

SAVING PAINT MONEY

It Cannot Be Done by Using Cheap Material and Cheap Painters.

In arranging for painting, a good many property-owners try to save money by employing the painter who offers to do the job cheapest—or try to save money by insisting on a low-priced paint. But no property-owner would run such risks if he realized what must be taken into consideration in order to get a job that will wear and give thorough satisfaction. No houseowner will go wrong on the painting question if he writes National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York, for their Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49, which is sent free. It is a complete guide to painting. It includes a book of color schemes for either exterior or interior painting, a book of specifications, and an instrument for detecting adulteration in paint materials.

Nearly every dealer has National Lead Company's pure white lead. (Dutch Boy Painter trademark.) If yours has not notify National Lead Co., and arrangements will be made for you to get it.

Grief That Kills.

"My poor boy," said the beneficent old clergyman, who had encountered a young waif sobbing in the streets, "what ails you? Some case of dire distress has touched your heart-strings, no doubt."

"No," sniffed the lad, "you're clear off your base, old kazzocks. Me an' Snippy an' de rest of de fellows tinned the mangy, old yellow cur up at Schwarz' grocery, and while old Schwarz an' de gang followed the dog, I sneaked back to the grocery to swipe dried apples. De fido chased into Schmitt's orchard and de gang cribbed de sweetest peaches you ever seen, an' then dey smoked grape-vine cigarettes and set the barn a-fire. I made a sashay into de apple barrel at de grocery, an' de delivery boy pasted me with a bed-slat and it hurts yet, and I didn't get to see de fire, and didn't get nothin' to eat, and I wisht I wuz dead—dog-gone it all!"—The Bohemian Magazine.

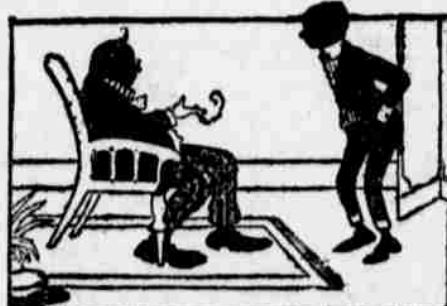
Too Literal.

"Well, yes," said Old Uncle Lazzenberry, who was intimately acquainted with most of the happenstances of the village. "Almira Stang has broken off her engagement with Charles Henry Tootwiler. They'd be goin' together for about eight years, durin' which time she had been inculcatin' into him, as you might call it, the beauties of economy; but when she discovered, just lately, that he had saved up 217 pairs of socks for her to darn immediately after the wedding, she 'peared to conclude that he had taken her advice a little too literally, and broke off the match."—Puck.

Not Our Discovery.

The Greek, Eratosthenes, 250 B. C., taught the doctrine of the rotundity of the earth, and the ideas of the sphere, its poles, axis, the equator, arctic and antarctic circles, equinoctial points and the solstices were quite generally entertained by the wise men of that time. There were plenty of men in Rome, therefore, who were prepared to talk about the earth as a sphere and to make globes illustrating their ideas.

THE WRETCHES.



Uncle—How is it, young man, that you failed again in your examination? Nephew—Why, the wretches asked me the very same question I could not answer last year!

"COFFEE DOESN'T HURT ME"

Tales That Are Told.

"I was one of the kind who wouldn't believe that coffee was hurting me," says a N. Y. woman. "You just couldn't convince me its use was connected with the heart and stomach trouble I suffered from most of the time."

"My trouble finally got so bad I had to live on milk and toast almost entirely for three or four years. Still I loved the coffee and wouldn't believe it could do such damage."

"What I needed was to quit coffee and take nourishment in such form as my stomach could digest."

"I had read much about Postum, but never thought it would fit my case until one day I decided to quit coffee and give it a trial and make sure about it. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions."

"Soon I began to get better and was able to eat carefully selected foods without the aid of pepsin or other digestants and it was not long before I was really a new woman physically."

"Now I am healthy and sound, can eat anything and everything that comes along and I know this wonderful change is all due to my having quit coffee and got the nourishment I needed through this delicious Postum."

"My wonder is why everyone don't give up the old coffee and the troubles that go with it and build themselves up as I have done, with Postum."

