

BALANCE IN THE FUND

SCHEDULE OF INSTITUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Balance in the general fund rested at \$50,564.74 at the close of business Monday, according to the state treasurer's monthly report filed today.

The university building fund totaled \$36,979. The temporary school fund totaled \$325,878, while the temporary university fund showed a balance of \$29.

Prize Winners in Judging Contest.

The following prize winners were announced at the university farm of those competing in the students' stock judging contest for \$100 in prizes in which fifty men took part: Lyman Acker, Harvar, \$18; Louis Reynolds, Ashland, \$15; John Rice, Norfolk, \$12; P. C. Smith, Beaver City, \$10; S. H. Whisenand, Harvard, \$9; J. J. Wren, Farnam, \$8; J. J. Stuckey, Broken Bow, \$7; L. A. Lathrop, Lincoln, \$6; J. B. Shepherd, Lincoln, \$5; R. J. Posson, Hayes Center, \$4; P. T. Myers, Hendley, \$3; Frank Carver, Cambridge, \$2; Sam Chamberlain, Beatrice; George Neumann, Greeley, Colo.; Abner Chestem, Tekamah, \$1.

State Library Much Crowded.

To the badly crowded state library a total of 3,750 books have been added during the year just past, according to the state librarian's last report. There are now 69,508 volumes in the wing of the capitol reserved for the library. There are books on the shelves in the corners, on specially constructed niches and crannies, on the floor and in every conceivable place.

Institute Dates for December.

Thirty-four farmers' institutes have been scheduled by the agricultural extension service of the university farm for the month of December. The places and dates of the meetings are as follows: Cozad, 9, 10; Atkinson, 8, 10; Polk, 9, 10; Overton, 10, 11; Rising City, 10, 11; Stanton, 10, 11; Weston, 11, 12; West Point, 11, 12; Wood River, 11, 12; Ceresco, 14, 15; St. Paul, 14, 15; Union Hall, 14, 15; Aurora, 15, 16; Havelock, 15, 16; Virginia, 15, 16; Union, 16; Hampton, 16, 17; Lewistown, 16, 17; Weeping Water, 17; Cortland, 17, 18; Fairmont, 17, 18; Springfield, 18, 19.

Secretary Mellor of the state agricultural board, accompanied by William Foster of Lincoln, J. F. McArdle of Benson, J. A. Ollis of Ord, Hiram Myers of Lincoln and Joseph Roberts of Fremont, have gone to Chicago, where they will attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Fairs and Expositions. They will represent Nebraska and will endeavor to get a line of attractions and exhibits for the 1915 state fair.

A list of members of the legislature-elect, prepared in the office of Secretary of State Walt, shows that the democrats have a working majority in each house, but that when a two-thirds vote is required the democratic majority must do some tall hustling for republican votes. The house has 100 members. It stands 59 democrats to 41 republicans. The senate has 33 members, and 19 of them are democrats and 14 are republicans.

Attorney General Martin has given State Insurance Commissioner Brian an opinion holding that in the event of the insolvency of any liability company insuring the liability of employers to pay compensation for injuries, the employer is legally liable, and if an employer is insolvent the insuring liability company must pay its risk.

