

THE SAFE WAY TO BUY PAINT.

Property owners will save a deal of trouble and expense in keeping their buildings properly painted, if they know how to protect themselves against misrepresentation and adulteration in paint materials. There's one sure and safe guide to a pure and thoroughly dependable White Lead—that's the "Dutch Boy Painter" trade mark which the National Lead Company, the largest makers of genuine White Lead, place on every package of their product. This company sends a simple and sure little outfit for testing white lead, and a valuable paint book, free, to all who write for it. Their address is Woodbridge Bldg., New York City.

PLANT TRAMP BY INSTINCT.

California Cactus Blows Around the Desert for Months.

Curious among vegetable growths and one which is seldom seen of men is the rootless cactus of the California desert, says the Technical World. This plant, a round, compact growth, rolls about the level floor of the desert for some eight or nine months of the year, tossed hither and yon by the winds which blow with fierceness over all of California's sand flat during those months.

At the coming of the rains, or rather the cloudbursts, which sweep the desert in its springtime, this cactus takes root wherever it happens to have been dropped by the last wind of which it was the plaything and immediately begins to put out all around it small shoots, which in turn become cacti, exactly like the parent plant.

These young growths increase in size rapidly, sucking the moisture both from the parent plant and from the surrounding earth. The roots do not penetrate the soil deeply, but spread often over a circle whose radius is not less than ten feet. These roots, too, are small, but practically innumerable, and they get every bit of moisture and plant food to be had in the territory they cover.

EYESIGHT WAS IN DANGER

From Terrible Eczema—Baby's Head a Mass of Itching Rash and Sores—Disease Cured by Cuticura.

"Our little girl was two months old when she got a rash on her face and within five days her face and head were all one sore. We used different remedies but it got worse instead of better and we thought she would turn blind and that her ears would fall off. She suffered terribly, and would scratch until the blood came. This went on until she was five months old, then I had her under our family doctor's care, but she continued to grow worse. He said it was eczema. When she was seven months old I started to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months our baby was a different girl. You could not see a sign of a sore and she was as fair as a newborn baby. She has not had a sign of the eczema since. Mrs. H. F. Budke, LeSueur, Minn., Apr. 15 and May 2, '07."

A Revised Version.

A poet who has been known to tell the truth recounts this story of his little daughter:

Her mother overheard her expounding the origin of the sex to her family of dolls.

"You see, children," she said, "Adam was a man all alone and was very lonely, so God put him to sleep, took his brains out and made a nice lady of them."—Illustrated Bits.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WASHINGTON, KINISKY & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Considerate.

Borem—She wasn't at home when I called, so I left my card—

Miss Pepprey—Yes, she was telling me she considered it so thoughtful of you.

Borem—To leave my card?

Miss Pepprey—No; to call when she wasn't at home.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Where it Pinches.

"They say that abroad they are suffering from the lack of American tourists."

"Yes, it cuts off profitable expeditions after the golden fleeces."—Baltimore American.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *W. D. Hoagland* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Of Most Benefit.

The fault which humbles us is of more use than a good action which puffs us up with pride.—Bovee.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar made of rich, mellow tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

There is no rest for the man who is pursued by bill collectors and a guilty conscience.

DON'T SELL THE DAIRY HEIFERS—RAISE THEM

Use a Good Sire and Improve the Standard of Your Herd —By Wilber J. Fraser, Chief in Dairy Husbandry, Illinois University.

Many dairymen are not raising their heifer calves; instead the herd is replenished by buying cows. Four professional cow buyers sold about 7,000 cows in the vicinity of Elgin, Ill., alone, last year; besides these many cows were shipped in by the dairymen themselves. On many dairy farms the heifer calves, good, bad and indifferent, go for veal. Where this is done it means there is no provision for perpetuating the dairy herd or the best cows in it.

The dairyman from whom the Illinois station bought cow No. 1 with a

have good parentage on the male side.