Easy to prove by 10 days' trial of Postum in place of coffee. The reward is big.

"There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A SERIOUS PERIL TO NURSERY AND ORCHARD

Brown-tail Moth Imported Into New York From Angiers, France, Causes Alarm to Department of Agriculture.

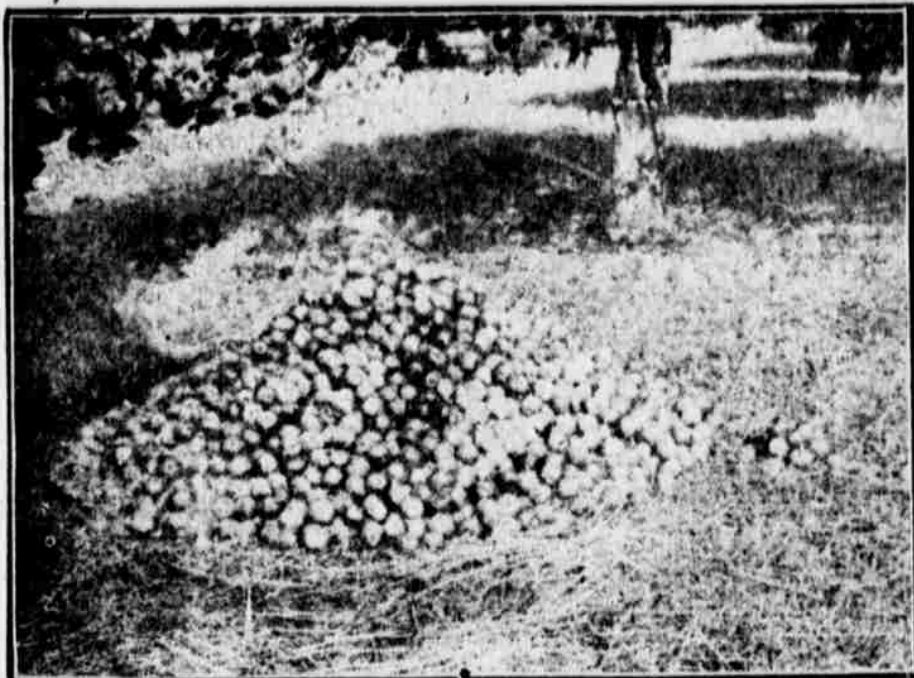


Fig. 1. Sprayed three times. Picked harvest. Sound, 3152 99.37% Damaged by Wormy, 15 .47% Curculio, 5 .15%

The nursery, orchard and forest interests of the country are menaced just now by an imported danger perhaps comparable with the foot-and-mouth disease in animals, and undoubtedly destined, like that plague, to be shut in and stamped out by the vigorous and enlightened methods of the present day, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. We refer to the brown-tail moth, which has made havoc for years in eastern New England, but was not found elsewhere in the United States until a fortnight ago, when living caterpillars of the creature, in their winter nests, were discovered in a shipment of apple, pear and cherry seedlings and quince stocks received by a New York dealer from Angiers, France, and possibly existing in nobody knows how many more of the hundreds of boxes of similar stock now regularly arriving in the United States from the same country. So far as this state is concerned, the instant attack that was made on this invasion by the state department of agriculture has undoubtedly ended all danger of distribution

add the caution that the caterpillars now found in the nests are in many cases very minute creatures that only an entomologist with a microscope can satisfactorily pick out. Our picture is copied from one of the publications of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, which gives also this description of the winter nest:

"Each web is composed of a tenacious silk hibernaculum, inclosing leaves from which the epidermis has been consumed, although the outer leaves on the web may not have been attacked. The webs are firmly attached to the twigs by stout bands of silk. Almost invariably the web commences where the egg cluster was deposited, and remains of it can usually be found on or in each web. Exit holes sometimes remain open on the webs throughout the winter, but as a rule they are closed by the matting together of the web under the influence of rain. The web consists internally of numerous layers of silk, inclosing a great many small, irregular silk-lined chambers, which are often connected, and contain from six to fifty larvae."

