

STATE CAPITAL LINCOLN CHAT.

Spanish War Soldiers' Reunion.

The Spanish war soldiers of Lincoln and Lancaster county are making big preparations to entertain their comrades on April 26-27, 1911, at the fourth annual reunion to be held in Lincoln for all Nebraska soldiers and Spanish war soldiers in Nebraska, no matter from what state or whether a member of any organization.

Soldiers should report for registration at the Lindell hotel immediately upon arrival.

The committee is assured of the biggest attendance yet, and will have a news letter from each comrade unable to come on file for perusal by his comrades. A number of these letters have already come—some from foreign shores—and the boys at headquarters say they are mighty interesting reading.

Some comrades could not be located, but the secretary has written between 150 and 200 personal letters arranging for comrades to meet at this reunion.

Each company, troop and band will have its reunion, and there will be a big camp fire where all will attend.

Theater tickets for one evening will be furnished all comrades from outside of Lancaster county and the other evening will be devoted to a banquet to which all are invited.

It is hoped that every soldier who reads this article and who has not received a letter from the committee will at once write Frank I. Ringer, Lincoln, Neb., secretary of the general committee, giving his company, regiment and present address.

Wants Data on Summer Tilling.

The experiments conducted on the Experimental Substation at North Platte during the last seven years, and reported in Bulletin 118, indicate that the growing of winter wheat on summer tilled land is profitable. This method promises so much that it will help greatly to solve the question of profitable crop production in western Nebraska. In order to collect the results of their experience and give these results to all who are summer tilling or may summer till this season, it is desired to secure the names of all the farmers in central and western Nebraska who have summer tilled for winter wheat or for other crops. Letters from men who have summer tilled, giving their method, crops raised, yield, etc., and also the names of men who have summer tilled or contemplate summer tilling will be very much appreciated. Anyone interested may write to W. P. Snyder, Superintendent Experimental Substation, North Platte, Neb.

Change Plans of Grand Stand.

At a recent meeting of the board of managers of the state board of agriculture it was decided to change the plans for the proposed wooden grand stand at the fair grounds by substituting iron posts for wooden posts, every thirty-two feet. This may raise the cost to \$27,000, and stop other improvements on the grounds. The legislature gave only \$15,000 for the work and the board will take its own funds to complete the job of making a temporary stand. This step is taken because the board considers a grand stand a paying investment for the fair and considers it necessary to provide more seating capacity for the patrons of the races and the night entertainments that are given at the race course.

Banks Must Obey Law.

Before state banks can advertise that their deposits are guaranteed by the state banking law they must show the state banking board that they have complied with the law. This may take several months, so the few state banks that are now advertising on posters in their rooms and elsewhere that they are under the guaranty law are somewhat previous. This is the interpretation placed on the law by Secretary Royle of the banking board.

Governor Aldrich is at Valentine, the guest of W. Clarkson of that place, who will show him where the big fish are. The governor is out on a fishing trip and left Monday for the lakes south in that neighborhood.

It is believed no more bounty will be paid by the state for the killing of wolves. Two years ago the legislature appropriated \$30,000 to pay bounty claims, but the amount was not sufficient and deficiency claims amounting to \$29,000 or more have been received by Auditor Barton. The legislature that just adjourned appropriated \$29,000 to pay such deficiency claims and as there is no longer a law authorizing a bounty it is believed that some day the deficiency claims will cease to come in and that no more money will be appropriated.

Death of Dr. A. E. Davison.

Dr. A. E. Davison, head professor of the school of agriculture of the University of Nebraska, died Friday afternoon at the Sunlight hospital after a brief illness of thirty-six hours.

Dr. Davison was taken sick Thursday morning at his home suffering from acute abdominal trouble. Continuing to grow worse he was removed to the hospital Thursday night, but rapidly grew worse and died at 2:15 Friday afternoon. The doctors were not prepared to make an exact statement as to the cause of his death.

ALL OVER NEBRASKA

Largely Attended Funeral.
Gage County.—The funeral services held in Beatrice for the late Frank J. Kimball, who lost his life in an automobile accident, were very largely attended, many residents of Lincoln, Omaha and other towns of the state being in attendance.

