

EDWARD H. WHELAN

* Lawyer *

PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS

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We have a full line of
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Makes Long or Short Time Loans on
Improved Farms and Ranches.

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THE SCHLITZ HOTEL
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some time to come.

The same Splendid Service, at
Popular Rates, will be maintained
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The mint makes it and under the terms
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us your wants and we will co-operate
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YOU go just where
you drive—
straight, sure, in all
weathers—when
you equip with

United States
"Chain Tread" Tires

—the famous, popular-
priced, long-mileage,
anti-skid tires.

Ask us the price of the size
you use—and let us show
you why "Chain Treads"
are real economy tires.

WARNER & SON
O'Neill, Nebraska

The Episcopal Church.

Sunday, July 11. Sunday school at
10 a. m. Holy Eucharist and sermon
at 11 a. m. Sermon by Father Wells.
The public are invited to attend the
services of the Episcopal church.
Claude R. Parkerson, Pastor.

Weekly Weather Forecast.

For the week beginning Wednesday,
July 7, 1915. Moderate warm weather
will prevail during the next three to
four days with widely scattered
thunder showers. The latter half of
the week will be fair and cooler.

Keep the Cultivator Going.

Shall the cultivator be kept going
in a clean field of corn when the
surface of the ground is already a
much of dry loose soil? The College
of Agriculture says that one must
remember that cultivation through its
cutting of corn may do harm as well
as good. As long as there are
numerous weeds to be destroyed,
cultivation is very much in order, but
there is growing evidence that mere
moving about of loose soil in a clean
field is labor more or less misspent.

How Often Shall Corn be Cultivated?

At the Illinois Agricultural Ex-
periment Station, in a test lasting five
years, corn cultivated to an average
depth, three to five times as the vary-
ing seasons required, yielded 68.5
bushels per acre, while that cultivated
nine to fifteen times yielded but 68.6
bushels per acre. The number of re-
quired cultivations varies considerably
with the season. In years when the
soil is packed by heavy and frequent
rains and weed growth is cor-
respondingly troublesome, cultivations
must necessarily be more frequent
than if the opposite conditions exist.
It is also probably true that cold, wet,
heavy soils need more frequent cul-
tivations than do the opposite kinds.
In actual practice, however, it seldom
pays to cultivate less than three times
or more than five times.—Junior corn
bulletin, Nebraska College of Agri-
culture.

When Not to Use Virus.

Never use virus in vaccinating an
unthrifty herd of hogs. If cholera

It's Two Years Old.

But Mr. Mills Says It's Just as Good
Today as When It was First
Made.

Over two years ago Mr. Mills
testified to complete relief from
kidney ills.

He now says that there has not
been the slightest return of the trouble.

O'Neill sufferers will take a deal of
comfort in Mr. Mills statement.

Read what he says:

R. H. Mills, O'Neill, says: "The
hurting in my back was so severe that
I couldn't walk erect. It was espe-
cially severe across my kidneys and
mornings when I awoke, the muscles in
my back seemed to be tightened. It
took a couple of hours before I be-
came limbered up. One box of Doan's
Kidney Pills, which I got at Pixley &
Hanley's Drug Store, cured me."

OVER TWO YEARS LATER Mr.
Mills said: "The cure Doan's Kidney
Pills made for me has remained
permanent."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mr. Mills has twice recommended.
Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo,
N. Y.

breaks out in such a herd, the De-
partment of Animal Pathology at the
University Farm recommends the use
of serum alone. Two or three weeks
later when the hogs have improved in
condition, give the simultaneous
treatment. If the unthrifty condition
is due to worms, give some well-
known worm remedy.

Where there is no cholera in the
vicinity, it is not advisable to vac-
cinate on account of the possibility of
starting a center of infection. The
exception to this is the breeder of
pure-bred hogs. Where virus is used
in such cases the owner should use
every precaution against infecting the
premises.

Farmer's Worst Enemy.

Weeds are the worst enemy of the
farmer who is farming under limited
rainfall, according to a recent bulletin
of the Agricultural Experiment Sta-
tion of Nebraska. It says:

"All of our work has pointed to the
fact that from the standpoint of stor-
ing moisture, the killing of weeds is
even more important than cultivating
the soil. Cultivation, however, is the
means of killing the weeds and serves
to keep the surface soil in condition so
that it will catch the water that falls,
and not blow.

