

PICK UP GOLD IN STREETS

On the Gold Coast of Africa It Can Be Done, Though Hardly Worth While.

It is said that at Axim, on the Gold Coast of Africa, gold may actually be picked up in the streets. When one visitor, an Englishman, took the statement as a mere figure of speech, his host immediately bade a woman servant go out into the main street, gather a bucketful of road scrapings and work it for gold dust.

In ten minutes the servant returned with two galvanized iron buckets, one filled with road scrapings and the other with water. She also brought three or four wooden platters, varying in size from a large plate to a saucer. Removing several handfuls of the road scrapings and placing them in the large platter, the woman picked out and threw aside the large stones, pebbles and bits of stick and then moistened the remainder with water from the other bucket. This enabled her to remove smaller refuse.

The residuum she put into the next smaller platter, and she repeated the process until there was a quantity of sand and gravel ready for treatment. This she sprinkled freely with water, and, by a deft circular movement of the platter, brought the small gravel to the outside, where it could be thrust over the edge. When she had repeated this operation three or four times she treated the material, which now looked more like mud than anything else, in a still smaller platter.

At last, in the smallest platter of all, she had the bucketful of sweepings reduced to a handful or two of sifted sand. This she carefully washed and sifted. At last, with a dexterous twist, she brought the sand into a crescent, the outer edge of which showed a thin rim of yellow. It was unmistakably gold dust. The whole operation had taken half an hour, and it had produced about a shilling's worth of gold.

VARIOUS EDITIONS OF BIBLE

After the Geneva Version, Authorities of the Anglican Church Prepared a Revised Translation.

The first printed edition of the popular and—since—frequently printed Geneva version of the Bible appeared in Scotland in 1560, being commonly termed the "Breeches" Bible. Because of the Puritanic and Calvinistic tone of the text and marginal notes, this edition was not favorably regarded by the authorities of the Anglican church. A revised translation was therefore prepared by Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, aided by eight bishops and the first scholars of that age. This edition, printed in black letter by Richard Jugge, was issued as a stately folio in 1568, and is known as the "Bishops' Bible." It is said to be the most sumptuous of the long series of English folio Bibles. A second edition in quarto appeared in 1569; and a second folio in 1572, also contained two versions of the Psalter, one in black letter being that of the "Great Bible," the other in Roman letter being that of the "Bishops' Bible." The New Testament contained a number of pictorial initials taken from an edition of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," including one representing Leda and the swan.

Purity of Eggs.

The feeling generally prevails that one egg is as wholesome and as clean as another. We may fret and worry about the possible germs that come to us in the ice. We properly take no end of precautions in favor of a pure milk supply. We insist on wrapped bread and germless oysters and a dozen other kinds of pure food. But we trust the hen. Few of us ever realize that any germ or uncleanness can penetrate the smooth surface of the egg shells.

But that opinion just shows that we do not know it all when it comes to the pure food proposition. The very fact that eggs grow "stale" is proof enough that trouble does penetrate the shell. For this staleness is produced by the presence of micro-organisms, which in growing produce poisonous products productive of ptomaine poisoning.

So, too, eggs laid by hens not hygienically cared for may be carriers of uncleanness. To insure the perfectly clean egg the hen must have clean nests, clean runs and an abundance of clean, pure water.

Our Predicament.

"Cease, cease your potter!" we sternly commanded the disputants. "Why waste the golden hours in wrangling which is destined to be as fruitless as climbing pine trees in pursuit of pineapples? Though you argue until the crack of doom splits wide open, you cannot change the facts one jot or tittle—we mean, one lot or fittle—that is, tit or tittle-er-er—lit or tittle—h'm! h'm!—jill or litle—ar-ah!"

"That is the first time," observed one of the men upon whom we were endeavoring to bestow a great truth, "that I ever had the pleasure of seeing a person stuttering in his brains." —Kansas City Star.

A Handicap.

"When I was a youth I was held up as a shining example for all the other lads in the neighborhood," remarked the melancholy man.

"Oh, yes. But you have no idea what a quantity of wild oats I had to sow before I convinced myself that I was a regular fellow."

Buenos Aires.

