

STORMS IN NORTH

MILLION ACRES OF WHEAT IS DESTROYED.

INSPECTORS WILL REMAIN

Continued Service of Cattle Experts Secured for Nebraska—Congress to Adjourn 15th of September.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Fargo, N. D.—Nearly a million acres of grain were completely wiped out by hail and grain on several million more acres was severely damaged in storms that swept across northern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota.

Some reports with restoration of wire service indicate that total loss in the storm was not less than fifteen million dollars in crops alone. In addition there was tremendous damage to property throughout the storm belt that measured nearly 300 miles by 100 miles wide.

Two deaths, both of children, also were reported. Boys were killed near Orrin, N. D., and Hamar, N. D. Late reports also brought news of several score being slightly injured.

Will Adjourn September 15.

Washington.—September 15 is generally agreed on by senate leaders as the earliest possible date of congress' adjournment. Despite the pressure of scores of representatives and senators who have campaign business with the folks back home, it was declared it would be impossible to complete the legislation agreed on before that time.

There still remain the general revenue bill, the government-owned ship line measure, the child labor bill to be passed by the senate. The first two, it is agreed, will easily take a month; the last may string along until the end of next week.

In addition, there are the conference reports on the army and navy bills, Philippine bill, conservation bill and a raft of local bills considered vital to political success in doubtful states.

INSPECTORS TO REMAIN.

Continued Service of Cattle Experts Secured for Nebraska.

Washington, D. C.—At the request of Senator Hitchcock the bureau of animal industry has substantially revoked its order removing federal inspectors from counties in northwestern Nebraska quarantined because of scabies.

"We will have men there to inspect shipments when the movement of cattle begins," said Assistant Chief Mohler.

"The disease has been practically eradicated, although we have not yet lifted the quarantine."

"The order removing the men was issued because there was little to do. With the movement beginning next month there will be more need of inspection."

Mr. Hitchcock requested Secretary of Agriculture Houston not to discontinue federal inspection because the state is without funds to do the work and cattle raisers would be put to large personal expense otherwise to provide the necessary inspection.

Newspaper Folks En Tour.

Grand Island.—Upward of 200 editors of the Nebraska Press association started from here Monday for the most unique annual session in the history of the organization.

From Grand Island to the western part of the state several stops will be made for education and entertainment purposes, but the business sessions will be conducted at Gering and Scottsbluff. The object of the trip is to give the newspapers of the state some direct observations of the wonderful resources of Nebraska and the remarkable development of the past seven years.

To Prevent Storage of Explosives.

New York.—The city commissioners of Jersey City, by a vote of four to one adopted a resolution calling upon the Director of Public Safety to prevent the shipment or storage of high explosives in that city. The commissioners authorized the director to use physical force if necessary in carrying out their mandate.

Nashville, Tenn.—A movement looking to an appeal to congress for decisive action to prevent a strike on the railroads of the country has been inaugurated by employes on the Southern railroads. A petition signed by six thousand representatives of the non-brotherhood men has been signed in Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee. It sets forth that 20 per cent of the employes representing the brotherhoods should not be allowed to throw the 80 per cent out of work and calls upon congress to see that the trouble is averted.

Washington.—Organization of the new farm loan board whose members have just been named by President Wilson will be accomplished without delay. Members will be notified of their appointment and within fifteen days must take the oath of office. Their nominations have been confirmed by the senate. The board will hold its first meeting in Washington soon and shortly afterwards will start hearings throughout the country for the purpose of dividing the United States into twelve federal land bank districts.

In Woman's Realm

First of New Fall Modes Offers No Startling Departures From Lines That Make Up the Silhouette of the Day—General Direction of the New Coiffures Is Toward Greater Elaboration Than Has Been Seen for Several Years.

If the earliest arrival in suits designed for early fall wear is representative of the coming mode, let us be thankful that it is a Russian inspiration. For elegance and the spice of style, for general becomingness and class there is nothing better than the Russian blouse. It is exceptionally fine in rich fabrics, velvets and fine broadcloth. Fur belongs to it.

looking for something new in the way of a becoming hairdress. Having selected the most becoming of the coiffures, milady may stick to it until something that pleases her more comes along.

The two coiffures pictured are pretty and easily done. The hair is waved about the head for both of them. In the style shown at the left the hair is



EARLIEST ARRIVAL IN FALL SUITS.

and is destined to play a great role in trimmings.

