

SCIENTISTS FIND ANCIENT QUIVERA

Site of Lost City on Loup River In Nebraska.

WAS SOUGHT BY CORONADO

White Men Were There In Search of Gold Eighty Years Before the Pilgrim Fathers Landed In New England—Vast Ruins Will Be Excavated by Archeologists This Summer.

Western archaeologists, headed by Dr. Robert F. Gilder of Omaha, have at last succeeded in locating the exact site of the ancient city of Quivera, for which Coronado and the old Spanish conquerors searched so diligently and fought so valiantly, and during the coming summer a party of archaeologists and scientists will make excavations and explorations, which are expected to throw considerable light on the people of the kingdom whose location has been in doubt for 400 years and more.

The ruins of the ancient city skirt the Loup river in Nebraska for several miles, and, according to those who have visited them, the population at one time must have been enormous.

While it has been known for a number of years that Quivera was somewhere in Nebraska, the exact spot had not been definitely settled.

Nebraska is generally looked upon as a country comparatively new to white men. Nevertheless eighty years before the landing of the pilgrims on Plymouth rock the fauna and flora of Nebraska had been written about by a white scientist, eighty-seven years before Hendrick Hudson sailed up the Hudson river a party of white men floated down the Platte; sixty-six years before the English settled in Jamestown and Captain John Smith found a party of white men and Indians on the best of terms on the Nebraska prairies.

Found Golden Corn.

These early white men went to Nebraska seeking the city of Quivera, where gold was supposed to be so plentiful that it had no value. They found yellow corn instead of the yellow gold, and they went back home in disgust. But they left their footprints behind them, and these have been traced back to the very city to conquer which white men marched more than 1,000 miles, enduring all manner of hardships, and then marched back again.

Twenty-five years or so ago, near Iverson, Neb., a farmer dug up an ancient stirrup. It was so strange to him that he sent it to the state museum. There it was recognized as being the exact counterpart, both in shape and material, of those used for centuries by Moorish horsemen and Spanish knights errant.

It had been made on a blacksmith's anvil of iron or steel, and the blows of the hammer were yet visible. Constant use had worn a small hole through the center. It is eleven inches long, four inches wide and weighs one and three-quarter pounds.

The finding of the ancient Spanish stirrup revived the old story of the early Spanish expedition to Nebraska and so stirred the souls of Nebraska archeologists that James W. Savage made a personal trip to Madrid for the purpose of delving into the records in the Spanish court archives concerning the expedition of Coronado, Castaneda, Peralosa and others to the kingdom of Quivera.

How Place Was Found.

As a result of years of research Mr. Savage gave the following summary of his reasons for locating Quivera north of the Platte river in Nebraska:

Quivera was situated northeasterly from Santa Fe. It was distant from the latter city 800 or 900 miles. It was north of the fortieth parallel, the northern boundary of Nebraska. It was north of a wide but fordable stream.

In describing the city of Quivera the diarist wrote: "This was one of the cities of Quivera. It contained thousands of houses, mostly circular in shape, some two, three and even four stories in height, framed of a hard wood believed to be black walnut and thickly thatched. It extended along the river for more than two leagues, which distance a third stream flowed into the second. Beyond this the river again stretched out for many leagues."

ADVOCATE OF SIMPLE LIFE.

Former Californian Wears Few Clothes and Eats Only Vegetables.

Ernest Darling, a back to nature man, who lived eight years in Tahiti, returned to his native California ready to start on a world search for a man who shares his beliefs in coarse diet and marriage by contract. He last named he regards as the only sensible style of wedding.

Ernest obtained a small banana plantation near Tahiti and managed to grow from its products. He eats only fruits, vegetables and nuts and wears the tropics only a loin cloth. In America he wears a sweater and kerbockers, without shoes or hat. Ernest is a graduate of Leland Stanford university and left this country because the police persisted in arresting him for his vagaries in dress.

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

Ten verses of the Bible must be read daily in the public schools of Pennsylvania under a new law.