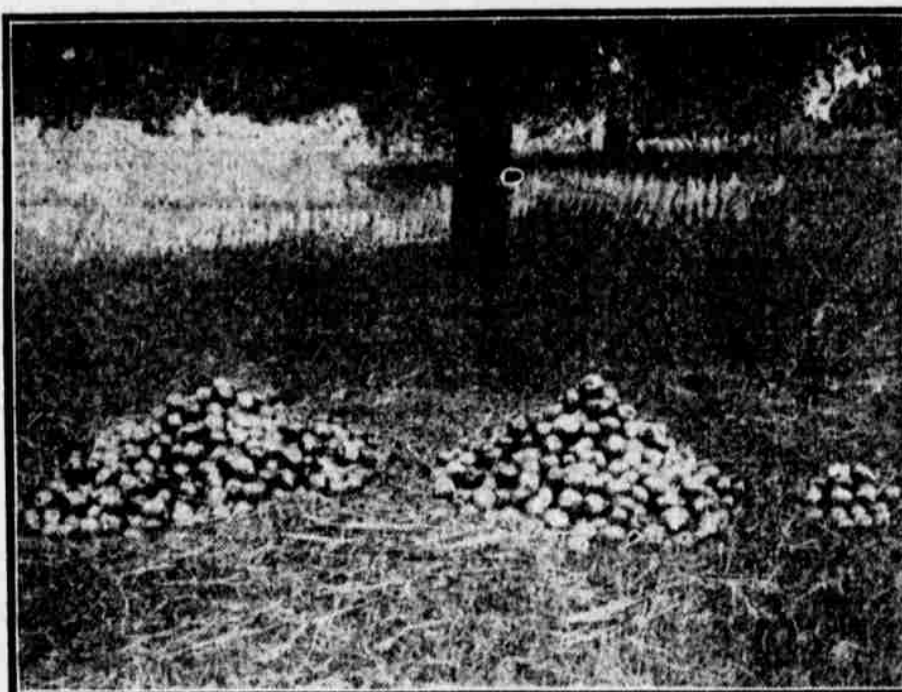


Fig. 2. Not sprayed. Picked harvest. Sound, 773 59.83% Damaged by Wormy, 461 35.68% Curculio, 58 6.98%

from this particular source; and the entomological authorities of all the states of the union having been notified of the discovery, it is to be supposed that vigilant watchfulness will everywhere be exerted, with the result of preventing any general outbreak. Nevertheless, country residents everywhere should be apprised of the possibilities of the case, and should consult the nearest entomologist immediately in the event of discovering anything like the winter nest of the creature on imported plants of whatever name or nature, the moth having a wide range of feeding. We give in this article engravings which may be serviceable, but would

The usual number found in the chambers is about a dozen each. The larvae are also often found in the galleries in the web. The lowest part of the web is usually full of fine black excrement, and the castoff skins of the first molt occur in many of the chambers.

Of course it is understood that these nasty nests are to be looked for only on imported stock. The figure in the center of the illustration has no bearing on the case in this country at present, except in eastern New England; and we have faith to believe it will not be necessary to study it elsewhere. Still, there's no knowing; and forewarned is forearmed.

Inoculation of Clover.—Clovers do not always grow as readily or as vigorously as might be expected from the richness of the soil. In recent years it has been discovered by scientists that the growth of plants of this class (clovers, peas and beans) is dependent to some extent on the presence of small nodules or bunches on the roots. These nodules contain bacteria which in some mysterious way assist the roots in taking up food from the soil. If these bacteria are not present in the soil the clovers will be likely to make poor growth—indeed alfalfa may not make any growth. If the proper kind of bacteria are supplied and the inoculation of soil and root is successful the plants will show extra vitality.

Cultures containing these bacteria have been sent out to farmers from the Ontario Agricultural college for the past four years, with directions for applying to the fields that are being seeded with clover. Last season 300 farmers reported that their alfalfa crops had been benefited by the application while 140 reported that there was no gain. With alfalfa clover the reports were equally favorable over 65 per cent. of the experimenters finding that the culture had improved

the crop. With red clover the results were not so favorable only 55 per cent. having noted a gain. Peas and beans showed still less benefit from the applications. As the work is still in its infancy it is probable that better results will be obtained as the methods of application are better understood.

