

DENMARK.

The last omnibus has just disappeared from the streets of Copenhagen. This is not pleasant news to many strangers, who found it fine sport to view the city from the seats on top of these curious boxes, which rocked and rattled so beautifully.

Rev. Morton Larsen, the pastor of a congregation in Jylland, a few Sundays ago announced from his pulpit that he was going to withdraw from the state church for conscience' sake.

NORWAY.

Some time ago it was stated that the commander of the Fram had discovered that the ship was badly damaged by dry rot in the timbers and had to undergo a thorough and expensive repair before the expedition to the north pole could be undertaken. Besides this information he also announced that the stores of canned goods were in a large measure spoiled and unfit to eat. A newspaper reporter decided to clear up this matter by calling on Captain Amundsen, who is staying at his cottage, a few miles from Kristiania. The captain was found in his cozy parlor. He is looking rather thin, but healthy, and his jovial face showed that the stories had not caused him much worry. "There is no use of my speaking about this matter at present," said the captain, "as I do not know any more about it than you do yourself. The expedition to the north pole will start on time under any circumstances, as the necessary repairs will be made in San Francisco. As to the provisions being spoiled, it is only a blessing that this has been discovered at present, and in such good time that better may be provided. Just imagine the position of my men if it had not been discovered before we were frozen fast in the ice. At present these questions hinge only upon the question of getting sufficient money to buy new provisions and repair the damage to the vessel, and I suppose there will be no difficulty in providing the funds in the near future."

The city council of Frederikshald refused to grant any licenses to sell wine or beer. Neither at the hotels nor at the railway station will there be any opportunity to buy those drinks. Several persons in the city have the right to sell wine, and their "vested rights" will be worth a good deal under the present conditions.

The whaling season of the year is practically closed. Most of the capital invested in this industry as in 1913, and never were the results so gratifying. Compiled statistics show that the combined output of the Norwegian whaling companies for the year 1913 was 580,000 barrels of whale oil. The output for 1912 was 520,000 barrels, and 344,000 for 1911. Those who are engaged in whaling state that they never again expect to reach the record of 1913, the value of the total cut put being about \$8,000,000.

Drammen, the fifth largest city in the country, seems to have gone "dry." The city has about 11,500 voters, of whom a little more than 7,000 took the trouble to vote. But as most of those went on record against the salar, this had to go. The city went "wet" by a large majority in 1897, the last time that the question was up at an election.

The Hidskeken continues offered to grant free right of way for a railroad through the settlement. But the surveyors laid out the line in such a way that many fine houses had to be removed, requiring an unexpected outlay of ten to twelve thousand dollars. This way of doing business on the part of the railway department brought out a unanimous petition from the voters of the community to have the line put where there are fewer houses in the way.

Hans Grytzen, a noted hunter at Borch, killed eleven white grouse in one shot. Some time ago he was one of a party that shot the biggest deer ever known to have been killed in that part of Norway, its weight being 260 pounds.

The city of Kristiania has 75 acres of ground at Sandviken, near the city limits. The city engineer has proposed to divide it up into lots, grade the streets, build sewers and level the lots, and finally sell the lots on easy terms to workmen who are to build homes on them. The proposed improvements would cost the city about \$175,000. It is estimated that if the plan is carried out the ground will comfortably accommodate a population of 6,200.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

Handsome and Substantial Building soon to be Erected by the Pine City State Bank.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring work will begin on the reconstruction and enlargement of the building occupied by the Pine City State Bank. Draw-

ings will be of fine design and will add to the beauty as well as the efficiency of the banking room.

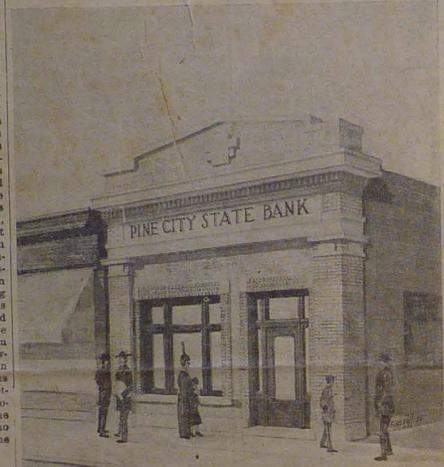
The Pine City State bank was founded May 31st, 1904, and has grown steadily since that time, necessitating enlargement and improved facilities for handling its increasing business.

The first officers were Dr. F. H. Welcome pres., H. W. Hartve vice pres., and L. H. Claggett cashier.

Mr. Claggett resigned in 1906 and was succeeded by Douglas Greely who served in this capacity until 1909 when he resigned to accept the cashiership of the State Bank of Virginia at Virginia, Minn., and was succeeded by Nickerson Perkins, the present cashier. The other officers have served continuously since the founding of the bank.

Dr. Welcome, the president, is also president of the Union Investment Company of Minneapolis with which the bank is affiliated. Mr. Hartve has been a resident of Pine City since 1900 when he established the Pine City Mercantile Co., and since then he has made close personal acquaintance with everyone within a radius of a good many miles of Pine City and a pretty general one over the entire county. Mr. Perkins was born and raised here and has resided here all his life. He was elected county treasurer in 1904 and served in that position until he resigned to take the cashiership of this bank in 1911. C. E. Pennington, assistant cashier, is a native of Pine City, a son of one of the county's oldest merchants and most respected families.

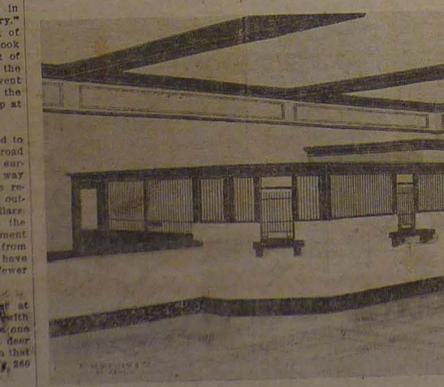
The bank is in excellent condition financially, as shown by the last call made by the state superintendent of banks, and is regularly examined by the state banking department. The capital stock is \$10,000 and it has surplus and undivided profit of \$8,000, making a total capital and



EXTERIOR VIEW OF NEW HOME OF PINE CITY STATE BANK.

the entry will lead to the public lobby. In front and at the side will be the cashier's desk, back of this will be the work room for the clerks and behind this a room set aside especially for the customers of the bank.

From this there will be entrance to the safety deposit vault which will be equipped with safety deposit boxes. A new steel ceiling



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW STRUCTURE TO BE BUILT BY THE PINE CITY STATE BANK.

for the banking room and mosaic tile floor in the lobby will add to its attractiveness and utility. The fixtures will be of a combination of cathedral finished quarter sawed oak and imported marble. All the old furniture will be replaced with new quarter sawed oak and the lighting

fixtures will be of fine design and will add to the beauty as well as the efficiency of the banking room. The Pine City State bank was founded May 31st, 1904, and has grown steadily since that time, necessitating enlargement and improved facilities for handling its increasing business.

At the end of the first year's existence of the bank it had \$20,000 deposited and this has steadily increased until, according to the statement made to the state banking department last October 21st they have deposits amounting to over \$135,000.

Misrepresentation is Charged.

Wm. Barnick and his son, Wm. H. Barnick of Groningen were arrested Tuesday, charged with obtaining a deed to land by fraudulent means and had a hearing before Judge Tomhave at Sandstone Wednesday afternoon.

The property in question is the John Anderson 80 near W. H. Barnick's "Happyland" farm north of Groningen.

W. E. Palmer, who lives just south made a deal for the property for \$1,600, paying \$300 cash and having the deed deposited in the 1st National Bank at Sandstone to be turned over upon payment of the balance of \$1,300 on December 1st. On Dec. 2 Palmer was garnished and could not close the deal, and shortly thereafter Wm. H. Barnick turned up with a deed to the property, which was secured for \$1,300.

And here it is claimed that the fraudulent means were used by Barnick in his representations to Anderson to get him to turn the property over.

New Hotel.

Willow River is to have a new hotel with heat, hot and cold water and every modern convenience, according to the Farmer.

Work is to be begun as soon as practicable and it is hoped to have it ready for occupancy in the spring.

The building is to be a two story structure and will occupy the site of the present Pine hotel.

Frank Laufenberg who is an old timer at Willow and is well known over the county; is the moving spirit in the movement and will be the new host after the change is made.

PUT HARD TASK ON MINISTER

Dominie Compelled to Discourage to Congregation That Was Busily Engaged in Cracking Nuts.

The modern minister likes to have things quiet when he talks. It disconcerts him to hear a baby cry or a woman cough or an old man snore. If he is put out by such trifles as these it is interesting to conjecture what he would do if he were to take hold of a congregation where every body brought nuts to crack during the sermon.

Worshippers used to do that in England, and even in our own states during colonial days. The disturbance was not a weekly disturbance, but a yearly one. It had been the minister would have undoubtedly left his congregation to administer spiritual consolation to suit themselves. But as it only happened once a year he was forced to endure it. This one day which was attended by such remarkable license came the Sunday before Michaelmas day, and was called Crack-Nut Sunday.

Nobody, no matter how pious he might be, hesitated to avail himself of the peculiar privilege granted him, and men, women and children came to with nuts, which they complacently cracked and munched during the sermon. It can be easily imagined that when 40 or 50 people get to cracking nuts with all their might the noise is not to be disagreeing, and many times the minister was hard put to it to "hear himself think."

Wife Money to Husband. Dunton, N. Y.—The will of Mrs. Matilda O. Blattmacher, fled here, bequeaths her savings of \$3,200 to her husband, but directs that her two children be taken from her husband and placed in the care of her mother.

Woman Heads Police Department. Gary, Ind., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Kate Woods Bay, president of the Civic club and a suffrage leader here, will be appointed president of the safety board, Mayor Knotts announced. Mrs. Bay will be head of the police and fire departments.

Brothers Drown in River. Monticello, Wis., Dec. 16.—Orin and Irwin Evanson, brothers, aged 11 and 13 respectively, sons of Charles Evanson, were drowned here while crossing the river on this eve.

Assessment Values.

Exclusive of moneys and credits and exemptions, the total assessable valuation of Pine county for the year 1913 is \$5,705,301.

The real estate valuation, including structures thereon, is \$5,042,166. The personal property is valued at \$663,135, and money and credits amount to \$260,677. The latter is taxed at the flat rate of three mills on the dollar in lieu of all other taxes and is apportioned as follows: one-sixth to state revenue, one-third to the city, village or town and one-third to the school district in which the property is assessed.

The total valuation of the county in the year 1912, exclusive of moneys and credits, was \$5,533,935 as against \$5,705,301 for 1913, an increase of \$171,666. The increase for the personal property for the year 1913 over 1912 was \$165,133. The increase in moneys and credits for the year 1913 over 1912 was \$84,714.

