

REDWOOD SUPPLY TANKS

dies."

a doctor.



LAST A LIFETIME-We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 63 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

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WRONG KIND OF GARDENING

Form That Patient Had Been Indulg

ing in Was Not What Doctor

Would Have Recommended.

"Now comes the season when the

wife goes to the country and the hus-

band, in the words of the immortal

Thus Jerome S. McWade, in an

after-dinner speech at Duluth began

his response to a toast on "The La-

"When the ladies are with us, we

are safe," he resumed, "but when they

go off to country or shore, leaving us

in town alone, then our troubles be-

"A man one summer day called on

"'Doc,' he said, 'I'm all run down.'

"'You look it, too,' said the doctor

sympathetically. 'I'm not going to

prescribe drugs for a man in your

condition. No, sir, what I'm going to

healthy pallor turned to a dull brick

"The patient started and his un-

"'But, doc,' he said, 'gardening is

"Humph, what kind of gardening?"

Too Late.

sadly out over the blue water, a vet-

eran of the Civil war talked about

"A good man," he said, "a brave

the black tragedy of his youth, he was

kind to his wife, but something marred, something vitiated his kind-

ness-I think it was theatricalism-

and the poor young woman died two

"Once, at an army reunion, I heard

Sickles rebuke a man who was run-

ning down wives and marriages.

Sickles said with a queer smile, a

"'Ah, Jim, the trouble with the

average married man is that he

doesn't know what a jewel his wife is

till he comes to put her in a casket."

Job a Secondary Consideration.

The Colonel-I have no woodshed.

but it don't make no diffunce to me

whudder yo' all ain't got no woodshed

or not. It's de money I's lookin' out

Right and Left Hands.

what our left does, it must not be be-

cause it would be ashamed if it did .-

Modest Mald.

priety she gets pinker than ever."

for slippery customers.

"She's the pink of propriety."
"And if you offend her sense of pro-

The shoe salesman should look out

Children's clothes

should be fresh and

sweet — this means a

big wash-never mind

-use RUB-NO-MORE

CARBO NAPTHA SOAP.

Washday then has no

terrors. No rubbing.

No worry—clothes

clean-germs killed-

RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPTHA SOAP used on your linens and cloth

means a clean,

healthy, happy,

germiess home—It

Naptha Cleans

mother happy.

Ruskin.

If our right hand is not to know

Brother Buckaloo-'Scuse me, boss.

woodshed for two dollahs, sah?

Brother Buckaloo-Whitewash yo'

years after he took her back.

significant smile, perhaps:

atrical or

On an Atlantic City pier, gazing

prescribe for you is gardening."

the cause of all my trouble.'

the late General Sickles.

"'Roof,' the man replied."

song, shouts 'Hooray! Hooray!'"

Minding the Doctor. "It isn't strange that Bob Hilliard should have won the heart and hand of a girl with three millions, for Bob, despite his years, is the handsomest and most elegant creature going." The speaker, a dramatic critic of

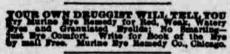
Chicago, smiled and continued: "The last time Bob acted here I met him one morning promenading. And he was superb-top hat, stick, black morning coat, spats fitting without a wrinkle, and one of those cigarette tubes that had just come out, a tube

of gold and amber, a foot long, or possibly 18 inches. "As we chatted, and as he smoked his Egyptian cigarette through this extraordinary tube, I said to him:

"Why on earth, Bob, do you use such a long cigarette tube as that?" "My doctor has ordered me,' he replied, 'to keep away from tobacco.'

The Actor of Today. "Pardon me, but how could you be come an actor with such an impediment of speech?"

"Oh, no one notices it. The the i film also tr-trembles constantly."



Ite Kind.

"Have you any systematic way about this puzzle business?" "No; it's all guess work."

Swallowing his pride never yet satisfied a man's hunger.