Young Lepinski Ends Life.
Adams County.—Count Frank Lepinski, a barber, aged 34, son of Anton Lepinski, shot and killed himself in his father's shoe shop. He has lately brooded over separation from his wife, who obtained a divorce.

Holdrege Is After School.
Phelps County.—Phelps county as a whole is now after the agricultural school in dead earnest. Petitions are being circulated among the farmers, who are responding liberally with cash to be used in furnishing the location. E. H. Cannon has donated to the committee in charge a fine thoroughbred Shorthorn bull. The animal will be auctioned to the highest bidder and the proceeds will go toward increasing the bonus Phelps county will give for the location.

Aged Woman Fatally Burned.
Pierce County.—Mrs. Pospisil, the aged mother of John and Vacias Pospisil, living five miles east of Pierce, was burned to death at the home of her son Vacias. The son with whom she lived had gone to town and it was during his absence that the fatality occurred.

Pioneer Woman Ends Life.
Kearney County.—Mrs. John Smith, living half a mile west of Norman, committed suicide by drowning herself in the water tank on the farm. She had been in ill health for some time and was despondent over failure to recover. She chose the same date of the month that her sister committed suicide on two years ago.

Heart Grows in Its Neck.
Nemaha County.—J. J. Erwin of Shubert, while visiting his brother, W. S. Erwin of Mound City, Mo., saw a freak of rather unusual rarity. It was a three weeks' old calf with its heart in its neck near the surface. The calf is thriving and has every respect of attaining maturity.

Child Burned to Death.
Polk County.—Bruce Hower, a 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hower, living seven miles south of Shelby, went to the field where older boys were burning cornstalks. The mother was later attracted by the screams of children and hurrying to the field found the child enveloped in flames that resulted fatally.

"Diamonds" in Sheep.
Scottsbluff County.—That there is profit in sheep raising even on a small scale is shown by the experience of Runey C. Campbell, who lives about four miles southeast of Scottsbluff. Last year he purchased 51 Rambouillet ewes, and in a little over 12 months has sold \$300 worth of young bucks, \$64 worth of mutton, and has on hand 740 pounds of wool, valued at \$100, 51 ewes and about 40 lambs.

Pictures of Presidents.
Red Willow County.—At the regular meeting of the school board Mr. M. A. Barrett, the retiring member of the board, presented the high school of McCook with a collection of pictures of all the presidents of the United States. Each picture is to be hung in the assembly room.

Serious Charge Against Man.
Buffalo County.—Henry C. Krum was arrested on a charge of attempting a statutory offense against Cyrena L. Brown, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brown of Amherst. Krum is not known and had been in Amherst but three days. He was bound over to court.