"In 1907 a small tract of land was
kept thoroughly cultivated until the
middle of June; then one-half of it
was allowed to become weedy, while
the other half was kept cultivated.
During the latter part of September,
moisture determinations were made to
a depth of three feet on each portion
of the tract. It was found that three
and one-half inches of water had been
used from the upper three feet of soil
by allowing the weeds to grow. The
portion which was kept cultivated had
at the end of the season practically
all the water it could carry, while the
portion where the weeds had grown
was dry as it would have been had it
produced a crop of grain."

Similar results were obtained from
experiments in 1908, 1911, 1912 and
1913.

Carrots.

While poets have oft deigned to
sing of the pumpkin's golden glory,
the humble carrot still remains un-
known to song or story. So thus we
strike the sounding lyre to praise the
yellow carrot, considered not as food
for man, but food for cow or parrot.
In vegetable soup we must admit we
like its flavor; it seems to lend dis-
tinction, and impart a certain savor.
With Hubbard squash and parsnip
On the table at Thanksgiving
It adds a zest; I often think
That the high cost of living
Might be reduced if we could cultivate
More of a taste for carrots
And we would not permit
Such food to go to waste

Though I'll agree they do not make
the daintiest reflection, yet every
beauty doctor knows they are good for
the complexion. Each raising down
a food cult sees, some transient—
down to popcorn cults and fasting.
The baked potato has its friends; the
cabbage and the yam; the squash, the
turnip and the beet, but with faint
praise we damn the humble carrot;
this one vegetable man despises, al-
though the cow when carrot-fed, for
milk out-put wins prizes. Johnson a
Boswell had and Lesbia her faithful
Horace, and so, O Carrot! I im-
mortalize thy wondrous glories.

A Modern Fable.

The beasts and birds once held a
great assembly and passed many laws
governing the conduct of the barn-
yard. After much wise legislation had
been passed, the goat, who, up to this
time, had remained silent, proposed a
law making it compulsory for geese
and other fowl to clip their wings. At
this such an outcry arose from the
feathered denizens of the barnyard
that the goat, much abashed, sought
to amend the measure by providing
that all dogs and foxes be muzzled.
Hereupon the dogs and foxes decried
him, accusing him of being a false
friend and a traitor. "Well," he re-
plied, "I proposed the law only to
oblige you, as I thought you were my
friends. I was too dense to see your
purpose, but I understand it now.
Hereafter I will introduce measures
for nobody."

MORAL: Many a man, though the
best of intentions, is often made a
goat.

The Children's Public Playground.

Will be opened Monday, July 5th at
the Chautauqua Grounds.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday of
each week have been set aside for the
boys; Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-
day are the days for the girls.

The small boys who can not come
alone may accompany their sisters.

In another week the work will be
better organized and we intend to take
care of all the children, boys and
girls, every day from 1:30 to 5 p. m.
MARY G. TIMLIN, Supervisor.

Work!

Did y' ever go ter bed at night,
clean tuckered out, 'n dead, without

AUTO LIVERY

GO DAY OR
NIGHT
NEW CAR.
PHONE-219.

Charles A. Calkins

another ounce o' strength, 'n jist
FALL inter bed, n' thro' n' ache in
every limb, n' sigh ez you turn o'er—
then you git up in th' mornin'

'N you

Work

Some

More.

Did y' ever wish you was at rest
beneath th' willer tree, n' never had
ter work no more, through all
eternitee; n' tell yerself ye're jist all
in n' that ye're plum done for—then
you git up in th' mornin'

'N you

Work

Some

More.

A Chance For the Kids.