Of the assessment districts Rock Creek is assessed the highest at \$312,075. Sandstone leads the villages with a valuation of \$264,381.

Below is given the assessed valuation of the various towns and villages of the county:

	Real Estate	Personal	Total
Arns	\$ 88,774	\$ 3,038	\$ 91,812
Arns	112,741	3,024	115,765
Barry	113,273	8,601	122,174
Birch Creek	99,888	20,494	120,382
Bremen	82,109	7,581	89,690
Brookpark	105,578	13,011	118,589
Brno	277,813	11,988	289,801
Chengwatana	159,611	12,077	171,688
Clover	228,725	3,228	232,033
Crosby	127,659	2,774	130,433
Danforth	92,218	1,031	93,249
Dell Grove	145,548	14,153	159,701
Dosey	174,623	2,677	177,312
Finlayson	57,595	6,529	104,124
Finlayson	91,098	2,599	93,697
Finlayson	133,125	19,477	152,602
Kerrick	117,282	12,445	130,027
Kettle River	69,553	4,787	74,340
Mission Creek	110,298	12,947	123,272
Munch	94,734	3,960	98,694
Nickerson	199,276	3,766	203,042
Norwan	87,661	6,983	94,746
Partridge	131,837	24,106	155,943
Pine City	311,659	31,075	342,734
Pine Lake	99,503	6,478	105,981
Pokagama	271,493	38,277	309,770
Rock Creek	261,802	20,273	312,075
Sandstone	213,305	40,665	253,970
Sandstone	188,898	7,199	196,097
Sturgeon Lake	82,814	9,833	92,647
Wilma	92,403	2,136	94,539
Windmere	99,026	11,838	110,764

Charged With Law Violation.

John Hoberg who operated the saloon at Henriette was up before Justice O. J. Woodcock at Brookpark, Tuesday afternoon, charged with misconduct in the operation of his place—the charges making out a serious offense if the evidence substantiates it.

Owing to the inability of the state to procure the attendance of some witnesses the case was adjourned to Saturday at one o'clock p. m. At that time there may be other developments in the case which is stirring up considerable feeling in that locality.

Mrs. John Jelinek left last Thursday for Chicago to remain with her folks for a couple of weeks while John is practicing at the gentle art of keeping bath tub hall.

THE PINE POKER

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SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHWEST.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

SWEDEN.

Sweden has endeavored to hold a strictly neutral relation and, without taking part in either one or the other of the political combinations of great powers, has tried to maintain friendly relations with all its neighbors. The neutrality policy that has been executed in Sweden in several propositions, that Sweden should be accepted as one of the fundamental and permanent neutral states, is presented with special force by the present government in harmony with the political ideas that have always been held to be of vital importance by the liberals and social democrats. But the majority of the conservatives agree to this also and the conservative governments have acted accordingly. Only a small group of the conservatives without political importance and representing only a minority of the party would like to substitute an alliance policy for the neutrality policy. The alliance would be with Germany. They hold that the greatest risk for a small country is to stand alone against a great power. But the answer to these arguments has been that in an alliance with a great power, no matter which, there is always the danger that the small country be involved into adventures. The alliances are especially for the great powers that have wide interests to protect, but a country that has only its own liberty to protect is best served by remaining outside all alliances and building its defense on its own strength and what support it can expect on account of the international importance of its unmovable position.

What kings are buried in the burial mounds at Upsala? To be able to answer this question correctly would be immense interest for the Swedish people has discussed this subject at length in an essay which has just been published. The mounds were excavated long ago, but the results are surprisingly meager. There were a few burnt bones, a couple of ornaments, but no weapons. The ornaments, however, fixed the time of the mounds. Odin's mound, the largest one, dates from the fifth century, the other two are about 200 years younger. Now it is supposed that Snorre, who lived in the twelfth century, was right in stating that three Swedish kings were buried at Upsala, namely, Aun, Egil and Adla. From the fact that the time indicated by the ornaments agree with that given by the great historian, it is not unreasonable to assume that those three kings were actually buried in the three mounds in question.

Miss Albertina Appelqvist of Soderköping, with a great bow in her slouch hat, and she takes long walks in the open air, she can read and sew with ease, and she is interested in what takes place in the world at large. She has just finished a tablecloth which is as nice as if made by a high school girl. It is not a plain affair, but the work is neat, and it is beautifully embroidered.

The western world was astounded to hear from Stockholm that the Nobel prize for literature had been awarded to the Bengali poet, Rabindranath Tagore. Not only had the committee gone far afield seeking out, for the first time in the years that this great honor has been awarded, a man of the Orient, but more than this—the author it named is practically unknown in the Occident.

Captain Sagen, an officer in the Norwegian army, who openly attacked Swedish maneuvers in Norway last summer in spite of the protests of the Swedish officers, was sentenced to imprisonment for 40 days by the district court. But the court cut this down to 30 days. He was dismissed at once because he had been detained 30 days before the case reached the supreme court.

Mongolian Mutton Eaters.

According to a recent visitor in Mongolia, the inhabitants of that country are great meat eaters, living in some cases entirely on mutton in comparing the foods, the native will ask if they are as good as mutton. It is not uncommon for a Mongol to consume ten pounds of meat at one sitting. He pours mutton fat in his tea, which is prepared with milk from brick tea (the poorest grade pressed in bricks), and of this he drinks enormous quantities; 30 cups a day is not an uncommon amount for an adult. There are no regular hours for eating; the native eats when opportunity offers.

Relation of City and Country.

With us, cities are as certain to spring up with the increase of country population as the forests are to disappear. City and country are organically related. Crops cannot be grown without fields, nor exchanged and manufactured under the modern system of division of labor without cities. Only in the rudest pioneer settlements do man dispense with this division of labor by doing everything painfully and badly on the farm. Such settlements are retarded and hampered until they have towns for the city part of the work. When we estimate that the average inhabitant of New York may have but a few score square feet for his own use, we are apt to forget that he can only exist on them because somewhere in the country there are acres of ground producing for him, as really and definitely for him as if he owned them and hired the labor of them. What Professor Penck has called his "sustenance space."—Mark Anderson, in the Atlantic.

Who Leaves Fall.

The call to the country is never so strong as in autumn. Custom and commerce and society have conspired to call men back to the city just when the heat has passed, and the mellowing air and the coloring world is most alluring in the country. When the haze hangs over the hills and level lands are green and gold and scarlet, and soft sunlight of Indian summer fills the world, then the west wind stirs in man the half extinct memory of his hunting ancestors and he longs to strike the trail for the unknown woods. Then it is his primal instincts prompt him to build wood fires and sleep under the starlit skies. But, alas! stern necessity or feverish night of winter gales will most men back to the nervous grind of the world as it is. But only if we could strike the long and answer the call of Indian summer, what wonderful high adventure, what delight, and restful health we might try over the rim year—Doubtless the west wind comes.—Harner's Weekly.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Of Corn and Clover Land Company.

We, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the general Statutes of Minnesota of the year 1913, and for that purpose do hereby adopt the following articles:

The name of this corporation shall be "Corn and Clover Land Company." The general nature of its business shall be to buy, sell, lease, improve or deal in lands and tenements; to construct, improve, lease or sell, lease, build, and to engage generally in the various business, mercantile, professional, otherwise dispose of, and deal in stocks, bonds, mortgages, securities, notes and commercial paper of corporations and individuals, and to do all things necessary or incidental thereto in connection with said business. The principal office of this corporation shall be in the County of Pine City, Minnesota, but it may have offices in such other places within or without the state of Minnesota, as they may deem proper.

The period of the duration of this corporation shall be thirty (30) years from the date of its incorporation.

The names and places of residence of the incorporators are: H. W. Harte, Pine City, Minnesota; F. R. Duxbury, Pine City, Minnesota; and George Duxbury, Pine City, Minnesota.

ARTICLE IV.

The management of this corporation shall be vested in a board of four directors, each of whom shall be a stockholder. The Board of Directors may appoint or elect other officers and agents as they may deem necessary to carry on the business of said corporation, and delegate such powers and duties to them as they may think proper, not inconsistent with the laws.

They shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The same person may be both secretary and treasurer. They shall meet at the annual meeting of this corporation shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of each year after the year 1914, at which annual meeting the Board of Directors shall be elected for the ensuing year. The names and addresses of those composing the first Board of Directors and who shall hold office as such Directors until their successors are elected are as follows: H. W. Harte, Pine City, Minnesota; F. R. Duxbury, Pine City, Minnesota; and George Duxbury, Pine City, Minnesota.

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares, in money, or property, or both, in such amount as may be determined by the Board of Directors shall order. Said capital stock shall be paid for in 50 shares of the par value of \$100.00 each.

ARTICLE V.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time be subject shall be the sum of \$200,000. In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 24th day of December, A. D. 1913.

H. W. HARTE, (Seal) F. R. DUXBURY, (Seal) GEORGE DUXBURY, (Seal)

In presence of: E. L. HOBBS, (Seal) State of Minnesota,) ss.

On this 27th day of December, 1913, personally before me, H. W. Harte, F. R. Duxbury, and George Duxbury, in my presence and in the presence of the undersigned, who are the persons who executed the above and foregoing instrument, and each acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

Witness my hand and the seal of the State of Minnesota, this 27th day of December, 1913.

EDITH A. SCHMIDT, (Seal) Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed with the office for record on this 27th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, in Book 2714 of the Record of Deeds, in the County of Pine City, Minnesota.

JAMES H. WARDEN, (Seal) Register of Deeds.

We wish to extend to you all our sincere New Year Greetings.

May Peace and Prosperity be yours now and throughout the years to come. We wish also to thank you for the business entrusted to us during the year. This has been appreciated. Our best efforts will ever be extended to merit your patronage, which we hope may always be to our mutual prosperity.

Smith Hardware Co. Pine City, Minnesota.

Happy New Year COAL COLLINS Phone 25 Pine City.

Bargains for Bargain Seekers Odds and Ends of Dry Goods and Crockery For one week Groceries Sugar, 20 pounds \$1.00 Bacon, per pound .18 Pio, per pound .13 Salt, per barrel 1.25 Molasses, per gallon .35 Coffee, per pound .20 Lard, per pound .11

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land. Estate of Andrew Jungbauer, State of Minnesota, County of Pine, Probate Court.

Land Registration; Summons. State of Minnesota, County of Pine, District Court.

BRIGHTENS THE BED ROOM EASTERN MINN. POWER CO. Girl wanted for general house work by Mrs. A. Pennington.

