



The Republic.
Fair Freedom's ship, too long adrift—
Of every wind and every wave,
Now rigged and manned, her course well
planned,
Sails proudly out of port.
And flitting rapidly from the mast,
This motto is unfurled:
Let all men heed its truth who read—
"Republies rule the world."

The universe is high as God!
Good as the final goal.
The world revolves, and man evolves
A purpose and a soul.
No church can bind, no crown forbid
Thought's mighty upward course.
Let kings give way before its sway,
For God inspires its course.

The hero of a vanished age
Was one who bled in gore.
Who best could fight was noblest knight,
In savage days of yore.
Now warrior chiefs are out of date.
The times have changed, to-day
We call men who arbitrate
And keep war's hounds at bay.

The world no longer looks to priest
Or prince to know its needs.
Earth's human throng has grown too strong
To rule with courts or thrones.
We want no kings but kings of toil—
No crowns but crowns of deeds.
Not royal birth, but sterling worth,
Must mark the man who leads.

A Good Suggestion.
There are many members of the
"Petrel" family besides those de-
scribed in the amusing story about
them; and it would be a great relief
if there were enough duplicates
of "the lady from Philadelphia" to look
after these unfortunates and make sug-
gestions to them.

"Jeems" Porter had the reputation
among his neighbors of being "tur-
rible wantin' in forethought an'
calculation." He was continually
grumbling about his bad luck.
"Other folks," he was wont to
say, "hev things come right ter hand,
'thout exertin' 'emself what ye
might call scumsey at all; but as fer
me, it's work, work from mornin' till
night, an' everythin' set dead aginst
me, inter the bargain!"

One day a passer-by jeered Jeems
moving with a dull scythe, nearly
under the bars which separated his
"pasture piece" from the yard at one
side of his house. Jeems, who was bent
nearly double, heard the footsteps, and
slowly straightened himself and turned
around.

"What in Tunket be ye doin' under
them bars, Jeems?" inquired the passer-
by, stopping for a moment's conver-
sation.

"Doin'?" groaned Jeems. "I'm
a-tryin' ter cut this plaguy grass. Dore
seems ef it grew longer 'n' tougher
under them bars than anywhere else
on the hull place; an' I aint so young
as I was, an' I'm all beat out, stoopin'
over, an' can't hardly fetch a long
breath when I rise up; an' my scythe's
duller'n common to-day; but law sakes,
ye can't get no small boys around here
thee's willin' ter do jobs fitted fer 'em.
A small boy, now, ef I mow under
them bars a sight easier'n I ken!"

"But why don't ye take down the
bars?" inquired the friend. "Yer
cows are way up in the piece, aint they?"

Jeems laid down the scythe and be-
gan to remove the bars. When they
were all on the ground he said, slowly:
"I feel ter say I'm 'bleeged ter ye;
I'll lighten up my job considerable;"
and with no further remarks he re-
sumed his mowing.

Bewildering Council.

There is a degree of knowledge—
perhaps it should be called a degree of
ignorance—which enables its possessor
to do things which astonish others at
the time, and which the doer himself is
likely to be worse than astonished at
when he calls them to mind afterward.
Mr. Justin McCarthy sends to the New
York Herald a description of a scene
which he once witnessed in the studio
of Gustave Doré.

I was taken to visit Doré once or
twice in his Paris studio many years
ago—indeed, before the German in-
vasion. One of those who accompanied
me on the first occasion was a clever
young English woman who had a taste
for painting, and was beginning—just
beginning—to practice the art with
some promise of success.

Mr. Doré was working, I think, at
the "Dream of Plante's Wife." The
young lady did not like one of his
touches, and bluntly told him so. Doré
smiled blandly, as much as to say,
"What may you not expect from an
English girl?"

He argued the point with her. She
fancied that he did not quite under-
stand what she meant—until I think
is quite possible. To my horror she
suddenly exclaimed, "Look here, this
is what I mean!"—of course she spoke
in French—and she seized the brush
from the painter's hand and proceeded
to touch up after her own fashion that
particular bit of the figure.