Young people grow tired of the
small town because they lack amuse-
ment. Progressive towns which de-
sire to hold their young people are
adopting means to interest, entertain
and keep them contented. One method
is the playground. Every town, big
and small, should have one. It should
be a public park, where everyone
could go at any time. The city should
pay for its upkeep and it should be
well kept. A portion of the park
should be set aside for the little ones,
with swings in it, slides and whirligigs.
The older young men and women
should have tennis courts, baseball
grounds, croquet courts, etc., and the
grounds should be plentifully supplied
with benches and tables for picnic
parties. Such a playground is espe-
cially necessary in factory towns.
Employers like to locate where their
employees will be contented, and the
workers will have some place to spend
their spare time, their Sundays and
holidays. Tennis tournaments could
be held at specified times during the
summer, to which a small fee could be
charged to be applied to the upkeep of
the courts. The baseball grounds
be used as a league field, thus en-
couraging friendly rivalry between
the home team and those of nearby
towns. Factory owners and merchants
should be asked to contribute to the
upkeep of such a playground on the
principle that "all work and no play
makes Jack a dull boy." They will
receive the interest on their invest-
ment in increased efficiency among
their employees and a greater ease in
securing and holding good workers.

Inman Items.

Mrs. Hall of South Fork, who has
been very ill at the home of her son,
Claude, went home Thursday, but had
a relapse and came back Monday for
further treatment.

Clarence Judd, who underwent a
serious operation at Tilden for ap-
pendicitis is reported as getting along
nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Candee and son,
Elwin, went to Plainview Friday to
visit relatives and spend the Fourth.
They returned Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Conard and
daughter of Neligh, visited relatives
in Inman Sunday.

Miss Cora Davis and brother, Lark,
went to Percision, Iowa, last Monday
for a visit with their sister, Mrs.
Myron Lewis and family.

Mrs. Geo. Stuart and daughter of
Ewing came up Monday for a visit
with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gil-
bert Noring and family.

Mrs. Wilson Bitner and daughter,
Blanche, went to Tilden Tuesday to
consult Dr. Campbell.

Oscar Aitken of Tecumseh was here
visiting friends this week. He re-
turned Tuesday.

Mrs. Ethel Loucks of Norfolk is
here visiting her mother, Mrs. A.
Tompkins, who is very ill.

A. Tompkins purchased a Maxwell
car this week. It is sure a fine one.

Sand has been hauled for a sidewalk
east of L. D. S. church, also for the
two adjoining crossings.

Miss Margaret Vaughn of Alliance
is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and
Mrs. E. W. Wilcox, this week.

TAKEN UP—A BLACK AND WHITE
yearling bull. Owner can have
same by proving property and paying
expenses.—Thomas Liddy. 4-1

Nebraska Notes.

Eddie Rickenbacher's prize money,
\$6,500, has been attached at Omaha by
Mrs. Vera Payne. Mrs. Payne, in
1912, was struck by Rickenbacher's
car and was seriously injured.

Wayne will celebrate the comple-
tion of the new administration building of
the normal school Friday.

William Winthlich, 70 years old, a
pioneer resident of Omaha, died from
apoplexy. A brother was found un-
conscious.

George Boettger's farm home near
Ord was struck by lightning and
burned to the ground. The loss is
\$2,500.

The Cardinal's
Enemy

A Bit of History That Is
Also a Romance.

By F. A. MITCHEL

If one were asked what period in his-
tory furnished the most themes for sto-
ries he might be right in replying that
containing the administration of the
government of Louis XIII. of France
by Cardinal Richelieu. Louis' queen,
Anne of Austria, was a bitter opponent
of the cardinal, and what Richelieu
was to the king the Duchess of Che-
vreuse was to the queen. The duchess
was one of the most beautiful, the most
attractive and the most intriguing wo-
men who ever lived.

After the exposure of a treasonable
plot the cardinal banished her to Lor-
raine, where she infatuated the king,
Louis XIII., mixing him up in another
conspiracy. The cardinal's policy for-
bade him to imprison a woman, so after
banishment from France had failed he
sent Mme. Chevreuse to a country
estate she owned. There, having no
better subject for her fascination, she
bewitched an octogenarian official.

This amusement failing to satisfy
her, she turned her attention to an-
other intrigue with a view to over-
throwing the queen's and her own de-
testated enemy, Richelieu.