The first of the new fall modes is presented in the picture above, for the benefit of those who must be prepared early for the coming of cool weather. It will be seen that it offers no startling departures from the lines that make up the silhouette of the day. The skirt is full and cut very little longer than shoe-top length. In many of the new skirts the fullness is confined in narrow side plaits at the waist. It is undraped and finished with a hem.

The coat follows the Russian model closely in line, but departs from it in the raglan sleeve. It fastens at the left front with a row of large bone

combed back in a small pompadour and brought to the crown, where it is divided into four strands. These are arranged in four coils across the back. Shell pins support the hair at the sides and a comb is thrust in at the back.

In the other coiffure all the hair is waved and arranged in a long French twist which reaches to the forehead. It is loosely coiled and pulled down over the middle and at each side of the brow. Little wire pins hold the waved hair in the correct lines at the sides.

Both these coiffures look more elaborate than they are in reality. It is the discriminating use of pins that gives them the neat appearance and



IN THE COLLECTION OF NEW COIFFURES.

buttons. These buttons, set in rows, form the decorative feature, appearing on the sleeve and on the body of the garment. A narrow belt of the fabric is fastened with a single button. A high turnover collar promises another season of smart style in collars. The material is a panne velvet.

Worn with this suit a georgette sash holds its own with a style value equal to that of the costume. This is an outfit to delight the heart of the slender woman, for in it she will look her best.

While hairdressers appear to be experimenting with many different styles, the general direction of the new coiffures is toward greater elaboration than we have had for several years. It is noticeable that the forehead is covered more, the hair is almost always waved and puffs and curls are dividing honors with soft coils as a means of disposing of the back hair.

This variety in style makes a happy state of affairs for those who are

finish that is always the chief charm of any style.

Julie Bottomeley

New Napkin Rings.

A new pattern napkin ring has flat flanges protruding from the bottom which serve as a stand or feet. These keep the ring in place, and give opportunities for its ornamentation not possible in the ordinary rings. The same firm makes the teente, tea infuser or tea ball spoon, which makes one to three cupsfuls of tea with one filling. They have produced two new styles in this.

White Satin Costumes.

White satin costumes are the last word in summer apparel. Souff puts bands of the satin on a braided tulle frock and completes the picture with a full knee-length coat of satin.—Harper's Bazaar.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. (Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 13

THE GRACE OF LIVING.

LESSON TEXT—II Cor. 9. GOLDEN TEXT—In all things I gave you an example, that so laboring ye ought to help the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts 20:35.

Paul's letters to the church in Corinth are a divine commentary upon church government. A stricter adherence to the principles enunciated and a clearer interpretation of those principles to the church of Jesus Christ would save us from many errors and shortcomings. In this rich and popular edition the lesson for consideration today is most vital, for it concerns one of the fundamental principles which underlie the progress of mankind as well as the kingdom of God.

I. **Cheerful Giving** (vv. 1-7). One of the dangers assailing the early Christian church was that of division between the Jewish and Gentile believers. One party suggested that the Gentiles ought to have a closer union with the Jews; on the other hand, certain Gentiles could not see the necessity of the Jewish ceremonial, and in this Paul agreed with them, and therefore they refused to assume any unnecessary burden. The great feasts at Jerusalem were crowded with pilgrims, both Jews and Jewish Christians. The pilgrims were often very poor, and fatigue must have fostered dissensions. Here then was a place where a work of ministry to the needy might be done with the money which had been systematically gathered through the weekly contributions of Christian believers. Note how skillfully Paul appealed to these Corinthians. He recognizes their forwardness of mind and their zeal (vv. 1 and 2, Am. R.). Most delicately does he compliment them upon their work, for, said he, "I glory in your behalf."

He desired their collections to be a matter of bounty, and not of covetousness or extortion. Paul's principle of giving is that it shall be a matter of free and beneficent gifts, not a matter of covetous greed; not a quid pro quo. He says that they who sow sparingly shall reap sparingly.