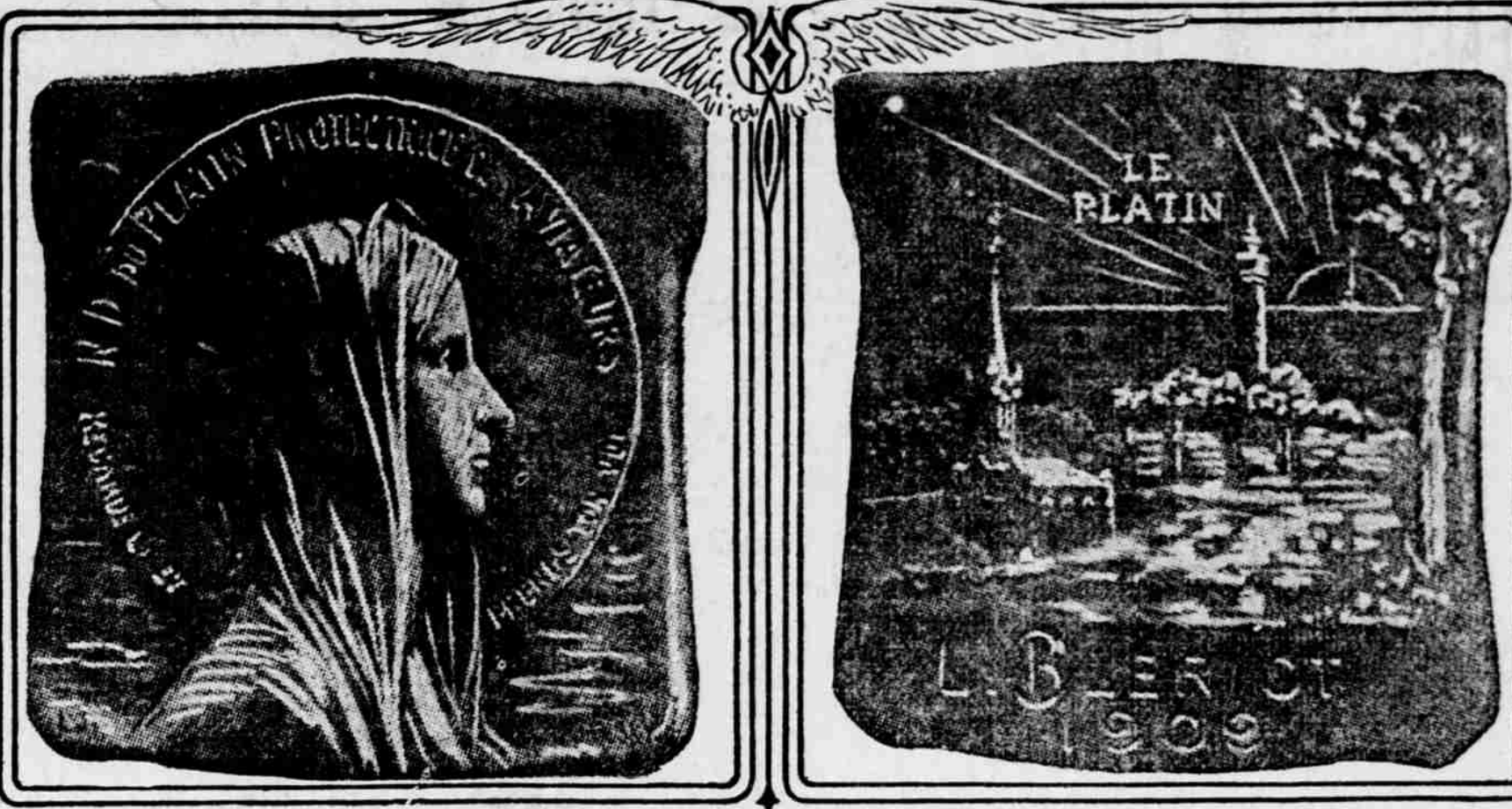
Rid of an Unpleasant Job.
State Superintendent Crabtree is pleased because the legislature relieved him of the unpleasant duty of distributing unclaimed dead bodies to medical colleges. Under the new law this work falls upon the secretaries of the state board of health. The old law required the state superintendent to do this.

Cattlemen Harass Settlers.
Edward Ohnesorge, a Kinkaid homesteader from Sioux county, was in Lincoln to get Governor Aldrich to interfere if possible in the alleged differences said to exist in his section of the state between border cattlemen and settlers. The absence of the state's executive gave the western Nebraskan no chance to pour his tale into the governor's ears, but his private secretary, L. B. Fuller, assured Mr. Ohnesorge that in all probability Governor Aldrich would, upon his return, transmit the facts to the federal government.

To Observe Mothers' Day.
Governor Aldrich issued a proclamation designating Sunday, May 14, as Mothers' day and urging the people of the state to observe it generally.

Appoints Bank Examiners.
Governor Aldrich has appointed three bank examiners, making a total of nine now employed to enforce the state guaranty of deposits act. The new examiners are L. P. Albright of Red Cloud, R. Springer of Lincoln and Joseph Pigman of Broken Bow.

