

F. C. PIELSTICKER HEADS

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MANY PLANS MADE AT MEETING TUESDAY FOR FAIR IN SEP- TEMBER

Society May Buy or Lease Ground to Hold Fair, Will Revise Premium List.

At the meeting of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society held Tuesday afternoon at the court house F. C. Pielsticker was elected president of the society to succeed W. W. Birge who retired from the leadership of the association. Other officers were elected and many plans were made for the 1915 fair which will be held next fall.

At this meeting it was moved that a committee be appointed by the chair to take up the matter of either purchasing or leasing ground near the city for the purpose of having a permanent place for holding the fair next fall and in years to come. If this is done buildings will be put up and Lincoln county will have a fair ground that will be a great credit to her and to her citizens.

The committee to look after this work will be appointed later. The matter will be thoroughly threshed out and if necessary arrangements can be made it will be a sure thing. This will require much more capital and the association will need many more members. The stockholders at present number about one hundred and with double that number much more could be done.

The secretary's report was read at that meeting and was highly spoken of. It shows that the officers who had it in charge last year were competent ones and had done their work well. Mr. Birge who had the hardest part of the work, did very commendable work and was indefatigable in his efforts to make the association a success. The success of last year's fair was largely due to Mr. Birge's efforts.

A special meeting will be called in the near future for the purpose of arranging definitely for the 1915 fair. At this time the matter of the dates of the fair will be definitely settled. The present premium list will also be revised to some extent to make it more practical and better suited to the Lincoln county fair. Premium committees will be appointed at this meeting and at that time they hope to definitely settle the location of the fair grounds.

The following officers were elected for the year 1915: President, F. C. Pielsticker; vice-president, Carl Broder; secretary, J. E. Sebastian; treasurer, John Fowler. The retiring officers are W. W. Birge, president and F. C. Pielsticker vice-president. The other officers were re-elected from last year. The directors elected Tuesday are James Shoup of Sutherland, O. P. Messner of Myrtle, J. C. Wilson of Hinman and W. W. Crossgrove of Farnam. They were elected from different corners of the county so that the entire county would be represented.

The Lincoln county agricultural society was organized in 1884. It was kept going for a number of years when it was finally dropped to be reorganized in 1913. At the close of the fair last fall it paid all its obligations, including premiums and other expenses, and still had a small balance in the treasury. The exhibit at the last fair was the best ever held and an excellent exhibit was selected to take to the state fair where Lincoln county won sixty-five dollars in prizes. This is the first money ever won by Lincoln county at the state fair. The plans for the 1915 fair are much more elaborate than ever before and with a good year the fair will be the best ever held.

Nebraska Farmers Decline

To Sell Horses for War
"No horses for the European war," is the slogan of the farmers of Jefferson county. The farmers are refusing to sell their horses to contractors who are selling for the warring powers of Europe.

Many of the farmers have expressed themselves as decidedly opposed to selling their faithful animals to be shipped to Europe to be cut to pieces by shells and bayonets. They believe such acts are inhuman and un-Christian.

"Let the war-crazed Europeans fight their own battles," say the farmers. "None of us need money so badly that we must let the Europeans have our dumb brutes to be used as targets for artillerymen and riflemen."

The attitude of the farmers was brought out strongly recently when Bud White, a Topeka, Kan., horse buyer, advertised extensively for horses and mares for cavalry and artillery purposes that should range from five to ten years in age, weighing from 1550 to 1600 pounds and were to be fat and sound.

The buyer announced that he would be at the Fairbury, Neb., livery barn rain or shine and would buy and not invoice. He did not have a chance to do either, for no horses showed up for sale at the barn and he left without making any purchases.

Concert at Elks' Home.

Bestoff's "Mullum in Parvo" orchestra, which played Wednesday evening at the Keith theatre, gave an informal concert at the B. P. O. E. home Tuesday evening which was much enjoyed by those present. Prof. Bestoff plays the harp-guitar and has with him Signor Enrico Turmani, a young master of the violin. Their concert consisted of operatic selections of which the best was "El Miserere" from "Il Traviatore" in which the violin took the part of Manrico and played from the darkness in an adjoining room. The concert was given in the banquet room and was attended by about twenty men. The men did not turn out well as so few of them knew it. Following the concert the hat was passed around and the men all contributed.

