"We put up at very varied places," one of the party told a reporter. "One night we are the guests of the local squire and the next, perhaps, we are enjoying the hospitality of a miner's family."

The programs consist of three short plays together with songs and dances. The scheme is beginning to be self-supporting.

Canada's Auto Industry.

A preliminary survey of the automobile industry for the calendar year of 1919 has been completed by the Dominion bureau of statistics. Three different sections cover automobiles, accessories and repairs, respectively. The capital invested in the industry totals \$57,000,000, of which Ontario accounts for more than \$48,000,000, with a total of 640 out of the 1,236 plants throughout the Dominion. The total number of employees is 13,084, with a payroll of over \$15,000,000. In 1919 there were 61,257 touring cars manufactured in Canada, with a value of over \$52,000,000. Trucks numbered 7,527, with an aggregate value of \$4,850,000.

Delaware River Power Plan.

Announcement of a proposed plan to develop over a half million kilowatts in water power on the Delaware river, at a total cost estimated at 200 million dollars, appears in a recent issue of Electrical World. Active work will be commenced as soon as authorization is received from the federal water power commission. The plan calls for the construction of four dams, with an average head of 80 feet. A steam power plant with a capacity of one hundred thousand kilowatts will be erected somewhere in New Jersey in order to supplement the hydroelectric plant during seasons of low water.

Surprising.

"It's surprising."
"What is?"
"How many bad things the neighbors' children do which their parents are sure they wouldn't do."—Detroit Free Press.

JUST FUN



Skinflint's Method.

A miserly old gentleman was accosted by a street beggar.

"A bit of charity," whined the beggar.

"I am not in the habit of giving money in the street," was the reply. "I don't want to make a display of my wealth—but here is my address," and he handed over a visiting card of one of his friends.—Barcelona L'Esquella.

A Useful Bird.

"I bought this parrot six months ago to reform him," admitted J. Fuller Gloom, "but soon gave up the attempt."

"Ah! His profanity was too much for you?"

"No, I found it very comfortable to have my sentiments expressed so completely without being obliged to exert myself in the least."—Kansas City Star.



TIMES HAVE CHANGED

Hinks: Well they do say that time does wait for no man.
Dinks: Not so! Why people buy stuff from us on time and we wait for it for years.

Consoling.

The years play topsy-turvy tricks.
As often has been told one:
The plain young woman gets in time
To be a pretty old one.

Cook's Guide.

The veteran's son asked to see his father's book of drill regulations. The parent took a bulky volume down from the shelf.

"But this," protested the youngster, "is a cook book."

"Certainly," the ex-warrior replied. "I was a company cook, my son."—Home Sector.

Cold Calculation.

"Statesmen don't fight duels as they did in the old days."
"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "Duelling is poor business as well as bad morals. Why should statesmen fight for nothing when a couple of safety-first pugilists will divide a purse of a hundred thousand or so?"

No Comparison.

First Playwright—You don't mean to say you are dubious about your play?

Second Playwright—I certainly am. They liked it so well in Danbury, Conn., that I'm afraid it's over the head of Broadway.—Life.

In the Park.

Guard—Excuse me, miss; haven't you seen the sign "Private. No Admittance"?

Lady Artist—Yes, but I'm only painting the sunset here.

Guard—Makes no difference; the sunset here is private.

Safer.

Philip Morris—Wonder why Janet always has her pictures taken en profile?

Herbert Tareyton—Because it shows only half of her face.—Judge.

Rash Assertion.

"I wouldn't marry the best man living," exclaimed the positive woman.

"Don't be hasty," rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Take my advice, and if he has proposed to you, think it over."



LOTS OF IT

"Couldn't we form a stock company and sell lots on this ocean front?"

"I should say so—and look at the water we could put in the stock."

Perversity.

The gasoline would not ignite
To pull the flapper loaded,
A cigarette he paused to light,
And then the tank exploded.

Her Excuse.

Professor—Why weren't you at chapel this morning, Mabel?

Mabel—I have an excuse, professor.

Professor—Yes, I have seen him.—Judge.

A Slight Excuse.

"You'd better marry me. Eligible men are scarce."
"I suppose I could offer that as an explanation," said the girl reflectively.

OLD INDIAN RACE

"Red Paint Problem" Is Interesting Archeologists.

Explorations in the State of Maine Have So Far Been Inconclusive, But Will Go On.

Since the recent donation to the state of Maine of a number of boxes of relics, 3,500 pieces, there has been a renewed interest in the explorations going on in Maine in connection with the so-called Red Paint Indians. Several of the earlier explorations were around the town of Orland in Hancock county. Ernest O. Sugden, the town clerk, has long been interested in Indian exploration work, and has himself developed into quite an authority on the subject.

Mr. Sugden's curiosity in Indian explorations was first aroused in 1892, when C. C. Willoughby of the Penobscot museum, Harvard university, explored the mound at Lake Alamoosook in Orland. Mr. Sugden, a watch repairer by occupation, became a much interested onlooker. Prof. Warren K. Moorehead of the department of archaeology of Phillips-Andover academy also began explorations in Orland.

So interested did Mr. Sugden become in Indian exploration work that during the past eight years he has assisted in carrying on explorations in nine different states.

Prof. Moorehead says there is in Maine what the scientists call the "Red Paint Problem," so-called because of the quantities of red ochre found in the graves in the cemeteries of these people.

