

**United States Grain Corporation.**  
 140 pounds juts bag straight (second)  
 grade Flour, \$12.00 per bll.  
 MADE? BY? GUARANTEED BY?  
**COW BRAND FLOUR**  
 48 pound cotton bag. The size you want  
 High Patent Flour, \$12.00 per bll.  
 Made from select Nebraska Wheat.  
 Guaranteed to give full satisfaction  
 by the North Platte Flour Mills.  
**For Sale By Your Grocer.**

**JAZZ DANCE**  
**Gayle's Musical Merrymakers**  
 that Original Southern Rag-a-Jazz Band.  
 at the K. C. Hall  
**Saturday, August 30**  
 If you like real jazz music, the kind that won't  
 let you sit still, hear this Rag-a-Jazz Band.  
**BE THERE.**

**S. M. SOUDER T. F. HEALEY**  
**Liberty Land Company**  
 Office Over Rexall Drug Store.  
 Choice Farm Land in Lincoln and adjoining Count-  
 ies. Also some good Ranches. Houses and Lots  
 in all parts of North Platte. Look for the Big L Sign.

**HAY**  
 We Buy and Sell  
 Obtain our Prices.  
**THE HARRINGTON MER. CO.**

INCORPORATED 1887.  
**Mutual Building and Loan**  
**Association,**  
 Of North Platte, Nebraska.  
**RESOURCES OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.**  
 The Association has unlimited funds at its command to  
 assist in the building or purchase of homes for the people of  
 North Platte. If you are interested, the officers of this  
 Association will render every assistance and show you how  
 easy it is to acquire your own home.  
**T. C. PATTERSON, BESSIE F. SALISBURY,**  
 President. Secretary.

**PUMPKIN PIE ALWAYS GOOD**

Therefore Observer Wants to Know  
 Why It Has Not Been Served in  
 the Springtime.

A mere man asked me the other day,  
 "Why doesn't the housewife make  
 pumpkin pies in the spring when fresh  
 eggs are cheapest?" Why, indeed?  
 The fact is we are creatures of  
 habit, and are inclined to follow tra-  
 ditions in our cooking. Our foremoth-  
 ers made pumpkin pies in the fall be-  
 cause the pumpkins are ripe at that  
 time. She continued the pies through  
 the cold weather as long as she could  
 keep pumpkins in her cool cellar.  
 Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners  
 always included pumpkin pie. The  
 pumpkin supply was exhausted about  
 this time, and therefore no more pump-  
 kin pies were possible until the next  
 autumn.

Times have changed. Now we have  
 the pumpkin in sanitary cans all ready  
 for the pie, and we can use it at any  
 time we please. Pumpkin takes the  
 place of fruits, which are already  
 scarce as time goes on.

The springtime is the time for pump-  
 kin pies—eggs and milk are then most  
 plentiful, and therefore cheap. It is  
 the time for custards. Our grandmoth-  
 ers established that custom, too. Pump-  
 kin pie is after all a custard in which  
 the pumpkin pulp predominates, there-  
 fore belongs by right in the spring  
 and summer.

This is just one more instance in  
 which we should drop the traditions  
 which are outgrown and adopt a cus-  
 tom suited to our times.

Our family is sure to be surprised  
 to find the luscious pumpkin pie served  
 for dessert, and undoubtedly, like  
 Oliver Twist, it will ask for more.—  
 Exchange.

**SAW MERIT IN TRANSLATIONS**

James Russell Lowell Pointed Out  
 How They Come to Serve a Very  
 Definite Purpose.

I would have a public library  
 abundant in translations of the best  
 books in all languages, for, though no  
 work of genius can be adequately  
 translated . . . yet some acquaint-  
 ance with ancient and foreign litera-  
 tures has the liberalizing effect of for-  
 eign travel. He who travels by trans-  
 lation travels more hastily and super-  
 ficially, but brings home something  
 that is worth having, nevertheless.

Looked at from any but the  
 esthetic point of view, translations re-  
 tain whatever property was in their  
 originals to enlarge, liberalize, and re-  
 fine. At the same time I would also  
 have the originals of these translated  
 books as a temptation to the study of  
 languages, which has a special use and  
 importance of its own in teaching us  
 to understand the niceties of our  
 mother tongue. The practice of trans-  
 lation, by making us deliberate in the  
 choice of the best equivalent of the  
 foreign word in our own language, has  
 likewise the advantage of continually  
 schooling us in one of the main ele-  
 ments of a good style—precision; and  
 precision of thought is not only exem-  
 plified by precision of language, but  
 is largely dependent on the habit of  
 it.—Lowell.