The lecture course for the year 1915 for the nurses' training school at the Good Samaritan hospital has been outlined and the nurses were given their first lecture Monday evening.

Highest prices paid for stoves and second-hand furniture. F. H. Wood-west Fifth street. 881f

City Council Meets.

At the meeting of the city council Tuesday evening several matters of importance were taken up. Special Auditor A. B. Hoagland submitted his report of auditing the books of the water commissioner and the report was accepted and placed on file. A summary of the report was ordered published in the local papers.

The monthly reports of the city clerk, the city treasurer and the police magistrates were submitted and accepted. The bond of L. L. Miltonberger, for police magistrate was approved and he was given his permission to take over the office at the specified time. The regular monthly bills were also allowed.

Oscar J. Sandall and Raymond Tighe were both granted firemen's certificates for continuous service to the city for a period of five years. Both men joined in October, 1909, and have served continuously since that time to the date of the granting of the certificates.

Following the meeting the council discussed to some length the disposition of the bums who are making life miserable for residents of the city with their drunkenness. No definite action was taken but the members present expressed the opinion that they should be refused liquor and sent out of town as soon as possible. This matter will be taken up later if it is deemed necessary.

NOTICE
We will appreciate settlement of all accounts due us during the month of January, 1915. All knowing themselves indebted will please call and make settlement.

SCHILLER & Co.
Rexall Drug Store Nyal Drug Store.

Debating Club Will Give Program.
The newly organized debating society of the high school will present a program this evening at the high school building which promises to be one of interest. This organization was only recently formed and this will be the first debate. The question of debate will be: "Resolved: That convicts should be productively employed, even though they must come into competition with the outside markets." Louis Kelly and Katherine Johnson will represent the affirmative and Thurston Woodhurst and Dorothy Hinman the negative. A good program of music and reading numbers will also be given.

The Zenda dancing club held a well-attended dancing party Tuesday evening at the Masonic hall and all present reported a pleasant evening. Music was furnished by Crowe's orchestra.

The Mutual Building & Loan Association of North Platte has plenty of money on hand to close loans promptly. Borrowers in this association make a saving on the repayment of their loans equal to \$250.00 to \$350.00 on a thousand over any competing building and loan association. 99-9

County Jail is Full.

The ice gang received their first pay the first of the week and since that time life has been made miserable for the officers. Eight men were arrested Monday evening for drunkenness and were put in the county jail and a number were arrested Tuesday evening. Several others got away and hid themselves. The men seem to take arrest quite good naturedly after the officers succeed in running them down. They make music around the county jail at all hours. They are kept in the corridors and given bunks on cement floor. The other inhabitants which accompany them are not welcomed at the jail as they stay on the blankets as well as on the persons of the prisoners.

Officers Take Seats.

Two county officers and one city officer took their respective places formally yesterday and are now duly installed in office. They are Geo. E. French, county judge; Miss Alleen Gant, county superintendent; and I. L. Miltonberger, police magistrate.

Judge Grant finished up the work yesterday and vacated the office, turning the keys over to Mr. French. Miss Cox finished her work a day early and went to Brady where she is teaching in the schools. Judge Major Walker and Mr. Miltonberger were checking up the books yesterday preparatory to making the change. Mr. Miltonberger will continue to keep his office on the North Side for the present but expects soon to move nearer town in a building now occupied by another party.

Hog Breeders

We have again a number of choice and immune boars of both breeds large enough for strong service, weighing from 125 to 300 lbs. You may have your choice for \$20.00 during the next three weeks. We also have a number of Red Polled bull calves and Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale.

If you wish to see the stock, take the local to Market, which is on our farm four miles west of Lexington. J. O. ANDERSON and H. HENRY, 99-6 Lexington, Neb.

We hereby certify that on the first day of January, 1915, there was no indebtedness of The Union Stockyards Company, Limited, of North Platte, Nebraska.

JOHN BURKE,
President and Manager.
W. W. BURKE,
Sec'y and Treas.

Rare Bargain in Piano.