The coaster brake trust has been forced by the federal government to operate its appliance on itself.

The government has notified the clubs at Panama to cut out the turkey trot and let Culebra do all the sliding.

Jews admitted to the university in St. Petersburg, Russia, hereafter must be chosen by lot and not according to ability, as heretofore.

Lloyds in London are quoting 5 guineas per cent to cover the risk of a war between the United States and Japan for three months. They need the money.

A stray dog ran into an express office in Wheeling, W. Va., where a clerk was counting money, seized a wallet containing \$75 in bills and \$40 in silver and dashed down the street. When recovered most of the bills had been chewed beyond recognition.

RAILROAD TO INVADE A PRAIRIE DOG CITY.

Homes of Thousands of Rodents Will Be Destroyed.

Building northward from Denver the Denver, Laramie and Pacific railroad will run for sixty miles through the greatest prairie dog town in the world, estimated to contain nearly 500,000,000 of these animals.

The invasion of this district means war, and the railroad officials are planning to wipe out the dogs along their right of way by dropping into their holes balls of cotton saturated with carbon bisulphide. The fumes, in which no animal life can exist, will so permeate the holes that the prairie dogs will be suffocated.

The railroad finds it necessary to exterminate the animals to prevent them from so undermining the roadbed as to make traffic insecure. The entire town will not be attacked, but only that part through which the line is to be constructed.

This dog town lies close to the line between Colorado and Wyoming. It is fifty miles wide, a hundred long and contains 4,480,000 acres. As ranchers figure that every acre contains at least 100 prairie dogs, the estimate of 500,000,000 dogs in this town is perhaps not too large, to say nothing of the owls, rabbits, lizards, horned toads and rattlesnakes which infest the burrows.

The dog colony which lives down in the big town evidently settled there hundreds of years ago. In its present size it has been known to exist for fifty years. While prairie dogs multiply about as rapidly as do rabbits, the younger animals remain in the burrow with their parents until there is no longer room for them. Then they are thrown out, and are forced to enter another den or dig one for themselves. While there may have been millions of new burrows dug in the big town since white men first observed it, the limits of the colony are practically the same today as when pioneers and gold miners first located it.

SWEDISH PRINCE A PAINTER.

His Pictures of Native Landscapes Win High Praise.

The royalties of Europe possess many and varied accomplishments between them, but few have any real talent for

the art of painting. Prince Eugen of Sweden, however, is a landscape painter of nearly if not quite first rank.

Very early in life he showed that he was genuinely artistic, and while still in his teens he made up his mind that he would take up art seriously. A tour in the east gave him inspiration, and the paintings he made during it convinced his father that he had a career before him as an artist.

He went to Paris to study, to learn the technique of painting and then on his return studied under the Swedish painter Palmstrom. He became an imitable painter of Swedish scenery, his pictures being full of the atmosphere and charm of his native country.

NEW BREAD FOR THE ARMY.

Here is the Recipe For Those Who Want to Try It.

Sour bread, baked after the French army fashion, has been given up by the United States military establishment. After numerous experiments Commissary General H. C. Sharpe has developed a new bread that is impervious to the weather, sweeter than the old loaves and easier to transport. Following is the recipe:

To 100 pounds of sifted flour and fifty-two pounds of water one and one-half pounds of dried yeast, three pounds of sugar and one and one-quarter pounds of salt.

The mixture is cooked in a slow oven, and the loaves are baked flat.

Cupid in a Costume Shop.

A singer in Baltimore went to a designer to have a costume made. Seven fittings were required, and when at last a satisfactory fit was obtained the couple were engaged.

STATE ROAD PLANS FOR THIS SECTION

EIGHT ROUTES WHICH CONNECT WITH HIGHWAYS LEADING THROUGH WAYNE.

Ten Thousand Miles to Be Built—State Road From Honesdale to Beachlake, Atco to Narrowsburg.