Everybody was horrified—except the
girl herself and Doré. The painter took
her action with the most exquisite po-
liteness and the greatest gravity. He
studied the picture carefully with the
new and unexpected touch given to it,
—looked at it from this point and that,
as if it were really a possible revelation
to him,—and finally declared that the
young lady was quite right, and that
he would adopt her suggestion.

I wonder if he actually did adopt it?

Don't Turn Little Worms.
Farmers, you have always been
conservative—and you are expected to
move along in the well and smoothly
worn groove of conservatism all your
lives. It won't do for you to get out
of that old rut. Every other class of
citizens may get as wild as March
hares, make all sorts of inroads on the
old beaten track, and frolic and
waltz and dance all over your con-
servative platform, but don't mind
that, you must be conservative—you
must not complain. These little in-
novations of corporations, manufac-
turers, speculators, bankers and pro-

fessional men may look a little strange,
and seem to trench on your rights,
but don't mind that, they are merely
evidences of business progress and the
enrichment of young business en-
terprise, anxiety to make money.
You must be conservative. What
if they do speculate a little, buy and
sell a thousand bales of cotton for
every one that is raised and in the
swim take yours in for less than it
cost you to make it, don't mind that,
you should be conservative, and smile
at the fun the boys are having.
What if you do pay three times as
much for a milk bucket as you ought,
you know the young industries must
be helped along must be protected;
you must be conservative. What if
things have changed around so that
your neighbor, the banker, can draw
10 per cent interest on what he owes,
and the government pays him 4 per
cent on what he owes, and no taxes
allowed; you must not grumble, that's
banking; you know you must be con-
servative. What if it takes three
bushels of corn to pay freight on one
to the seaboard, that's all right, the
transportation company must be main-
tained. If it takes this to do it, you
must not complain, or capital will
leave the country, you know; you
must be conservative.

What if you can't make enough
on your farm to pay expenses, though
you work harder and live closer than
you ever did before? What if you are
yearly falling behind a little, it is a
consolation that you have helped the
middleman, the merchant and rail-
roads—"it is better to give than re-
ceive," the Scriptures say; you should
rejoice and be conservative. What if
half a dozen men can do to the people
what congress dare not do, and can
spit in the face of Uncle Sam when-
ever it suits them, you need not raise
any row about it, they are bully fel-
lows, and are very necessary to the
country, and if not allowed to do as
they please they'll quit the country.
Don't fret but be conservative, and
next election vote the straight ticket.
That's the way to keep conservative.
—Arkansas Farmer.

Non-Partisanship.
We regret to see so many of our re-
form papers claiming to be non-parti-
san. Mr. Webster tells us that a
"partisan" is an "adherent to a party
or faction, one who is violently and
passionately devoted to a party or in-
terests." "Now, to be 'non-partisan'
in a political sense is not to be de-
voted to any particular party, a dis-
tinction which very few persons or pa-
pers enjoy. Even the religious press,
while claiming to be non-partisan, are
usually the most bitter partisans in
both religion and politics. A painful
incident of the late elections was the
fact that both the religious press and
the pulpit were coerced into politics
to uphold plottings. Every man is en-
titled to his individual opinions on all matters af-
fecting the general welfare, and should
be allowed to exercise them without
fear or bias and every man is a partisan
in the strictest sense. The paper that
claims to be non-partisan simply
speaks forth to the world that it is
non-ens. Speak forth your opinions
boldly and candidly, and let men
know which side you are on. Do it in
a spirit of fairness, having regard for
the truth, but show the world the cor-
ruption of present systems and their
manipulators. Until you do this you
cannot hope for the success of the
principles you pretend to espouse. Be
what you pretend to be, though the
heavens fall. —Faulkner County
Wheel.

About Parties.
A political party is an organization
of citizens for the promotion of a
cause which effects the policy of a
government. The organization is ef-
fected because only through organiza-
tion can a question of public policy be
successfully advanced. There are two
views prevalent concerning parties.
One is that it is organized to formu-
late an idea, while another is that it
is an organization to present an idea
already formulated. The latter is a
correct view. Citizens are expected
to think for themselves with a party
which promulgates their ideas.

