

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.



THE "M'KINLEY TRUSTEES" ON PARADE.

New York Evening Journal.

Nebraska Insurance Report

The annual report of the insurance commissioner is now ready for distribution and for all the heavy losses by fire the report shows a large gain for the Old Line Companies. After deducting the amount paid for losses it leaves a net gain of \$741,681.00 and still to hear the Old Line agent talk his company is paying out more money than received. But the above figures show just who is money out. Certainly the ones who are paying these enormous premiums to swell the income of the Old Line companies are not benefiting themselves any by the enormous profits these companies are making on their money. There is, however, one gratifying thing in the report. That is mutual companies operated at home keeping every dollar at home have made another great gain in the amount of insurance in force as compared with the report of 1898. All mutuals showed amount of insurance in force January 1st 1899 amounting to \$65,000,000, while on January 1st 1900 they show a trifle over \$80,000,000 in force. This is certainly a good showing. The cry that comes forth from Old Lines that Mutuals cannot pay heavy losses has also proven itself. The largest amount of loss paid by any one company in the state was paid by a Mutual only organized January 14th 1899, only one year old. The largest amount paid by any Old Line company was \$50,500, out of an income of \$124,918.00, while the United Mutual Hail Insurance association organized January 1, 1899 paid losses amounting to \$12,974.00 and on April 18th paid an additional sum of \$6,757 making a total of \$19,731 out of an income of \$66,576 which shows that a Mutual with an income of \$29,542 less than the largest Old Line, has paid \$12,832 more losses than the Old Lines. The above figures are absolute proof that a well managed Mutual can pay and does pay a larger percentage of money collected from its members than any Old Line company.

Hail Insurance as Compared With Other Classes of Insurance on Farm Property. The United Mutual Hail Insurance association with \$3,056,924 at risk suffered losses amounting to \$76,600, while the largest Farm Mutual of state with \$34,417,908 covering fire, lightning, cyclone, windstorms and also covering loss to live stock by fire, lightning and cyclone, suffered loss of only \$39,374, being only one-half the loss on combined insurance on all other kinds of farm property, with eleven times the amount of risk, so if there is any kind of property a farmer should carry protection on it is certainly on his growing crops from destruction by hail storms.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is responsible for the exceptionally low rates for summer excursions to Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. The rate which they have announced is one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. The Rock Island is beginning to make itself felt in the field of railroad business in this part of Nebraska. Mr. Sebastian has taken an early and very commendable stand in making the low rate for summer excursions to the mountains. Mr. Barnes, city passenger agent, is pushing the sale of tickets at the low rate and the people will not be slow to show their appreciation.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Magnetic Healing Pays

The Kimmel Institute of Magnetic Healing at 318 So. 12th St., is having well merited success. Diseases of eyes, ears, bronchial tubes, heart, lungs, liver, stomach, kidneys, bladder, urethra, spinal and nervous troubles, yield readily to the treatment; while the Doctor's reputation as a teacher and the hearty endorsements of his instructions, with his offer to start all his graduates in a lucrative business, is bringing new students every Monday. Teaching and healing by mail a specialty. Call or address J. W. KIMMEL, Lincoln, Nebr. 318 South 12th St. 1516 O St.

She Was Too Fat

Ada St. Clair, the actress played leading lady parts from 1890 to 1896, when she became so stout that she had to leave the stage. She tried many medical remedies and postures without avail. The more anti-fat remedies she swallowed the fatter she became, and in July, 1896, she weighed 235 pounds. One day she found a perfect cure, and in two months thereafter she appeared in a high-class young girl part, weighing just 128 pounds, and the reduction in flesh was without the least injury to her health or purse. What she did, how she did it, and what she used, and how the same treatment has cured many men and women since, Mrs. Lafarge will tell you, confidentially, in a letter, for the small fee of one dollar. There is no other charge hereafter. You can buy what she prescribes from your own druggist. The cure depends more on what you do and how you do it. No violent exercise, no starvation diet, or anything of that sort. You can follow instructions unknown to your friends, and during a month you will get rid of from one to two pounds of useless fat every day. If you think such a result worth One Dollar to you, send that amount (in a \$1 bill or stamps.) Address Mrs. Louise Lafarge, Station E, Duffy Building, New York. If you find this treatment not based on common sense, and find it doesn't work she will send you \$1 back. If you question the value of this treatment, ask any proprietor of a first-class newspaper. They all know Mrs. Lafarge and what she has done. Patronize our advertisers.