Plump and nut-like in flavor, thoroughly

cooked with choice pork. Prepared the Libby way, nothing can be more appe-tizing and satisfying, nor of greater food value. Put up with or without tomato sauce. An excellent dish served either Insist on Libby's



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ADVANTAGES OF THE HOME-GROWN FEEDERS



Two Home Grown Feeders

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.) One of the chief disadvantages that most cattle feeders have to contend to select a small bunch of good quality, uniform-sized feeders of about the same age in his own neighborhood of feeders for the average farmer to finish than the class of feeders that come from some remote district.

Many failures among feeders can they are not acquainted with the efof the purchased feeders and fall to are right. get them started off in good condi-

Then again some farmers come to to keep a herd of cows and believe liberal grain ration. that they can buy their feeders for less money than they can afford to grow them. These men soon find their mistake, and many who have sold their cow herds are now developing new herds for the purpose of raising their own feeders.

Then again there is another matter that enters into the economy of the feeding question, and that is the matwith is the purchase of feeders from ter of selling the cattle before they some remote district. If it is possible are finished. There are times when it will be more money in the feeder's pocket to sell the cattle when they are just off grass, even though the they will make a more profitable lot price seems small compared with what corn-fed cattle are selling for.

Farmers who are going into the business would do well to raise a high class of feeding animals and feed be traced directly to the fact that only what they can handle to the most profitable advantage on their fects of acclimation and domestication own farms, and sell when the prices

Sell when just off grass if the price is right and grain foods are high. Feed well on a variety of well cured the conclusion that it is unprofitable alfalfa, clover and corn stover and a

> Raise the breeds best adapted for the one special purpose and keep in close touch with the market conditions in relation to both feed and beef. If the cattle are to be full fed, select the full-feed period with intelligent discrimination and precaution.

EXCELLENT NOTES ON CARE OF SWINE

All of Leading Breeds Are Adapted to Economical Production -Keep Animals Healthy.

The use of corn in hog-feeding should be tempered with judgment. The corn and hog crop go hand in hand. A man starting in farming in the West relies upon this combination. The hog from first to last is capable of getting a large proportion of its feed from grass.

We are apt to make the mistake of feeding grain too freely because the hog utilizes it so efficiently and eco-

ence in the markets of the country. All of the leading breeds are adapted to economical production.

utby, bre lime are the best and cheapest disinfectant. When hog-waterers are used they

should be cleaned frequently and a lump of quicklime dropped in the barrels occasionally will assist in keeping them sweet and clean. Health and drugs have no affinity

in the successful management of a herd of swine. Health is natural. Disease unnat-

ural. Both are contagious. If in the fight between health and disease we give nature a little encour-

agement we will come off victorious. It is, after all, more our mission to keep our hogs healthy than to allow them to keep themselves in that condi-

pany, study their habits and their requirements and then cater to them. Add to this, humane treatment; and we have solved the whole problem. Mud is not a good thing to feed pigs in, dust is worse. Both should be

We should keep the hogs close com-

avoided as much as possible. A short nose is good, but a long body is better.

OF COURSE FARMER

Profitable Method of Getting Rid of Weeds Is to Sell Them in Mutton at 6c a Pound.

pound."

best and can best decide what kind of stock will pay him the greatest profit, but on most farms there is room for small flock of sheep and at the end No breed enjoys any marked prefer- of the season the money the wool and lambs will bring will be that much clear profit.

To have healthy swine on the farm | that of the weeds that infest our fields the first essential is to have good, vig- it may be said that while growing Sunbeams, crude carbolic acid and a plan to be advised, they will eat nearly every weed that grows upon a farm and will put on good, solid fat upon stuff that cattle and horses re-

> The most tractable of all farm stock. they can be managed with less trouble than other stock, all that is required to restrain them being a wire net fence of the cheapest grade.

The other day I was talking over

This is the very season to think of starting a flock as a great many flockmasters sell off some ewes as soon as shearing time is over, and unless a man has plenty of means in these days he will have to start with such awas as he can buy on the market, thoroughbreds being almost out of the question for the ordinary farmer.

Fresh Butter Best. Butter is better when fresh than it ever will be again.

SHOULD KEEP SHEEP

(By C. D. LYON.)