FARM REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS

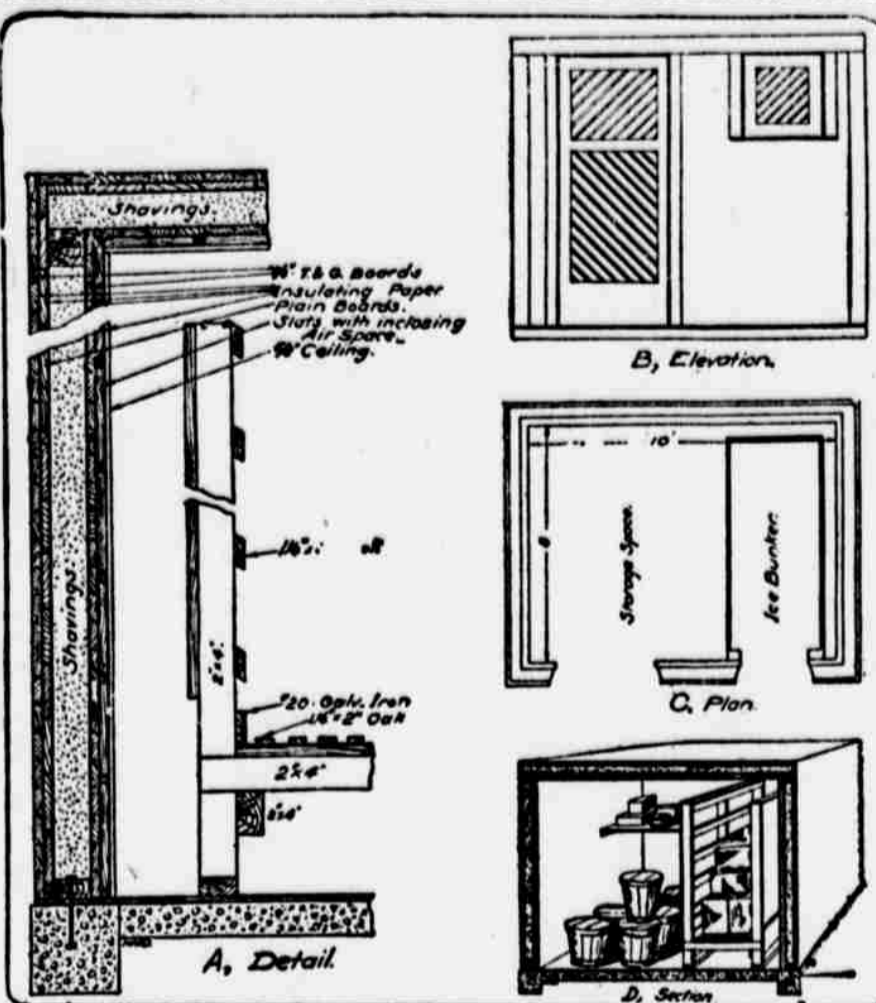


Diagram Showing Cross Section and Details of Construction of Farm Refrigerator—A, Detail of Wall Construction and Ice Bunker—B, Front Elevation—C, Floor Plan—D, Sectional View.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cost of constructing a refrigerator or an ice chest is small in comparison with economic returns and the comfort they offer the farmer. They are even of greater importance in the country than in the city, although many of our rural population do not avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the luxury of ice.

The United States department of agriculture in a farmer's bulletin (No. 475) on "Ice Houses" outlines the manner of construction of a farm refrigerator large enough to meet the requirements of a well-equipped farm for the storage of butter, eggs and fresh meats and for chilling fruit in small quantities.

This refrigerator can be constructed in a cellar, in the lean-to of an ice house, or in any other farm building where convenient and suitable protection can be provided. If none of these alternatives is possible the refrigerator may be constructed as an independent building. If built as a separate structure the same care in the choice of a site should be exercised as in choosing the location of an icehouse. The construction is shown in detail in Fig. 1. The essential feature is a well-insulated room containing an ice rack, drip pan and drain. This refrigerator is 8 by 10 feet and has a floor space 6 by 8 feet available for the storage of produce.

Such an arrangement will require about 100 tons of ice during the year, but it can be used to hold eggs and butter over the season of abundant production. A supply of fresh meat can be kept by such means in localities where distributing wagons are not run, and even where a local supply is available the producer can arrange to supply his table at wholesale rather than retail prices by killing his own sheep, pigs or veal. Instances are known where an equipment of this sort has paid for itself in a single season through the advance secured by holding the egg output for only 60 days. Dealers purchase and store eggs while they are most abundant and dispose of them during the season of less abundant production at an advanced price. A well-constructed and well-handled refrigerator of this kind on the farm will enable the producer to keep this profit at home.

Construction of Ice Chest.

Where a less expensive cooler is desired an ice chest will be found to serve a useful purpose. Such a chest can be made from two boxes, one 12 inches longer and wider than the other and 6 inches deeper. If the inner box is 2 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 3 feet long, the outer box should be 3 feet wide, 4 feet long and 30 inches deep. The inner box, which should be made of matched white pine or cypress, should be lined with zinc and provided with a drip pipe in the bottom near one end and a metal grating 12 inches from that end, so as to make a cage in which to store a block of ice. A layer of 6 inches of cork dust or dry white pine shavings should be placed in the bottom of the larger box after it has been lined with waterproof building paper. Place the smaller box on the layer of insulation, making provision for the drain, and then pack the same insulating material tightly in the space between the outer and the inner box. Fit a board over the packing between the boxes so as to cover the edge of both. Then hinge a thick, well-insulated cover to the entire top of the chest. The joints can be made tight by weather strips and felt. The cover should be provided with a counter weight and a good ice-chest hasp to hold it in place.

How to Make Ice.

