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160 acres Johnson county, Nebraska. 80 rods to church and school. Best of terms. Might rent
107 acres near Brownville, Nebraska
80 acres 3/4-mile from Falls City high school.
640 acres, \$8,000 improvements. Also 640 acres adjoining. Will take 100 acres as part payment. Fine running water. A No 1 opportunity.
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The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—Made from Grapes—No Lime Phosphate No Alum



TALKS ABOUT PAINT

DR. MORSMAN TELLS OF PIGMENTS USED IN PAINT

Large Output of Adulterated Whitemuch of which is Used in Contract Work

Pigments are finely powdered, insoluble substances that are added to linseed oil to give it body and to render the paint opaque. They also make the paint film harder.

By the term, "body pigments," I mean those pigments which are added in considerable quantity and form the bulk of the body of the paint. By "color pigments" is meant those strong colors that are only used in house painting for producing shades. This is only a distinction, not a difference because any color pigment may become a body pigment, when a strong color is desired as for instance in carriage painting. All body pigments must be opaque, they must be insoluble in oil, they must have good covering power, they must work very smooth and they must have durability.

Of course all body pigments do not possess these properties in the same degree. They differ very widely in their relative value and they differ in color.

All pigments must be considered as dry powders. That is what they are, originally. The white lead which you buy in kegs, in paste form, is a dry powder ground in oil. So also is zinc and all the colors that are put up in paste forms. All without exception are dry powders.

While color is merely an incident so far as our present purpose is concerned it is convenient to classify by color.

White Lead—This is the most important body pigment we have. There is no substance that fulfills all the requirements as well as this does

and its great covering power and durability makes it superior to all others. White lead is lead carbonates and the carbonates of the metals are permanent compounds. It is claimed that there is a partial union of this pigment with the linseed oil but I believe there is NO UNION other than the mechanical one of enmeshing the fine particles of lead in the hardening film of oil. But this is sufficient and no better paint can be made than that formed by the combination of white lead and linseed oil. When I say white lead, I mean PURE white lead and it is much better to buy the prepared lead ground in oil because the mixing is partly done and that is no small matter. There are several standard brands of pure lead on the market. Those best known are the Southern, Carter's, Collier, Eagle, and Red Seal. The two best known brands in this section are the Southern (Dutch boy) and Carters. These two leads, are representatives of quite different processes of manufacture but both are fine products. Both are as nearly pure, as it is possible to make them and they can not be excelled for paint purposes. Some painters claim that Carter's covers more surface, others that Southern lead works better, but the difference, if any, is not great and the house owner can buy either with the assurance that it is the best the market affords. They are absolutely standard and dependable.

There are many adulterated leads on the market, and the amount of adulteration runs anywhere from one-fourth to three-fourths. These are the "just as good" kinds that are offered. Thousands of tons of adulterated leads are sold every year. Some dealers handle these adulterated leads and perhaps they are sometimes sold as pure lead but I do not think much of this large output is sold by retailers direct to customers. Some of it goes into mixed paints, but most of it is used by painters and contractors and that is likely to continue as long as the property owner is so indifferent that he makes his contract for painting to cover the material as well as the labor.

The adulterant is nearly always Barytes, sometimes mineral white is added.

Zinc—As an all round pigment Zinc does not equal white lead, but it has some advantages over lead. It is whiter than lead and has greater covering power. In this respect two parts of zinc equals about thirteen parts of lead. It hasn't the permanency of lead and is more expensive than lead. It is the oxide of Zinc that is used but the Commercial zinc contains some zinc carbonate also. It is much used for interior white jobs because of its whiteness and because it does not turn yellow in dark places as lead does. It is not very much used alone, usually in combination with lead. Manufacturers claim that it makes a better paint used with lead, for outside work, than lead alone. It does make paint go farther, but I doubt if it makes it any better for outside use from the stand point of durability. The old time job done with lead, before painters thought zinc was safe to use for outside work, was equal to anything done in more recent years.

Barytes—the native baryta is the sulphate of Barium. Called also "Heavy Spar" and this ground fine, makes "Baryta White." But the artificial sulphate compounded from the native carbonate (Witherate) is what is usually used as a pigment. This is nearly pure Barium sulphate and is known as "Fixed White," or "Charlton White" or "Silicate white."

Almost its only use in house paints is as an adulteration for white lead. It has little covering power as compared to lead and would be of little value as a pigment used alone.