OUR LADY OF THE BANKS, PATRON SAINT OF AVIATORS



BOTH SIDES OF THE MEDAL FOR AVIATORS

PARIS.—On the initiative of M. Odellin, former member of the legislative chamber, a little chapel called Notre Dame du Platin—Our Lady of the Banks—has just been built on the French coast near the spot where Bleriot started his memorable flight across the channel and which has since then been the point of landing of his daring followers. This modest chapel has been consecrated to the aviators, and Our Lady of the Banks has been instituted as protector of the men in the air. Medals bearing the effigy of this new Notre Dame are being struck off and will be offered to all the leading aviators. The designs of the medal are the work of the sculptor Jampolsky. On one side is the image of the Virgin Mary, classical in conception yet modern in treatment; on the other, the reproduction of the sanctuary overlooking the banks at the very edge of which is a towering lighthouse.

FIND ANCIENT RUINS

Clay Diggers Unearth Steps of Temple of Sacrifice.

Discovery of Aztec Temple, Antedating Invasion of Mexico by Spanish Under Hernando Cortez, by Possibly Centuries.

San Antonio, Texas.—If Indian clay diggers and potters are to be believed mysterious lights at night, and strange sounds during the day, at a site near San Miguel Amatzla have led to the discovery of an Aztec temple antedating the invasion of Mexico by the Spanish under Hernando Cortez by possibly centuries. Since time immemorial the Indians in the vicinity have claimed that both the lights and the noise had been observed by many and it has been impossible to get any of them to approach the scene of the alleged phenomenon—a mound located to one side of a narrow lane leading from the Atzacapotzalco-Santiago Ahuixotli road to the village of San Miguel. Recently, however, some of them were induced to dig clay near the base of the mound and in the progress of their work they came across the steps of a teocalli, one of the pyramid temples of the Aztecs.

When first found the ruins were thought to be those of an old ranch house or granary, but soon unmistakable signs of their prehistoric character were met. So far little excavation work has been done. Above the temple, says the Mexican Daily Record, early Spanish farmers had erected a low circular wall, the inclosure being used for the thrashing of grain. This wall was torn down a few weeks ago and under it and at the base of the temple wall were found idol statuettes, broken pottery, ashes and boxes thought to originate with human sacrifices made to appease the wrath of Huitzilopochtli, the great god of the Aztec system of religion. At a depth of ten feet below the present soil surface a cement floor was found and under it more Aztec statuettes, pottery and human bones. Here also the remains of an older wall were discovered.

In view of the fact that the base of the temple is ten feet below the present surface of the ground, there is little doubt that the structure is a very old one. Possibly the surface of the mound represents the platform of the teocalli. The fact that ashes and bones were found on it is ample proof that such is the case. The Mexican teocalli, or temple, was a pyramid of earth faced with stone, and on its summit stood the sacrificial stone on

which the victims were killed by having their hearts torn from their living bodies, certain portions of the body being then made burnt offerings to the deity to whom the temple was dedicated. The remainder of the corpse was then thrown down the steep sides of the teacalli and left there.

A feature of the temple at San Miguel is that around its present base grows a druidlike circle of large trees. In its vicinity are many other mounds, mostly small, and it is therefore quite possible that here at one time stood an Aztec city. Clay diggers and potters living near by have found tremendous quantities of small stone idols, jade beads, earthenware with Aztec decorations and itzli knives, such as used by priests in opening the breasts of the victims of their creed. According to present calculations, Aztec civilization in Mexico is not over 700 years old, but it would seem that this period will have to be added to considerably, for the reason that it must have taken centuries to bury the structure at San Miguel Amatzla.

A BIG MASONIC TEMPLE

Magnificent Structure to Be Built in Chicago.

Work on Great Building, to Cost \$405,000, to Begin May 1—Auditorium to Have Seating Capacity of 4,500.

Chicago.—More beautiful than any Masonic temple in the country, or in the world, for that matter, will be the building that the Shrine of Medinah Temple will dedicate to the uses of the craft in Chicago at Ohio, Cass and Ontario streets, it is declared.

Plans for the structure already are well under way. Building operations will begin by the first of May. Early in April, 1912, the dedication will take place.

When completed the building will represent an outlay of \$405,000, which is more money than the far-famed New theater of New York cost its millionaire founders. Of course, in the case of the Medinah temple, the cost of the land was a comparatively small item compared with the extensive New theater property that borders on Central Park West in New York.