Notice of Special Election. Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in Independent School District No. 3, of Pine County, Minnesota, at the Court Room in the Court House in the Village of Pine City, in said County and State, on the 27th day of December, 1913, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Notice of Foreclosure by Advertisement. Notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage, and the indebtedness secured thereon, the mortgage is being foreclosed.

Notice of Foreclosure by Advertisement. Notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage, and the indebtedness secured thereon, the mortgage is being foreclosed.

THE PUBLIC IS rapidly becoming educated to the fact that PRICE IS ONLY A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION. QUALITY IS THE IMPORTANT FEATURE of any food product. The manufacture of our flour GOLDEN KEY is based on quality.

PINE CITY MILLING CO. GOLDEN KEY FLOUR.

We wish to extend to you all our sincere

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

May peace and prosperity be yours now, and throughout the year to come. We wish also to thank you for the business entrusted to us during the year. This has been appreciated.

Our best efforts will ever be extended to merit your patronage, which we hope may always be to our mutual prosperity.

A. W. Piper The Furniture Man. PINE CITY, MINN.

A Happy New Year

and don't forget when you need anything in the line of Meats give us a call.

Wiley & Kilgore

F. A. HODGE, PRES. J. D. BOYLE, CASHIER. P. W. McALLEN, VICE-PRES.

FIRST STATE BANK OF PINE COUNTY

Commercial Banking in all its branches. Insurance written with reliable companies. Traffic in Domestic points sold cheaper than express or Postoffice Money Orders. Drafts on Europe sold.

Taxes paid for non-residents. Land bought and sold. PINE CITY, MINNESOTA



A. J. HALL LICENSED AUCTIONEER LIVE STOCK AND FARM SALES A SPECIALTY.

If you are thinking of selling your Property, write or call me for prices and dates. All orders left at First State Bank of Pine County at Pine City will receive prompt attention.

SANDSTONE - MINN. Phone 99-2.

DR. R. L. WISEMAN, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon. Residence and Office at the former Douglas Grolley residence.

DRS. A. A. AND JOSEPHINE TOFFE, Physicians and Surgeons, Pine City, Minn. Office one door south of Rybak's store. Telephone No. 2. Five glasses fitted.

K. W. KNAPP, RESIDENT DENTIST. Office in the Rybak block, Pine City. Satisfaction guaranteed on all dental work. Telephone No. 51.

S. E. L. ROBERTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Real estate and collections. Office in Rybak block, Pine City, Minn.

OTTOCAR SOBOTKA, ATTORNEY AT LAW. General law business. Collections receive prompt attention. Office in the Rybak block, Pine City, Minn.

W. H. LAMSON, COUNTY ATTORNEY. Rybak's Minn. At Court House, Pine City, every Monday.

E. H. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW. All law business and collections strictly attended to. Office in Rybak block, Pine City.

Pine City News

One or two rooms in the Rybak block for rent.

FOR RENT—A four room cottage. Inquire of Mrs. M. L. O'Brien.

Peter Daly was up from St. Paul a couple of days, returning yesterday.

We are buying cream and pay 35 to 37c this week.—A. W. Asplund.

J. C. Fisher spent Christmas with relatives at the Twin cities.

Just received a fresh car of salt selling per barrel \$1.25. Rock salt at 85c a hundred.

FOR SALE—About 10 ton of mixed hay in stack cheap. Inquire of Albert Kobacek, Pine City.

Miss Estelle Robinson left for Milaca yesterday to spend a few days with friends before taking up her school work at Ogilvie next Monday. She was accompanied as far as Huckleby by her sister, Edith, who went to spend New Years with friends.

Rev. Father Leo is expecting to put on an "Old Folks" play about the last of February that ought to be one of the six best sellers. In it Pat Conraker will dance in Irish fandango, and Mike Connor will sing a ditty about the "Wearin' of the Green" or something of that sort. So save your money and get ready for the big show.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Harte spent Christmas with the Eddys at Brookpark, the Robert Hartes, of Huckleby, going down to her home at Chippawa Falls, Wis., for the holidays. H. W. and Mrs. Harte expect to leave about the 6th for Excelsior Springs, Mo., where Mr. Harte has gone for the past eight winters for the baths. They will remain there about six weeks, after which they will go on to Florida, expecting to be absent until about the first of April.

There's been a gathering of the class at the Hurley home this past week. Mick, who is practicing law at Colorado Springs, Colo., Matt, who is practicing law at Minot, N. D., came home Christmas day and left Saturday. They expect to form a partnership for the practice of their profession at Minneapolis and will open offices there within a few days. William, John and Ben and Lon and Mrs. Mamie Cleary came up from St. Paul last Thursday and left on the return train Sunday. Miss Agnes Hurley, who teaches in the Shepood music school at Chicago, came home Christmas day and expects to return the latter part of this week. Miss Marie Vaughan was up from St. Paul the latter part of last week. And Mrs. John Cronghan of North Branch came up Tuesday for a short visit. Frank was the only one of the immediate family who found it impossible to get home. He is with the Guthrie Construction Co. in Montana.

Active Principles of Plants.

A new method of obtaining the active principles of plants in the state to which they exist in the fresh plant is used with success by the French scientist, Professor Perrot, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and together with M. Goris he employs a special method of treating plants for medicinal use. In this way he obtains extracts of a different nature from what are given in the usual process where dried plants are employed. Such extracts can be used to great advantage, as they contain the active principles of the plants in a more suitable and unaltered form. Thus, by his process, the leading active principles such as alkaloids or glucosides and distases are preserved in their complex combinations such as they existed in the cells of the plant, and under this form it is found that their action on the human body is identical with that of the fresh plant. Such combinations are rendered stable by treating the sterilized powder of the freshly-dried plant by alcohol so as to make an extract. This is then evaporated in vacuo and then freed from fatty matter, wax or resin, then dried by a cold process. Such extracts are soluble in water.

S. D. University President Named.

Vermillion, S. D., Dec. 16.—The appointment of Dr. Robert L. Blagden, president of the South Dakota State Agricultural college at Brookings, as president of the South Dakota university, was announced by the state board of regents. He is one of the best known educators in South Dakota. He has been professor of the State Agricultural college since 1901 and was formerly president of the State School of Mines at Rapid City.

Which is Truly Scientific, "I thought you said Tompkins was an omnivorous reader?" "So I did." "Pshaw! Why, he hasn't even read "David Copperfield." "I forgot to tell you that he consumes his reading to a single subject." "Some branch of science?" "Yes, baseball."

Three Big Events for Pine City.

It's only a short jump now to the middle of the month when three big days will break loose on our town in the shape of the annual meeting of the Nessel Mutual fire insurance company on the 13th, the poultry show on the 13, 14, 15, and 16 and the farmers' institute on the 14 and 15. From the standpoint of help for the farmer they will be and from the standpoint of attendance they surely ought to be the biggest days we've seen for a good while. No effort is being spared to make them attractive and valuable by either the townspeople or the outsiders who are interested.

The arrangements for the Poultry Show are about completed and the indications are that it will be a great success—a vastly bigger show than anyone not in the poultry business could anticipate. The management has decided not to charge any admission but to make the show free to everyone. Farmers should plan to bring their boys and girls and let them see the finest show of good poultry ever exhibited in this region. It will be a great educator.

The annual meeting of the Nessel Mutual fire insurance company will begin at 10 a. m. on the 13th, probably in the court room—at least, the commissioners are to be asked for the privilege of using the room for that purpose when they meet next Tuesday. The dinner that the village is to serve to the visitors will be given in Rath's hall and about 200 visitors are expected to be present.

The Farmers' Institute which is to be held the 14th and 15th will meet in Stekl's hall where the poultry show is to be held. The state has delegated Forest Henry of Dover, J. J. Sprenger of Zumbrota Falls, J. P. Anderson of Faribault and Prof. Smith of the University farm to conduct the institute.

These men are able to handle any agricultural subject brought up by our people as their experience covers every line of farming, in which they are proven successes. They are men thoroughly practical in their teaching and what they have to say will not be based on theory but will be taken from facts that they have proven in their own experience. The new farmers' institute annual will be distributed free to those who attend. This is said to be one of the best books ever gotten out for distribution to Minnesota farmers. Women and boys and girls, as well as men, will find much at the institute that will be of interest and help. The intention is to make it of value to every one and no effort will be spared. Sessions will begin promptly at 10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. There will be no collections or charges of any kind. Everyone should be present at the commencement of the work.

Supplying a Necessity.

An English policeman entered the house of a publican one morning and informed him that it would be necessary to hold an inquest there in the afternoon. Now the landlord had a great objection to anything of the kind, and said: "Oh, I can't be troubled with inquests in my house. Here, what'll you have to drink?" Robert said he'd have a drop of Scotch, which he did. "Have a cigar," said the host. After the consumption of two Scotches and cigars the constable said he thought he could get the inquest held somewhere else, but as he was leaving the landlord remarked: "By the way, who are they going to hold the inquest on?" "No one as I know of now," said the man in blue, "but it 'ud 'a' been me if I hadn't had these drinks an' smokes."

We wish all our patrons

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Wish to thank you all for your kind patronage during the past and to hope for a continuance of the same.

THE LEADER.

We wish to thank all our friends for their

Liberal Patronage

during the Holiday Season and to wish you all a very

Happy New Year

We have tried, in the selection and handling our stock, to help to make the past year a happy one for all and if we have succeeded we are satisfied.

Remember, We are here to please and solicit a part of your patronage

Pine City MERCANTILE COMPANY General Department Store.

Call on Geo. Sherwood for draying or moving. Adv.

FOR SALE—For robes and blankets of all kinds at low prices, come to the Harness Shop and see. 14-21.

Dr. McLaughlin, graduate of Chicago Veterinary college, will be at the Riverside Livery, Pine City, every Saturday from 12:30 to 5:30.

We have started our planing and feed mill southeast of the school house. BEAVER BROS., Pine City, Minn. Adv.

Come to the POKER office for fine job work. All work neat and attractive. Prompt service. Let us give one price on that lot of stationery.

The Ladies' of the Methodist church will hold a Christmas sale of fancy and useful articles on December 17th. The place will be announced later.

FOR SALE—A young mule between 900 and 1000 pounds, well broke, kind and gentle and will work anywhere. Apply to EUGENE WILCOX, Pine City, Minn.

Girl wanted in the Poker office to learn the operation of typesetting machine and to do other work in the office. Must know at least something about language and punctuation.

FOR SALE—One span of nice young mares, well broke; 2 old mares; 1 colt; 1 small buckskin horse; 1 head of young cattle; 40 acres of improved and 3 miles southwest of Pine City; 10 lots in the village and 80 acres of wild land 3 miles from Willow River. Reasonable prices and terms—but not a fire sale.—O. J. GRAHAM, Pine City, Minn. 14-31.