Under the provisions of the new roads law presented by Representative Jones, of Susquehanna, and passed at the session of the general assembly just concluded, about 1,000 miles of new roads will be built in the state. Almost every county in the state is touched by the provisions of the bill and seventy-eight routes are laid out.

Of these new roads and routes the following affect Lackawanna and adjacent counties:

Route 335—Public road commencing at a point on the boundary line of Scranton and running over Route 168 to Throopville school; thence by way of Mt Cobb and Cortez to a point on the dividing line between Lackawanna and Wayne counties by way of South Canaan and Clemo to Hoadleys; thence over Route 171 to Honesdale; thence by way of Beachlake to Atco to the Delaware river opposite Narrowsburg, New York.

Along Winola's Shores.

Route 365—Commencing in Tunkhannock and running over Route 232 to Osterhout; thence by way of Winola and Mill City to a point in the dividing line between Wyoming and Lackawanna counties; thence by way of Schultsville, Hillside Home, Clark's Summit, Waverly and Wallsville to a point on the dividing line between Lackawanna and Susquehanna counties; thence by way of Glenwood and over Route 174 to South Gibson; thence by way of Gelatt to Thompson; thence by way of Starrucca to the dividing line between Susquehanna and Wayne counties, and thence to the Delaware river opposite Hancock, N. Y.

Near Spruce Cabin Inn.

Route 324—Public road beginning at a point on route 169 at Steitz bridge over Brodhead creek; thence along Brodhead creek by way of Spruce Cabin Inn to a point on state-aid road running from Canadensis to Cresco to intersect with

Route 171 at Mountain Home, Monroe county.

Route 334—Public road beginning at Greely, a point on Route 220 in Pike county; thence to Lackawanna; thence over Route 255 to Rowlands; thence by way of Bohemia, White Hall, White School to Hawley, a point on Route 7.

OPALIZED WOOD IS LATEST IN JEWELRY.

Large Deposits of It Have Been Found in Nevada.

Fashion is rejoicing these days in a new jewel—opalized wood.

The newest gem is found in Nevada, where extensive deposits of it have been discovered. As Aladdin's garden glittered with rare stones, so the forest of old has been converted into ornaments for this generation. The new jewel consists really of petrified wood, the fiber of which had been gradually replaced by particles of the silicate commonly known as opal. It is of dark red and blue shades, with many flashes of color through it. In the sunlight the stone has a fascinating play of hues. There are specimens which are of exquisite beauty.

Opalescent wood is used for pendants, brooches and also for rings. In appearance it rivals the precious opal which is brought from Hungary. Wood opals hitherto have been found in the western United States, but none of the quality of those which have recently been discovered. The finer specimens are quite expensive. They are usually cut with a convex surface in order to bring out the play of colors.

It is an old belief that the opal brings good luck to him who wears it, and there are various qualities attributed to the stone which may be traced to the ancient belief in talismans. Some of the opalescent wood specimens show the grain of the tree, the structure of which they follow, as they were gradually deposited from the waters which carried in solution the elements from which they were formed.

PUBLIC MONEY FOR CHARITIES.

As usual, the Legislature has appropriated for charitable institutions much more money than the income of the State warrants, thus leaving it for the Governor to go laboriously through the many bills and lop off where he can. A system has grown up of handing out money promiscuously. One of these days this sort of thing will be stopped and appropriations awarded only to institutions that are either the property of the public or so closely allied with the public as to make them practically public concerns.

Under this classification comes the Wills Eye Hospital of Philadelphia. While not under State management, it caters free of charge to the entire State. It is a charity pure and simple. During the past sixteen years it has cared for 230,000 patients, many of whom have been saved from blindness, and they have come from every one of the sixty-seven counties in the State. This charity is deserving of much more money than the Legislature has allowed it, for its expansion of usefulness is dependent upon State aid outside of the meagre \$17,000 income which it has. It has been awarded \$35,000 for the next two years, together with \$50,000 for building operations. Twice that amount is needed, for it must have a surgical pavilion, and to prepare for this pavilion the old buildings must be readjusted—largely rebuilt—and more than the \$50,000 will be required for rebuilding and readjusting alone.