The subject of pigments will be completed next week.

A. MORSMAN, M. D.
Morsman Drug Co.

MISS GEHLING IN EUROPE

AN INTERESTING SERIES FROM NOTES MADE DURING TRIP.

Three Articles of Interest to Miss Sue Gehling's Many Friends

(Continued from last week)

On our arrival at Oberammergau at 11:00 p. m. we found coaches waiting to take us to the homes of the villagers. Found homes comfortable and people very dear and kind.

The population numbers one thousand and all the inhabitants, with the exception of the married ladies, take part in the wonderful "Passion Play."

On Sunday morning at 7:45 we started for the theatre. Found our seats and spent some time in admiring the decorations. Upon the curtain are painted the figures of Moses, Jeremiah, and Isaiah. To the right and left are passage ways representing streets in Jerusalem. On sides are two houses representing the homes of Pilate, the Roman governor and Annas, the high priest.

The greater part of the stage is open to the sky, so the actors are exposed to the sun and rain.

A eight o'clock a cannon report was heard, this was the signal for the play to begin. We sat there for four hours, in one position, simply held spell bound by the grand performance. It all seemed so real that even now I feel its influence.

At 12:00 o'clock we left for lunch and at 1:30 we were again in the theatre. Here we remained until 6:00 p. m., when the curtain went down for the last time. The crucifixion was truly wonderful. It took place under the open sky, as if in actual life, thus making it all the more real and pathetic. Never can I forget the expressive noble face of Anton Lang, and the words uttered by him while hanging on the cross.

In the evening while at the table eating dinner, a young lady came to our door, inquiring for me and, to my great surprise and pleasure she proved to be a cousin of mine. How delighted we were to meet. After visiting about half an hour we took the train for Weilheim, to visit another cousin of ours. We did very little sleeping that night, for there was so much to be told. Nevertheless we arose early next morning, the one cousin left for Oberammergau to see the "Passion Play" and I took the train for Munich.

It was here at the Grand Hotel I meet my party.

At 1:00 p. m. we went for a carriage drive visiting many places of interest. One was the Statue of Peace, erected by the emperor to celebrate the twenty-five years of peace. Then to the National Museum, one of the finest in the world; a number of beautiful public gardens, which certainly were beautiful with grand statues, flowers, walks and drives.

Munich is a very pretty place, with its beautiful buildings and its broad and well constructed street. I was sorry that we could not remain there longer, for I felt especially interested, my father having lived there about fourteen years.

Next morning we left for Weisbaden, arrived there about 4:00 p. m. Took carriages and drove to the ho-

tel which certainly was a beautiful structure.

Weisbaden is the queen of the bathing resorts. It is noted for its national beauty and historical attractions. After dinner we went to visit the famous bath, known all over the world. We spent a greater part of the evening in one of the most beautiful parks in the world. Here we heard a fine German Band concert. The music was fine. The band consisted of sixty musicians, many of whom were excellent soloists.

On Wednesday morning we took the electric car to Biebrich. Here we took a steamer down the Rhine, the river of legend and song. On the slopes there are extensive vineyards glistening in the sun. It seems almost impossible to cultivate the grape on these steep slopes but the ground is now in place by cemented walls from eight to ten feet in height, built along the hill sides, dividing the whole area into little vineyards extending in many places to the very summit of the mountains. After sailing down stream a short distance we reach the region of ruined castles.

The magnificent prospect of this river stretching away for miles surpasses the power of language to describe. After a very pleasant day's ride we landed at Cologne, the wealthiest and most renowned city on the Rhine.

We went to see the glorious cathedral, a beautiful structure, with its two spires reaching the height of five hundred and twelve feet. It was time for dinner so we went to the hotel. After dinner we took a walk, saw Cologne by electric light. It was fine.

From Cologne we went to the beautiful old city of Brussels. This place reminds one very much of the city of Paris. Of course it is much smaller, but they speak the same language and have the same style of architecture, and even their shops and cafes are Parisian in appearance.

We took carriages and drove around the city. What a grand old place with its wide streets and fine buildings. Its pavements are splendidly constructed and are washed every night. It has many beautiful parks. We drove through one, out to the exposition grounds. We visited the Palace of Justice, Conservatory of Music and the Museum of Fine Arts. We then drove to the station to take the train for the city of Paris.

