

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 Merry-makers
 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 Counties. 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 traditions in our cooking. Our foremothers made pumpkin pies in the fall because 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 pumpkin 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 pumpkin pies—eggs and milk are then most plentiful, and therefore cheap. It is the time for custards. Our grandmothers established that custom, too. Pumpkin pie is after all a custard in which the pumpkin pulp predominates, therefore 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 custom 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 acquaintance with ancient and foreign literatures has the liberalizing effect of foreign travel. He who travels by translation travels more hastily and superficially, but brings home something that is worth having, nevertheless.
 . . . Looked at from any but the esthetic point of view, translations retain whatever property was in their originals to enlarge, liberalize, and refine. 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 translation, 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 elements of a good style—precision; and precision of thought is not only exemplified 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 uncommon for 26 carloads of lettuce a day to be shipped to the middle western 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 commercial basis about three years ago, and during the last two years has been one of the leading agricultural occupations of the state. These localities also produce carrots, peas, cauliflower and table beans on a less extensive 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 insurance.

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 instantly, "Yes, and I think it's very impossible 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 transaction generally carrying with it the understanding that the landlord will accept the succeeding tenant.

Impressionable Fowls.
 Sunshine seems to play an important part in the lives of fowls. There is no doubt that they lay much more regularly, and appear generally happier, 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 deceived, with the result that a great deal of success has attended the experiments 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.

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; 18 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, "Arctus," 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 drumlins, 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 country, 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 together 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 intelligence 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 cultivated to their summits. Some of them are as round as half an apple, and others are long wets or rolls.
 Scattered among the hills are a number 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 beyond the counties in which they lie.

TO RESTORE FAMOUS PARK

Bowling Green, With Its Ancient Fence, Will Again Become Show-place of New York.
 Modern New York will probably better 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 import the fence from England and pay \$800 for it. One is reminded that, shortly before the fence was put up, the loyal 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 pedestal. The fence remained till 1914, minus the gilt crowns that the "Liberty 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 propounded to the bewilderment of scientists.
 Suppose a pipe which would permit of the passage of a man's body were pierced through the earth from London to the Antipodes, and a man commenced to descend by means of a ladder running the length of the pipe. Naturally he would descend feet foremost. 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 foremost? Next, please!
Submarine Not Yet Perfect.
 In spite of the fact that the British have some steam-driven 2,700-ton submarines 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 icelanders wear clothes no warmer than those needed in Canada. His winters are usually no more severe than those of Canada. The icelanders are not an Eskimo. He is a descendant of the fair-haired Vikings. Nothing excites an icelanders more than to have some one pleasantly ask him if it is ever warm in Iceland and if any flowers grow there.
 That Iceland is so misunderstood is entirely the fault of the Norse explorers 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 adopted and instantly became the island's hoodoo.
 Summer in Iceland is warm, sometimes 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 washing 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 handicaps, not the least of which is the world's attitude of persistent misunderstanding.
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