Many circumstances have arisen
lately which go to prove that party
collars are worn loosely these days.
The very atmosphere is pregnant with
the odors of independence. The com-
mon masses are held to say to parties
you must do this, we demand this of
you. The parties seem to be hesitat-
ing. The leaders are estimating on
the effect of the compliance, many of
them speak as though they had de-
cided to ignore the people's demands.
They evidently do this anticipating
the power of the party lash. Again
we wish to admonish these bosses that
the people will never again be driven.
They can be tolled by throwing to
them the bait of their choosing which
is principles.—The Toller.

Well, Why Not?
Why not increase the volume of cir-
culation? Who is benefited by keep-
ing the country in the throes of dis-
tress by too little money. Certainly
no man in Alabama. It pays and ben-
efits Wall street, but the remainder of
the country actually suffers from it.
Why should the remainder of the
country be put at disadvantage and
suffer loss, just to benefit Wall street?
The smart business man who knows so
much about it ought to answer. No
one else can.

Immigration.
We referred on a previous occasion to
the decline of the comparative power
of the Irish vote in the United
States by reason of the growing im-
portance of the English, Scotch, and
Canadian elements in the population.
Recent statistics rather strikingly il-
lustrate this view. From these it ap-
pears that during the months of Sep-
tember and October last the number
of emigrants from England and Scot-
land to the United States was very
nearly three times as great as that
from Ireland. Taking a somewhat
larger view, it is shown that during
the ten months of the years 1887 and
1888, ending October 20 in each case,
the numbers of English and Scotch
immigrants were 119,303 and 118,-
511 respectively; that of Irish im-
migrants during the same two periods,
66,248 and 63,531. Commenting on
the statistics, the British American
says: "As citizens of these States we
may look on these facts and figures
with great satisfaction, and feel
greatly encouraged in our work of
naturalization and organization."—
The Week.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.

Scientific Progress—Loading a Gun on a Modern War Ship—The Real Inventor of Telegra-phy—Armoring of Ships—Thunder Stones.

Scientific Progress.
Intellect is the great factor in com-
mercial success, whether of individuals
or nations. Take the case of the
skilled bricklayer and the hod-carrier.
The first is using brains on his work;
the second is using brute force. When
he goes up the ladder with his hod of
bricks he has also to carry his own
weight, thus wastefully expending
force. Someone notices this, and sub-
stitutes for the brute force of the ho-
man that of the horse; then the horse
is displaced by the mechanical force
of the steam engine, which can do the
work of 15 men or of two horses in
the same time. Coal converted into
heat is doing all the work. The coal
mined each year in the United States
represents in actual work more than
the sum of the force of the total popu-
lation of the globe, assuming all to
be strong men. Thus the substitution
of a natural force for human power
vastly increases the productive capac-
ity of the human race. Guided by in-
tellect, taught by science, the natural
forces can do in a few hours what the
unaided labor of men could not do in
a lifetime. It was not prophecy, but
a flash of genius, that drew from
Stephenson the assertion that it is the
sun that drives the locomotive engine
by being liberated from the coal in
which it has been stored for ages. But
man can neither create forces nor en-
dow anything with properties. All
that he can do is to convert and com-
bine them into utilities. The man that
does this with knowledge is spared the
dismal failures of ignorance, and he
that tries to use powers without
understanding them is inevitably
punished for his rash presumption.
It is this presumption that
follows in the wake of civilization.
Natural law, like the civil, never ad-
mits ignorance as an excuse. In this
century three scientists have revo-
lutionized commerce—Oersted, of Co-
penhagen, and Faraday and Wheat-
stone, of London. It was of Faraday
that Huxley said, in effect, that any
nation would do well to spend \$500,
000 in discovering such a man, and
an equal amount in educating him,
setting him to work, and beseeching
him to stay in steel, has revolutionized
ship building. Dr. Joule's studies in
the mechanical equivalent of heat pro-
duced the compound engine, by which
the necessary amount of coal for car-
rying a given cargo has been reduced
more than 40 times; that is, a steam-
ship that in 1850 carried a cargo at
an expenditure of 14,000 pounds of
coal to a ton now does the same work
by burning about 350 pounds. Joule's
studies in heat have made it possible
for a cube of coal that will pass
through a ring the size of a twenty-
five cent piece to drive one ton of car-
go for two miles in one of the most
improved steamships. In 1880 the
rate of grain from New York to Liv-
erpool was 9¢ per bushel; in 1886 it was
1¢ per bushel. The reduction was
primarily due to the scientist.—Alum-
num Age.