"Please, sir, won't you hold this baby until I come back?"

St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN

IN THE SUGAR BUSH.

Maple Sugar Making - The Modern Processes and Product.

Though tons of maple sugar are made, for the most part in New York and Vermont, there are probably many people living on farms throughout the United States who have no more clear idea of how maple sugar is made than they have of the production of electricity. Says a writer in Farm and Fireside, from whose description of the process the following items and illustrations are reproduced:

The sugar maple is so called on account of the sugar contained in the sap. The person with no experience can hardly tell the difference between it and water, as it is clear and sparkling and has but a faint taste of sugar. There is just about enough sugar to make it a little sticky.

In the fall the greater part of the sap goes from the trunk and branches into the roots, where, buried deep in the



THREE METHODS OF COLLECTING SAP.

ground, it will not be chilled. In the spring, beginning in the latter part of February or first of March, according as the season is forward or backward, the sap begins to ascend the body of the tree, the greater part in the outer layers of the tree. Securing this sap as it ascends and boiling it down constitutes the work of maple sugar making.

The first thing is to get the sap. In the early days before the bit and brace an oblique notch was cut into the tree near the ground, and from this wound the sap would of course flow. Then under the lower corner of this wound a curved hole wide from one side of the tree to the other, but narrow up and down, was made with a "gouge," and into this was driven a short wooden spout of the same shape, which caught the sap as it dropped from the cut, and thus carried it to short wooden troughs made by digging out basswood blocks. After the bit and brace came into use a hole was bored into the tree, and a round spout made from a piece of sumac from which the pith had been burned out was driven into the hole to convey the sap to the trough.

Next the wooden bucket came into use. By driving a nail into the tree under the spout the bucket could be hung anywhere on the tree. In the days of boiling in kettles color was the last thing aimed at in making maple sugar, which was a dull black when finished. Sweetness was the main consideration, and there was no incentive to keep out the dirt and cinders, for black sugar was just as sweet, and sugar lighter than chocolate was looked upon as having been adulterated.

The next improvement was the large pan placed upon an arch made of stone or brick. About the same time tin buckets came into use. A little later the metallic spout was invented. This is now of such shape that it fills but a small portion of the hole bored in the tree, but is held so firmly that the bucket is supported by it. It allows sap to flow from the outer layers of the tree where there is the greatest amount of sap, and that which makes the whitest sugar.

A few sugar makers have their plant so arranged that the sap, or strip, does not touch wood after the sap leaves the tree. At the present time color is an important factor in the value of maple sugar, and as wood tends to color it wooden utensils of all kinds have been discarded as far as possible. The maple sugar now made is of a light straw color. Any darker than



AVERAGE BOILING PLACE OF TODAY.

that will not command the highest price, and if lighter adulteration with refined sugar is suspected.

The sap is gathered in a tank holding about three barrels placed on a low sled with wide runners. Roads are made through the sugar bush so the gathering tank can be driven near all the trees.

The Other Side of Broom Corn. As the phenomenal price of broom corn will attract many to enter into this industry, it may be well to recall some of the less rosy facts about it. For instance, that it is a crop requiring special knowledge and tools, is troublesome and expensive to harvest and thrash, precarious because quickly damaged by unfavorable weather and at times very low in price.

SUGAR BEET PULP.

A Source of Profit Unrealized by Many Farmers.

There is one side of the beet sugar industry which Oregon authorities think is not receiving the attention it deserves, and that is the feeding of beet pulp to cattle and sheep. G. W. Shaw finds no reasonable excuse, in a region where excellent alfalfa is grown, for neglecting this side of the industry both for fattening stock and the manufacture of dairy products. He is of the opinion that the fullest fruits of the industry will never be realized till attention is given to this phase of the subject. Nothing has been more conclusively demonstrated than that beet pulp is a most excellent cattle, sheep and hog food when properly balanced with nitrogenous material, as alfalfa, clover or grain. While the leaves and tops are good food, pulp is much better.