The Lambert Tree property, on which the new Medinah Temple is to

COOKS ARE ALL GRADUATES

New Jersey Club Women Are Interested in Movement to Solve Servant Girl Problem.

Montclair, N. J.—Club women from all parts of New Jersey are interested in a state-wide movement started by the New Jersey Women's Progressive league to solve the servant-girl problem. The plan would provide better servants by establishing training and cooking schools in the cities of the state. The students will be taught every branch of housework.

Organization of classes for practical instruction to housewives also is planned.

Under the proposed system servants will receive diplomas. The curriculum will provide the following classes: Special butlers' and waitresses' course; cooks' practical classes, early fall course in pickling and preserving, chafing-dish course, camp cooking course, lectures on the individual consumption of food, purchasing and kitchen bookkeeping.

315,000,000 Is India Census.

Calcutta.—The final provisional census returns give the total population of India as 315,000,000, an increase of 20,500,000 as compared with 1901.

stand, runs 105 feet on Ohio, 213 on Cass and 150 feet on Ontario, situated directly behind the Studio building, which fronts on State street.

Messrs. Huehl and Schmidt are the architects for the new building, and Mr. Huehl, with a large staff of assistants, is personally at work on the drawings. The first floor, underneath the auditorium, will be occupied by the banqueting rooms. The auditorium proper will be in the form of a great theater, seating over 4,500 people, a capacity as large as the Auditorium theater before the recent alterations. There will be three tiers, the first floor seating 1,280, the balcony will have a capacity of 1,672, and the gallery will hold 1,580 persons. Then there will be numerous boxes besides.

There will be large parlors, candidates' rooms, rooms for the caretaker, for the Arab patrol and for the bands, in the two wings on each side of the stage. A magnificent new organ is to be a part of the equipment.

While it has been definitely settled that the style of architecture shall be Turkish, it has not been finally determined of what material the building shall be constructed. Mr. Huehl said he hoped to be able to use terra cotta and brick. In Turkey, however, they use for their elaborate effects a red freestone which they can cut almost like butter, and so get the most ornate decorative results with little cost. There, too, the climate is not quite as strenuous as it is here, and the flight of time does not leave upon buildings such perceptible damage. Another important consideration is the fact that to get the same decorative effect with terra cotta the expense in this country would be enormous.

"I would be more like engraving than sculpture work," said Mr. Huehl, "and the men who do this work charge seven dollars a day."

Arrangements have been almost completed for the sale of the present temple to Oriental Consistory when the Shrine of Medinah temple move into their new home. Members of Medinah temple bewail the fact that they have to leave their present building, which has always been very much admired. The move was a necessity, however, since they have quite outgrown their present quarters, and it is barely possible to get their members into the building, much less into the auditorium, on any special occasion. There are 9,000 members of Medinah temple living today. They are scattered all over the world, but 6,000 of them live in Cook county, and their present hall holds barely 1,100 persons.

Every man's business, whatever it is, becomes a liberal education to him, just as soon and just as far as he lives, not in its methods, but in its principles.—Phillips Brook

WILL LOOK TO CANADA FOR WHEAT

ONE REASON WHY AMERICANS GO TO CANADA.

In the Chicago Inter-Ocean of a few days since reference was made to the fact that in 1909 the United States raised 737,189,000 bushels of wheat, and last year grew only 635,443,000, a decrease of 41,746,000 bushels. The article went on to say: "True we raised last year more than enough wheat for our own needs, but it is apparent that if production continues to decrease in that ratio we will soon be obliged to look to other countries for wheat to supply our rapidly increasing population."