To Those We Know

A Happy and Prosperous New Year. We mean this in full measure, so don't say it is a selfish wish simply because we know we will share this prosperity with you.

To Those We Don't Know

Let's start the New Year right by getting acquainted. This certainly is not selfish because we know you will share the benefit with us.

ONE PIECE OR A CARLOAD.

PINE CITY SAWMILL CO.

ED. F. GALLES, Retail Manager.

Plumbing and Heating.

If you intend to have any Plumbing and Heating done the coming year be sure and see me for an estimate on the Bath room outfit which you intend to install in your house. Plans and specifications on your plant will be furnished FREE. We will furnish you all High Grade fixtures and material and first class workmanship. Now will be a good time to have your inside work done and have everything ready to make the street connection in the spring.

HARDWARE W. A. SAUSER PINE CITY Minnesota JEWELRY

The Pine Poker.

PINE CITY, MINNESOTA

NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

KERNELS CULLED FROM THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS.

STORIES FROM OVER GLOBE

Items From Happenings of World Arranged in Their Brief and Most Succinct Form for the Busy Reader.

Washington

Secretary McAdoo of the treasury at Washington suspended until January 15, 1914, and until further instructions are issued, collection of the normal income tax of one per cent, at the source on incomes from interest on the obligations of special taxation districts, such as are frequently created in the west for irrigation or other local improvements.

Secretary of the Interior Lane in his annual report outlines a proposed land policy for Alaska, which includes an administrative board having charge of all the natural resources of the territory.

Reform of the currency is a fact. Following the adoption of the conference report by the senate by a vote of 43 to 35, the president affixed his signature to the bill. The president took advantage of the ceremony, incident to his approval of the bill, to make a short speech in support of this "first of a series of constructive measures."

Judson J. Clements of Georgia was reappointed a member of the Interstate commerce commission by President Wilson, who hurried the nomination to the senate, at Washington, where it was confirmed immediately.

The United States senate confirmed the appointments of George Fred Williams of Massachusetts to minister to Greece and of Brand Whitlock of Ohio to be minister to Belgium.

President Wilson let it be known at Washington that some other corporations besides the American Telephone and Telegraph company had shown a disposition to be receptive to reorganizations to conform with the Sherman anti-trust law.

A reprimand for the officers involved in the Garban case at Washington was approved by President Wilson. He took this action on recommendation of Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Henry Clay Hall, former mayor of Colorado Springs, Colo., was considered for one of the vacancies on the interstate commerce commission at a conference between President Wilson, Senator Thomas and Representative Seldomridge at Washington.

Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, the Italian ambassador, protested to the state department at Washington against a provision in the pending immigration bill proposing to place American commissioners on Italian immigrant ships.

The Supreme court at Washington took a recess to January 6, when decisions in several important cases are expected.

Domestic

The supreme court of Missouri assessed \$26,000 in fines and ousted 23 lumber corporations and revoked the licenses of five foreign lumber corporations in the case of the state ex rel Attorney General vs. the Arkansas Lumber company. The respondents are found guilty of a conspiracy to limit the output of yellow pine and bring the prices to be charged in Missouri.

Charles Aling, Jr., attorney for the Illinois state board of health was shot and probably fatally wounded in his office by Frank Kline, who committed suicide. Paul E. Schwarz, assistant attorney for the health board, received a flesh wound.

Dr. H. V. Price of Clinton, Ill., and Angel Daulta, a University of Illinois student who comes from Forto Rico were acquitted of a charge of having caused the death of Miss Margherita Trainer, a freshman at the university, by a criminal operation.

The vault of the branch of the Bank of Prescott at Emma, Ariz., was blown and several thousand dollars in currency was stolen. The explosion wrecked the building occupied by the bank. The victims escaped on a hand car.

By knocking on Frank Klauk at Pittsburg, Pa., for the second consecutive time, George Chip retains his claim as the middleweight champion of the world. The final came in the fifth round of what was to have been a six-round bout.

LANSING, Mich., stretched to the sea by an almost unbelievable catastrophe stands murmuring at the side of its dead, the 73 victims, most of whom were children, who lives were snuffed out in the frightful panic which followed a false alarm of "fire," given by an unknown man, during the progress of a Christmas tree entertainment in Italian hall.

Barr R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school, announced that he had written to Governor Foss declining the nomination as a justice of the supreme court.

Mexican Revolt

Rafael Adamez, a Mexican, was killed and 50 men were injured in a riot at Los Angeles, Cal., when the police tried to quell a disturbance on the street, where hundreds of unemployed Americans and Mexicans had gathered. Many arrests were made.

Famine faces 300 Americans in the town of Topolampco, in the northern part of Sinaloa, Mex., and an appeal has been sent to the state department for assistance, according to information from an authoritative source.

The Bank of London and Mexico City, one of the biggest financial institutions in Mexico, failed to open its doors. Officers of the bank denied that it was insolvent. President Huerta declared a holiday until after January 1 to give the bank time to get funds.

R. Pesquera, who is confidential agent at Washington of the Mexican constitutionalists, told Lloyd's Maritime Insurance agency that stevedores of any nationality bringing munitions will be punished by the Mexican government will be fired or by the Mexican constitutionalists.

Foreign

The ebony box which was said to have contained the will of the late Cardinal Rampolla and a large sum of money was found in Rome. It is empty. The will and the money presumably were stolen.

Recent deaths in the cardinalate cast gloom over Christmas festivities in the Vatican. The will of the late Cardinal Rampolla and a large sum of money was found in Rome. It is empty. The will and the money presumably were stolen.

A meat famine is threatened in Paris during the Christmas season. The slaughterers' union decided on an immediate strike as a consequence of the employers' refusal to agree to the reduction of the 14-hour day to a ten-hour day.

Miss Zella Emerson of Jackson, Mich., who was arrested at London on the charge of assaulting policemen during a suffragette riot on December 15, was released, the charge being dismissed.

A mysterious explosion occurred on the Russian coast near the island of Mecklenburg-Schwierin for the arrival of Dowager Empress Maria of Russia from Copenhagen. The members of the train crew were badly injured.

Three hundred London policemen assembled in Trafalgar square to protest against the official ban placed recently on their union and to demand more pay.

Personal

After a lingering illness of three months, pneumonia being the primary ailment, Mrs. Adla E. Stevenson, wife of the former vice-president, died at Bloomington, Ill.

James W. Murphy, the youngest son of the late U. S. senator from Wisconsin, died at the home of his father, of Laura Tiffany, Detroit actress and singer, died at Denver, Colo. He was sixty-two years old.

Joseph C. Root, founder of the Woodcraft orders, died at Hendersonville, N. C. Mr. Root was a brother of Senator Elihu Root of New York, and served three terms as mayor of Omaha, Neb.

Dependent because of ill health, Oscar Ecke, an attorney of Foud du Lac, Wis., committed suicide at Los Angeles, Cal.

Rev. Thomas Gilperfield, a retired Methodist minister, died at Lewistown, Ill., at the age of 71 years.

Charles M. Travis, minister to Brazil under President Grant and law partner of Gen. Lew Wallace, died at the Soldiers' home at Danville, Ill.

Senator Lewis has been asked by the president to represent the United States at the Safety act conference in London, which will be held in installation is expected to be one of the roles laid down by the conference.

Miss Mary Morrison was instantly killed at Kokomo, Ind., when an automobile she was driving her into a stone quarry. The car itself plunged into the quarry, carrying with it the driver, Edgar Hudson. It was reported that she was 25 years of age.

President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, his daughter, the Misses Margaret and Eleanor, and Dr. C. T. Grayson arrived at Pass Christian, Miss., and will spend about three weeks there.

CURRENCY BILL BECOMES A LAW

Most Far-Reaching Measure Relating to Finance Enacted in Many Years.

SALIENT POINTS REVIEWED

Essentials of New Law Summarized in Nontechnical Language—Makes Little Change in Operation of Present National Banks—Regional Reserve Banks Provided For.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The new bill affecting the currency, banking and finance of the country is one of the most far-reaching measures relating to finance that have been enacted in many years.

The magnitude of the subject, the diversity of interests affected and the length of the debates in both branches of congress has to follow the changes and grasp the essentials of this highly technical measure in its important bearings on money, finance, banking and the entire range of fiscal subjects, public and private, which it affects.

With a view, therefore, of presenting it in a clear and simple language and in nontechnical language an epitome of the salient features of the measure as finally framed, the following summary is given of the bill as a whole and of its principal details.

Generally speaking, the first step to be taken to bring into operation the new financial system will be through an organization committee consisting of the secretary of the treasury, secretary of agriculture and controller of the currency.

Banks have 60 days within which to file their applications for membership in the new system, and one year's time is allowed before the government will compel the dissolution of any national bank that refuses to join.

Will "Take Up the Slack." The new law will make little direct change in the operation of the present national banks, except to allow them to loan a certain amount of their funds upon farm mortgages.

Its chief purpose is to add a new piece of machinery to the banking system that will "take up the slack" during the changing business conditions of each year; that will give the banks a place to quickly convert their assets into cash in case of need, and that will bring out new federal currency when it is needed, and retire it when money becomes "cheap."

Banks are now required to keep a certain percentage of their deposits as "reserves," part in cash in their own vaults and part of which may be re-deposited in the banks of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other designated cities.

In times of sudden financial demands, when banks have loaned out all the cash of their reserves, these reserves furnish little relief, because if they are paid out to meet demands the banks are left in a precarious condition.

Basic Principle of Law. The basic principle of the new law is to get these reserve funds out into circulation, when necessary, without lessening the safety of any bank, and to provide a place to which local banks may rush in a crisis and get their "prime commercial paper" held in their vaults.

This is to be accomplished through a chain of regional reserve banks, or "reserves," in which all banks shall deposit a stated part of the money they are required to hold as reserves.

Under the new system when a financial flurry comes the banks can take commercial paper, such as notes, drafts and bills of exchange, to these "reserves," and secure the use of their own reserves, or, if necessary, even the reserve of other banks, by depositing this security.

The new regional banks will receive about one-half of the bank reserves of the country. They in turn will be permitted to loan back to the banks all but 35 per cent of these reserves, so that in case of emergency millions of cash can be brought out into circulation quickly.

The banks will have to pay for these loans, however, as individuals have to pay for a loan from any local bank, and this charge is expected to prevent the too free use of the reserves held by the regional banks.

New Paper Currency. A new form of paper currency is also provided for, to come out in case of emergency, and which is expected to go back into the hands of the government, when times are normal. These "treasury notes" will be printed by the government and issued through each regional reserve bank and will bear the guarantee both of the regional bank and of the government.