Building a Wire Fence.—Often, when building a wire fence, it is necessary to cross a small ravine or depression in the field. In such cases it is sometimes a puzzle how to anchor the post in the lowest place, so that it will not "pull out" when the wires are tightened. The accompanying drawing shows a good method of solving the problem. A wire (doubled to secure strength) is stretched from the bases of the two posts near the ravine edge, over the top of the lower post.

To Make Concrete Cistern.—Cistern walls should be eight inches thick and floor four inches thick as the cistern is very large. Material will be: Cement, 13 barrels; gravel, 13 yards; sand, one yard; concrete, mixed eight parts gravel to one part cement. Mortar for plastering side walls should be mixed two parts sand to one part cement.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER

Time of All Times Where the Expert with the Chafing Dish Can Make Good.

Probably the most sociable meal in the whole week is the Sunday night supper. It is an informal occasion for the dropping in of intimate friends, and the informality adds to its charm. In many households the servants are allowed to take a holiday on Sunday afternoons, and the members of the family bestir themselves for supper with the chafing dish, and perhaps the delicatessen shop, as assistants. It is an opportunity for experimental cooking with an indulgent company and the delicious dishes that may be concocted on these occasions are manifold. Of course, a gas stove is even better than a chafing dish for cooking things, but the shining metal dish over the alcohol flame is a very cheerful looking ornament on the supper table. While somebody mixes the sauce and somebody else slices the bread, the confident culinary queen, who is generally the eldest sister, takes the chafing dish in hand.

The Home.

Sugar should be added to turnips, beets, peas, corn, squash and pumpkin. Spareribs should be broiled rather than roasted, and served with apple sauce and mashed turnips. It takes longer to cook sweet potatoes than the common kind and they cook more quickly in salt water. A meat chopper may be better cleaned by running a piece of bread through the machine before washing.

Oatmeal can be used instead of barley or rice in the soup. It thickens it, and adds a flavor which is pleasant. Place mirrors so that the direct rays of the sun do not fall upon them. It gives the glass a milky appearance which can never be entirely remedied.

To remove tea, coffee, fruit and vegetable stains from white goods, heap salt on the spot, rub hard, and rinse it in hot water in which considerable borax has been dissolved. A reliable test for mushrooms, says an experienced housekeeper, is to put a bit of silver, such as a well-washed dime, into a dish in which they are cooked. If it discolors the mushroom rooms are unfit for food.

Keeping Bread.

For a bread box, a covered stone crock. The bread will keep much nicer than in a tin vessel. The crock should be placed in a cool place.

Never put the bread in it without covering it with a cloth, to exclude the air.

To keep sandwiches that have been prepared beforehand moist, wrap them in a slightly-damp cloth.

This is not practical if they are to be kept too long, as they will get musty.

Be careful that not a bit of butter gets into the bread box. It will get rancid and make the rest of the bread taste.

Receptacles should be scalded out frequently, being wiped well afterward. The cloths used to cover the bread should also be washed often.

Prawn or Shrimp Curry.

Put four ounces of butter in a sauce pan and slice into it two small onions. Fry them until brown, then remove them into another dish. Have the prawns or shrimps picked and rub one and a half tablespoonfuls of curry powder over them; put them into the melted butter and stew over a slow fire until the fish becomes a light brown. Add as much stock or gravy as will cover the prawns; season with a little salt, and when the gravy has become thick add a coffee cupful of cocoanut milk or cream and the juice of a lemon. Mix well together and serve hot with boiled rice. A dessert-spoonful of chutney is an improvement.

Salad Dressing.

I will tell you just how I make it. I put the vinegar in a pint bowl that just fits the top of my teakettle, mix sugar, salt and mustard together, and stir into the vinegar. Cover, and let it get real boiling hot before I stir in the milk and egg, and then keep stirring till it thickens, which ought not to take over 15 minutes. If it don't thicken next time, wet one-fourth teaspoon of cornstarch in a very little milk and stir it in. I sometimes do when I want it extra thick.—Boston Globe.

Creole Chicken.