Have on hand at North Platte a high grade piano, which will be sold tremendously cheap on payments to a responsible party. Write the Denver Music Company at Denver, Colo. for particulars. 98-4

For Trade

I have a nine room residence with quarter block of ground well located in first class condition, located in Kearney, Nebraska. I will trade for cheap grazing land tributary to North Platte. Prefer to deal with owner. This place will bear the closest inspection. C. H. LEDBETTER, 891f Kearney, Neb.

A Woman's Wit

By EDITH V. ROSS

It was on a bright morning in December that Mrs. Garland decided to send her little boy to the sidewalk to get the fresh air. She put on his overcoat and his toques and his gloves and took him out on to the stoop. Then, giving him a kiss, she told him to run about for awhile. Jimmie was six years old, and his mother, who was a self-reliant woman, had discharged his nurse.

Jimmie did not return, and his mother went out to look for him. He was not on the stoop or on the sidewalk. Indeed, he was not in sight. His mother walked hurriedly up and down the street, expecting every moment to catch sight of him, but she did not. Finally she asked some children playing near by, and they told her that they had seen a little boy—describing Jimmie—go off with a man.

Then Mrs. Garland knew that her boy had been kidnapped. By a strong effort of the will she kept her head and questioned the children closely as to the appearance of the man. They described a small, poorly dressed person, his trousers patched and his elbows in rags. His hair was what they called brown. This is all they could remember.

Mrs. Garland, though in agony about her boy, being an unusually self-contained woman, very soon brought herself into a condition to think what she should do. When a child is kidnapped it is usually for money. The parent is informed of the fact and negotiations opened for payment. Mrs. Garland, who was a widow, made up her mind to await the kidnaper's demand before taking any action.

And yet one can never be certain when a child has disappeared that he will ever be heard from. There are many disappearances that remain forever mysteries. It is therefore the more remarkable that this mother should have contained herself and acted in a way that would afford the greatest number of chances for getting her boy safely back. She reasoned that if the boy's loss were published in the newspapers the kidnaper would read it and, taking fright, might remove her boy to a distance. If no notice were taken of the matter he would write.

On the third day after the kidnapping the postman handed in a letter which as soon as Mrs. Garland looked at it she knew was the one expected. It was addressed simply to the street and number and written in English as an Italian would write English. The kidnaper demanded \$5,000 for the return of the child:—"An Italian name was signed, the writer stating that a reply could be sent to the general delivery at the postoffice, but whoever called for it would have nothing to do with the case."

Mrs. Garland determined, if possible, to win the confidence of the kidnaper. So she replied that her only wish was to recover her child. She could raise but \$3,000, which she would be glad to give if the person would instruct her where to make the delivery. She also said that she had not reported her loss to the police and had no intention of doing so. She preferred to pay and recover her boy.

The kidnaper wrote that he would accept the \$3,000. On a certain avenue between two streets was a vacant lot. At or near 11 o'clock on a certain night Mrs. Garland was to leave the money in a cracker box she would find in a corner farthest from the street. Within two days after the receipt of the money the boy would be placed on the street near his home. Mrs. Garland wrote back that the conditions were accepted, except that her boy was to be returned within twelve hours after the depositing of the funds. A letter came agreeing to this stipulation.

Now, on this last letter Mrs. Garland noticed a stamp that had evidently been placed on another envelope and removed. The stamp was soiled, indicating that some one with dirty hands had endeavored to make it stick. Mrs. Garland took up a magnifying glass and discovered thumb marks.

Thus far no notice of the kidnapping had appeared in any newspaper, and the police were ignorant of Mrs. Garland's loss. On the appointed night she went to the vacant lot and deposited bills to the amount of \$3,000. The next morning at dawn there was a sharp ring at the doorbell. Mrs. Garland ran downstairs and opened the door, and there stood Jimmie. He said he had been left there by a girl.