Should Be Made to Divulge Secret. Barely a living wage, but it was enough for Mr. and Mrs. John Pitt of Trunch, Norfolk, England, who have just returned from a cruise. They have, on wages varying from \$2.50 to \$4 a week, brought up a family of ten children, all of whom are living.

Furniture Factories Kept Busy. The homes of this country require about \$22,000,000 worth of furniture each year.

bear the guarantee both of the regional bank and of the government.

If the demand for currency in any section of the country exceeds the supply of circulating money a regional reserve bank can issue new money from the government and put it into circulation; but a gold reserve of 40 per cent, and commercial paper equal to the gold reserve, so that no bank be held as a reserve behind each note issued.

This provision is expected to be the inducement that will bring the new money back into retirement when it is no longer needed.

Clearly Explained. The following analysis presents the details of the new law without entering closely to the technical division or language of the measure:

At the head of the system will stand a federal reserve board at Washington, appointed by the president, and to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the controller of the currency and five other members. Two of these shall be bankers, but none shall have banking affiliations or own bank stock during their service.

This board will exercise general control over the system. The temporary "organization committee," or the federal reserve board, will select from eight to twelve cities a list of regional reserve banks to be located and will divide the entire country geographically with these cities as the centers of districts. All banks in a district will be required to subscribe for the stock of the regional reserve bank in that district and to keep a portion of their reserve there.

Local banks will be known as "member banks" because they will own the stock of the regional reserve bank of their district. Each member bank will be required to subscribe for 10 per cent of the regional reserve bank, equal to 6 per cent of the member bank's capital and surplus.

The capital of the regional reserve bank will increase or decrease so that it always represents 6 per cent of the combined capital and surplus of all the banks of the district. The regional reserve bank will be permitted to join and state banks are permitted to if they bring their reserve requirements up to the standard set for national banks and submit to national examination.

Public Ownership of the Stock. Public ownership of the stock of the regional reserve bank is permitted only in case enough banks do not join in any district to provide a capital stock for \$4,000,000. In such event the public may purchase the stock in quantities limited to \$25,000 for each individual, but the voting of this stock will be placed in the hands of government trustees selected by the board of directors of the regional reserve bank.

The regional reserve bank may do business only with "member banks" and with the government, but it may accept certain "open market operations" such as the purchase and sale of gold, government or municipal bonds, and certain foreign exchange, if permitted. These banks will make their earnings from the loans made to member banks, and from the purchase and sale of bonds and foreign bills of exchange.

Must Pay Up Cash. Member banks will be compelled to put up in cash only one-third of the new banks, the rest can be called for if needed by the regional bank. Dividends of 6 per cent will be paid on this stock to the member banks, and the stock will be non-taxable.

After these dividends are paid one-third of the surplus fund, which is the regional surplus fund, and when this has reached 40 per cent of the original bank's paid in capital these earnings are to go to the stockholders as a dividend. The balances of the net earnings are to be paid to the United States as a franchise tax.

Grants of stock to the bank for a new banking system that is supplementary to the commercial banks of the country, the law provides for a gradual transfer of the bank reserves to these new "reservoir" banks.

In order not to disturb business conditions, or to withdraw too suddenly the heavy deposits of country banks in the large cities, the law provides that three years may be consumed in shifting these balances and that, if necessary, part of the reserves transferred to the regional banks may consist of commercial paper.

The amount of reserve required from every bank under the new law, and the place where it must be kept, will be as follows:

Country banks—Total reserve required, 12 per cent of demand deposits and 10 per cent of time deposits. One-twelfth must be held in the bank's own vaults for two years and four-twelfths after that. For the first year the regional reserve bank will have the regional bank, increasing one-twelfth each six months thereafter until it reaches five per cent of the unallotted part of the reserve may be kept in the banks of reserve cities.

After that time no more than one-half of the regional bank's reserve may be kept in the banks of reserve cities.

This Age of Luxury. One thousand dollars seems a good deal to pay for a doll, yet this sum has been paid by a city magistrate for a doll given to a child by a beggar. The doll in question had a complete trousseau, containing dozens of miniature fashionable costumes, complete in every detail and was a marvel of workmanship.

Cancer's Annual Toll. Cancer yearly kills 26,000 persons in the United States.

HOW DISPUTED POINTS WERE ADJUSTED

The following changes affecting points at difference between the senate and house were made in conference:

Comptroller of currency and secretary of agriculture retained as members of organization committee.

Comptroller of currency made ex-officio member of federal reserve board and total membership retained at seven and the term of office fixed at ten years.

Alaska excluded from provisions of act. After federal reserve district are established, national banking associations shall have 30 days in which to subscribe for capital stock of reserve banks.

Individuals may purchase up to \$25,000 stock in federal reserve bank instead of \$10,000, as provided in House bill. Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to any voting power.

Number of regional reserve banks to be "not less than eight nor more than twelve," as provided by the senate. The minimum capital of regional reserve banks fixed at \$4,000,000. No governor or representative can be an officer of a federal reserve bank.

No director of Class C directors of federal reserve board shall be an officer, director, employe or stockholder of any bank. Each member bank is permitted to nominate one candidate for Class A and one for Class B directors.

Subscription of member banks 6 per cent of capital and surplus of subscribing bank. Senate provision for the guarantee of national bank deposits eliminated.

Use of federal reserve notes as part of reserves of member banks stricken out. At least one-third of the reserves of the country banks must be held in the vaults of local banks.

House provision for collections at par practically retained, bonds to be permitted to collect only actual expenses. Retirement of 2 per cent bonds aggregating \$10,000,000 within 20 years provided for as against retirement of \$25,000,000 in senate bill.

Gold reserves behind the notes remains at 40 per cent, with a graduated tax against any depletion. Salary of members of the federal board increased from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Members of reserve board shall serve two, four, six, eight and ten years instead of one to five years. Reserve board can liquidate or reorganize reserve banks. Compensation for directors, officers and employes of federal reserve banks shall be subject to the approval of the federal reserve board.

Recess appointments to reserve board shall expire 30 days after the following session of congress opens. Net balance of amounts due to and from other banks shall be taken as a basis for ascertaining the deposits against which reserves shall be determined.

the country banks and vaults or in the regional reserve bank. Reserve city banks—Total reserve required, 12 per cent of demand and 10 per cent of time deposits. Six-twelfths must be kept in the bank's vaults for the first two years and five-twelfths after that time. Three-twelfths must be kept in the regional reserve bank for the first year, increasing one-twelfth every six months thereafter until it reaches six per cent of the unallotted portion of the reserve may be kept in other banks, in its own vaults, or in the regional reserve bank, in time in one of the latter two places.

Regional Reserve Banks. These immense funds, of reserves of member banks, together with government monies, will make up the deposits of the regional reserve banks. Each of these banks will be administered by a board of directors, six of whom will be elected by the banks, and three appointed by the federal reserve board.

The regional reserve bank may be district—that is, lay at a discount from its member banks—"prime commercial paper" when the member banks desire to convert these assets into money.

Character of Paper. The exact terms of this important provision as to the character of the regional reserve banks may furnish cash are as follows: "Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of member notice and protest by such banks, and federal (regional) reserve banks may discount notes, drafts and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the federal reserve board to have the right to determine and define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act."

Eligible for Discount. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise, from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the government of the United States.

The "Elastic" Element. The new treasury notes, which are to furnish the "elastic" element in the currency system, and to add to the country circulating money in time of need, will come into use in the following way:

The notes will be printed by the government, with a distinctive style for each regional reserve bank. One of the three directors named by the federal reserve board for each regional reserve bank will act as "federal reserve agent" for that bank, and a superintendent of that bank will act as

One of the existing forms of currency except the national bank notes will be disturbed by the new law. The United States bonds, now used to secure the issue of national bank notes, are to be taken up at the rate of \$15,000,000 a year by the regional reserve banks and new treasury notes or short term three per cent bonds will take their place. National bank currency is expected gradually to retire.

The federal reserve board will exercise control over the entire operation of the act. It can compel one regional bank to loan to another in time of need; can suspend all relations between banks; can remove directors of regional reserve banks whenever it is believed necessary.

Banks in Control. While the banks retain control of the boards of the regional reserve banks, their connection with the federal reserve board is only through an advisory council, made up of the representatives of the regional reserve district. This council will meet in Washington to confer with the federal reserve board on general bank matters, but it has no power to make recommendations and suggestions concerning discount rates, note issues, and reserve conditions.

An important change in national banking methods embraced in the new law will permit all national banks except those in New York, Chicago and St. Louis to make direct loans on five year farm mortgages up to 25 per cent of their capital surplus, or up to one-third of their time deposits.

Fulfilled Youthful Promise. The most compelling of prodigies has unquestionably been the infant life of many genius. Last autumn, Chicago, were marvelous expenses at the age of ten years.

One Fault He Noticed. "The young men who compose this quartet seem to be agreeable fellows." "Quite so. The only fault I have noticed with them is that they disagree so distressingly when they try to sing."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Leechlike, in Other Words. The fish was so long as the whole life of many genius. Last autumn, Chicago, were marvelous expenses at the age of ten years.

ply of the notes will be placed in his custody. Should a regional bank desire to pay out more money than its cash resources will permit, the law provides that it may put some of its rediscounted commercial paper into the hands of the "federal reserve agent," and receive in return the new treasury notes.

For each note that it puts out into circulation, the regional reserve bank must set aside in gold 40 per cent of the value of the note as a guarantee for its redemption. This gold, with the commercial paper held by the "federal reserve agent," is the protection behind the new money, but these notes will also be guaranteed by the government, and may be redeemed in gold in the United States treasury.

Reserve Required. Each regional bank, under the act, must keep a reserve of 35 per cent of the deposits it has received, besides the 40 per cent gold reserve behind the treasury notes it issues. If the gold reserve behind the notes falls below 40 per cent, an even-temper tax is imposed on the bank, which in turn falls the tax to the rate it charges member banks for rediscounts. This was designed to stop an over-expansion of currency. In times of sudden stress the federal reserve board can suspend these reserve provisions, in order to furnish quick relief to any community.

Take Up Bonds. None of the existing forms of currency except the national bank notes will be disturbed by the new law. The United States bonds, now used to secure the issue of national bank notes, are to be taken up at the rate of \$15,000,000 a year by the regional reserve banks and new treasury notes or short term three per cent bonds will take their place. National bank currency is expected gradually to retire.

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WHAT 1913 BROUGHT TO THE WORLD

Summary of the More Important Happenings of the Twelve-Month Here and Abroad.

Washington—Really the year 1913 has been a happy and rather fortunate one for the world in general. It was not marked by any great catastrophe, such as the San Francisco earthquake or the Titanic disaster. It saw the end of the wars in the Balkans. It witnessed the inauguration of a Democratic president in the United States, followed by genuine tariff reduction without financial panic.

