

Horse With Strange Name Rests Honorably In Peace

ST. PAUL, Minn. (UPI) — A gallant "old soldier" will continue to rest in peace here, even though this modern age is demolishing his beloved Ft. Snelling.

The "old soldier" was a horse named Whiskey, possibly one of the most famous animals the United States Army ever owned.

Whiskey arrived at the fort in 1921 with a consignment of Army horses from Montana, and caught the eye of young Lt. William R. Hazelrigg, 3rd Infantry.

A Kentucky gentleman and expert judge of horseflesh, the lieutenant recognized in the frisky horse the makings of a fine mount. Hazelrigg dubbed the animal Whiskey because of his drunken capers.

Under Hazelrigg's gentle hand, Whiskey became one of the most famous jumping and trick horses in the country, performing at military functions, fairs and other exhibitions.

Whiskey's repertoire grew through the years until it included jumping over a span of mules hitched to a wagon, tak-

ing high barriers, and jumping through a flaming hoop.

By special Army orders, Whiskey was retired Aug. 19, 1936, after an investigating board reported "it would be a severe blow to the morale of officers and enlisted men if the animal should be sold or destroyed."

In his retirement, Whiskey became fond of an Army mule which was later transferred to Texas. Lost as the only horse on the post, the old animal went into a decline and died in 1943.

Thus, at the age of 32, Whiskey was buried at the fort with full military honors.

The grave today is officially part of Veterans Administration property and the plot is cared for by VA engineers. Four artificial roses adorn the headstone, a tribute from some unknown admirer.

Plans now call for a super highway to cut through the pasture where Whiskey roamed for so many years. Historic old landmarks were razed and other buildings spared the grassy knoll under which Whiskey lies.

County Museum Excavates Tusk, Estimated 2,000,000 Years Old

Stukel Mountain again has given up a bit of its paleontological treasure, says Ben Swartz, curator of Klamath County Museum.

He and others interested recently dug out a tusk estimated informally at about two million years of age, discovered by Paul Fairclough as he bulldozed in the area.

The tusk is of proboscidean origin, preserved through the millennia in a fossiliferous water-laid deposit of clay at the base of a spur on the mountain near Wilson Bridge on the north side.

That means that the tusk was the tooth of an elephant-like animal—quite possibly a mammoth or mastodon—that roamed the North American continent during the late Pliocene period that ended about a million years ago.

The hard clay in which it was found contains a variety of fossils, since it is a marine deposit resulting from inundation by an ocean or lake.

An earlier discovery was the bones of a giant prehistoric cam-

el a few years ago in a similar deposit on the south side of the mountain.

That fossil was dated by experts at two million years of age and Swartz believes his elephant lived about the same time, give or take a few thousand years.

Excavators have dug exploratively around the tusk area in an unsuccessful attempt to find other remains. The tusk seems to have been isolated for one reason or another—possibly because the rest of the elephant was destroyed.

Elephants and camels persisted on the North American continent as late as about 6,000 years ago, according to a very speculative estimate, during the Pleistocene period, says Swartz.

The Pleistocene saw the flowering of the large land mammals on earth. Some of the most common were the mastodon, a huge elephant with huge tusks, and the mammoth, an immense elephant with smaller tusks.

Other dominant animals were the

camel, the horse, the giant ground sloth, the tapir, the dire wolf, the saber-toothed tiger, an extinct variety of peccary and two varieties of bison.

The latter were Bison taylori and Bison bison, the buffalo common to the plains during frontier days.

But abruptly most of the animals ceased to exist and students of the earth's history still wonder why. Many believe the animals' existence was tied somehow to the ice age. Their vitality seems to have begun to wane as soon as the icecap receded and the Pleistocene period ended about 25,000 years ago.

Interestingly, the horse and camel both migrated from this continent to the rest of the world, then became extinct here. The Conquistadors reintroduced the horse here and later explorers even transplanted the camel.

The latter was of little use and was allowed to lapse again into extinction in the Western Hemisphere.

The tusk, flaky with age, suffered during excavation and is not displayed at present, due to its delicacy. Swartz says he may display it when it is restored.