**Lettuce Grown on Field Scale.**

Lettuce is being grown on a field  
 scale in the Imperial and Salt River  
 valleys of California, fields of from  
 30 to 40 acres being not extraordinary.  
 At the height of the production season  
 —January and February—it is not un-  
 common for 26 carloads of lettuce a  
 day to be shipped to the middle west-  
 ern and eastern market. This lettuce,  
 grown under irrigation, is produced by  
 hand labor and is of extra fine quality.  
 The industry was developed on a com-  
 mercial basis about three years ago,  
 and during the last two years has  
 been one of the leading agricultural  
 occupations of the state. These local-  
 ities also produce carrots, peas, caulif-  
 lower and table beans on a less exten-  
 sive scale.

**Business as Usual.**

Bob—Who was the handsome chap  
 I saw you dancing with just after the  
 intermission?

Anne—He is a stranger in town.

Bob—Dishing, isn't he?

Anne—Nerviest fellow I've ever  
 seen.

Bob—I noticed he had his arm rather  
 tightly about you.

Anne—I didn't mind that so much.

Bob—What then?

Anne—Do you know why he had me  
 clutched that way?

Bob—Can't imagine.

Anne—Well, would you believe it, he  
 had me that way so I couldn't escape,  
 and all the time we were dancing he  
 was trying to sell me some life insur-  
 ance.

**Before and After.**

They were both suffragists—one very  
 pretty and young and the other much  
 older. The older one voiced her views  
 very emphatically for the younger  
 one's benefit. "I think it's very  
 impractical for women to get married  
 before they are thirty-five," she said.  
 The young suffragist retorted in-  
 stantly, "Yes, and I think it's very im-  
 possible for them to get married after  
 they are thirty-five."

**"Key Money."**

In many districts of England, and  
 particularly in Yorkshire, where the  
 death of houses is acute, the practice  
 of paying "key money" is growing. So  
 keen are prospective tenants to get  
 into a house directly it is vacant that  
 as much as \$50 to \$100 is offered to  
 the occupier for the key, this transac-  
 tion generally carrying with it the un-  
 derstanding that the landlord will ac-  
 cept the succeeding tenant.

**SALE OF PUREBREDS**  
 and High Grade Live Stock.

**Tuesday, September 2d.**

Having rented my place and leaving for eastern Nebraska, I will sell, immediately after  
 free lunch at noon, at my place 4 miles east and four miles south of Wallace and 5  
 miles southwest of Dickens, on Sec. 3, Township 9 and Range 33, the following listed  
 high grade live stock. Nothing will be reserved.

**Eighty-two Head of Cattle.**

14 head of milk cows from 2 to 9 years old; 22 head of steers, 2 years old; 13 yearling steers; 14 2-year  
 old heifers; 7 yearling heifers; 6 heifer calves; 4 steer calves; 2 bulls. The cattle, with the exception  
 of the bulls, are a high grade lot of stuff. The bulls are pure bred, registered with papers to back them.  
**REDSKIN, 434094, is a solid red Shorthorn bull calved Nov. 27, 1914.**

**BEAU BLANCHARD, THE 65TH, is one of the very few good individuals to be sold  
 in western Nebraska this sale season.**

**Forty-Seven Head of Purebred Duroc Jerseys.**

Pedigrees will be furnished with 40 head on day of sale. Yearling herd boar, Model Wonder 2nd, 295.805,  
 a show animal with extreme size and stretch and plenty of quality. Good enough to go in any pure  
 bred herd. Brood sow, wt. 690, due to farrow in October; brood sow, open, weight 690; brood sows, wt.  
 300; open gilt, wt. 400. This gilt was first prize in her class at Lincoln county fair, 1918; 2 open gilts,  
 wt. 300 lbs. each; 2 open gilts wt. 150 lbs. each; 2 spring gilts and 7 spring boars; brood sow, wt. 390,  
 with 7 pigs by side; 16 pigs, 2 months old, 7 barrows, weight about 150 lbs. each. These hogs carry such  
 blood lines as Col. Gano, Ping, the Colonel, Model Crimson Wonder, Long Wonder and Grand Model, Jr.,  
 by Grand Model and Model Lady 3rd.