The death roll for the year just past, including such notable figures as J. P. Morgan, Henry M. Plager and James R. Keene. The Roman Catholic church also lost two of its most venerable cardinals, Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, and Rampolla, once secretary of the Vatican, and who would have been pope instead of Pius X had not the emperor of Austria voted against him.

In the United States political developments have been extremely interesting, not to mention exciting. Everything seems to have gone the way of the Democrats. They were elected in November last. In New York city, the state of New Jersey and the state of Massachusetts, Congress has passed the currency bill, and the money interests of the country are adjusting themselves to it.

Dealing with the Rio Grande developments have been starting and rapid. The year 1913 saw in Mexico the assassination of President Francisco Madero, Vice-President Pino Suarez and Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, the usurpation of the presidency by Gen. Victoriano Huerta, who stepped into that position by General Felix Diaz. Then came the rupture between Diaz and Huerta, with the practical banishment of Diaz after his 1913 campaign for the presidency. Carranza, leader of the constitutionalists in the north of Mexico, with the result that the powerful northern states of Mexico are now under his control. Carranza has been fighting Carranza, former bandit, with a price on his head, leaping into the limelight as a hero, leading the army of Carranza, and it is now questioned whether Carranza or Villa is the stronger in the leadership of the constitutionalist forces.

In its relations with Mexico the United States has stood firm. Early in his administration President Wilson announced his determination to withhold recognition from the Huerta administration, and although much pressure has been brought to bear, the president has refused to change his attitude. Efforts have been made to induce Huerta to retire and allow a fair and honest election, without resort to arms. Today the United States has a heavy armed force at the border, and an impressive array of battleships off the coast.

Assassinations of the Year. Barring Mexico's barbarous achievements, there have been few assassinations in countries generally recognized as being civilized. George I, king of Greece, was assassinated by a Macedonian anarchist in Salonica, March 13. In Turkey the commander-in-chief of the Ottoman forces in the Balkan wars, Enver Bey, was slain in Paktaria, 1913. This was followed soon after by the assassination of Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier. Turkey and Mexico appear to have been confined to a war with other honors in the line of assassination, with Mexico slightly in the lead.

European affairs have gone along rather as usual, barring a few exciting stirring outbreaks by suffragists in England, such as the sensational strike of the young suffragette who threw herself before a king's motor in the derby and was killed. Politically England has been in a tangle, which, however, is nothing out of the ordinary. The year has seen the very remarkable "rebellion" of Ulster, under the direction of Sir Edward Carson of Ulstermen to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament.

England has also had its share of labor troubles. There have been large strikes at home and in Ireland, notably the Dublin riots, led by Jim Larkin. All of the European powers have been on a hurotore in the construction of battleships and in the "armed camp" policies of Germany, England, France and Russia are stronger than ever, possibly made so by the Balkan wars.

In the Far East. In the far east several things of moment occurred in 1913, among them the Chinese rebellion and establishment of a republic in Japan, the death of the Mikado and the succession of his son and the anti-American demonstrations and riots as a result of the adoption of the anti-bull law in California and in Japan. In the realm of science and exploration there have been but few developments that could justly be designated as of historic importance.

The discovery of the south pole and the disaster to the Scott expedition that occurred in 1912, although the name to the world until 1913. Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, discoverer of a "cure" for tuberculosis, made his appearance in 1913, but the value of Dr. Friedmann's "cure," and other "cures" for that dread disease announced about the same time, are very much open to question. The treatment of cancer, but no positive cure has yet been discovered, although much has been learned about the value of radium.

Aeronautics is progressing rapidly. Much attention to aerodynamics has been paid by the various European governments from a military standpoint. No means of making aeroplanes practically safe have yet been discovered. France has organized and trained a military aviation corps, and it is unquestionably of great value in the war. Germany has devoted much time and money to dirigible ballooning. The United States has spent some \$50,000 during the year in military experiments in aviation.

The number of deaths resulting from aviation has not been especially large. In 1912, and Germany suffered a number of disastrous accidents to Zeppelin dirigible balloons. Many of the accidents were the result of faulty construction, but the year 1913 saw a number of accidents resulting from experiments. The year 1913 saw the first aeroplane flight over the Panama canal.

On the Panama Canal. In Panama great developments have taken place. October 10 last saw the completion of Gamboa dike, being the removal of practically the last serious obstruction in the big ditch. The canal is now almost completed, so far as the inter-oceanic waterway is concerned, although not yet prepared for the passage of steamers from ocean to ocean. Work has also been begun on the Panama-Pacifique canal, and the Panama-Pacific international exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, as a celebration of the formal opening of the Panama canal.

New York state furnished the most sensational bit of local politics of the year in the impeachment and removal of Gov. William Sulzer, followed by Sulzer's election to congress, and election to the state assembly. In the world of sports the United States still stands supreme. In addition to the United States polo cup, the United States further shocked Johnny Bell when Francis Outmet, the youthful golf wonder, won the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., and by the winning of the international Davis tennis tennis cup, supremacy in sports was further recognized during the year when King Gustave of Sweden presented the American athletes with the Olympic trophies won at the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912. The sporting world suffered a shock, however, when it was learned that "Jim" Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian athlete, really had not been a professional. He voluntarily renounced the trophies he had won as an amateur in the Olympic games.

Here are the leading events of the year. Disasters, Fires, Floods. Floods in Ohio, many killed, much property lost, great damage done. Floods in the Mississippi valley as a result of Ohio floods. Tornado destroys part of Omaha, Neb. Zeppelin L-2 exploded October 7. Twenty killed. Gas explosion near Pittsburgh kills 120 miners. Fire in Stockholm, 931. Five hundred rescued alive. Two hundred and eighty miners entombed following mine explosion at Dawson, N. H. Twenty-three rescued alive. Steamship Nevada strikes a mine in Gulf of Smyrna. One hundred and twenty rescued. Steamer Voltzroff burned at sea October 10. One hundred and thirty-six drowned, 625 rescued. Fifty girls die of diphtheria fire at Birmingham, Ala., July 22. Storm at Nome, Alaska. Kills 11, destroys 500 houses, \$1,500,000 loss.

The Death Roll. Enver Bey, ex-empire chief Turkish army, assassinated February 17. Henry N. Plager, one of founders of Standard Oil company, and financial magnate, dies. George I, king of Greece, assassinated by mad anarchist at Salonica, March 13. James H. Keene, banker, dies January 2. Death of Cardinals Oreglia, dean of the Sacred college, and Rampolla, within a few days of each other at the Vatican. Luther McCarthy, pugilist, died at Albany May 24. Death of emperor of Japan. Nationalist Pasha, Turkish premier, assassinated. King Menelik of Abyssinia reports his appearance in 1913, and other news. Whiteleg held, American ambassador to Great Britain, buried at Slieve Donard, Belfast, N. Y. Adolphus diach, millionaire brewer of St. Louis, died October 10. Charles G. Gates, son of the late John G. Gates, died October 28. Ralph Rose, famous athlete and champion shot putter, died October 10. Timothy Woodrow, New York polo player, died October 12. Anthony N. Brady, died in London, July 22. Col. E. F. Cody, American aviator, killed in England by fall from aero August 7. Mayor Gaynor of New York died on way to England, February 19. Timothy D. Sullivan, New York polo player, found dead on railroad track after escaping from an asylum. Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, died June 3.

Crimes and Executions. Mrs. Fannie May Eaton, wife of Rear Admiral Eaton, acquitted October 31 of murdering her husband. Rev. Hans Schmidt, discredited Catholic priest, arrested in New York for the murder of Anna Ammuller, his sweetheart. Floyd and Claude S. Allen executed at Richmond, Va., March 25 for participation in the famous Allen court house shooting affair. Henry Spencer, confessed murderer of many persons, is convicted of killing Mildred Allan-Barrett, a dancing teacher, in Chicago. Appeal pending. Mrs. Bessie Wakefield is convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to hang in Connecticut on March 4. Leo Frank, wealthy manufacturer, convicted in Atlanta, Ga., of murdering a girl in his office. Appeal pending. Dr. Frank Craig acquitted in Indianapolis of murder of Dr. Helen Knabe. Inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on March 4. United States Judge Robert W. Archbold removed from office by United States senate after impeachment trial. John Purroy Mitchell elected mayor of New York on the fusion ticket, destroying Tammany's power. David I. Walsh, Democrat, elected governor of Massachusetts, a victory for the Wilson administration. Acting-Governor Fielder, elected governor of New Jersey. Fielder is a Democrat and was the Wilson administration candidate. Minnesota legislature adopted equal suffrage measure February 11. Passage of Wilson tariff bill. Inauguration of the currency bill. Inauguration of Vice-President Marshall, his address to the senate and administration of oaths to the new senators, March 4. California legislature adopts equal suffrage measure. Illinois passes equal suffrage bill. Japanese law in California approved by Governor Johnson, February 3. William Sulzer of New York impeached and removed from office and succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn. Political Developments Abroad. King Otho, known as the "Mad King of Haviaira," removed from throne and succeeded by his son, King George I. Sir Rufus Isaacs made lord chief justice of Great Britain, being the first Jew to hold that office. Election of President Poincare in France, January 17, inauguration February 18. Election and installation of Sir Vansittart Bowdler as lord mayor of London and Valparaiso. Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico February 18. Yuan Shi-kai elected president of China October 6; inaugurated October 10. Sir Edward Carson gathers together an "army" of Orangemen in Ulster and military reinforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament. Japanese mobs in Tokyo demand that the United States overtake the California land question. United States forces Great Britain to give up attempt to gain oil monopoly in Somalia. United States warns Santo Domingo "No more revolutions." Rebellion and overthrow of the Chinese empire and establishment of a republic. Krupp scandal in Germany. Dislosures in sports. American secretary defends the international polo cup against Great Britain. Call Grow Friend of Farmers. The word "scarecrow" would never have entered the future if the farmer of old had possessed the knowledge of our department of agriculture, for the scarecrow images that have died, used our ears with a generation are now declared by that department to be superfluous. The crow is a good bird, according to the department's reports. A recent examination of his stomach shows that the insects he kills more than counterbalance the small amount of grain he destroys.