In Paris we spent four very busy days. On Friday morning, we started early to do shopping, went to "Bon Marche." Were there all morning. Paris certainly is the cradle of the newest fashion and the latest luxury. After lunch we started for the "Louvre." Here we saw many beautiful paintings, one of these was Murillo's "Immaculate Conception."

One of the most magnificent apartments of the Louvre is the "Gallery of Apolo." Its ceiling is in itself a picture gallery. Each painting is placed there in a gilded frame. It was in this room we saw the diamond-hilted sword of Bonaparte and the famous Regent diamond, valued at three million dollars, and the renowned and beautiful statue of "Venus of Melos."

The next day we visited many fine churches during our drive around the city. The church of Magdalene is a very pretty one of modern times; the church of the Invalids, near the church is the home for old soldiers.

Next we went to the "Notre Dame" a wonderful big structure, now much soiled and worn by age. The interior is very plain but beautiful.

The next morning we drove to Ver-

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FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA

sailles. The town itself is very dull, but it has a fine park and palace of the Bourbons, open to the public.

We went through Marie Antoinette's home. Everything is still the same as when she lived there, but very old. We visited the stables where we saw eight gold coaches. They were simply beautiful. After lunch we went through the Royal Palace. It is a very large structure and every room is lined with beautiful paintings, describing the different wars of France. We spent some time visiting in the garden. It is a beautiful spot. We were told that it cost them three thousand dollars to play the fountain one afternoon, and that they play it twice a month.

We returned to Paris in time for dinner. After dinner we heard a very fine lecture on "France" given by Prof. Monogham.

Monday morning we again went sight-seeing. In the evening we went to grand opera "Faust," enjoyed it very much. It was worth the price to see the interior of the theatre. The boxes are a dark, rich red and the trimmings and ceiling are a very heavy gold. The stage was very large. The scenery and the singing was a sight long to be remembered.

We left Paris early next morning for Blois. It was about twelve o'clock when we got there. It was here we took the boat to cross the English channel. It took us about two hours and a half to cross. On landing, after our baggage was inspected, we took the train for London.

We reached London at about four p. m. Tuesday. After dinner we went to the theatre to see the play "The Whip." The scenery was beautiful and the changes rapid, acting good.

The next day we took carriages and drove to the Law Courts. We were received warmly by the high sheriff, who showed us around the building. Leaving here we drove over the London Bridge and came back by the Tower Bridge. We went through the meat markets, which are so very interesting. On our way we passed the "Old Curiosity Shop."

After lunch we went to visit the British Museum, which holds so many old and interesting things; then to the London Tower. In my opinion, the world contains no sadder memorial of man's inhumanity to man, than this tower. The very thought of the victims, who have endured imprisonment and suffered death in its

walls, cause one's heart to ache.

After leaving this sad place we went to visit West Minister Abbey, that beautiful old place. The poet's corner was very interesting. We saw the noted relic of Antiquity, the celebrated "Stone of Destiny" on which the kings of Scotland, had been crowned for centuries before King Edward I of England brought it to England. The king had it encased in a chair of oak and in this chair all of England's sovereigns have been crowned for the last six hundred years.

After spending a greater part of the next day in sight-seeing, we left London at 4:50 p. m. for Dover. On September 17, we sailed from Dover, on the "Vaderland" of the Red Star Line, and after a delightful voyage of nine days, we landed in New York, on the morning of September 26, 1910.

Auction Store Moves On.

Falls City did not seem to take kindly to the auction store and last Monday Mr. Cook packed up and left. He was very disappointed in the business done here and seems to feel Falls City did not appreciate a good thing. Perhaps he is right—he may have offered good inducements to the people but seems to us it speaks volumes for the home merchants, the stay-year-at-a-time kind when the people find good enough with them and do not wander off after strange gods. They know the home merchant is here to make his word good all the time.

A great day is planned for next Sunday at the Presbyterian church and all members are urged to be present. The pastor will give a short sermon in the morning and the Holy Communion will be held. All who wish to unite with the church either by certificate, or by profession of faith are asked to speak to the pastor or one of the elders. In the evening Dr. Emma Boose Tucker of the China Mission will deliver an address on "The New China."

Bazaar.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a bazaar November 17, 18 and 19. They will also serve supper each night.

MRS. CRAIG, Sec.

Jno. Buford left Monday for Lincoln where he will enter the State University.