**Twenty-four Head of Horses.**

Registered Black Percheron Stallion, "Arctues," 111724, bred by Joseph Harrison, Indianola, Neb., foaled  
 July 25, 1911, wt. 1850 lbs. This horse is gentle and broke to work with either gelding or mare, in double  
 harness. Is perfectly sound and a sure breeder.  
 Sorrel gelding, broke, 7 years old, wt. 1150; black gelding, broke, 5 yrs., wt. 1150 lbs; black gelding, 4  
 yrs., wt. 1150, broke; black gelding, broke, 5 yrs., wt. 1000 lbs; gray mare 11 years old, broke, wt. 1200, in  
 foal by Jake Walters' Jack, service fee paid; brown gelding, 3 years, wt. 1100; black filly, 3 yrs., wt.  
 1100; bay filly, 3 yrs., weight 1000; 4 black fillies, 3 years; 5 black geldings, 2 years; gray gelding, 2 yrs.;  
 2 bay geldings; 1 year old gray gelding; black suckling horse colt, suckling mule colt, a good one, by  
 Chet Parter's Jack.

**CHOICE LOT OF PUREBRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. 2 PAIR GEESE**

**TERMS:**—Time of twelve months will be given on good bankable paper, bearing ten  
 per cent interest. No property is to be removed from the premises until settlement for  
 same is made. Sums of and under \$20.00 cash.

**Frank S. and V. Hengen,**

COLS. GRANT R. PHILLIPS and GEO. Y. KITTLE, Criers.  
 FARMERS' STATE BANK OF WALLACE, Clerks.

**COUNTRY OF ROLLING HILLS**

The Drumlins, Between Syracuse and  
 Rochester, N. Y., Make Exquisite  
 Bit of Scenery.

Between Syracuse and Rochester  
 lies a country of hills, known as drum-  
 lins, which is one of the most beautiful  
 and unique bits of scenery in the  
 eastern United States.

The term drumlin is an Irish one  
 and is applied to low, rolling hills of  
 glacial origin which exist in that coun-  
 try, and also in parts of New York and  
 New England. This section between  
 Syracuse and Rochester is the very  
 heart of the American drumlins.

Most American mountains and hills  
 were formed by violent disturbances of  
 the earth's surface, and their rude  
 origin is reflected in their ruggedness.  
 But the drumlins were built by the  
 great ice sheet which once covered all  
 of North America. The materials of  
 which they are made were pushed to-  
 gether slowly by the crawling glaciers  
 molded and tamped and smoothed by  
 the great ice fingers as a child makes  
 mud pies.

The drumlins look as though they  
 had been designed by some great in-  
 telligence with a sense of beauty, for  
 they rise in smooth, gentle curves, like  
 those of a perfect human body. They  
 are remarkably uniform in height,  
 usually a little less than 200 feet, and  
 so smooth and lenient are their  
 slopes that many of them are culti-  
 vated to their summits. Some of them  
 are as round as half an apple, and oth-  
 ers are long wets or rolls.

Scattered among the hills are a num-  
 ber of small lakes and ponds, clear  
 and pretty, and there is good fishing in  
 many of them. The drumlins are a  
 favorite playground of the people in  
 Syracuse, Rochester and other nearby  
 towns, but they are little known be-  
 yond the counties in which they lie.

**Impressionable Fowls.**

Sunshine seems to play an impor-  
 tant part in the lives of fowls. There  
 is no doubt that they lay much more  
 regularly, and appear generally hap-  
 pier, when in the sunlight. The next  
 best thing to sunshine in this dull old  
 country is a light which gives to the  
 fowls the impression that the sun is  
 shining.

Fortunately the fowl is easily de-  
 ceived, with the result that a great  
 deal of success has attended the ex-  
 periments of a well-known engineer  
 who is building fowl-houses with a  
 material similar to canvas, stained and  
 varnished so that the house is always  
 lighted in the daytime with light of a  
 pleasant golden color. By means of  
 electric light placed outside, the fowls  
 can easily be made to think the sun  
 is always shining; and so successful  
 have been the results that a farm is  
 being established on these lines.

**TO RESTORE FAMOUS PARK**

Bowling Green, With Its Ancient  
 Fence, Will Again Become Show-  
 place of New York.