No building in Buenos Aires is permitted to be higher than the width of the street upon which it is erected, hence the skyscraper will never become popular there, despite the splendid growth and wideawakeness of the city. Much as this metropolis is known, it is not generally thought of in the light of age. However, it is one of the oldest cities in the new world. The first white settlement was made just 42 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, and the first buildings were mud huts thatched with straw. Then a brick kiln was made and later tiles and bricks were imported from Spain. The first city was of Spanish architecture, and that style prevailed for more than 200 years. Despite the many great changes which have come through the passage of time and the general building advance in the world, four-fifths of the houses of Buenos Aires are still of one story, although there are streets lined with six-story palaces.

Had No Faith in Lawyers.

"Do I believe in lawyers?" said the little man, bitterly. "No, sir; I do not." "Why not?" asked his companion. "Because a lawyer never says right out what he means," retorted the small man, viciously. "He twists things about so. Suppose he wanted to tell you that two and two make four, he'd begin: 'If by that particular arithmetical rule known as addition we desire to arrive at the sum of two added to two, we should find—and I say this boldly, without fear of contradiction—I repeat, we should find by that particular arithmetical formula hereinbefore mentioned—and, sir, I take all responsibility for the statement I am about to make—that the sum of the two given added to the other two would be four.' No, sir," finished the little man, coldly; "I do not believe in lawyers."

The Main Question.

A man was arrested on the charge of robbing another of his watch and chain, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It was said that he had thrown a bag over his victim's head, strangled and robbed him. There was so little evidence, however, that the judge quickly said: "Discharged!" The prisoner stood still in the dock, amazed at being given his freedom so soon. "You're discharged," repeated the judge. "You can go. You are free." Still no word from the prisoner, who stood staring at the judge. "Don't you understand? You have been acquitted. Get out!" shouted the judge. "Well," stammered the man, "do I have to give him back his watch and chain?"

Needed the Hammer.

A gunner of the Garrison artillery, who had successfully passed an armorer's course, was at home on furlough, wearing the usual decoration of the hammer and pincers on his right sleeve, when he was accosted by a civilian, who asked what the decoration signified. "Oh," replied Tommy, humorously, "I'm a qualified army dentist." "I see," said the civilian. "Of course, the pincers are for extracting teeth; but what is the idea of a hammer?" "Well, you see," rejoined the soldier, "some of the chaps are a bit nervous, and are afraid to take chloroform, so as a substitute we use the hammer to knock them unconscious with."

And Then She Smiled.

The new member of congress was enjoying the hospitality of one of the most amiable and attractive women of the capital, and was doing admirably until she led him into trouble with the remark: "I am afraid you find Washington rather dull at present. There is very little excitement, excepting what you find in the way of duty at the capitol." "It is rather monotonous," he asserted. "No doubt you have an occasional mauvais quart d'heure?" "No," he replied; "and then leaning over confidentially: 'I haven't tasted anything stronger than tea in a year.'"

Safety First.

One evening, in the card room of a certain club, a man was caught cheating and exposed before the whole company, whereupon the indignant members rose in a body and kicked him from the top of the stairs to the bottom. Rising painfully, and full of wrath, he hobbled away to the residence of the president of the club, and there complained of the treatment he had received. "What would you do in my place?" he asked. "Well," said the president, "I should play on the ground floor in future—it's safer."

What Interested Him.

Uncle Ben Barnstraw's city nephew took him into a fire station one night just in time to see the fire laddies shinning like squirrels down a pole from their quarters overhead. "Come on, uncle, we'll go to the fire," the nephew suggested. "I don't want to go," replied the uncle. "I want to stay here until they come back, so I can see them scot back up the pole again." —Judge.

All the Same.

Son was reading the financial page and turned to inquire: "What is the difference between a call loan and a time loan?" "Generally speaking," said Dad, "there is no difference at all. Before you can get a fellow to repay a call loan, you have to call and call again and if it's a time loan, you have to call time and time again."

SOME CREDIT DUE TO HARRY

Recovery of Needed Money Could Not Be Called Altogether an Act of Providence.

Three or four years before he was married he had, in a reckless moment, loaned to a good friend the trifling sum of \$100. A year later he had begun to throw out gentle hints that he knew of a good dividend-paying stock he could buy for \$100 a share. But Good Friend didn't come across. When he was about to buy furniture for his new home he plainly told Good Friend he needed the coin, but that individual changed the subject. After he had settled down to the hum-drum of married life he and his wife often would speak of the many nice things they could buy with that \$100.