Beet pulp is not a balanced ration, and the best results cannot be expected from feeding it alone, though it is a healthful and nutritious food. Its chief components are the carbohydrates and proteins. It is essentially a fattening food. Experience has shown that it is relished by dairy cattle and produces an excellent flow of milk when balanced with nitrogenous foods. The pulp is valuable not only as cattle food, but also as food for hogs and sheep. In Utah it is largely used as hog food.

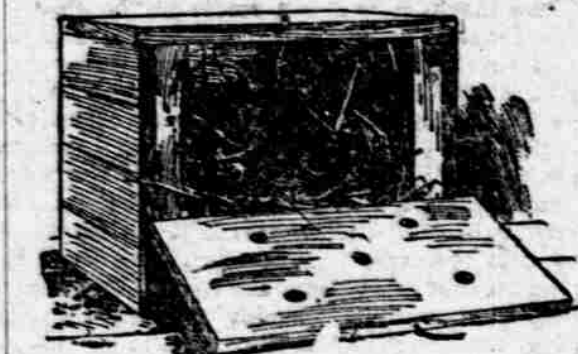
It is one of the cheapest foods that farmers can use, for it can be purchased at a very nominal figure. Each team as it delivers its load of beets should take home a load of beet pulp. This pulp should be placed in a silo, where it is much more easily kept than any other silage material. It is very heavy and sinks down to a very solid, cheesy mass. When properly preserved, it does not tend to ferment and can be kept a very long time.

Irrigation Experience.

It has been found by nearly all observant irrigators of the plains that winter irrigation, thoroughly done, serves very well the double process of fertilizing and moistening. One farmer states that after eight years of experience in irrigation he has had the best average results where he has thoroughly saturated the soil to a depth of two or three feet during the fall or winter or very early spring and has then cultivated his crops on this land without subsequent irrigation. A Kansas farmer has found that land thoroughly irrigated, well cultivated and afterward sown in wheat produced surprisingly well without any irrigation after the wheat was sowed, while similar land that had not been irrigated gave a very poor yield. The general experience of orchardists favors winter irrigation. Not unlikely common practice will consist in thoroughly wetting the soil in winter, when evaporation is at a minimum, with such subsequent irrigation as may be found desirable to maintain the maximum ground.

How Canadians Sit Hens.

At one of the Canadian experimental farms the sitting hens receive no more attention than it is thought any careful



farmer would give them. The diagram shows one of the nests, which are made of straw arranged in small square boxes without bottoms and with hinged door in front.

Crimson Clover.

This crop closely follows rye in the feeding rotation and has proved very valuable in New Jersey. It has been proved to be quite as hardy as the red clover and has yielded from 8 to 11 tons of green forage per acre, depending upon the method of seeding, whether on raw ground or as a cover crop. Experience in the growth of this crop indicates that July is the best month for seeding, though it may be seeded as late as September and do well provided the autumn is moist and warm. The best crop results are obtained when the soil is thoroughly prepared and the seed lightly covered with a harrow or other tool which does not cover too deeply. The amount of seed may range from 10 to 15 pounds per acre. On freshly prepared soil the smaller quantity frequently answers quite as well as the larger, though when seeded in corn or other crop the larger quantity is preferable.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Bore in the shape of violent spasm, or pain, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



Pleasant, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c. 25c. 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Besting Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, San Francisco.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN \$115 For Letters About Nebraska. The passenger department of the B. & M. R. R. offers thirteen cash prizes aggregating \$115 for letters about Nebraska. Particulars of the contest, which is open to all, can be had by addressing J. Francis, G. P. A., Omaha.

THE SILENT SYSTEM.

By BARRY PAIN.

I had only to send in the card accrediting me as a representative of Black and White to be most cordially received by Mr. Clarence Freebody. Mr. Freebody, as is well known, is the courteous and energetic manager of the great piano manufacturing firm of Broadard & Bechsway.