The problem relates to a people of very great antiquity, which were quite different from Algonquin or other tribes known in early Maine history. The graves are so old that no bones remain. The people seem related to the earliest Esquimaux. Only by the most careful hand-trowel work and minute observation during exploration of cemeteries or sites occupied by these people can we learn concerning their culture and antiquity.

In these graves are found peculiar gouges, hatchet blades, flint spears, plummets, long pendants, fire-stones and iron pyrites, and occasionally chipped arrowheads, but the latter are not frequently found.

A. H. Bridges of Waterville, who has long been interested in archaeology, called the attention of Gov. Milliken not long ago to evidences of the former existence of the Red Paint Indians in certain burial grounds in Waterville and Winslow.

"So far as known, the Red Paint men are the oldest culture of humans in North America," says Mr. Bridges. "They antedated pottery, as none has ever been found in their graves. They were spear-men, not bowmen, as only spearheads have been found in burials. They had no peace-pipes, so knew nothing of tobacco as the Indians did."

"Stones for striking fire are common in graves, sheets of mica either for looking glasses or ornament are often found, gouges and spears and chisels were most common instruments of stone, well made and some ornamented."

"They had a printed language of peculiar character as traces on a chisel have been found. More of the language characters will no doubt be discovered as new cemeteries are excavated. No stone axes have been found."

"The most distinct and peculiar trait of these people is the use of red ochre from Mt. Katahdin region in their cemeteries, the stone implements being placed near each body in the ochre. Traces of these people are found along the Penobscot valley, Androscoggin river, and last summer John T. Kellher of Waterville located a cemetery on the Sebasticook river in Winslow."

"After considering the method of burial and the character of implements found in Red Paint graves," says Mr. Kellher, "we can easily arrive at the conclusion that they were of a different stock from the historic Indian found here by the first Europeans, since it is well known that the custom of laying the dead in a shallow grave and covering the body with a layer of ochre, or of red paint, was not practiced by the Canibas or Penobscot tribe of the Algonquin, who held sway over the Kennebec river region, nor of any other tribes of Indians in North America."

There have been discovered in Maine 18 of the so-called Red Paint cemeteries and there have been 400 graves examined.

Is Space Endless?

Einstein's theory that space may not be of infinite extent seems to have obtained endorsement by many eminent physicists.

Nevertheless it would not appear that if this idea be accepted, the cosmos is to be regarded as alarmingly shrunk. For Einstein's own opinion is that a ray of light traveling 186,000 miles a second would require a billion years to make a complete circuit of its outer limits.

It's a Poor Rule, Etc.

"Johnny," said his mother, "you should not eat so much between meals. It will take away your appetite at meal times."

"Don't see why it should," replied Johnny. "My eating at meal times never takes away my appetite for eating 'tween meals."—Boston Transcript.

BASE BALL

Dakota City

VS

Moore-Schenkberg

Sunday, June 5th

At Dakota City

Game Called at 3:00

Report of the Condition of
The Hubbard State Bank
of Hubbard, Nebr., Charter No. 743,
in the State of Nebraska at the close
of business May 23, 1921.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$125,432.74
Overdrafts	136.93
Bonds, securities, judgments, claims, etc., including all government bonds	1,900.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,306.95
Current expenses, taxes and interest paid	714.94
Due from National banks and State banks	\$48,799.04
of exchange	1.06
Currency	102.00
Gold coin	10.00
Silver, nickels and cents	588.34
Total	\$181,901.00

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund	7,500.00
Undivided profits	1,630.14
Individual deposits subject to check	\$64,380.16
Demand certificates of deposit	4,803.34
Time certificates of deposit	9,091.96
Due to national and state banks	111.78
Depositor's guaranty fund	155.62
Total	\$181,901.00

I, D. G. Evans, cashier of the above named bank, do hereby swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Bureau of Banking.

Attest:
H. H. Adair, Director.
Elmer H. Biermann, Director.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of May, 1921.
Helen H. Evans, Notary Public.
Commission expires Feb. 21, 1923.

B. B. BARBER

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Lady Assistant Motor Hearse
HOMER, NEBR.

Telephones—50, Day; Homer Central, Night.

Envelopes In Every
Size, Color or
Quality
AT THIS OFFICE

First Pub. May 26, 1921—3w.

Report of the Condition of
The Jackson State Bank
of Jackson, Nebr., Charter No. 1459,
in the State of Nebraska, at the close
of business May 23, 1921.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$150,817.25
Overdrafts	446.90
Bonds, securities, judgments, claims, etc., including all government bonds	92.31
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,500.00
Other real estate	300.00
Current expenses, taxes and interest paid	6,376.46
Cash items	15.18
Due from National and state banks	\$11,394.12
Currency	314.00
Gold coin	335.00
Silver, nickels and cents	961.60
Total	\$175,385.82

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500.00
Undivided profits	914.39
Individual deposits subject to check	\$34,397.63
Time certificates of deposit	112,64.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	26.81
Depositor's guaranty fund	1,755.10
Total	\$175,385.82

I, C. J. Goodfellow, cashier of the above named bank, do hereby swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board.

Attest:
Hans Knudsen, Director.
John Ryan, Director.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of May, 1921.
S. H. NELSON, Notary Public.
My commission expires Nov. 14, 1923.

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DR. S. J. DAILY

Resident Dentist

PHONE 51

HOMER, NEBR.

LET US PRINT IT FOR YOU