Byracuse wins the intercollegiate regatta, June 21. Harvard eight-oared crew beats Yale, June 20. Harvard eight-oared crew wins the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., September 20. America wins the Davis tennis cup, July 24. Philadelphia Athletics defeat the New York Giants in the world's championship baseball series, October 31. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup is accepted by New York Yacht club. Villumur Victoria sails from British Columbia on Arctic Expedition June 17. Dr. Hudson G. Fowler ties cross the Panama canal April 27. Crocker Land Expedition sails from New York July 20. Summit of Mt. McKinley June 20. Dr. Simon Flexner announces the discovery of the germ of infantile paralysis. Marriages and Engagements. Wedding of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser and Prince Ernst of Cumberland May 24. Miss Victoria Louise, second daughter of the president, marries Francis Bowes Sayre at the White House Nov. 25. General of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Huntington announced. Duke of York marries Miss Lela, daughter of the American ambassador to Germany, Oct. 27. Prince Arthur of Connaught marries the Duchess of Fife, Oct. 15. General King Manuel of Portugal marries the Princess Hohenzollern at Singarman, Germany. Miss Helen Good married Finley J. Shepard. Mexico. General Felix Diaz released from penitentiary in Mexico City and attacked the National Palace Feb. 6. President Princes Madero forced to resign and is imprisoned at the National Palace, Mexico City. Gustavo Madero, President Madero's son, is arrested by General Huerta and imprisoned in the National Palace, February 19. Gustavo Madero is executed by the order of General Felix Diaz Feb. 19. President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez are shot down while "trying to escape."

General Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico Feb. 19. Rise of General Venustiano Carranza in the north of Mexico. Capture of General Chihuahua. Rise of General Francisco "Pancho" Villa as a leader of Carranza's Constitutionalists in the north of Mexico. Felix Diaz stabbed in Havana, Nov. 6th. President Woodrow Wilson declines to recognize Huerta as Constitutional president of Mexico. Mexican rebels fail in attack on Tampico, but resume assault. United States battleship fleet and international police center at Vera Cruz and Tampico to protect foreign interests. Balkan Wars. Adriaticople falls, March 26. Serbia surrendered to Montenegro, April 23. Peace treaty of Balkans signed in London. Miscellaneous. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst visits the United States, Oct. 18. Gettysburg encampment of confederate and Union veterans fifty years after the battle of Gettysburg, held on July 15. Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from Canadian asylum and fled to Canada. He is elected from Canada and seeks refuge in New Hampshire, where the case is still pending in the U. S. Steamship Aquitania to be the largest steamer in the world, launched in England, 1913. Colonel Roosevelt starts on South American hunting trip, visits Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Ayres, Argentina; Republic of Valparaiso. Mendel Belia tried and acquitted of ritual murder at the "Holy City" of Kiev, Russia. The Panama Canal blown up with dynamite on Oct. 10th. Buildings of the Panama-Pacific exposition started at San Francisco. German and English governments decline to participate. Labor Disputes. Indianapolis street car strike begins, July 20. Copper strike in Michigan started July 23. Prisoners in the Indianapolis dynamite conspiracy spend the first day in the Leavenworth penitentiary Jan. 1. Firemen, engineers and trainmen of Eastern railroads demand increase and better hours. Matter adjusted by arbitration. Hotel waiters' strike in New York city Jan. 1st. One hundred thousand lady garment workers strike New York Jan. 10. Paterson, N. J., silk strike.

Removal of the Tonails. The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, in reviewing a discussion on the opinion of the tonails, expresses the opinion that the tonails are much more serious one than it is popularly considered, and should certainly be entered upon lightly, but this admonition coming, as it does, in a season when the tonails, especially in the feet, are most subject to infection and inflammation, should be borne in mind. Johannesson of Ryvald, Smaland, is spoken of as a very active and thrifty farmer. It is 34 years since he bought 23 acres of wild, stony land for a period of 48 years. The annual rent was to be \$27. He has cleared 20 acres, removed most of the rocks, dug 6,000 feet of drains, built a house, had a cellar and other houses. Besides raising a large family, Mr. Sunesson has built a house of which he may justly be proud and on ground which does not belong to him.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

BRIEF SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHWEST.

There is a substantial nucleus in the stories about plans being devised for transferring electric energy from southern Norway to Denmark. Around Linnford, Denmark, electric power is being very valuable. Hans Abell, a Danish engineer, has an option on several waterfalls in southern Norway, and he is endeavoring to interconnect them in his scheme. All technical features of the plan are in the charge of an engineer named Heyerdahl, who represents the Simon Schuchert company.

The peace monument on the boundary line between Sweden and Norway is ready in July, 1914, and it will be unveiled Sunday, August 16. The stone cutting is to be done by a Kristiania firm, while a Stockholm architect is to furnish the models for the figures at the top of the monument. The monument is to stand in a wooded five-acre park between the main road and the railway line.

SWEDEN.

Three students at the Onberg forestry high school borrowed a canoe and went hunting on Lake Jagen. The owner of the canoe explained to them that it was too small to carry three persons in rough weather, but they did not heed his warning. They did not return in the evening, and it was feared that something had happened to them. Darkness and stormy weather prevented a search for them in the evening. The next day many men went in search of the lost students, but no trace was found of either of them or their canoe. A shoe was found floating in the lake, but this was supposed to have belonged to some one else. The only conclusion was that the canoe and the young men had gone to the bottom.

Doctor Rudberg, head of the staff of physicians of the Swedish navy, states in a report that tuberculosis prevails to a very great extent at the two naval stations. Many of the patients are kept as a matter of discipline in the navy. But this policy, he says, should not be continued in view of the danger to the service. Like alcoholist, they ought to be discharged. The physician on board the Manhatten denounces the sale of beer on board and recommends only temperance drinks instead. Another physician in the navy proposes lemon juice as a drink for the stokers and the machinists.

Dr. Sven Hehn recently made a patriotic address before the Stockholm Y. M. C. A. He pointed out that the Swedes are fastidious and realizing that they must, as a nation, be wiped off from the face of the earth unless they rise in their united might as in days of yore, was the enthusiasm for the defenses of the country is dropping party politics. Those politicians who fight for personal power show of gaining the ear of the public.

Rev. Asley has given a drastic account of the struggle of the American people against the Mormonism, which assumes the character of a moral, social and political danger of serious proportions. Rev. Asley says that the Mormonism is a modern propaganda but absolutely prohibited in Sweden, and appeals to the members of the riksdag to take up this matter.

Members of the Stockholm Gymnastic society, who have been touring the country in exhibition of Swedish gymnastics, will return in 1915 to take part in the Panama-Pacific international exposition and a team of Swedish track and field athletes will also go to San Francisco for the same purpose.

A shoemaker at Morlehall was to take a drink, but he was asked to open the bottle the fumes took fire which also kindled his clothing. It could not be put out until he was so badly burned that he died in the hospital.

The premises of the new Swedish American steamship line have asked the government for a loan of \$80,000 and an annual subsidy of \$125,000 for three years. It is pointed out that the construction of the boats will be such that they can be used as auxiliary cruisers.

A few years ago a plan was adopted by the government by which dental treatment is given in the public schools to all pupils between the ages of six and fifteen years. Government officials examine the pupils at regular intervals and give them such care as they need. The second large city in Norway, this practice has been extended to include the children in all schools, private as well as public. The result will be to teach the young generation the need of caring for their teeth.

DENMARK.

For years past a millionaire brewer named Jacobson has been ready to build an expensive tower on our Lady's church, Copenhagen, but not until a few days ago could the offer be accepted on account of a controversy between the architects and the artist. Mr. Jacobson said that the day on which his generous offer was finally accepted was one of the happiest of his life. The temperance people who are so active in Denmark from year to year, are opposed to the tower on account of the manner in which "Brewer Jacobson" made his millions.

Hans Borsen died after having been a patient at the Copenhagen Ant hospital. His long illness was at Sengeloe, and the remains of Sengeloe always paid the hospital fees. For 20 years he had to be confined on account of mental condition, but for 30 years he went about freely. One of his troubles was that he would mind his own business. All others, including his doctor, were his officials, he rebelled against his life. He was cut short just after his eighty-third birthday.

Professor Jacobson, the president of the university, has written a strong article defending the Aron Hassman, who is to be tried by an ecclesiastical court on charges of heresy. The professor says that he is "ashamed on behalf of the church." As might be expected his contribution to this controversy has caused a sensation among the church people.

Copenhagen—The news publisher here that an arbitration treaty between the United States and Denmark has been agreed upon caused great gratification. It is considered that such a treaty materially helps to assure the neutrality of Denmark.

The seal catch in Morlaeng Fjord was 12,000 pounds for the season. The average is about 65,000 pounds.

NORWAY.

Now that King Menelik of Abyssinia is said to be dead again, and perhaps for the last time, the Norwegian press has revived the strange story of a Norwegian adventurer who made quite a career at the Abyssinian court. His name is Olav Anderson. He hired out to work on a Nile steamer. The captain always kept an eye on Olav, and one day he handed him a receipt which he had skipped never to show up again. For years Olav kept on tramping through the country, finally stopping in Abyssinia. He was kept in prison for about a year, during which he suffered much. One day he was taken to the capital of King Menelik, Adis Abeba, to be sentenced. There and there came the turning point in his life. Olav had nimble and skilled fingers, one of his accomplishments being his skill as a gunsmith. This became known to King Menelik, and the Norwegian was brought before his majesty. The result of this meeting was that a house was assigned to Olav, and servants were appointed to attend to his wants. Near his house was built a shop, where he commenced to make and repair firearms. Years passed. King Menelik took a great liking to the big Norwegian and often visited the shop to see the new guns and have a talk with the gunsmith about the great world to the north. The sunnith was well cared for and the King gave him a dark-eyed maid at the court for a wife. There was every reason to believe that the two lives would be happily together. Olav Anderson died four or five years ago. He was buried at the St. George church at Adis Abeba, and King Menelik has now put on his grave. The inscription on the stone was "King Menelik's Friend and the Great Gunsmith." Three of Anderson's sons are still alive and have sons of their own. The family is Abyssinian to all intents and purposes. The only indication that he was an ancestor of the family came from the fact that he was a powerful physique of his members.

Prof. Ernst Stoylen, who visited the Norwegian Lutheran churches in America last summer and became very popular, has received the largest number of votes for Bishop of Kristiania, and the government is expected to appoint him to the position. Professor Stoylen received 118 votes, and the next largest vote, 83, was cast for Rev. O. G. Jensen. Professor Stoylen was born in 1852 and served churches in Bergen and Cardiff until he was appointed to a chair of the politics here in a Lutheran university in 1892. In 1895 he is a Lutheran, and has for years a Conservative, and has long been a prohibitionist and last but not least, he is a language reformer.

The Langford recently carried 30,000 cases of canned goods from Stavanger to Kristiania, the largest shipment in the history of this trade.

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Sleep a Universal Necessity. The question where sleep begins is by no means easily answered. One is inclined to draw the line at the first yawn. But since all living things, plants as well as animals, display physiological signs of quiescence, perhaps the sleep is a universal and a living thing. In the case of plants, it is induced by darkness, save in the case of very aquatic and fungi, which, by their growth, grow under the cover of darkness.