Make a roux—that is, take one heaping tablespoonful of lard, put it in a kettle over the fire, and when hot add a large tablespoonful of flour and stir until brown, and do not let it burn. Add one large minced onion. Then the chicken, cut into pieces as for frying or stewing, and let it brown. Then add two large ripe tomatoes and enough water to make a nice stew. Let it cook slowly until tender, adding water as needed. Have a slow fire; stir often to prevent burning; add pepper to taste.

Lucanian Eggs.

Chop fine a large white onion and slowly fry in a tablespoonful of butter. When nicely browned add half a pint of milk and six hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters. Let heat slowly. When smoking hot add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese mixed with one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a little salt and pepper, a pinch of cinnamon and two well-beaten egg yolks. Stir over a slow fire and add a teaspoonful of lemon juice.

THE GOSPEL IN ANTIOCH

Sunday School Lesson for April 25, 1909. Specially Arranged for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 11:19-30; 12:25. Memory verses 22, 27. GOLDEN TEXT.—"The disciples were called Christians first in Antioch."—Acts 11:26.

TIME.—The Antioch church was formed soon after the martyrdom of Stephen, A. D. 36. Paul and Barnabas were at Antioch in some part of A. D. 43-46. The famine occurred during A. D. 42-43; that in Palestine (Ramsay) in A. D. 46. The visit of Paul and Barnabas (Ramsay) to Jerusalem was probably the same year, A. D. 46.

PLACE.—Antioch, the rich and important capital of Syria, 300 miles north of Jerusalem. St. Luke was a native of Antioch; so was Chrysostom.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

"Having proceeded to such a length, the rage of the people turned upon the whole Christian body."—Cambridge Bible. The disciples "were scattered abroad." The Greek verb is based upon the thought of seed-sowing, and indeed every disciple was a seed of truth. May all Christians be such when they go abroad, traveling either for business or pleasure. The Jews were like foolish children trying to stamp out a forest fire, and merely spreading more widely the sparks and blazing coals. The disciples were driven "as far as Phenice" (Phoenicia, the Mediterranean coast north of Gallilee), and Cyprus" (the large Mediterranean island northwest of Jerusalem, 60 miles from the Phoenician coast), "and Antioch" (the most northern city on the coast. Thus the fleeing Christians, "following the track of coasting vessels, went northward."—Rackham.

It is easy even for the modern church to conceive Jewish prejudices, and feel that there is no possibility of much good outside "our" denomination, or "our" country, or "our" race. True Christianity, however, makes its followers realize that all men are brothers for whom Christ died, and that the most degraded nations and races have in them the making of saints and apostles.

V. 21. "A great number believed, and turned unto the Lord." The reasons for this were many:

1. The Christians who established the Antioch church had been strengthened by persecutions, which they had met with unflinching bravery and fidelity.

2. The very vices of Antioch showed the need of a purifying gospel, and doubtless many were disgusted with them and eager to turn from them. The strongest Christians often grow up amid corruption.

3. The people of Antioch were energetic, vigorous, in the habit of doing things. The aggressive character of Christianity appealed to them, and when they accepted the new religion, they carried into it the same activity that had brought success in the worldly enterprises of Antioch.

4. But the chief reason for the growth of the Antioch church is given in the text. "The hand of the Lord was with them." "The hand" is the symbol of power and of work. Willing Christians are God's hands. Through them God can easily accomplish what would be impossible to their unaided efforts. Here were a little group of refugees, poor, despised, pursued. Here was one of the world's proudest, mightiest, richest, wickedest cities. And the handful of refugees so moved upon the city that three centuries later its greatest son, Chrysostom the golden-mouthed preacher, said that half its population were Christian.

V. 22. "They sent forth Barnabas," that he might (1) learn the exact state of affairs, since rumors, untrustworthy even in these days of the telegraph, were doubly doubtful then; (2) encourage the new disciples; (3) warn them against error, and (4) prevent discord between the Jewish and Gentile converts, of which the sequel showed the real danger (Acts 15:1-25). They might have sent a letter, but face-to-face methods are always best.