She was a firm believer in Providence, he was somewhat infirm. One day he lost his job, and the weeks went by, and he didn't find another. Then his wife took sick; her mother came to live with them—things went from b. to w., generally, and he talked of shooting himself. His wife told him to cheer up, to be brave, and not to despair—the Lord would provide for them. Trust in Providence, she said. And the very next day, after that little sermon, a letter came to him, with a check for \$100 enclosed.

"Didn't I tell you?" she cried. "Didn't I tell you? It's the hand of Providence, Harry, nothing else!"

"Then I'm Providence," he said, "for I wrote Bill a letter 'tother day and told him if he didn't come up I'd come down and take that hundred out of his hide, with compound interest, even if I went to the pen for it!"

LEADS ALL IN CARPET MAKING

In Volume of Production Philadelphia Is Easily the First City in the World.

More than a third of all American carpets are woven in Philadelphia, which, it is claimed, leads any other city in the world in the volume of production. Wilton, in England, has given its name to one of the most widely known and useful rugs in the world, but now the Wilton rug-producing center of the world is in Philadelphia. Axminster, too, gave its name to a carpet, but it long ago ceased to produce any of it. Brussels likewise is known all over the earth for its carpets, but Brussels does not begin to produce the carpets and rugs which are turned out in Philadelphia. Philadelphia enterprise embarked in the carpet business while Washington was president of the United States, but it was not until more than half a century later that Pennsylvania led all the states in carpet production. As early as 1791 there was a factory in Philadelphia engaged in the manufacture of Axminster and Turkey carpets. China and Russia send to Philadelphia most of the long, coarse wool used in the manufacture of the finest Wiltons.

In a Small Room.

When a bedroom or small dressing room is papered with anything but a plain or neutral paper, bright-colored or flowered chintz should never be used, but often a little color is needed to add tone to the room. In a case of this kind one of the new bedspreads which are so pretty and easily made is just the thing to give the necessary color. Select a plain, white spread of good quality and rather heavy.

Cut from chintz a bunch of roses or a spray of gay-colored flowers, and baste one in each corner, with a larger one for the center. Sew to the spread and finish the raw edges with a fine feather stitch or with a long and short buttonhole stitch.

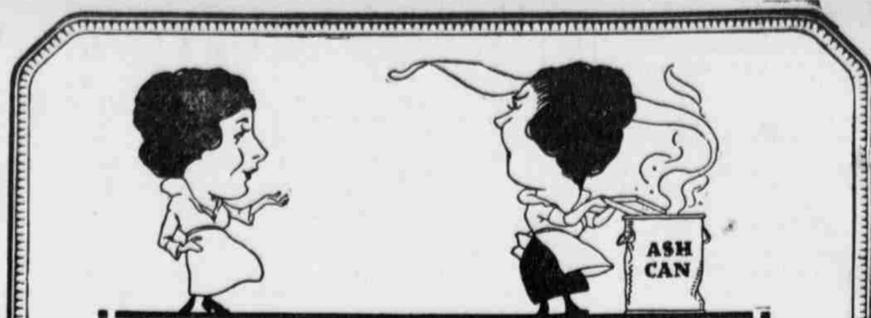
This idea can be carried out for scarfs to cover the dressing table and bureau. Make the scarf of linen cut to fit the top of each and finish the edges with a scallop or a hem and finish this with the stitch that was used on the spread. Cut out the flowers and applique to the edges of the scarf. Bunches of the same flowers can be added to the corners of the white curtains with good effect.

The Egotist.

It is only a narrow mind which refuses to listen to reasonable argument. The broad mind is always open to conviction. This is a well-known fact, and yet every one of us numbers among his acquaintances at least half a dozen "egotists." This trait of being too positive is sufficiently unpleasant in a man, but it is infinitely worse in a girl. In the first place, it is incompatible with the gentleness of real femininity; in the second, it is irritating and annoying to friends and acquaintances, and in the third, it is an indication of a narrow mind, which should in itself be sufficient to keep any girl from cultivating this trait.—Exchange.

History of the Poster.