II. **The Results of Giving** (vv. 8-15). The law of reaping according to the seed we sow and of reaping in proportion to the quality and quantity of the seed sown is also to be supplemented by the law of the necessity of systematic giving (See I Cor. 16:2). One of the sweetest and most cheerful and inspiring promises of the Bible is found in verse 8 of this section, "God is able." He is able to make all grace abound, and he does this "to the bountiful giver." Nothing more surely limits the measure of grace that we receive than our penurious, niggardly giving (Phil. 4:19 and context). This giving of grace is "in order that ye always having all sufficiency in all things may abound unto every good work." God's abundant grace is bestowed upon us that we may work for others, and live abounding, sufficient lives in everything. How poor indeed our lives must appear when measured by the standard of this verse. Literally this is "bountiful giving." God loves the full-souled, hilarious giver who gives time and money. Such giving is like unto God's giving, who gave his only begotten son. If we sow as God provides, he will multiply the seed for sowing and increase the fruits of our righteousness. If we do not sow, he will cease to supply.

This liberality will work through us to others and thanksgiving to God on the part of those who receive (v. 11, R. V.). Such giving abounds to his honor and glory through the many thanksgivings which it will occasion (Heb. 13:15). "The more we give, the more God will increase our power to give, and in this way we will be enriched in everything unto all liberality (Prov. 11:24-25). The church in Jerusalem, when the saints of Corinth had given proof by the ministrations to their need, would glorify God for the obedience of the saints in Corinth and their confession of the gospel of Christ, and also for the liberality of their contribution unto them (v. 13, R. V.). They would repay their generosity with prayer (v. 14, R. V.) and they would long after them by reason of the grace of God which was in them.

Paul's words about our giving with thanksgiving to God for his unspeakable gift—(See Ch. 8:9) the unspeakable gift of God, Jesus Christ (John 3:16; Rom. 8:32)—is an exhortation to us. Nothing should so move us to give to others as the thought of what God has given of his very best and dearest for us.

The Sunday school, as the training school of the church, ought to give instruction not alone in salvation truth and life teaching, but also in systematic giving. Train the children early to give to the church a portion of their substance, and they will learn to love it and support it in the years to come. Persistent practice is the secret of mastery here as in everything else. We say: "When a rich man dies he leaves all his wealth behind him." True, but it is also true that we change into the currency of the country to which we are going the gifts which we have given here.

GIRL NEARLY DROWNS AS FRIENDS LAUGH

Others Think Expert Is Joking Until Gallant Young Man Pulls Her to Safety.

San Francisco, Cal.—A sensational rescue from drowning, in which the leading roles were played by Miss Jewel Welch, twenty years old, and pretty, and Harry A. Clark, engineer with the Royal Insurance company, was staged in the waters of the Larkspur estuary. Miss Welch, who with a party of friends was making a week-end visit on board Clark's houseboat, "Rockaway," attempted to swim from the boat to the shore, 500 feet. She



Clark Dived and Caught Her by the Hair.

reached shore in safety and then plunged into the water to swim back to the ark.

Suddenly she was caught by the strong undertow of the stream and disappeared from sight. Friends on the deck of the boat, knowing that Miss Welch was an expert swimmer, believed that she was "doing stunts."

She finally appeared above the surface and cried for help, beating the water wildly.

Clark, who was standing on the deck, fully clothed, plunged in and reached the spot just as she sank beneath the water. Clark dived and caught her by the hair.

Spectators on shore looked calmly on, thinking it was a moving-picture thriller.

In a few minutes Clark had the girl on board the boat.

FREAK WALK WINS \$20,000

Trip Backwards Across Continent to New York Is Made in 239 Days.

New York.—Somebody out in Seattle lost a bet of \$20,000 when Patrick Harmon arrived at New York city walking backward and asked metropolitan city officials to confirm his presence—Harmon had a reflecting mirror strapped to his back and was accompanied by W. A. Baltazor, who walked as folk usually walk—face forward—to prove that Harmon accomplished the feat. The feat was walking backward from Seattle to New York in 200 days. That was the limit set, but Harmon did it in 239 days, three weeks ahead of time.

Harmon, who is fifty years old, announced that two men in a Seattle club had wagered with each other that he could not walk to New York backward in 200 days and backed up their opinion with \$20,000 each. Harmon will get \$5,000 for the job, and Baltazor four dollars a day for being the trans-continental watchman. Harmon said he had little difficulty doing the freak stunt, but he lost 11 days through illness and took two weeks to overcome dizziness due to his unusual method of pedal locomotion.

MAN'S BODY SAWED IN TWO

Grotesque Corpse Was Discovered by Bride of a Few Weeks in Georgia Sawmill.