It is to be hoped that Governor Tener, when he comes to consider the modest appropriation allotted to what is practically a State institution, will give it his approval, and we are sure that he will when he learns that private means will erect the surgical pavilion if State funds can be relied upon to readjust the old buildings and conform them to modern needs.

—Vote on Friday next for pave. We have had mud long enough.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY 1871 FORTY-TWO YEARS OF SUCCESS 1913

WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Honesdale, Pa.

The Leading Financial Institution of Wayne County

THE PROOF

We lead in CAPITAL STOCK \$ 200,000.00
We lead in SURPLUS and UNDIVIDED PROFITS 372,862.00
We lead in TOTAL CAPITALIZATION 572,862.00
(Our CAPITALIZATION is the DEPOSITORS SECURITY)

We lead in Deposits 2,463,348.60
We lead in TOTAL RESOURCES 3,040,099.22
This year completes the FORTY FIRST since the founding of the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

MANY BANKS have come and gone during that period. PATRONIZE one that has withstood the TEST of TIME.

OFFICERS:

W. B. HOLMES, President H. S. SALMON, Cashier
A. T. SEARLE, Vice-President W. J. WARD, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. B. HOLMES F. P. KIMBLE T. B. CLARK
A. T. SEARLE W. F. SUYDAM C. J. SMITH
H. J. CONGER H. S. SALMON J. W. FARLEY
E. W. GAMMELL

Nov. 12, 1912.

Necessity was the Mother of the Remington



WHEN the need of the typewriter came to the business world, the Remington came. Others followed. Remington was the first typewriter—it is still the first typewriter.

First in the field, the Remington organization began building experience, step by step, from the actual practice of typewriter users—always a step or two in advance of the users' need. Other makes followed.

Today the Remington Typewriter stands unique as the greatest revolutionizer, the greatest energizer the commercial world has ever seen. And by no means least of its beneficiaries are all other makes of typewriters—for the Remington created the typewriter industry and blazed the way for the others to follow.

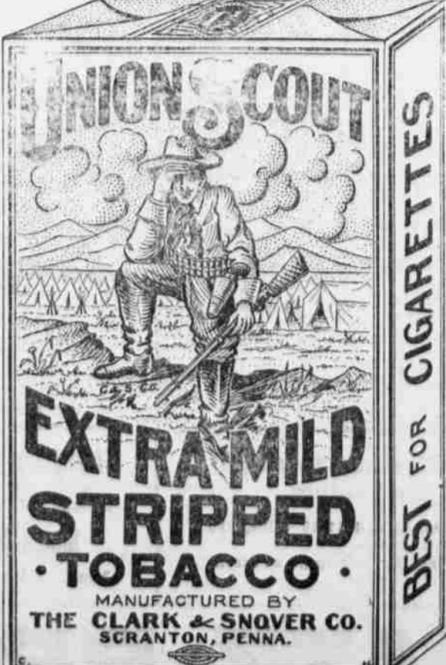
12,500,000 Remington-written letters mailed in the United States alone every business day in the year.

That tells the story of Remington pre-eminence, of the confidence of captains of commerce in it, of the faith of tens of thousands of efficient employees, of the limitless selection in choice of operators and choice of positions—the machine that has made work for the millions, and millions for the work.

Remington—the first Typewriter

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)

515 LINDEN STREET, SCRANTON, PA.



UNION SCOUT

EXTRA MILD STRIPPED TOBACCO

BEST FOR CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY THE CLARK & SNOVER CO. SCRANTON, PENNA.

"HERE'S A BRAND NEW BRAND"

UNION SCOUT

Stripped Tobacco

The Mildest Stripped Tobacco on the Market

Made Expressly for Those Who Like an Extra Mild Smoke or Chew.

UNION SCOUT has that rich pleasant flavor which can only be produced by using the highest grades of leaf tobacco.

Try a 5c Package You Are Sure to Like It

Clark & Snover Company