The poster, now on view at the Whitechapel art gallery, carries us back to bygone London by its name alone. For it gained that name by being originally stuck to the posts which protected foot passengers in the streets in the days before raised sidewalks appeared. The modern artistic poster began in France about 1836, Lalanc being the artist to turn his skill to advertisement work. His posters, however, were only in black and white, and it was another thirty years before the colored poster came into vogue with the work of Jules Cheret.—London Chronicle.



"How I Do Hate Ashes!"

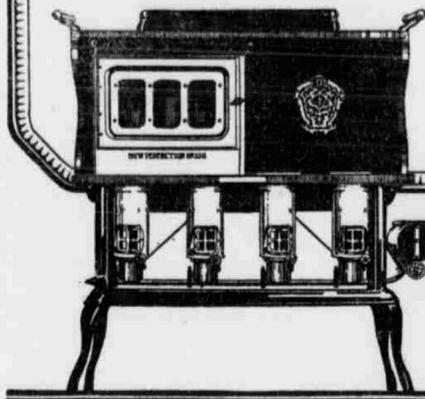
"Why do you have them then?"
"But my range—"

"Let your range go out for the summer. Get one of those New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves. You know—the kind with the long blue chimney burners. You don't have to bother with coal or ashes if you have a New Perfection. It's as quick and handy as a gas stove."

"But don't they get out of order?"

"Not if you're careful to use a good grade of kerosene. I use Perfection Oil—that's the Standard Oil Company's best."

New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves are sold in many styles and sizes by hardware, furniture and department stores everywhere. Ask to see the new heat retaining oven.



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Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, upon a decree of foreclosure rendered in said court, wherein H. S. Evans is plaintiff, and I. Benton Taylor et al are defendants, and to me directed, I will on the 24th

day of June, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the court house in North Platte, Lincoln county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, the following described property, to-wit:

All of Section Nineteen (19), Township Fifteen (15), North of Range Twenty-Eight (28), and West Half of the Northeast Quarter (W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$) and East Half of the Northwest Quarter (E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twenty-four (24), Township Fifteen (15), North of Range Twenty-nine (29), all in Lincoln County, Nebraska.

Dated North Platte, Neb., May 22, 1916.

A. J. SALISBURY, Sheriff.

Notice of Final Report.

Estate of Walter B. McNeel, deceased, in the county court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, to all persons interested in said Estate take notice that the Administratrix has filed a final account and report of her administration and a petition for final settlement and discharge as such and for a decree of descent and distribution; and a petition to have specific exempt property and other personal property amounting to \$250.00 set over to her as decedent's widow, all of which have been set for hearing before said court on June 16, 1916, at 9 o'clock a. m. when you may appear and contest the same.

Dated May 19, 1916.

m23-113 GEO. E. FRENCH, County Judge.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate No. 1404 of Walter H. Stewart, deceased, in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, ss: Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing claims against said Estate is December 2, 1916, and for settlement of said Estate is April 28th, 1917; that I will sit at the county court room in said county, on June 2, 1916, at 9 o'clock a. m., and on December 2, 1916, at 9 o'clock a. m., to receive, examine, hear, allow or adjust all claims and objections duly filed.

GEO. E. FRENCH, County Judge.

31-4w

Notice.

Pete Frenoff will take notice, that on the 27th day of April 1916 P. H. Sullivan, a Justice of the Peace, of North Platte Precinct No. 1, Lincoln County, Nebraska, issued an Order of Attachment for the sum of \$21.50, in an action now pending before him, wherein Dr. T. J. Kerr, is plaintiff and Pete Frenoff, defendant, that property consisting of money, as wages due, in the hands of the Union Pacific Rail Road Company, a Corporation, has been attached under said order.

Said cause was continued to the 14th day of June, 1916, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated North Platte, Neb., May 5th, 1916.

DR. T. J. KERR, Plaintiff.

Notice to Creditors

Estate No. 1409, of Nancy E. Donaldson, deceased, in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, ss: Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said Estate is December 9, 1916, and for settlement of said Estate is May 5, 1917; that I will sit at the county court room in said county, on June 9, 1916, at 9 o'clock a. m., and on December 9, 1916, at 9 o'clock a. m., to receive, examine, hear, allow, or adjust all claims and objections duly filed.

GEO. E. FRENCH, County Judge.

33-4w