An inspection of dairy herds will show that many times comparatively little attention is paid to the quality of the sire. In a recent visit to the dairy region of northern Illinois, the writer noted six herds in which the heifer calves were raised for future cows, but in which the sires used were miserable little scrubs, veritable runts and weaklings, obtained by simply saving a grade calf from a poor herd. Of many other sires fairly good as individuals, nothing is known of the



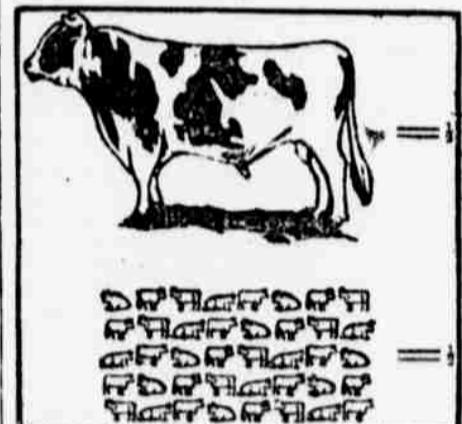
A Shrewd Young Financier's Clever Deal in Picking Up These Sacrificed Heifers at from Two to Three Dollars Apiece.

three years' record of 465 pounds of butter fat per year, was making no effort to perpetuate her superior qualities but was selling her calves at \$2.50 each. This is certainly a ruinous practice to the dairy business.

The cow buyer cannot get enough really good cows to supply his purchasers, as but few of the best cows are for sale. The dairyman himself must raise the heifer calves of his best cows and not depend on anybody's offerings to replenish his herd. He has the breeding stock, the feed—cheap feed—and the equipment. Calf-raising is a natural part of his business. It is absurd to suppose that as a rule he can buy as good cows as he can raise. The reasons are plain. He needs to retain but few calves each year and can sell the less-promising ones. He knows the parentage of the calves and need save none but those from high-producing mothers. It is far easier to sell inferior stock (to the butcher) than to buy cows that are excellent producers.

A prominent dairyman of the state says of his grade herd: "The heifers we raise from our best cows are better milk producers with their first calves than are the average mature cows we can buy." Several of our most progressive dairymen have said practically the same thing.

Yet in the face of all this, hundreds of dairymen make no effort to save their best heifer calves, and they think they have a reason. They say



The Bull is One-Half of the Herd.

It takes too much milk. This question was carefully investigated with 48 calves by the Illinois experiment station. Twelve calves at a time were tested at four different times. It was found they could be successfully raised on 150 pounds of whole milk and 400 pounds of skim milk. This milk was fed at the rate of ten pounds per day until the calves were 50 days old, when it was gradually lessened one pound per day for ten days and then no more was fed. No substitutes for milk were used. Only ordinary grains which the farmer produces, and a good quality of legume hay were fed, showing that the dairyman can raise a calf in this way with almost no extra trouble. Several of these calves are now cows in milk and good producers, indicating that they were not injured by this method of raising.

The sale value of the milk fed these calves was as follows:

150 lb. whole milk @ \$1 per 100.....	\$1.50
400 lb. skim milk @ \$0.30 per 100.....	1.20
Total.....	\$2.70

And these prices of milk are liberal, especially as they are paid at the farm, and no money or labor is expended in hauling the milk to market. It is not so expensive to raise a calf as the dairymen have thought. The grain and hay consumed by the heifers of high quality will give much better returns than the same feed fed to cows.

Raising the heifer calves of good high-producing cows, is a great fundamental requisite for the best and easiest improvement of the dairy herd. But those calves will take their qualities from both parents, and it is equally important that the calf shall

actual milk production of their female ancestors.

With a herd of 40 cows, as here illustrated, each cow represents one-eighth of the future herd each year, and the whole number of 40 cows represent forty-eighths of the herd, and the good well-bred sire represents one-half or forty-eighths of all the quality and qualities, character and characteristics, the capacity for milk production, and everything else, transmitted to the calves which are to constitute the succeeding herd.

