

WHAT A JEWELRY FIRM DID

They Invested Some of Their
Spare Money in Canadian
Lands.

S. Joseph & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, are looked upon as being shrewd, careful business men. Having some spare money on hand, and looking for a suitable investment, they decided to purchase Canadian lands, and farm it.

With the assistance of the Canadian Government Agent, at Des Moines, Iowa, they made selection near Champion, Alberta. They put 240 acres of land in wheat, and in writing to Mr. Hewitt, the Canadian Government Agent at Des Moines, one of the members of the firm says:

"I have much pleasure in advising you that, on our farm five miles east of Champion, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, this year (1916) we harvested and threshed 10,000 bushels of wheat from 240 acres, this being an average of 44 bushels and 10 pounds to the acre. A considerable portion of the wheat was No. 1 Northern wheat at Champion, approximately \$1.25 per bushel, making a total return of \$10,500, or an average of \$21.70 per acre gross yields. Needless to say, we are extremely well pleased with our lands."

It might not be uninteresting to read the report of G. A. Wright of Milto, Iowa, who bought 100 acres at Champion, Alberta, for \$33,000 in December, 1915. He subdivided the whole lot of it, and threshed 4,487 bushels Grade No. 2 Northern.

Mr. Wright, being a thorough business man, gives the cost of wheat and the amount realized. These figures show that after paying for his land and cost of operation he had \$2,472.07 left.

4,487 bushels, worth \$1.65 at

Champion \$6,054.83

Threshing bill, 11% 493.57

per bushel \$ 493.57

Seed at 5¢ 144.00

Drilling 160.00

Cutting 100.00

Twine 50.00

Shocking 40.00

Hauling to town, 3¢ 134.61

Total cost \$1,182.18

Cost of land \$300.00

\$4,482.18 \$4,482.18

Net profit after paying for
farm and all cost of opera-
tion \$2,472.07

—Advertisement

CANDLES LIGHTED AT ONCE

At St. Isaac's in Petrograd, for Mid-
night Mass, a Wizard String Con-
nects the Wicks.

A sudden blaze of innumerable candles, hanging high overhead in great chandeliers, tore away the gloom and told us that the ceremony was to begin. At the Isaakievskiy Sobor one match did the trick, and a boy who does service to the church, that here the operation was as impudent and inititative as could be devised, instead of being a machine-made contrivance scattered by millions over the world.

A waxed string, an end of which hung down within easy reach from the marble paving, ran from one wick to another, then from group to group, from chandelier to chandelier, until all the candles in the cathedral were connected. The match was applied to the first string, a spark splitting that flame, to the first candle, and so sped on its way, an earnest, hurry lamp lighter, quick as the snap of an finger, afoot as a monkey, and almost unfailing in its success.

Among the hundreds I saw it reach, I counted very few that did not blaze at the touch; and most of these died an instant and sputtered out, showing that the string's work, at least, had been done. The general effect, indeed, was that the wick had been an electric bulb, but the whole, instead of lighting when one switch was turned, depended upon a hand swept over successive buttons.—Warrington Dawson, in the Atlantic Monthly. Extract from a description of midnight mass on Easter eve in St. Isaac's cathedral, Petrograd.

Makes Bryan Tired.

At a recent dinner in Chattanooga a man named Bryan told Mr. Bryan and told him: "I have always voted for you every time you've run, Mr. Bryan, and I'll be glad to vote for you again as often as possible." Mr. Bryan thanked him, and a fellow layman worker said:

"Don't you get awfully tired of having men come up and declare they've always voted for you and always will?"

"No, indeed," said Mr. Bryan. "The people that make me tired are the ones that say they've never voted for me and never will."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Lovlier Objects.

A passing neighbor stopped at the door of a great jeweler who was telling amid lame and vague

"Still looking for the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life?" asked the neighbor.

"No. I have temporarily suspended that quest to look for things of more immediate importance. I am seeking the impenetrable promise and the unburnable scraps of paper."

The Hitch.

"Are you living within your income?"

"I am, all right, but the trouble is my wife isn't."

Old Letters Throw New Light on American Revolution

Enemies of Washington
and Franklin almost
succeeded in wrecking
the struggling cause.

LAST year during the "Glen-
view" in Philadelphia, some descendants of Robert Morris, the financier of the Rev-
olution, who had prospered their way
to an unwise auto. Having foolishly
caused them to search his drawers,
with the result that a pile of yellow
and faded letters, written by the men
who created the nation, was uncover-
ed. A glance through them showed
their great importance, says Joseph
Jackson in the Public Ledger.

A reading of some of the letters
shows that there will have to be a
rearrangement of values of some of the
leading characters of the Revolution.

In letters we see how plots and
intrigues and backbiting ranged
through the whole governing and offi-
cial classes. Washington's place as
commander-in-chief was rescued by
some. Franklin was alleged by his
companions in France to be too old
and too indolent, one who should be
sent home. Congress was removed to
Baltimore before there was any need
for the change, and the delegates
left him to his fate, compelled to live
in a town where there were such
accommodations.

Morris evidently was regarded as
the true friend of both Washington
and Franklin, and to him came the
tales of the intrigues against them, and
how the fate of the war hung in the
balance for a time, for had Washington
been deprived of his command the
whole campaign would have been
thrown into confusion and into the
hands of the British. Morris had
previously been sent from Franklin
at the insistence of his friends
to the support that eventually made the
nation free, would have been with
held.

It is very well known, of course,
that John Adams had declared
that he was sick of the Fabian system
and that he thanked God that it was an
other and not Washington that received
the glory for the salvation of the country.