At this time the queen was secretly
corresponding with those opposing the
cardinal, among them Mme. de Che-
vreuse. The person who conducted this
correspondence was one La Porte, her
secretary. He was the keeper of her
cipher code, translated her letters into
it, forwarded them to their destination
and received the replies, handling them
in the same way.

But the cardinal was watching and
suspected the frequent goings and com-
ings of the man. One of the queen's
supposed adherents was won over and
told La Porte that he was going to
Tours, where Mme. de Chevreuse was
held in restriction, and asked if he had
any message for her. If so he would
carry it. La Porte replied that he had
a letter and would bring it to him.
While doing so he was arrested with
the queen's letter on his person and
lodged in the Bastille. The letter was
not important, but the queen and her
friend had been forbidden to corre-
spond. The cardinal at once ordered
the seizure of the private papers of both
the queen and the duchess.

When the queen was accused of trea-
son she falsely made an oath that she
had not corresponded with any foreign
power. Richelieu knew better, and on
promise of the king's pardon the queen
confessed that she had written her
relatives in Madrid and in Brussels,
but not on matters of state. La Porte
declared that he had carried no letters
for the queen except to Mme. de Che-
vreuse. Fearing that La Porte's state-
ment and hers would not agree, Anne
desired to post him on what she had
declared and ask him to make the
same statement. This she hoped would
satisfy Richelieu and prevent his in-
vestigating further.

But how reach La Porte in his cell at
the Bastille? So carefully watched was
he that a warden quitted him only for
a few hours during the day and slept
in his cell at night. One of the queen's
maids of honor and devoted to her,
Mlle. de Hautfort, not only suggested a
plan of conveying a letter to La Porte,
but volunteered to carry it herself.

The Chevalier de Jars, who had been
involved in a former conspiracy against
the cardinal, was confined in the Bas-
tille and occupied a cell directly over
that of La Porte, though between the
chevalier's and La Porte's cell were
two others. It was hoped by the
queen's adherents that De Jars might
find some way of conveying a letter
from the queen to La Porte. De Jars
had suffered a paralytic stroke and was
allowed the privileges of an invalid, be-
ing permitted to receive friends and
converse with them in the courtyard of
the prison.

Mlle. de Hautfort early one morn-
ing issued from the palace of the
Louvre before the inmates were
awake, being dressed in the costume of
a maidservant. Mademoiselle's hair,
which was luxuriant and beautiful,
was concealed under a large coil, and
she was robed in a loose gown which
concealed her superb figure. Calling a
sacre, she was driven to the Bastille.

Where she asked to see the Chevalier
de Jars, saying that she was a lady's
maid of a niece of the chevalier and
bore a message for him.

The hour was before the prisoners'
time of rising, and the queen's maid of
honor was obliged to wait in the guard-
room among a lot of soldiers of low
degree. After some time the chevalier
arrived and asked what was wanted.
Mademoiselle drew him into the court
and, raising her coil, showed him who
she was and handed him the queen's
letter with her majesty's request that
he find means to convey it to La Porte.

De Jars was no coward, as he had
demonstrated in the schemes in which
he had embarked to overthrow the car-
dinal. Nevertheless he hesitated to
become mixed up in a scheme which if
discovered would cost him his head.
But when mademoiselle reminded him
of the terrible risk she was herself
running he consented.

The queen's messenger returned to
the palace without having been discov-
ered. De Jars, who was full of re-
source, worked out the problem of get-
ting the queen's letter to La Porte.
Had the latter occupied a cell directly

beneath his own he might contrive to
get the letter through the floor. But to
pass it through other floors was impos-
sible. The next cell below the cheval-
lier's was occupied by some men who
had been implicated in an insurrection
in Bordeaux. The next cell below
theirs held the Baron de Tenace and a
man named Revelton, who had been a
servant of a nobleman who had lost
his head for a conspiracy against the
cardinal. The chevalier planned to
pass the queen's letter through these
two cells to that of La Porte.

De Jars enlisted in his service a
young fellow named Bois d'Arcy, the
valet of a prisoner who was confined
with his master. D'Arcy while in at-
tendance on his master at the hour of
exercise found a broken stone with a
sharp point, which by eluding the ob-
servation of the sentinel he managed
to slip in his pocket and at the same
time asked the aid of the Bordeaux
prisoners. Any prisoner was ready to
do anything for another unfortunate,
and they at once granted the request.
Then they were given the broken stone
for an implement.