The purpose of the article was to show that reciprocity was to be desired. This is a question that I do not propose to deal with, preferring to leave it to others who have made a greater study of that economic question than I have. The point to be considered is, with the high price of lands in the United States, and with the much lower priced lands of Canada, and their ability to produce probably more abundantly, is it not well for the United States farmer to take advantage of the opportunity Canada affords with its lower-priced lands and take a part in supplying the needs of the United States, which it is quite apparent must come sooner or later? It is probable there are now about 300,000 American farmers in Western Canada, cultivating large farms, and becoming rich, in the growing of 25- and 30-bushel-to-the-acre wheat, in producing large yields of oats and barley, and in raising horses and cattle cheaply on the wild prairie grasses that are there, both succulent and abundant. All these find a ready market at good prices. Amongst the Americans who have made their homes in Canada are to be found colonies of Scandinavians, and all are doing well. I have before me a letter from an American Scandinavian, now a Canadian, an extract from which is interesting. Writing from Turtle Lake, Saskatchewan, he says:

"I came up here from Fergus Falls, Minn., October 24th, 1910, and thought I would let you know how I have been getting along. We had a very mild winter up to New Year's, but since then it has been quite cold and lots of snow, but not worse than that we could be out every day working, even though we had 65 below zero a few times, but we do not feel the cold here the same as we did in Minnesota, as it is very still and the air is high and dry. This is a splendid place for cattle raising and mixed farming. There is some willow brush and small poplars on part of the land, which is rolling and covered with splendid grass in the summer. Not far from here there is timber for building material. There are only 8 Norwegians here, 6 Scotchmen, 2 Germans. The lake is 20 miles long and full of very fine fish.

"There is a lot of land yet that has not been taken and room for many settlers, and we wish you would send some settlers up here, as there are fine prospects for them, especially for those who have a little money to start with. Send them here to Turtle Lake, and we will show them the land, if they have secured plots, showing the vacant lands, at the Dominion Lands office in Battleford. Send us up some good Scandinavians this spring."

The Canadian government agents will try to meet his wishes.

Solely to Blame.
Diner—Who is that singing so dreadfully out of tune?
Restaurant Proprietor—It is my wife.

Diner—Perhaps the accompanist plays out of tune?
R. P.—She is accompanying herself! London Opinion.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use For 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

It is not necessarily true that the worst is yet to come.

Millions Say So

When millions of people use for years a medicine it proves its merit. People who know CASCARETS' value buy over a million boxes a month. It's the biggest seller because it is the best bowel and liver medicine ever made. No matter what you're using, just try CASCARETS once—you'll see.

CASCARETS No. 6 box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Sioux City Directory

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Floral emblems and cut flowers for all occasions. SIOUX CITY, IOWA

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PULP WOOD FROM WASTE

Professor Frankforter of University of Minnesota Makes Discovery of Importance.

St. Paul, Minn.—Prof. George B. Frankforter, dean of the College of Chemistry of the Minnesota State university, has announced the details of a discovery made by him by which, he declares, through the utilization of waste wood and sawdust the United States will produce one hundred times more pulp wood than was believed possible.

"It means," he says, "that every cord of fir lumber will yield \$10 profit on by-products alone, and that the greater part of the 60 per cent. of a tree now wasted will be turned into dollars and cents."

Professor Frankforter predicts that huge plants will be built as the result of his discovery and that the new industry will assume proportions of great magnitude.

C. A. Smith, of the C. A. Smith Timber company, is interested with Professor Frankforter in the process. So convinced is he of the enormous commercial value of the discovery that an experimental plant is now being constructed, and a mammoth plant is already planned, to be erected in the far west.

Doctor Frankforter has experimented on his processes for twelve years. The developed process consists in taking small pieces of waste wood or sawdust, laying them on a steel incline over a furnace, and subjecting them to a chemical process of distillation. Carbon disulphide or gasoline is poured over the sawdust, dissolving the turpentine and resin, which pass off as gases into a coil of pipes leading to a tank. The process is similar to the distillation of sugar.

The wood pulp remains, free from pitch and suitable for the manufacture of paper. The present method of distillation leaves the pulp in the form of charcoal.

Emigrants Prove Ungrateful.

London.—The members of the emigration subcommittee of the Birmingham distress committee report that they experience difficulty in securing repayment of the amounts advanced to emigrants, although many of the persons assisted are now well able to repay. Since 1906 the committee have expended \$10,000 in assisting emigration, and the repayments amount to \$100 only. In each case the emigrant had entered into a bond to repay the loan.