"Ah," he said pleasantly, "so you have heard of our new system of silent piano tuning."

"Yes, and that the credit of the invention is chiefly due to yourself, Mr. Freebody."

"Well," he said modestly, "that is perhaps too much to say. I had the original idea, and I have given the best years of my life to perfecting it, but I might have had but little success if I had not had the great resources of this firm entirely at my disposal in my experiments. Of course, though the expense has been great, it was to their interest."

"How? And what made you think of it? Pray tell me all about it."

"Well, when we sell a piano in most cases we also contract for the tuning of it, otherwise the tuning might fall into the hands of incompetent tuners, the instrument might be ruined, and the ignorant purchaser would probably think that the manufacturer was to blame."

"I see. That must necessitate a very large staff of tuners."

"It does. We have a perfect army of them. Our figures for London and the suburbs alone would surprise you, and, in addition, we have tuners in all the capitals of the civilized world and most of the principal towns. And though we paid extravagant salaries and dealt most liberally in cases of death or accident we always had the greatest difficulty in keeping up our numbers. The fact is that piano tuning under the old system was dangerous work, and unless a man had a splendid physique or was about desperate he could not be induced to undertake it. People talk about lead poisoning, but if they knew the statistics of piano tuning as I know them they would see that there are occupations even more fatal than lead working. I wonder how many men we've lost in Chelsea alone! Toward the end, before my silent system was perfected, we could hardly persuade a tuner to go to a Chelsea piano."

"Really?"

"Yes, they're a bad lot in Chelsea. They've got the artistic temperament there and don't seem to be able to get it out. Suppose one of our tuners had been to a piano in a third floor Chelsea flat and he had by a bit of luck escaped rough handling from the people in the flat itself, he had still got to get out into the street again. And if he got out alive it was not the fault of the people in the flat above or the flats beneath. Nobody much likes the sound of piano tuning, but it seems to drive the artistic temperament actually mad. They were so cunning, too, those people. They got to know the little bags that our men carry and were on the lookout for them. Just before we started the silent system one of our men had his face cut open in Tit street by an empty metal tin thrown from a window. Of course it was unreasonable, you know. An artist would want a piano in his studio, would buy one from us and arrange for us to tune it four times a year, and I think, I remember the case of poor Jenkinson's man and said fine man, a regular giant, but foolhardy. He went out tuning in Chelsea just when they were finishing their academy pictures. He was warned, but he said it would be all right. In the very first studio he entered there were a lot of oriental weapons hanging on the walls. The artist seemed a quiet little man and said nothing. Jenkinson had been at work a few minutes and had got his head in the piano, when he was stabbed from behind with a Damascus dagger, richly inscribed. He recovered, but his nerve's all gone. We are still making him a small allowance."

"But the police?"

"Well, our men didn't care to have much to do with the police. The pay was good, and if the risks had been generally known the trade of piano tuning would have been prohibited by law. Besides, these artists were often sorry afterward and did what they could to make amends. For instance, in Jenkinson's case, the artist said he shouldn't want the dagger back again."

Advertisement for St. Vitus' Dance Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Includes testimonial from Mrs. Minnie Fiedler.

Advertisement for FRANK IAMS, IMPORTER and BREEDER. Features 100 PERCHERONS, SHIRES, CLYDES and COACHERS. Includes IAMS' Horse Show information.

Advertisement for watches with compliments. Includes image of a pocket watch and text: 'With Compliments..... To the Readers of the Independent.'

Advertisement for BUGGIES AND HARNESS AT OLD PRICES. Includes image of a horse-drawn carriage and text: 'MAPGOOD PLOW CO., Box 778, ALTON, ILL.'

Advertisement for SULPHO-SALINE BATH HOUSE AND SANITARIUM. Includes image of a large building and text: 'DRS. M. H. AND J. O. EVERETT, MANAGING PHYSICIANS'

Advertisement for Roy's Drug Store. Includes text: 'Roy's, 104 North 10th' and 'General Drug Business and Prescription Work.'