"The General," he is reported to have
said, "is not fit for the conduct of
these Colonies; the proper object of
his campaign, sink his Spirits, and will in
the end, I fear prove fatal to him. If this
should be the case excuse me for once
more repeating it, America will loose
her only prop. He well knows
that his conduct would follow his re-
signation, or he would not leave it to the
power of the wicked and designing,
thus to insult him. With a few words
more I shall finish this painful Sub-
ject. Be well, my Friends."

"I have a story circulating here,"
Harrison wrote, "that there has been
a plot to kidnap the General and divide
the command of the army and that H. L.
was at the bottom of it. It
makes much noise, and if true, will effec-
tually do his business. We are also
informed that Genl. Washington's char-
acter has been attacked publicly by S.
& J. Adams, and that the Genl. has
been so informed."

"Your belief seat to Camp gives me
some reason to fear that these reports
may be true. I hope that my wifes
and your friends, and I, can
make up our minds to stand by him
in his cause, and not let him loose, but
if we do, America will regret it by
the loss of her liberty. The Confed-
eration is unanimously agreed to by
both Branches of the Legislature."

"There is one part of it I confess
I could not wish to have altered,
which gives the Congress power
to regulate the Trades, and of course
granted a monopoly of the whole,
which is a very bad idea. I
planned to some of our colleagues
that they have no such power; there
being no express grant of it, which
they say is necessary to constitute
the right, and that it can't be obtained by
implication. I shall be glad of your
opinion on the matter."

"The Men of War still keep us
blocked up and I dare say will do so
all the winter, in which case many
Vessels will be captured, and those in
the winter, when the British are at
their best. I fear will share the same
fate as the stocks, which will be a
most deadly stroke to me if they do
not stay the winter. It will be on
the Fright of Baltimore which they
have determined not to let proceed to
Sea."

"We have not a word of news
nor any thing that I know of worth your
Notice, except that this Country will
act as an example to the world, and
that you are to consider her full
rights of Troops, and raising as much
money as the People can bear. If all
the rest do so we may once again meet
with joyful encounters and cheerful
Hearts."

In a letter dated February 15, 1778,
Harrison says:

MUCH IN LITTLE

Last year was a banner year for
the production of coal in Alabama.

Los Angeles city is rich, holding in
the treasury, money, bonds and securities
of a total value of \$20,514,155.

Only about 30 per cent of the na-
tives of Spain are able to read and
write.

An automobile coal wagon has been
invented with four separate compartments,
so well balanced that they can
be dumped by hand.

The Hitch.

"Are you living within your
income?"

"I am, all right, but the trouble is
my wife isn't."



Benjamin Franklin

George Washington

"It gives one great pain to be cer-
tainly inform'd that there are some
in the Senate who dislike our Gen-
eral. I have long suspected it, for
something more than suspect it. I
have heard that his continued Lahotin and the situation
he has ever been in, always being
inferior to the British in numbers and
men in want of every necessary,
circumstances well known in Congress,
would in the end have made every man
his friend, and have satisfied them
that more than he has done would
have been done, and in any case
have not been equal to him; am as confident
of this as I am of my existence
that the favorite of the day (Charles
Lee) is not far inferior to him, as he
is inferior to any officer in the army,
and this truth America will experience
to her cost, if ever he should be placed
at the head of her armies. Certain I
am of one thing, that if this measure
takes place a great part of the
strength of this Country will be
destroyed."

"The General is fully informed of all
these Colonies; the progress of his Con-
stitution, sink his Spirits, and will in
the end, I fear prove fatal to him. If this
should be the case excuse me for once
more repeating it, America will loose
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that his conduct would follow his re-
signation, or he would not leave it to the
power of the wicked and designing,
thus to insult him. With a few words
more I shall finish this painful Sub-
ject. Be well, my Friends."

"I have the pleasure to assure you that
all that Europe is of our side except
the King of England and his Place-
holders, Contractors and Ex-
pectors. There is, however, a furious
Ferment in his Parliament about
Measures, and if you could be fortunate
enough to treat him as you have
done the others, he will be in danger
of the old fuses falling on his Head."

In the next letter, which is dated from
Parsippany, June 3, 1780, Franklin ex-
presses himself upon the subject of
free ships and free goods. What he
had to say must be illuminating in the
present European struggle and its effect
upon neutral commerce of the world.

There are several letters by W.
H. Morris, one of the North Carolinians
in the delegation, in which he gets
into a difficulty about the subject of
free ships and free goods. What he
had to say must be illuminating in the
present European struggle and its effect
upon neutral commerce of the world.

"I remember that long before I
ordered here," he writes, "you told me
to speak to the English, and that I did
so. I have sent to France with one
of these written while his philosopher
was in France, giving a very comprehensive
view of the difficulties he encountered
through the jealousy of his compa-
nions. The first letter is dated at Paris,
December 21, 1777, and shows that
that harmony was lacking among the
American ministers sent there by the
Confederation.

"We are importunate to hear from
America, notwithstanding the Open-
ing of the campaign later than
the 1st of March having yet come to
hand. Everything here in Europe con-
tinues to wear a good face. Russia,
Sweden, Denmark and Holland are
raising a strong Naval Force, to es-
tablish the free Navigation for Neutral
Ships, and of all their cargoes,
the belonging to Enemies, except contraband;
that is, military stores."

"France and Spain have approved of
it, and it is likely to become hence-
forth the law of the land, that free
ships will be free. Good England
will extend it still further, and
ordain that no man, and no
contraband, shall be sent to the
Confederacy; that is, to the
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