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Change In Family Life Calls For Remodeling

Do you adjust your living to suit your house?

As basic family needs change, your house should change to accommodate them. The alternative is changing your pattern of living to put up with the deficiencies, and this isn't a happy thought. If there is any place you should feel perfectly content with the shape of things, it is in your own home.

The ideal house is one that is up to date with family and sociological changes, is safe and healthy, with adequate and well organized space, plus beauty and graciousness.

If yours doesn't pass the test, the answer frequently is not a new house but a modernizing program.

As with buying a new home, modernizing an old one should be done only after a careful analysis of exactly what your needs are. And you actually have a better idea of this, after living in a house for some time, than the family who has just bought a home to remodel.

You can trace every movement of every member of your family from breakfast to bedtime, and list every inconvenience encountered over a long period—every example of adjusting your living to suit your house.

Armed with such a list, and possibly with the help of a specialist, the major problems frequently can be solved with one program.

There also is the problem of keeping up with society. A generation ago, for example, there was no need to include in house plans a provision for comfortable television watching, or a laundry room with space and electrical facilities for a washer, dryer and ironer. And mother's kitchen had no place for a dishwasher, a wall oven or a built-in range.

If your house was built a generation ago, these are some of the things the builder could not foresee—but which you probably could provide for now, and without too much difficulty.

Your remodeling program may call for alteration rather than enlarging the house by adding a room or wing. This is more of a problem, because it first involves tearing down, then building up. Inconvenient though it is to your daily routine, however, it usually requires only carpentry and not the service of an architect.

Bear in mind, whether you're altering or enlarging, that most

communities have building codes that must be adhered to. So the first step is to take your plan to the proper officials and have it approved.

The next step, unless you plan to do the work yourself (and be careful, if it involves structural changes), is to get estimates of the cost from several builders. This not only assures you of the best deal economically, but frequently builders have suggestions that improve your own ideas.

If you can't afford to do the entire remodeling program all at once, you should make the most urgent changes first, and always in light of future plans. Otherwise you might find yourself at some later date tearing down part of a wall you just built to install electrical facilities or pipes for the room on the other side—the one you couldn't afford to renovate earlier.

The final step is to arrange for financing your improvements, and there are several methods to consider.

There is the standard method, through your banker or a lending institution. The amount you may borrow depends on your reputation with the institution and your ability to repay the loan. The lender assumes the risk.

Another method is through the Title I plan of the National Housing Act. This is a loan insured by the federal government which must be repaid within three years. There is no down payment required, and the maximum loan is \$2,500.

Suppose, for example, you wanted to borrow \$2,000. Your interest would be \$299.58 and your monthly payment \$63.88. If you wanted to repay it in two years instead of three, the interest would be \$202.42 and the monthly payment \$91.77.

A third method is through an "open end" mortgage, which is not allowed in some states. This permits you to borrow on the basis of your improvement up to the original amount of your mortgage. You repay it over the same period as your mortgage.

For example, if your mortgage has 10 years to run you pay back the money in monthly payments over that time at the same interest rate of your original mortgage agreement.

If this is not allowed in your state, you possibly could renegotiate your regular mortgage, which would have the same effect.

There probably is no house

Firm Compiles Sleep Oddities

CHICAGO (UPI)—Charles Dickens would sleep in a bed only if the headboard were pointed due north, and E. W. Howe, the Kansas editor, once remarked: "There is only one thing people like that is good for them: a good night's sleep."

These and other oddities concerning famous people and beds were collected recently by the Northern Electric Company, blanket manufacturers, in compiling "A Sleep Reader for Insomniacs."

They also discovered:—The early Egyptians are credited with putting beds on legs in an attempt to get the snakes to go under, not over, them while they were asleep.

—The famous Bed of Ware accommodated 68 sleepers. It belonged to King Edward IV of England who could fit 34 or more persons in the trundle bed which slipped underneath.

—Benjamin Franklin was of the opinion that women needed more sleep than men. He advocated "six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool."

standing which couldn't be improved. Every family has different ideas, different needs, different tastes. A richer home life depends on making your house suit your way of living—not adjusting your life to your home's deficiencies.

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