A fine dairy sire can be bought for \$150, and with 40 grade cows at \$60 per head, the herd comes to \$2,400. The bull costs only one-seventeenth of the investment, yet he will improve the future herd as much as the other sixteen-sevenths. The extra \$100 put into a good sire is the best investment in the herd.

Forty-one animals are purchased; one animal will influence the future herd as much as the other 40. It is worth while, then, to give much extra time and study to the selection of that one, the sire.

From generation to generation the succession of well-selected sires goes on increasing and intensifying the improvement of the herd. In this way the sire becomes three-fourths, seven-eighths, fifteen-sixteenths, etc., of the herd. In fact in a few years the sire is practically "the whole thing."

So the sire may be much more than half the herd whether judged by the quantity, strength, quality or accumulated effect of the characteristics he transmits. It is literally true that the sire may thus, within a few years, at slight expense, completely transform a dairy herd and more than double its profit.

Every man who has had any extended experience or observation in the use of a good pure-bred sire from high-producing dams at the head of a dairy herd, will agree that this sire was of peculiar value and great economy in building up the herd. The records of dairy breeding have proved it conclusively a thousand times over. No man who studies the facts can doubt it. The evidence is to be seen in the heifers of every such sire, and in their contrast with heifers lacking such parentage.

Loose Shoes.—The horse's shoes should be kept tight. A loose shoe greatly tires the horse that has to wear it, especially if he has to work on hard roads. It is often a cause of lameness. Loose shoes can be prevented by taking the horse to the blacksmith's occasionally and having him examine the shoes to see if they need tightening.

Mow the Pasture Weeds.—It is a good thing to mow the pasture weeds at the beginning of summer, so that the cows will not get a chance to eat them even if they so desire. This will help keep the milk from having a weedy flavor and will also give the grass a chance to begin to supplant the weeds.

A Paying Tree.—A New York farmer has a "Sweet Bough" apple tree that has not yielded less than three bushels each year for 19 successive years. Last year the fruit was just as delicious as the first time it bore.

Selecting a Breed.—Select a breed and stick to it. You will be just as well repaid in improving and developing a good lot of fowls as well as you would in improving good live stock.

Exercise the Brood Mare.—The brood mare should have a few hours' exercise in the yard or on the road every day. It does not pay to keep her confined.

Provide Shade.—Shady nooks are relished by the laying hens.

Beauty of the Ostrich Plume

By Julia Bottomley.



No. 1. A panama, trimmed with ostrich and velvet.
No. 2. Midsummer model trimmed with net edged with silk braid.

OME interesting facts come to light when one is looking up the subject of ostrich feathers. It is profitable to become acquainted with these. The ungainly bird of fine plumage, whose splendor we borrow and improve upon, is grown in South Africa and in our own country. South African species furnish the best quality of feathers. The birds are plucked for their plumes once in every eight months or three times in two years.

London is the great central market for raw feathers. Buyers generally go there to obtain their stocks and buy the feathers which have been sorted into different grades and sell at so much per pound.

It is curious to observe the features that make a plume more or less valuable. It is the practiced eye alone that can observe all the points of difference. Width of the flues, quality of the fiber, length, texture, color and absence or presence of scars are all to be reckoned with.

The business is fascinating in all departments: The buying, manufacturing and selling. Each season is a new chapter in the long story of the ostrich plume. For this airy splendor feather has nodded upon the head of beauty and waved from the helmets of the brave for many years. Long before

the helmet and the helmet feather. Burned like one burning plume together, on Launcelot's dauntless head, or Guinevere looked distractingly beautiful in the "light green tuft of plumes she bore," the ostrich plume had lent its state to high occasions.



Ostrich, especially in high grades, is a good investment for women who can afford it. It will not grow less valuable, but will be more expensive as time goes on.