Danger in Being Only Child. According to Freud, the great German authority, a large percentage of children die because of the neglect of their abnormality to the fact that each child is born with a certain amount of abnormality which is not shared by any other child. The way their normal impulses were suppressed when the parents are not of the opinion of their children, and other children, which makes them the pitiable figures they are today.

Call Grow Friend of Farmers. The word "scarecrow" would never have entered the future if the farmer of old had possessed the knowledge of our department of agriculture, for the scarecrow images that have died, used our ears with a generation are now declared by that department to be superfluous. The crow is a good bird, according to the department's reports. A recent examination of his stomach shows that the insects he kills more than counterbalance the small amount of grain he destroys.

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We have received a nice Stock of Merchandise
Dry Goods, Notions Boots and Shoes and Groceries.
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Saurand Dill Pickles, Sweet Pickles, in bulk and in bottles and a fine lot of Canned Goods of every kind of the best and a fine lot of
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 "Oh, enough to get a nice diamond pin," she replied.
 That lady was a natural financier. She wouldn't have asked hubby for a dollar to buy a diamond nor for a fifty to buy her a pocket knife. You wouldn't try to drive a tack with a sledgehammer, would you? It would be just as sensible as trying to make good mill work from green lumber and we don't try it.
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A HAPPY NEW YEAR

and that all may live to enjoy many more

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H. W. HARTE, Pres. F. R. DUXBURY, Sec., Treas.

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CHAS. W. QUANDT, Pres. J. M. MORROW, Vic. Pres. L. R. BECKLUND, Cashier

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ROCK CREEK, MINN.

Wishes the people everywhere

Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR

WE ARE YOURS FOR BUSINESS.

Brano
 Rev. Robert Bair preached at Willow River last Sunday.
 Miss Ethel Shney is visiting at the John Stafford home this week.
 John Robinson, of West Concord, is visiting relatives here this week.
 Mrs. A. L. Kellert, of Duluth, is visiting at the home of her parents here.
 Chasney Shney left for Belden last Monday, to work for the winter.
 Mrs. Grant Gault and children spent Christmas with relatives at Belden.
 W. G. Layng, who has been on the sick list, is much improved in health.
 A. W. Plaisted and family are now comfortably settled in the Presbyterian manse.
 Ludwig Peterson spent Christmas with his family here. He is employed at Belden.
 John Mousney and Pat Murphy transacted business in Duluth last Friday.
 N. A. Williams and family spent Christmas at the home of Mrs. Williams' parents in Superior.

Miss Frances Domning, of Duluth, spent Christmas here with her parents, returning to Duluth last Monday.
 Ed. Domning left last Sunday for Belden, where he expects to be employed this winter.
 Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ball spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Bennett, at Denham.
 George Golden, who has been employed at West Concord, the past summer, has returned here for the winter.
 Prof. Miller and family are taking advantage of the Christmas vacation by visiting friends in Wisconsin.
 Miss Theresa Didden was in Sandstone Monday and Tuesday, getting some dental work done by Dr. Slaven.
 J. H. Lingren and family spent Christmas at the Chas. Hoagland home at Finlayson, returning home Saturday.
 Rev. F. J. Barrackman, of Duluth, spent a few hours between trains visiting his many Bruno friends, last Monday.
 Ota Johnson and his two sons, Kenneth and Delbert, and Miss Alice Sprague were Duluth passengers last Tuesday.
 Miss Alice Sprague and Miss Goldie Plaisted were in attendance at the alumni banquet at Sandstone, last Friday evening.
 M. Bird returned from Minneapolis last Monday, where he has been in attendance at the bedside of his son Roy at the Asbury hospital.

Preaching next Sunday at the Presbyterian church at 11 o'clock a m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 in the evening. Sunday school at 10 in the morning.
 Jake Coulter, of Bethel, arrived last Monday to make Bruno his future home. Mr. Coulter has rented the Albert Olson house for the present until he makes up his mind just where to locate.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Plaisted entertained a number of friends and relatives last Sunday. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Plaisted, Mr. and Mrs. Ota Johnson, Miss Ruth Plaisted, of Hinckley, Miss Goldie Plaisted Earl De Mars.
 Roy Bird, who has been in the Asbury hospital at Minneapolis for the past six weeks, was operated on Dec. 18th, and is doing fine at this writing. The operation was one of the most dangerous known to surgery, as the leg was amputated at the hip joint. Roy was on the operating table for over two and one half hours, while five doctors worked over him. His many friends here sincerely trust that the outcome of the operation will be a success.

Rock Creek.
 Mrs. Mary Doran is reported better at this writing.
 Earl Colman spent Thursday at the H. J. Krueger home.
 Wm. Rolph of Rush City, spent Thursday at the Gill home.
 Mrs. Krueger went to Pine City Tuesday to visit relatives.
 Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson of Finlayson, visited their parents during the holidays.
 T. Simon and family of Pine City, spent Sunday at the N. J. Bornhoff home.
 Nettie Morrow went to Finlayson Monday to visit her sister, Mrs. Carl Olson.
 Lydia Krueger and Anna Johnson were Pine City callers between trains Monday.
 A large crowd attended the dance in Johnson's hall Saturday evening and all had a good time.
 Miss Laura Leo of St. Paul, is spending her vacation at Kathryn Soderberg's home.

Brook Park.
 Supt. Burns preached at the church last Monday.
 The school gave a first class entertainment last Friday.
 Mr. Hill and family moved onto the farm he purchased last week.
 Lucy and Gertrude Miller came home to spend Christmas.
 The Saxon family have returned from a few days visit at Princeton.
 Lloyd Musser had the misfortune to break his arm lately.
 The quarantined families have all been allowed their liberty.
 Miss Coffee departed for Eveleth to attend her father's funeral.
 There was a special school meeting held at the school house last Saturday.
 Mr. Brooks who lives near Beroun visited with H. C. Morrow last week.
 Harold Kelsey's oldest child fell from his high chair and broke its arm.
 Evaline Spicer who clerks at Kelsey's store spent Christmas at Finlayson.
 Mrs. A. E. Johnson who gave an entertainment in district number one, drew a full house.
 There was a Christmas tree and program given at the church last Wednesday evening.
 A number of Brookpark people attended the birthday party given in honor of Fred Seymour.
 Mrs. Mary Hoagland spent Friday and Saturday visiting her son, Irven at Isanta.
 From the fact that our school had lost so much time so far this year they were only allowed one week vacation.
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Groningen Items.
 A. Hagline was a Duluth passenger Tuesday.
 Miss Hattie Barneck spent the holidays with her parents.
 Wishing you all a Prosperous and Happy New Year.
 Miss Esther and Hulda Oslund spent the holidays with their cousins at Kokato.
 H. Brown departed for the twin cities to spend the holidays with his sister.
 Miss Little Bloom came down from the city to spend the holidays under the parental roof.
 Miss Esther Hagline who is employed at Duluth, spent the holidays at her home here.
 The old year is gone, and the new year began. How many pledges did you make to begin the new year on.
 S. Olson, of Port Wing, Wis., visited with his brother, Fred, of this place, a few days during the holidays.
 The entertainment given by the I. O. G. T. lodge, Dec. 25, was well attended. Everyone reported a good program.
 Henry Skegen who has been in the southern part of the state during the summer, arrived the other day to spend the winter with his son, Henry.

Pleasant Valley.
 Mr. Allison is busy clearing on his farm.
 W. Olson is busy building a new barn on his farm.
 Earl Chaffee departed for Hinckley Monday to visit with his parents.
 Evan Hanson has built a new house on his farm.
 The Webber Bros. were busy shredding corn in this neighborhood last week.
 Mrs. P. Jones and son, Alfred, of Pine City, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Peterson.
 Miss Lydia Lundin who has been working in Minneapolis came home last week to spend Christmas with her parents.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Lorraine, of Hopkins, spent Christmas with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Basta.
 Quite a number of the young people from here attended the entertainment given by the Sunday school teachers and pupils of the mission Church at Stillburn last Saturday evening.

Birch Creek
 S. Halsted arrived here Tuesday for a short visit.
 M. J. Halla arrived home from Minot, N. Dak., Tuesday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hoem visited at the Mr. and Mrs. A. Kalm home Christmas day.
 Misses Jennie and Mamie Olson arrived home from Duluth Tuesday for a short visit.
 Rudolph Larson and sister, Hulda, arrived home from Duluth Tuesday for a short visit.
 A Christmas tree and program was held in the Swedepark church Friday evening.
 Mr. and Mrs. Ole Wallin was the guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Broten Sunday.
 Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Johnson and baby were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Wallin from

Finlayson
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Friday until Sunday.
 The Norwegian Aid Society met last Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ostrom. A large number were present.
 The sale at the Oak Hill church Saturday evening was a great success in every way. A. Erickson cried the sale of the bargains and \$60 was netted for the treasurer.
 Rev. Caspersen preached in the Norwegian church Christmas day and Rev. Sundquist preached in Oak Hill church in the forenoon and in the Swedepark church in the afternoon.
 A Sunday school program with a Christmas tree was held both in the Oak Hill and the Norwegian churches Thursday evening. A large number were present in both churches and a very good program was rendered.
 An invitation party was given Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Halla. The following were present:—Mr. and Mrs. N. Lindahl and children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Leaf, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rye and children, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Overon and children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Erickson, H. Erickson and H. Hanson. All reported a good time.

Meadow Lawn
 Church services Friday evening at 8 p. m.
 Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Carrier spent Sunday at the A. W. Piper home.
 Harvey Lyseth departed Tuesday for Minneapolis where he will spend the holidays.
 Mrs. Ole Lyseth and daughter, Hattie, departed Friday for Elmwood, Wis., to visit relatives.
 Mrs. H. C. Clemens and children departed Tuesday for Breckenridge to visit with the former's parents.
 Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Smith and family ate Christmas dinner with their son, Howard Nichols, at Pine City.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Forseth and family came down from their place east of Hinckley Wednesday, to spend Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. La hart.

Brook Park.
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 The school gave a first class entertainment last Friday.
 Mr. Hill and family moved onto the farm he purchased last week.
 Lucy and Gertrude Miller came home to spend Christmas.
 The Saxon family have returned from a few days visit at Princeton.
 Lloyd Musser had the misfortune to break his arm lately.
 The quarantined families have all been allowed their liberty.
 Miss Coffee departed for Eveleth to attend her father's funeral.
 There was a special school meeting held at the school house last Saturday.
 Mr. Brooks who lives near Beroun visited with H. C. Morrow last week.
 Harold Kelsey's oldest child fell from his high chair and broke its arm.
 Evaline Spicer who clerks at Kelsey's store spent Christmas at Finlayson.
 Mrs. A. E. Johnson who gave an entertainment in district number one, drew a full house.
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