Where there are no ice ponds block ice can be made easily by allowing water to freeze in cans of heavy galvanized iron provided with a heavy band-iron or wire reinforcement around the top. Any tinmith can make such cans. The cans should be of the dimensions of a standard cake of ice; that is, 22 inches square at the top, the bottom being somewhat smaller so as to make the sides of the can slightly flaring, and the depth to be 22 or 31 inches as desired. As soon as settled cold weather comes arrange the cans on a level plat of ground or on a level platform near the well or other water supply. Fill the cans with clear, fresh water, and when a sufficient thickness of ice has formed to permit them to be turned over, even if the shell of ice is not more than 1 1/2 or 2 inches thick, pour a quart or two of boiling water over each upturned can to loosen it from the shell of ice. This will give a hollow shell of ice about 2 inches thick on the bottom, which was formerly the surface of the water in the can, 1 1/2 inches thick on the sides, and with only a thin shell on the top, which was at the bottom of the can. Remove this shell carefully from the can, break the thin ice over the top and remove all but about 2 inches of the water in the cavity. Place the shell of ice in an exposed but well-shaded situation and as rapidly as the water in the shell freezes add a few quarts at a time until the entire cavity is filled and a solid block of ice is produced. In this way, with 15 to 25 cans, the necessary supply for a farm can be secured at small cost in a few days, the time depending, of course, upon the weather conditions and the number of cans in operation. If the cans are carefully handled they should last several years. The ice obtained in this way will be pure—free from vegetable growth, which sometimes damages pond and river ice. Because of its superior quality such ice will justify the construction of a building which will permit its being stored without the use of sawdust or shavings. A building constructed after the plan suggested is described in the United States department of agriculture's farmer's bulletin (No. 475) on "Ice Houses, which is furnished by the department for the asking.

The home ice supply is sometimes obtained by using a combination of natural and artificial means. Where an elevated water tank is at one's command a line of pipe can be carried to perforated pipes placed on the ceiling of the ice house, and during freezing weather the pressure from the tank can be used to carry water through the perforated pipes to be sprayed into the storage chamber as long as freezing continues. By careful use of this plan on cold nights and during freezing days a supply of ice can be built up in place. The protection of such a supply is the same as that of ice cut and stored in the usual manner.

LITTLE LEAKS AROUND FARM

Numerous Small Things Cut Down Farmer's Profits—Many Are Easy to Avoid or Prevent.

(By C. E. DAVIS.)

Here are some of the farm leaks—rickety gates and slip-shod bars; tumbledown fences; no shed for cows on a rainy day; and no shelter in the field on a hot one; ashes thrown in a pile to leach; cabbage leaves left to rot in the patch when cows are near; hog manure left to wash away for years; old boards and big apple trees limbs hauled away as waste instead of putting them on the wood pile for fuel; dish water and soap suds thrown aside instead of on the garden; using good farm papers for waste instead of exchanging or saving to read over; wagons and plows left unsheltered; and turkeys allowed to roost on fences or in trees.

Purchase Breeding Stock.

Now is the time to purchase your new breeding stock while the surplus poultry is being sold.

Demand for Horses.

The demand for good saddle horses is increasing.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 13

THE GREAT COMMISSION.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 28:16-20; Luke 24:26-49.

GOLDEN TEXT—Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.—Matt. 28:20.

This lesson consists of two paragraphs which constitute what might be termed two commissions or two parts of the Great Commission. There are four distinct accounts of the final commands of our Lord to his disciples, each presenting a different phase of the work he committed to his followers. In this lesson we have for our consideration two of these aspects which ought not to be confused.

I. The Appearance in Jerusalem, Thomas Being Absent. Luke 24:36-49.

(1) The Resurrected Lord, vv. 36-43. The Emmaus disciples reported to the disciples, and those gathered with them in Jerusalem, the things they had experienced, especially in the breaking of bread. This occurred late in the evening (see Luke 24:29, 33). While they, and the others, were rehearsing the many things that had taken place on that first eventful day, Jesus himself suddenly appears in their midst without the opening of a door and asks them of their thoughts. Once before he had thus searched them (Luke 9:46, 47), but now the occasion is quite different. Fear of the Jews had crowded them into this room but no closed door except that of the human heart can keep out the risen Lord. Simon's report (ch. 24:34) and that of the Emmaus disciples were not sufficient to allay their fear. Fear at this visible evidence of the supernatural is true of us all, but when Jesus truly is present there is peace no matter what may be the turmoil without, or the fear within.

Man of Flesh and Bone.

This appearance was a demonstration that it was he himself, and to add proof upon proof he first showed them his pierced hands and feet, and then called for fish and ate it before, and doubtless with, them. Jesus is today a man of flesh and bone as much as when he walked Galilee's hills. His blood he poured out upon Calvary. The evidence of the literal, physical resurrection of Christ is so overwhelming that the unbeliever does violence to his reason not to accept it.

(2) The Ascended Lord, vv. 44-49.