Having got her child back safe and well, Mrs. Garland went to the office of the police and informed them of the case, stating that she had obtained from United States treasury officers \$3,000 in captured counterfeit ten and twenty dollar bills. Since they had been paid to an ignorant Italian he would not likely know that they were counterfeit and he might be caught trying to pass them. Instructions bearing on the case were sent out, and a girl was spotted offering one of the bills. She was followed to a squalid room in a tenement building, and every one found there was arrested. All but a few of the counterfeit bills were taken, and a man arrested was found to be the kidnaper. The children who had seen him take Jimmie away were not able to state positively that he was the person they had seen committing the act, but his thumb marks corresponded with those on the stamp of the letter sent Mrs. Garland, and he received a long prison term.

Care of the Wounded in Battle.

When the chief surgeon of an army is making arrangements for the collection of wounded during an impending battle he always bears in mind the fact that men will be wounded in different numbers at different ranges and, of course, he sees that the most efficient ambulance service is given where the losses are heaviest. To aid him in making arrangements, he knows roughly what the losses in these various "zones," as they are called, will work out at.

At a range of 1,000 yards he knows that about 20 per cent of the men engaged will be wounded, while between 1,000 and 400 yards as high a percentage as 60 are liable to be disabled. Only a comparatively small number of the soldiers who take part in the last "grand, glorious rush" are wounded, however, 10 per cent being the proportion, while somewhere about the same percentage of men are wounded during the pursuit of a retreating army.—London Tit-Bits.

A Short Lived Race.

The average duration of life is shorter in New Guinea than in any other country, possibly owing to the peculiar diet affected by the natives, who devour with gusto the larvae of beetles, dug out of decayed tree trunks, and habitually drink sea water when near the coast. "The people die off at about 40," we are told in Mr. A. E. Pratt's "Two Years Among the New Guinea Cannibals." "We saw one very old man, who may have been about sixty years of age—the only example of longevity that we came across. He was bent almost double and had a long, white beard. His fellow tribesmen regarded him as a great curiosity, and brought him to see us. Despite the decrepitude of his body, however, there was no trace of senility. His senses were unimpaired, and the poor old creature showed great gratitude for a gift of tobacco."

The Chimera.

The chimera was a fabulous monster with a lion's and a goat's head, a serpent's tail and a goat's middle, which inhabited the dreadful mountain of Lycia, in Greece, and defended itself against attack by vomiting flames of fire. It was at last conquered by Belerophon, the god of war, who mounted it on the famous horse Pegasus. The strange combination of the form of the chimera was evolved from the fact that the terrible Lycia was partly a burning mountain, with here and there a desolate wilderness, the resort of lions, and occasionally a few fertile spots where goats did congregate, while at the foot of the great hill was a swamp infested with snakes. From this curious creation of superstition sprung the origin of the word "chimera," in designation of an idle fancy or a foolish creation of the brain.

Naval Stores.

Answering the question, "What is the derivation of the term 'naval stores' (applied to rosin, turpentine, etc.) and why are they so called?" the New York Sun says:

"It seems odd that the change from the stately frigates of our navy to mere machinery proves so long established that the meaning of naval stores is persisting. When fleets maneuvered under canvas the prime stores of the navy were tar, pitch and turpentine, famous products of North Carolina, therefore in all propriety naval stores. The modern fighting ship has no rigging to be tarred down and needs no tar. Her decks are calked with a pneumatic riveter and need no pitch, hot or cold, no matter what may be to pay. But the name outlasts the use."

That Ruffled Air.

The judge made jokes, the witnesses looked weary, the counsel declaimed and cross examined, the twelve good men and true twiddled their thumbs, and the usher used whenever necessary. Altogether it was a model court. "Now, ma'am," cried the cross examining K. C., "was the defendant's air when, as you allege, he promised to marry you perfectly serious or was it, on the contrary, jocular and full of levity?" "It was all ruffled," replied the plaintiff, "with 'im ruffin' 'is 'ands through it"—London Mail.

Odor of Iodoform.

The odor of iodoform can be removed from the hands by wetting them, taking a pinch of dry mustard, rubbing it well in and washing it off with soap and water. In the same way the odor of iodoform may be removed from utensils that have contained it, only in this case the mustard should be made into a paste, spread upon them and left for two or three hours.

Evading Responsibilities.

"I promised that girl never to smoke if she would marry me," said the discouraged looking man. "What did she say?" "She remarked that she did not care to be utilized as an excuse for any personal economies I might contemplate."—Washington Star.