Modern New York will probably bet-  
 ter appreciate its Bowling Green  
 fence, recovered and restored to view  
 by the Broadway association, for the  
 incidental publicity of the restoration.  
 When the fence was new, Bowling  
 Green was an important part of the  
 town, and the New Yorkers of 1770  
 considered it well worth while to im-  
 port the fence from England and pay  
 \$800 for it. One is reminded that, short-  
 ly before the fence was put up, the loy-  
 al citizens, grateful for the repeal of  
 the Stamp act, had adorned Bowling  
 Green with a leaden equestrian statue  
 of George III. For a while fence and  
 statue stood there together; then the  
 Revolution came, and the "Liberty  
 Boys" pulled the statue from its pedes-  
 tal. The fence remained till 1914,  
 minus the gilt crowns that the "Lib-  
 erty Boys" had hammered off the tops  
 of the fence posts, but the famous park,  
 lost in the growing city, was gradually  
 neglected. When the fence returns to  
 the park will be replanted with  
 shrubbery, and Bowling Green made as  
 much as possible like its historic self.  
 —Christian Science Monitor.

**Ticklish, Isn't It?**

Is there a problem which, perhaps, is  
 more likely to be answered some day  
 than this one, which has been propo-  
 unded to the bewilderment of scien-  
 tists.

Suppose a pipe which would permit  
 of the passage of a man's body were  
 pierced through the earth from Lon-  
 don to the Antipodes, and a man com-  
 menced to descend by means of a lad-  
 der running the length of the pipe.  
 Naturally he would descend feet fore-  
 most. On reaching the center of the  
 earth he would, on account of the  
 revolution and formation of the globe,  
 presumably be going upwards until he  
 emerged in the Antipodes.

Query: How can a ladder on which  
 one is descending become a ladder on  
 which one is ascending? And how  
 could one go up a ladder feet fore-  
 most? Next, please!

**Submarine Not Yet Perfect.**

In spite of the fact that the British  
 have some steam-driven 2,700-ton sub-  
 marines capable of a surface speed  
 of from 23 to 25 knots, the submarine  
 as a weapon of war is too slow and  
 too blind when it is submerged to be  
 considered a serious weapon of naval  
 warfare. When it can see electrically  
 to a distance of ten to fifteen miles  
 while it is submerged so deeply as to  
 be invisible to the air scout, and when  
 it can steam 20 knots submerged it  
 will dominate the naval situation, says  
 Scientific American.

**COUNTRY NOT RIGHTLY NAMED**

Iceland by No Means the Barren  
 Waste Which Appellation Would  
 Seem to Imply.

Iceland suggests to many people a  
 land of glacial coldness populated by  
 fur-clad shivering natives, probably  
 Eskimos. The real icelander wears  
 clothes no warmer than those needed  
 in Canada. His winters are usually  
 no more severe than those of Canada.  
 The icelander is not an Eskimo. He  
 is a descendant of the fair-haired Vik-  
 ings. Nothing excites an icelander  
 more than to have some one pleasur-  
 ously ask him if it is ever warm in Ice-  
 land and if any flowers grow there.

That Iceland is so misunderstood is  
 entirely the fault of the Norse explor-  
 ers who landed on the island and felt  
 obliged to name it. As it was a cold  
 day and the land was frozen beneath  
 a blanket of snow, they thoughtlessly  
 called it Iceland and departed hastily.  
 Had they first visited the island on a  
 spring day, when the wind blew across  
 the broad plains, they might have felt  
 the vastness of the place and with  
 equal carelessness called it Greenland.  
 The name Iceland was officially adopt-  
 ed and instantly became the island's  
 hoodoo.

Summer in Iceland is warm, some-  
 times hot. In June the sun pours  
 down upon the plains continuously  
 save for a few minutes at midnight.  
 Another unicealndic phase of Iceland  
 are the hot springs which spout up  
 steaming water. To this hot water  
 supply the women carry their wash-  
 ing as a matter of convenience.

Iceland is not a land of luxuriant  
 vegetation or perfect climate. It is a  
 fairly prosperous little country that  
 struggles bravely against its handi-  
 caps, not the least of which is the  
 world's attitude of persistent misun-  
 derstanding.

**They Wouldn't Suit Her.**

Mary Pickford was talking about  
 the new French fashions.

"The French," she said, "are trying  
 to bring the long skirt back again."

She frowned slightly. Then, as she  
 glanced down at her little shoe, her  
 brow cleared.

"There's no doubt," she said, "that  
 long skirts would suit some girls down  
 to the ground."

**China After Industries.**

Chinese government agents have  
 been sent to several countries to  
 study the manufacture of telegraph  
 and telephone equipment with a view  
 to producing all such apparatus at  
 home.

Dr. H. C. Brock, Dentist. X-Ray  
 Diagnosis, Reynolds Bldg. Phone 143