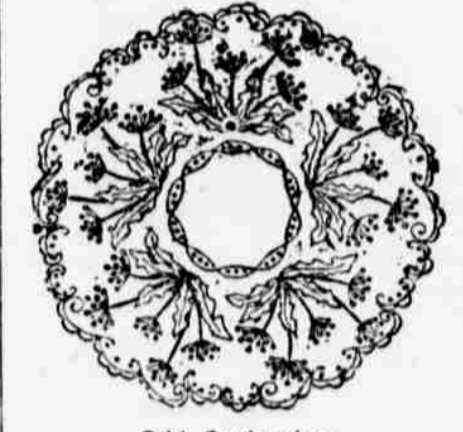
Although ostrich plumes hold first place in the matter of decorations for the hat and coiffure, ostrich fibers are worked up into other decorative pieces. Pompons and many airy fancy branchings are seductively placed on the latest millinery. In Fig. 1 a hat from a great French designer is covered with spiral tufts of ostrich and a plume that suggests in coloring and form tossing seaweed.

In Fig. 2 the group of three up-standing plumes illustrates the favorite way of all the myriad ways in which plumes have been placed on hats, a rich and stately decoration, while in Fig. 3 a novel mounting is shown—eccentric, but full of style.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK

Two Pretty Centerpieces That May Be Easily Made.

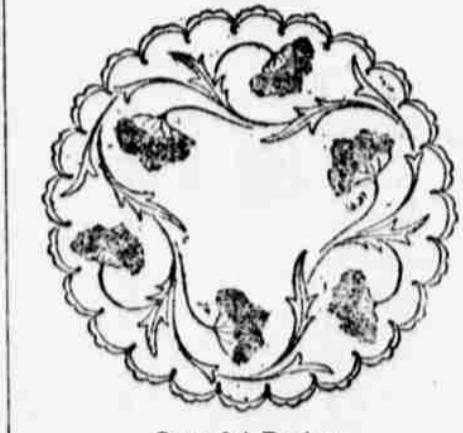
The wild carrot design, so well adapted to hand needlework, is shown here in an unusually odd centerpiece



Odd Centerpiece.

conception. It may be worked entirely solid or with the little eyelets to contrast, and should prove decidedly attractive when finished.

This graceful 24-inch centerpiece to be done in solid embroidery, with the blossoms in French knots, will prove



Graceful Design.

attractive to the practical needlewoman. It is a new design and is exceedingly popular on account of its attractiveness when finished.

Winter Millinery. The advance models in winter millinery strike out no absolutely new notes and, indeed, novelty would be difficult after a season of such variety as has been shown this summer. The first fall hats sit low upon the coiffure, after the fashion with which we have become familiar, and many of them are very large and low, though odd little high crowned shapes and curious directorie bonnets such as the late summer has brought forth are included among the new felts.

AUTUMN FASHION GOSSIP

Some Valuable and Timely Points for the Woman Who Cares.

The directorie waistcoat promises to last over another season, and provision has been made for very original and elegant effects in this regard. Ribbons have been taken up enthusiastically by milliners during the summer, and in satin and velvet are to have a great vogue in the winter millinery also.

Bordure satins follow in the wake of the beautiful bordered summer stuffs and some exquisite effects are secured in this line of materials.

Buttons of all kinds, but particularly those covered with satin or with the costume material, are being used more lavishly than ever upon the early autumn models.

Cedar red or cedar brown—which are one and the same thing and suggest the old time mahogany, though with an added softness of tone—blends fair to be a popular autumn color and the chandron or copper tones keep their hold upon public favor.

Chiffon broadcloth appears in all the new colorings and of a lightness and softness even surpassing that achieved by the manufacturers last year. Fancy broadcloths in one tone colorings and woven satin or chevron stripes are numerous.

The deep reddish brown and brownish purple shades which have claimed attention as relieving colors this summer are exploited earnestly among the fall silks and velvets. Wild plum, concord grape, prune and various other kindred shades seem likely to figure prominently among the winter colorings.