The men succeeded in boring a hole
through the floor to the cell next below
and passed the letter through to Baron
de Tenace and Revelton. These made
another hole in the floor of their own
cell and had not La Porte been so
closely watched would have had no dif-
ficulty in passing the message on to
him. They learned that the warden
usually left La Porte for a few min-
utes in the morning. Waiting till they
heard him go out, they passed down the
letter.

The goal was won. La Porte made
his confession tally with that of Anne
of Austria, and the cardinal for once
was outwitted. Being convinced that
he had got the truth and the whole
truth, he advised the king to pardon
his wife, whom Richelieu believed to
have been led into mischief by Mme. de
Chevreuse. The pardon was granted
on condition that the queen would hold
no further correspondence with the
mischief maker.

Anne, whose conscience was very
elastic, regarded this promise solely
as pertaining to letters. Through Mlle.
de Hautfort she had contrived to in-
form the duchess that if their machin-
ations against the cardinal were go-
ing well she would receive a prayer
book bound in green. If there was
danger it would be bound in red and
she must look out for herself. Through
some misunderstanding Mme. de Che-
vreuse one day received a prayer book
bound in red. She decided upon flight.

An official whom she had enthrall-
ed provided her with directions for pro-
ceeding to Spain, and thither she di-
rected her course. Ordering her car-
riage, she gave out that she intended
to visit friends in the neighborhood.
She set out near evening and as soon
as it was dark ordered her coachman
to stop and stepped out disguised as a
man in a long cloak and riding boots.
A horse was waiting for her, and
mounting, followed by two servants
also mounted, she rode southward.

In her excitement she had left in the
carriage the official's directions as to
the route and was obliged to proceed
without them. Riding all night, she
arrived at a town near which a noble-
man, La Rochefoucauld, was at the
time stopping. He had carried mes-
sages between her and the queen, and
she knew she could trust him; but,
not willing to compromise him, she
wrote him as a stranger who had killed
a man in a duel and was flying
from the authorities, begging him to
send a carriage and a valet.

La Rochefoucauld sent the carriage
and the valet, and the duchess set out
for another of his houses occupied by
a gentleman in his service named Mal-
basty, where she arrived before day-
light the next morning. Mme. Mal-
basty recognized the valet as a servant
of La Rochefoucauld, and the man
told her that the gentleman he was
conducting was an intimate friend of
his master and related the story about
the duel. M. Malbasty asked the
duchess how he could serve her. She
replied that she would tell him tomor-
row and asked him to go with her,
since the two men she had brought
from town might be recognized, and
she wished to leave them behind until
she should send for them.

Malbasty consented, the carriage was
sent back, and, mounting a horse which
was provided for her, the duchess pro-
ceeded on the journey, accompanied by
her host and the valet. She had band-
aged her head to conceal a wound that
she said she had received in the duel.

The hairbreadth escapes from recog-
nition that were made by the fair fugi-
tive were many. She was constantly
meeting persons who knew her and
was obliged to resort to various devices
to avoid acknowledging her identity.
One man she met said that if she were
dressed as a woman he would certainly
mistake her for the Duchess of Che-
vreuse. She replied that she was a rela-
tive of the duchess.

Despite the fact that as soon as her
flight was discovered the cardinal sent
after her in great haste, she reached
Spain, where she was safe.

Philip IV., brother of Anne of Aus-
tria, was then king of Spain, and as
soon as he learned that his sister's ad-
herent was within his dominions he or-
dered that she be received with great
distinction and sent several royal car-
riages, each drawn by six horses and
occupied by his representatives, to
fetch her to the capital. On her ar-
rival the people turned out en masse to
see the distinguished stranger who had
come to them after so many romantic
adventures. The king, like all other
men, was captivated with her, and the
queen showed her every attention.

From Spain the duchess went to Eng-
land, whose queen, Henriette Maria,
was a sister of the king of France and
a bitter enemy of the cardinal who
dominated her brother. There she re-
ceived no less a welcome than in Spain,