Loading a Gun on a Modern Ship of War.
When we are ready to load a mod-
ern gun the second gun captain turns
a little crank on top of the breech,
which revolves the breech plug, there-
by unfastening it. He then takes
hold of a handle and pulls, and the
gun opens on a hinge like a door. The
spoke is run in from the breech, and
plenty of water is thrown in, thus
quickly and thoroughly cleansing the
chamber of the gun. Two men come
up with the shell in a pair of tongs
like an iceman's. They insert the
nose of the shell in the gun, and
another man steps up with a rammer
and pushes it in. Two more men
come up with the powder charge, and
it is pushed into the chamber in the
same way. The man at the
breech plug closes it, turns the crank,
and it is locked. The gun captain
opens a little flap in the gunlock,
which is in the center of the breech,
and inserts a primer. He cocks the
lock, which works with a spring,
and steps back with the lock-
string. The second captain sets the
breech sight to the proper range.
On top of the sight is a little sliding
screw which can be set at any range
the speed at which the ship is passing
the object is to be fired at. Now the
trainers take their places, one on
each side of the carriage at the train-
ing cranks, by means of which the
breech of the gun is raised or lowered.
The gun captain steps back, and
glancing over the sights, directs the
trainers to move the breech right or
left, as he desires, and the elevators
to raise or lower. The instant that
the sights are on the object, he fires.
No one needs to move away from the
gun, and it can be fired even while the
training and elevating gear is in mo-
tion. The moment the gun is dis-
charged, the order is given to sponge,
and the operations above described
are repeated.

The Real Inventor of Telegraphy.

Weber was the first who established
a permanent workable telegraph line,
and thereby demonstrated the prac-
tical value of the electric telegraph.
Weber's house in the city was con-
nected with the astronomical and magnetic
observatories by a line between three
and four kilometers (over two miles)
in length. The signals were made by
the deviations of the needle of a gal-
vanometer to the right and left and
were interpreted according to a con-
ventional alphabet. The use of interrupt-
ed or reversed currents did not permit
the transmission of more than one or
two words a minute, but the speed
was increased to seven or eight words
by the use of induced currents.
The following notice of this tele-
graphic connection was published in one
of the numbers of the *Göttingen*
gelehrten Anzeigen, or *Göttingen Sci-
entific Notes*, for 1834: "We can not
omit to mention an important and,
in its way, unique feature in close con-
nection with the arrangements we
have described [of the Physical Ob-
servatory], which we owe to our Prof.
Weber. He last year stretched a
double connecting wire from the calu-
met of physics over the houses of the
city to the observatory; in this a
grand galvanic chain is established, in
which the current is carried through
about nine thousand feet of wire.
The wire of the chain is chiefly
copper wire, known in the
trade as No. 3. The certainty and ex-
actness with which one can control by
means of the commutator the direc-
tion of the current and the movement
of the needle depending upon it were
demonstrated last year by successful
application to telegraphic signaling
of whole words and short phrases.
There is no doubting that it will be
possible to establish immediate tele-
graphic communication between two
stations at considerable distance from
one another."—The Popular Science
Monthly.

Origin of the Piano.