This coming of Jesus and his message of peace and assurance brought also a commission that this great fact be told to others. The event recorded in these verses did not occur in Jerusalem but upon Mount Olivet and constitutes the final appearance of Jesus. As he had done often before, so now he sets his seal upon the Old Testament, expressly speaking of its books under their accepted three-fold division (v. 44). In these there are between three and four hundred direct, not to speak of the indirect, prophecies concerning him. What we need is to have the Holy Spirit that we may "understand" (v. 45), the purpose of his life and death. Jesus taught his disciples what that purpose is (v. 47), viz., the "remission of sins," based on the sure ground of his finished work. This, and this alone, is the gospel and it is to be preached in his name unto all nations—a missionary suggestion—but beginning at home, in Jerusalem. Verse 49 tells us of that other needed preparation to make us effective witnesses, the endowment of the Holy Spirit.

Some Disciples Doubted.

II. The Appearance to the Eleven in Galilee, Matt. 28:16-20. This event took place much later than that mentioned in the first part of the previous section. As we carefully read this section it suggests that Jesus was somewhat removed from the disciples, yet their vision was so clear that they worshiped him, though some doubted. Drawing near to the disciples he first of all emphasizes his supreme authority, "all power is given unto me," and on that authority he commissioned them to their work of discipling "all nations." Mark's rendering of this commission (16:15, 16) is more inclusive, "to the whole creation," including all of man's welfare, social as well as spiritual. For Jesus thus to claim authority and to send forth his ambassadors and still not be "the very God of the very God" is to stamp him either as an impostor or a lunatic. Because all power is his, therefore the obligation and the accompanying Holy Spirit who will enable us to teach the things he has commanded. There is back of the commission "all power" and accompanying it a blessed fellowship. "Lo, I am with you all the days."

The sad thing is that after nearly two thousand years we have carried out so poorly the great commission.

And lastly the disciple is not to go in his own strength or wisdom. His parables describe fully the age upon which the disciples were entering. As they went forward and as we "follow in their train," to devote ourselves to the enterprises of his kingdom, he declared that he would be with them and with us until the time of the consummation of the age.

"When we go his way, he goes our way; but if we go our own way he goes alone."

"A Good, Swell Name."

During an engagement played by William Collier in Atlanta, the player one day was shamed by a loquacious dandy who asked the comedian to suggest a "good, swell name" for his shop. At that very moment the razor slipped and the suds were succeeded by alum.

Mr. Collier made no complaint, but when he escaped from the chair he wrote, in compliance with the barber's request, a couple of words on a piece of paper. The barber was delighted by the suggestion, which he declared he would forthwith adopt.

The words were "Tonsorial Abat-toir."

Not in the Bond.

"Did the aviator who advertised to fly, 'rain, hail, blizzard or cyclone,' do his stunt?"

"No, he called it off because it drizzled."

Once Over.

Barber—Shall I go over it again, sir?

Victim—Oh, no; I heard every word you said.—Boston Truth.

"WATCHFUL WAITING"

Keeping watch on the appetite—the digestion—the liver and bowels will enable you to quickly detect the first sign of weakness and with the prompt aid of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

you can guard and protect yourself against all Stomach and Liver ills.

VITAL FORCE

Disease germs are on every hand. They are in the very air we breathe. A system "run down" is a prey for them. One must have vital force to withstand them. Vital force depends on digestion—on whether or not food nourishes—on the quality of blood coursing through the body.

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Strengthens the weak stomach. Gives good digestion. Enlivens the sluggish liver. Feeds the starved nerves. Again full health and strength return. A general upbuilding enables the heart to pump like an engine running in oil. The vital force is once more established to full power. Year in and year out for over forty years this great health-restoring remedy has been spreading throughout the entire world—because of its ability to make the sick well and the weak strong. Don't despair of "being your old self again." Give this vegetable remedy a trial—Today "Now, you will soon feel 'like new again.'" Sold in liquid or tablet form by Bruggist's trial box for 50c by mail. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Perpetual Motion.

Alderman Curran of New York city worked his way through Yale college. During his course, he was kept very busy by the various jobs he did to help with his expenses. On graduation, he went to New York, and was even busier than he had been in New Haven.

After some months of life in New York, a friend met him, and said: "Henry, what are you doing?"

"I have three jobs," replied Mr. Curran. "I am studying law, I am a newspaper reporter, and I am selling life insurance."

"How do you manage to get it all in?" said the friend.

"Oh," replied Mr. Curran, "that's easy enough. They're only eight-hour jobs."—Youth's Companion.

Important to Mothers

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Hers.

"I suppose that you and your wife are two souls with but a single thought?"

"That's about the situation, but about half the time she will not tell me what that thought is."

Explained.

"I know a girl who married a Chinaman."

"Mercy! How could she?"

"She was Chinese herself."

Modern Bookkeeping.

"Under what head shall I place your wife's millinery account, Mr. Blinks?"

"Overhead charges, Smith."

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other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acres into grain.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or W. V. Bennett, 220 17th St., Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Canadian Government Agent