Told You So.

"It's the unexpected that always happens." "Oh, I don't know! Somebody always claims to have predicted it!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Quick Turn.

"Jiggs is quite a magician." "So?" "Yep. I just saw him turn his motor into a lamppost!"—Buffalo Express.

Let the gulled fool the toll of war pursue, where bleed the many to enrich the few.—Shenstone.

An Episode of the Crescent City

By WILLARD BLAKEMAN

It was about 1850 that Ars-dal Dalmatre, a cotton factor of New Orleans, went to New York on business.

In the office of a cotton broker in New York was a boy named Alec Tracy, whose health was very delicate. Indeed, the doctors had given him but a short time to live. Tracy, who was but fifteen years old, was assigned to Dalmatre to perform certain clerical duties and carry messages during the latter's stay in New York. Dalmatre was one of those men generous, sensitive to their honor, that were typical of the south at that time. He took pity on the boy and, suggesting that a southern climate and a change of scene might restore him to health, offered to take him to New Orleans and give him a position in his office there.

Dalmatre was a bachelor about forty years old and soon after his return from New York married a woman half his age, celebrated for her beauty. Gay society is usually encumbered with men who consider women a legitimate prey, though the standard of honor in this respect is doubtless higher than it was. A scion of a noble French house, Albert Durier, whose father had left France during the revolution to escape the guillotine, was at that time prominent socially in New Orleans and became devoted to Mme. Dalmatre. It was not long before his attentions were the subject of remark.

Dalmatre was not himself socially inclined, and his wife went about a good deal without him. For this reason he did not observe Durier being so much with his wife, and there was no one to caution him except Tracy. The young northerner was conscious of the fact that he owed his life to his benefactor and idolized him. When, therefore, he noticed that Dalmatre needed a friend to warn him of the danger in which his wife was being placed he considered how he could do so with the least damage to all concerned.

But the more he thought about it the more clearly he saw the difficulties in the way. Not a word could be spoken without bringing on a rupture in Dalmatre's domestic relations. Tracy believed that the wife was innocent, but imprudent; that she needed to be cautioned, possibly to be withdrawn from the influence of her admirer. This plan, too, he cast aside. Finally he determined to settle the matter with Durier, but in such a way that it would not appear to pertain in any way to the lady.

Meeting Durier at a ball, Tracy, while both were dancing, Durier with Mme. Dalmatre, purposely shoved him, Durier cast an irritated glance at him, but paid no further attention to the matter. Tracy guided his partner again near Durier and brought about another collision. This time he scowled at Durier, as if to accuse him of being at fault in the matter.

As soon as the music stopped the two men went to another room, where each accused the other of purposely running against him in the dance. Tracy was coolly abusive, tantalizing his enemy into a passion. Finally the latter at a contemptuous remark of Tracy's turned on his heels with the words "You shall hear from me" and, seeking a friend, sent a challenge by him. The episode was witnessed by several persons, who gave the cause as it appeared on the surface.

Duelling at that time was the acknowledged method among gentlemen, especially in the south, of settling disputes, and there was a grove not far from the Crescent City where the duels took place. It was arranged that at sunrise the next morning the parties should meet at this grove and settle at the pistol's mouth which of the two men had joggled the other in the dance. Whether Durier suspected the real cause did not appear.

But there was one person who saw through Tracy's act and had learned the consequences shortly after the words that passed between the two men. Tracy was living in bachelor rooms at the time, and he had scarcely got home from the ball when who should appear but Mme. Dalmatre. "This affair between you and Mr. Durier must not take place. Why did you not make your demands on me instead of picking this quarrel with him?" "I do not understand you, madame."

She looked at him keenly for a time, then said, "What do you wish me to do?"

"Nothing." "My eyes have been opened. I assure you I am perfectly innocent. I will agree never to receive your enemy again. Apologize to him and end the matter between you and him." "Are you aware that such a course would cause me to be cut by every friend I have?" "Oh, heavens!" "You fear that the real cause of the quarrel will be learned by the world." "I do."

"Very well. I will send an apology to Durier at once."