The piano-forte was invented by
Bartolomeo Cristofori, a harpsi-
chord-maker of Padua, Italy, who ex-
hibited four instruments in 1709. The
honor was formerly claimed for Mar-
tinus, a French maker, who produced a
piano in 1716; while German writers
maintained that Schroeter, of Dres-
den, was the initiator of the
instrument. The earliest date
ascribed to the latter's achievement,
however, is 1711. During the present
century, however, an Italian docu-
ment was discovered, written by Mar-
chese Scipione Maffei, a Florentine
scholar, in 1711, which testifies that
Bartolomeo Cristofori, of that city,
exhibited four pianos in 1709, which
statement was originally published in
the *Giornale* in that year, accompan-
ied by a diagram of Cristofori's action
principle, employing hammers, which
substituted the chief difference be-
tween the harpsichord and the piano.
In Maffei's writing, Cristofori's name
is given as "Cristofali," but
this is proved to be an error, because
inscriptions upon existing piano-fortes
give the name as "Cristofori." Father
Wood, an English monk, living at
Rome, is also said to have made a
piano-forte similar to Cristofori's in
1711, which he exhibited in England,
where it attracted much notice.
Cristofori did not remain idle after
introducing his first instrument. He
became prominently known as a
maker, but died in 1731, comparatively
poor. Two piano-fortes by Cristofori,
at present in Florence, dated
1720 and 1726, show that he antici-
pated the principles of an improved
action, and many other points of
equal importance in the structure and
position of the instrument. All
authorities admit that he was a great
figure and a genius of no common
order.—Popular Science Monthly.

Unbreakable Glass.

Of the various attempts to replace
our present brittle glass by a similar
but flexible and resisting body, that
of the Austrian engineer, Herr Eck-
stein, appears, says "Iron," to be
worthy of record. His process is as
follows:—From four to eight parts
of collodion wool are dissolved in about
1 per cent in weight of ether or alco-
hol; this solution is intimately mixed
with from 2 to 4 per cent of castor
oil, or other non-resinous oil, and
from 4 to 10 per cent of resin or Can-
da balsam. This mixture is spread on
a glass plate and dried under the
influence of a current of hot air of
about 50 deg. Cent., by which it
is transformed in a comparatively
short space of time into a transparent
hard vitreous plate, the thickness of
which can be regulated as desired. The
material thus obtained is said to re-
sist the action of salts, alkalis, and
acids, and, besides being transparent,
is odorless. The advantages which it
possesses over glass are that it is flex-
ible and almost unbreakable. Its in-
flammability is much inferior to that
of other collodion combinations, and
it can be further reduced by the addi-
tion of magnesium chloride, while an
admixture of zinc-white produces an
ivory appearance. Any color or
shade may be imparted to the new
glass.

Armoring of Ships.

The limit in the heaviness of armor
applied to ships may, perhaps, have
been reached, and it seems natural
that its development having run a
course much like that of men, may
come eventually to a similar end.

In the middle ages, when gunpowder
was first introduced, the armor of
knights and men-at-arms was gradu-
ally increased in weight to meet the
new weapons.

As the quality of powder and the
guns improved armor was added to
until it reached a point where if a
knight was unhorsed it required sev-
eral squires to get him into the saddle
again, or if a man fell he could not pick
himself up unaided.

The next step was to limit the ar-
mor to the more vital portions, re-
taining only the cuirass and helmet.
Finally even those were thrown away.
Somewhat similar may be the transi-
tion in modern navies. The guns
having beaten the armor, ships may
have to discard their coats of mail
and rely upon offense as the best pro-
tection, just as intelligent pugilists de-
fend themselves by the counter rather
than by the simple guard.—Chicago
Post.

**Utilizing Power for Electrical Pur-
poses.**

Electrical engineers are continually
discovering new opportunities to uti-
lize power that has in the past been
given but little attention. Very re-
cently Chicagoans have been shown
water falls on the Kankakee River,
Illinois, not more than 60 miles from
Chicago, which can be made to deliver
2,500 horse power 24 hours run, or
mill time run. Electrical engineers
feel confident that they can transmit
this power electrically so as to de-
liver immense quantities of power in
the city of Chicago. Considering the
fact that electric power was trans-
mitted 110 miles from Neckar
to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany,
these electricians' claims seem very
plausible, and we expect to see the
falls put to use at an early
date.

Patents.

He—Will you be mine?
She—Your what?

He, of Chicago.—My third.—From
Puck.

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fice of the Company at Corinne, 151

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