Some men were looking over a weedy pasture and one of them said: What shall I do with these weeds?" Quick as a flash his neighbor said: "Sell them in mutton at 6 cents a

Every man knows his own business

Going back to the first proposition, fuse.

the sheep question with some friends and while we did not agree as to breeds, we were unanimously in favor of the breed of sheep that will bring a good heavy shipping lamb with the fleece a secondary consideration.

Its summit, marked by this pile of stones, is reached by a winding, but fairly easily traversed pathway. The

WORLD LANDMARKS OF NOTE

Calrn of Stones Marking the Summit of the Digermulerkollen in Norway.

London.-In the county of Nordland Norway, on the rocky and precipitous line at about 68 degrees north lati tude, the jagged and fantastic peak of

the Digermuler mountain rears its head some 1,100 feet above the ocean.



Calrn of Stones Marking the Summit of the Digermulerkollen.

view from this point is one of the most striking prospects of the whole Norwegian coast. Near at hand are the peaks of the Higrafstind (3,811 feet), Gjettgaljartind (3,555 feet), and the Svartsundtind (3,506 feet), while below lie the islands of the Sofoten and Vesteraalen, separated by narrow and tortuous channels.

FINDS KIN, AFTER 20 YEARS

Brothers Meet at Door of Prison After Having Been Separated for a Score of Years.

Towarda, Pa.—"George, I will stand by you through thick and thin and when your prison days are ended come home to me and I will welcome you with all my heart."

Thus spoke Eugene Bowers, thirtytwo years old, as he tearfully bade his brother George good-by at the Towanda jail. Eugene had found and claimed his brother George after a separation of 20 years. George faces at least fifteen years in the Eastern penitentiary for assault and robbery.

Through newspaper clippings, Eurene established the identity of the risoner as his brother.

When Eugene and George met they embraced and sobbed like children. Then Eugene unfolded a story which brought tears to the eyes of those who heard it. His mother, he said, eloped in 1893, taking George, then a child of three years, with her. Since that time they have been lost to the deserted husband and all blood relatives.

George grew to manhood, fell into evil ways and his downfall ended in the assault which will send him to prison for many years. The father, two brothers and a sister who were forsaken by the wife and mother, live in Corning, N. Y. They supposed the woman and child she had taken with her were dead.

TWO BEARS FIGHT TO DEATH

Huge Grizzly and a Black Member of Bruin Family Battle to Finish In Denver Park.

Denver .-- A huge male "grizzly" and a black bear cub fought a finish fight at City Park zoo. The black bear, one of a den of five, is dead. Curiosity and the stimulus of a crisp spring morning are responsible. .

The bear went in quest of adventure. He sniffed the air, shook himself and placed a paw upon the first crosspiece of the iron grating which separated his pen from the one adjoining, in which the grizzly, the largest in the zoo, was confined.

The visiting Bruin looked inquisitively toward the top and then commenced to mount, stopping at every round to regard inquiringly the four black bears which he had left below. From the other side of the grating the grizzly regarded the approach with disapproval.

The bear reached the top and paused to take account of his exploit with conscious satisfaction. Then he lost his balance and a moment later fell to the cement floor of the grisaly's preserve.

When the keepers arrived later the black bear was dead.

Children Carry Mother's Ashes. New York.-Jessie and Lillian Glen day, aged three and six, respectively, sailed aboard the Celtic on the last half of a 6,000-mile journey with their mother's ashes. Mrs. Glenday, whe died in Oakland, Cal., wanted to be buried in Scotland. Her husband had the body cremated, placed in an ura and started the children on their jour

INTERNATIONAL

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 28

REVIEW.

READING LESSON ONLY-Heb. 4:14-GOLDEN TEXT—"The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Luke 19:10.

The golden text is a great summary of the meaning and the essential purpose of all of our Lord's activities. Each lesson is an illustration of this simple promise. In them we discover chiefly our Lord in his work of preparing his disciples to share with him in this work.