She seized his hand and kissed it, then, turning, left him. The next day Tracy told his benefactor that he had determined to return to New York. Dalmatre endeavored to dissuade him, but without effect. He departed soon after the episode to escape the contempt of the entire social set of New Orleans. Mme. Dalmatre gave up many of her social ties and devoted herself to her husband.

Latin Names Needed.

What is called a cruller in New York is called a doughnut in Boston, and what is called a cruller in Boston is called a doughnut in New York. And so on through the list. There is no more certainty or fixity about the popular names of dishes than there is about the popular names of flowers and birds. At least thirty different flowers are known by the name of "mayflower" in the United States. The mayflower of New England is the arbutus of New York and the wax myrtle of the south. To obtain certainty in such matters it is necessary to have a scientific classification and a Latin name. When you speak to a botanical gent about a "mayflower" he knows not what you mean, but if you refer to the Epigaea repens he knows exactly what you are talking about. Consequently we shall never have any certainty about what a dish is until we have a regular scientific classification, with Latin names, for all dishes. In that case the "botanical name" of Vermont tasty pudding would be something like *mushius commatenensis* and no chance for controversy.—New York Mail.

A Long Way to the Other One.

Count Karoly, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, returning to his castle in Hungary, met one of his old servants who had just been sent back wounded from the war. "My good man, I hear you fought so valiantly at the front," said the count. "I would like to give you some reward. What shall it be?"

The old servant replied: "Well, if you insist upon it, sir, just give me enough kronen coins to reach from one ear to the other."

"That seems to be a very little reward," replied the count, smiling at the odd request.

"It's enough for me, sir," answered the servant modestly.

As the count was beginning to comply with the strange request he noticed that the servant had only one ear and remarked upon the fact.

"Yes, sir. I left the other ear on the battlefield at Shabatz," answered the modest man.

Fire Averages.

Following is an extract from an article in *Farm and Fireside* on preventing and fighting fires:

Fires in our homes are so frequent that the insurance companies tell us that we have about one chance in sixty of being burnt out some time in the course of a lifetime. But in the same breath they tell us that more than half the fires could be prevented if people understood the commonest causes of them and knew just what to do when a fire starts. Smokers are responsible for thousands of fires, and rats and mice cause many others by nibbling at sulphur tipped matches. Fires which start in closets are often caused by matches being left in clothes or by oily cloths which have been stored away. Many of the floor polishing mixtures contain highly explosive oils, and spontaneous combustion may start from a nest of these cleaning cloths if placed in a closet near the chimney.

Pigs' Feet in the Pit.

Salaries at the early New York theaters were extremely small. But if the salaries were small so were the prices of admission. One shilling, 12½ cents, let you into the gallery or the pit, and if you didn't have the shilling the mercenary management forced you to pay 13 cents. So the boys got the habit of changing their money at a fishwoman's on the corner, who for 15 cents obligingly gave them a shilling and a pig's foot. They handed in the shilling at the door and during the course of the evening presented the well picked bone to the management by way of some unfortunate in the pit or on the stage.

An Easier Method.

Not Handsome but Wealthy Bride (asking the question for the hundredth time or thereabouts)—Are you sure, perfectly sure, dear Albert, that you married me for myself alone, and not for my money? Dear Albert (who is getting somewhat weary of answering the same old chestnut)—Of course I am! If it had been only your money I wanted I would have tried burglary or some easier way of getting it.

Mean Answer.

"Fred, dear, why are some women called Amazons?"

"Well, my dear, you remember our geographies told us that the Amazon has the largest mouth!" But she went out and slammed the door before he could say any more.

Broad Hint.

Henry—My, my, how you've grown since I've been calling on your sister Mae. Johnnie—Sure. Sis says she guesses I'll be a voter before you git around to propose.—Boston Record.

Light Reading.

Booklover—Have you something for light reading? Librarian—Yes, ma'am. Here's the gas company's annual report.—Buffalo Express.

A Warning.

Today the boy who is sassing mother will grow up and marry a woman who will not stand for any pert talk.—New Orleans States.

Layers.

Knick—Of what is society composed? Bocker—The under dog, the middleman and the man higher up.—New York Sun.

Duty is the only tabernacle within which a man can always make his home on the transfiguration mountain.—Phillips Brooks.