V. 28. "A great dearth throughout all the world . . . in the days of Claudius." The Roman emperor who reigned A. D. 41-54. This does not mean "all the world" in our enlarged sense, but all the civilized world, the Roman empire; nor does it mean that the famine fell upon all parts simultaneously. "That widespread failure of harvests and scarcity of food did occur is 'singularly well attested, considering the scantiness of evidence for this period. Suetonius alludes to assidue sterilitates causing famine prices under Claudius, while Dion Cassius and Tacitus speak of two famines in Rome; and famine in Rome implied dearth in the great corn-growing countries of the Mediterranean; Eusebius mentions famine in Greece, and an inscription perhaps refers to famine in Asia Minor."—Ramsay. The famine probably occurred in Judea A. D. 44-46. Josephus tells us that the Syrian queen Helena of Adiabene, a Jewish proselyte who was then in Jerusalem, imported corn and figs from Egypt and Cyprus, which she distributed among the people to save them from starvation.

This account of the Antioch church is a mirror in which we may view ourselves. Are we true to Christ amid trials and temptations? Is our Christian fellowship broad? Are we practically helpful to others? Are we bold to confess Christ, and able, in the strength of the Holy Spirit, to bring men to Christ? All this is involved in the picture of the church whose members were the first to be called Christians.

Diligence increaseth the fruit of toil. A dilatory man wrestles with losses.—Hesiod.

PERUNA

For Catarrh of the Throat of Two Years' Standing.

"I was afflicted for two years with catarrh of the throat. At first it was very slight, but every cold I took made it worse."

"I followed your directions and in a very short time I began to improve. I took one bottle and am now taking my second. I can safely say that my throat and head are cleared from catarrh at the present time, but I still continue to take my usual dose for a spring tonic, and I find there is nothing better."—Mrs. W. Pray, 260 Twelfth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOING THE PACE.



Tortoise—What, have you started a motor car?

Snail—Yes, one must move with the times, you know.

It Jarred Him.

Howell—How did you come to break your engagement with that girl?

Powell—I had reason to think that she hadn't enough practical knowledge to make her a good helpmeet.

Howell—What gave you that idea?

Powell—I told her one day that the hens weren't laying, and she said she supposed that would affect the price of egg coal.

Natural Solitude.

Invalid Husband—Did the doctor say I was to take all that medicine?

Wife—Yes, dear.

Invalid Husband—Why, there's enough there to kill a donkey.

Wife (anxiously)—Then you'd better not take all of it, John!—Tit Bits.



There's Danger Ahead

if you've been neglecting a cold. Don't experiment with your health. Get a remedy that you know will cure—that remedy is

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

It's safe. In the severest cases of coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, inflammation of chest and lungs it is the most effective remedy known. It does its work quickly, removes the cause of the disease.

Sold everywhere in three size bottles, \$1.00, 50c, 25c.



Wanted At Once—A Man

To Make \$100 Per Month Above Expenses 1000 MEN ARE NOW MAKING BIG MONEY WITH HARVEY'S Medicine, Extracts, Spices, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Stock and Food Preparations, Pulverizers, etc. My Company is one of the largest importers and manufacturers in the U. S. Capital and surplus One Million Dollars. Over 60 products, all guaranteed. Factories have over three acres floor space.

I NOW WANT a man in each unoccupied locality in Kansas and Nebraska to take full charge of all deliveries to farmers and others from a wagon similar to the above. I want to hear from fairly successful, honest, industrious men who will be satisfied to make not less than

\$100 Per Month Clear Profit above expenses. If you are well acquainted in your locality and can fill the position, write at once for full particulars.

Men under 21 or over 35 years of age need not write. To get this position a man must be able to furnish 1 or 2 horses to conduct the business, also good business men as references. If you cannot meet these requirements do not write. If you can meet them, write quickly. The position pays big, is honorable and permanent. J. W. McCoy, Gen. Agt., Tecumseh, Neb.

RUPTURE

Of all varieties permanently cured in a few days without a surgical operation or detention from business. No pay will be accepted until the patient is completely satisfied. Write or call on FRANTZ H. WRAY, M. D., Room 306 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Improved and unimproved farms in eastern South Dakota for sale on

CROP PAYMENTS or 10 YEARS TIME

Will erect buildings on any farm on same easy terms. Price \$20 to \$40 per acre. For lists, maps, etc., address ALEX. H. RAIT, 15th and O Sts., Lincoln, Neb.