To Be Agreeable.

The girl who gets a grievance, who feels herself ill used, who is quite sure that nobody understands her, has a mental ailment and needs treatment. Now, I am going to prescribe.

The best cure is action. Fill every hour of the day with interests. Acquire a hobby (many people speak slightly of a hobby, but a hobby is a great thing). Throw yourself with enthusiasm into all you do. Try to make everybody you meet happy. Forget that you yourself exist, and the first thing you know you will acquire that wholesome, happy state of mind which is the most beneficial of traits.

To Wash Cut Glass.

It is necessary to have a soft brush in order to keep the cracks and crevices of cut glass perfectly clean. Wash in hot water with soap and ammonia, rinse in clear cold water and wipe dry with a very soft cloth.

How to Use Flavoring.

Never add flavoring of any kind to a dish while its contents are hot. When put in while the concoction is hot much of the flavor of the extract passes off in the steam.

Wait until the pudding or whatever your dish may be is cold before you add the flavoring.

Spots on Wood.

Rub the white spots made by wet or hot dishes on your polished tables with spirits of camphor. It will remove them.

The Crowd and Success.

Today there are no public entertainments save those which are intended for the world at large. Whether the entertainment provided takes the form of the drama, music or sport, the crowd is invited, and its presence is indispensable for both financial and moral success.—Hibbert Journal.

Good Ones.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, who handles a trout rod almost as deftly as he handles a pen, was praising a book of new flies. "They are wonderful flies," he said. "Why, if I venture to leave any of them lying around loose the spiders come and carry them off."

Why He Never Spoke.

There was a man in our town, and he was wondrous wise; he never spoke unto his wife of his mother's cakes and pies. The secret of his wisdom—guess it if you can; but if you can't behold it—he was a bachelor man.—Chicago News.

Feminine Hand in Literature.

The literature of all European countries reveals the feminine hand. Male writers are devoting themselves more and more to sport and industry. All modern books are effeminate in character.—Maenz, Vienna.

Use of Flowers.

There's no phosphorescence in flowers to speak of, but they may lighten up many a darkened spot in life.—Manchester Union.

Sunday-School Contributions.

The average missionary contribution for each pupil in the Sunday-schools is higher in the Episcopal denomination than any other.

Seldom.

People seldom forget the names or faces of those whom it may pay to know.

Mother of Hard Work.

Necessity is the mother of hard work with most of us.—Atlanta Georgian.

Expensive Luxuries.

Castles in the air cost a vast deal to keep up.—Lytton.

Friend Has \$1,000 Fire Loss.

Thursday morning the Friend pumping station was found to be on fire. The fire company was absent, attending the tournament at North Platte, and the fire fighters at home were considerably unorganized. The blaze was extinguished with a loss of the north end of the pump house and some damage to the roof of the electric lighting plant adjoining. The loss is about \$1,000. The fire originated in the coal bins, where a considerable surplus has been stored for use in case of a strike. The plant is not so badly damaged as to prevent its use.

The recent disastrous storms have emphasized the necessity of protection against fire, lightning and tornado. A good company for farmers to insure in is the Farmers & Merchants of Lincoln. Their policies are easy to understand and prompt settlements are made after adjustment of claims. Thousands of satisfied customers have received benefits.

Sent Obscene Postal Card.

Arthur Jenkins of Norfolk, Va., the naval clerk charged with having sent an obscene postal card to President Roosevelt, being unable to furnish \$1,000 bond, was committed to the Norfolk jail to await the signing of extradition papers for his removal to the federal jurisdiction of Connecticut for trial.

Lincoln Directory

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Highest Prices Guaranteed for
Cream
See Our Agent in Your Town or Write Us

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FUR GARMENTS Made to Order and Remodeled.
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Gasoline Engines
Our new 4 cycle motor is designed especially for farm and shop.
CUSHMAN MOTOR CO., LINCOLN, NEB.