Lesson I. The observation of man's attempt to get the best seats with the consequent abasement, calls forth the parable of the great supper. Therein we are shown man's enmity against God as revealed by his contemptuous treatment of God's overtures of grace. The rebuke and the parable reveal God's willingness and man's refusal. In all this our Lord was seek ing these men.

The Perfect Son.

Lesson II. This is the Easter lesson and is aside from our series. In it we are shown that Jesus Christ is himself the chief subject of prophecy. Lesson III. The one central truth here taught is that to be his disciple we must give up all and make him supreme. In our affections, aims, ideals, yea, make him the sole pos-

sessor of time, talent and posses-

sions. Lessons IV and V. It is impossible to separate these three parables. They are a whole in that each tells of something lost, sought and found. The Son, the Holy Spirit and the Father are each seeking. Our Lord was himself the perfect Bon of the Father; who never got into the far country, or out of adjustment with his Father. He is different also from the churish brother in that he rejoices to "bring back his own." These two lessons particularly illustrate his work of saving.

Lesson VI. Beginning with this lesson, our Lord seems to be sifting the multitude, and at the same time be preparing his disciples against their work of co-operating with him in his work of seeking and saving. The true motive in service is in the use of all

we possess for him whom we love. Lesson VII. As the last lesson had to do with stewardship, this has to do with service. This present life is but the vestibule of the eternal one, If we so live this life as to develop it and to rule its desires, we shall world beyond towards which we are traveling so rapidly.

Lesson VIII. Jesus is still instructing his disciples. Offenses must, or rather, will come, but forgiveness is the divine attribute, not because he is indebted to us nor that he is mawkishly, sentimentally, sympathetic. Nothing we do ever places him under any obligations to us. When we have done all we will exclaim: "We have done that which was our duty to do." This does not set aside the joy which is ours and his when one of the lost is "found."

Lesson IX. Not only did Jesus sift the multitude and reveal the need of helpers, at the same time setting before them the terms of discipleship, but he also emphasizes the thought of gratitude on the part of those helped and of those his servants who are judged worthy to help him. Lesson X. The kingdom which our

Lord came to set up upon earth is to begin within us and it is not to consist of eating and drinking but of righteousness and truth. The visible kingdom which our Lord came to set up upon earth is to begin within us, and it is not to consist of eating and drinking, but of righteousness and Lesson XI. The picture of Zacchae-

us is that of a man restored to his right relationship with God; the outward evidence being his acts of repentance and restoration. This lesson perfectly reveals the essential work of Christ, and that to which he is calling his disciples. Zacchaeus did not seek Christ, but Christ came to seek and save Zaochaeus and all like him who are lost.

Lesson XII. The great refusal reveals that the condition of being saved or being lost rests with the individual soul. Many elements enter into the refusal of men but the essential one is "and ye would not," John 5:40. Much possessions will not satisfy the human soul. There is the danger that we trust our wealth rather than God. Lacking one thing, everything is lost.

Summary. The whole of this period of our Lord's ministry was that of conflict and hostility with the rulers, wonder and amasement with the people, doubt and uncertainty with the disciples. As he went from place to place he showed infinite patience His compassion was for men in their sin and his heart beat with tenderness. Though his words at times were se vere, yet his impulse and passion was to seek and to save. His faithfuln in dealing with men, guests and host rich and poor, publicans and sinner Pharisees and outcasts—is also clean ly set before us.

PROPER TREATMENT OF ALL FARM HORSES



The practise of many farmers of | rains they should not be left to be driving a team through cold water to come dry, but should be rubbed dry, wash the filth from their feet and legs as chills, fevers and other allments is dangerous, as it causes many dis- often result from allowing them to dry eases that they are subject to.

A warm or overheated team should not be put in a cold airy place, but first exercised and then blanketed and put in a warm stable and after the blankets are removed the horses should be wiped dry with straw or

from their bodies. If we would allow the teams more rest at noon we should accomplish

more work than when they are allowed only time to swallow their food.

At evening let them be well groomed and their legs, bellies and feet be re-When a team has been exposed to lieved from all mud and fith.

by the evaporation of the moisture