Ossohatchee, Ga.—While working in a sawmill at Ossohatchee, Ga., J. F. Sellers, twenty-seven years old, accidentally fell across the big saw. The blade struck the young man in the right shoulder and passed through the heart, cutting the body in two.

None of the other workmen were in the mill at the time, as the noon whistle had just sounded. Sellers' bride of three months entered the building immediately after the tragedy occurred to accompany her husband to their nearby home. When she neared the sawpit she discovered the mangled body.

Cutlery in Stomach Two Years.

Stockton, Cal.—Two silver forks and a silver teaspoon, which had reposed for more than a year in the stomach of Richard Williams of Stockton were removed a few days ago and Williams is recovering from the operation. It is believed he swallowed the cutlery while delirious.

WESTERN CANADA

Co-Operative Creameries Show Tremendous Increase in Butter Production.

The Dairy Commissioner, at first annual convention of Saskatchewan Dairyman's association, reviewed progress of 1915 which shows a great increase in the butter production of the co-operative creameries amounting to 1,500,000 lbs. He also said the improvement in quality is shown by the preference accorded Saskatchewan butter in outside markets. Shipments out of the province for the year totaled 52 carloads.

According to bulletin just issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture, the dairy industry had a very successful year in 1915. There was an increase of over 1,000,000 lbs. of creamery butter produced, as against the previous year, about 200,000 lbs. increase in dairy butter and over 25,000 lbs. increase in the cheese output. The increase of the total value of milk and milk products was over \$427,000. The production of dairy butter for Manitoba during the year was 4,150,444 lbs. and it brought an average price of 23c per lb.; of creamery butter 5,839,667 lbs. were produced which commanded 23c per lb. on the average; cheese production was 726,725 lbs. which sold at an average price of 15c—the total value of these three products is given as \$2,700,498, in addition to which the milk produced is valued at \$125,959 and the cream at \$158,827, the average price of the milk being reckoned at 21c per lb. and of sweet cream at 32c per lb. butter-fat. In connection with the dairy industry it is interesting to note that almost the most important fodder crop now is corn, of which the 1915 production amounted to 190,132 tons. The biggest cultivated fodder crop is timothy which for last season produced 193,357 tons and the next most popular crop was bromegrass with 45,815 tons; of alfalfa and clover there were produced some 38,000 tons. The number of cattle in the province is given as 631,005, which is an increase of 130,000 over the previous year.

The fact that the Red Deer, Alberta, cheese factory is handling four times as much milk this season as last winter shows the growing improvement in the dairy industry. On Feb. 14, it was announced the factory had just shipped two tons of cheese for Calgary market.

Cardston, Alberta, creamery in 1915 paid its patrons a rate of 27½c per lb. for butter fat and had a profit remaining over all expenses of \$5,584. The creamery during season distributed among farmers \$61,117 and manufactured 250,000 lbs. butter and 13,000 lbs. cheese. Average price realized for butter was 28½ cents.

The development of the dairy industry of Northern Alberta is well indicated by the growth of a prominent dairy business here, which in 1915 produced 2,525,000 lbs. butter, an increase of 400,000 lbs. over the previous year. This product has found a market in all parts of Canada and this year will enter the export trade. Advertisement.

Revenge.

"I've been calling this number for five minutes," said the irate subscriber. "What number?" "I'm so irritated I'm almost tempted not to satisfy your feminine curiosity."

If a girl knew how pretty she doesn't look when she cries, she wouldn't do it.

A human being cannot breathe at a height of seven miles from the earth.

Going It Too Hard

We are inclined nowadays to "go it too hard"; to overwork, worry, eat and drink too much, and to neglect our rest and sleep. This fills the blood with uric acid. The kidneys weaken and then it's a siege of backache, dizzy, nervous spells, rheumatic pains and distressing urinary disorders. Don't wait for worse troubles. Strengthen the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

A Kansas Case

Capt. Nicholas W. Nept, 325 E. First St., McPherson, Kan., says: "Hardships in the Civil war weakened my kidneys and I became helpless. The pains in my back were constant and the kidney secretions were filled with sediment and painful in passage. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me and continued use fixed me up in good shape. I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. All druggists, or mailed by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

GALLSTONES

Avoid operations. Positive Liver & Stomach remedy (No Op)—Results sure—Home remedy. Write today. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. W-1, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.