

**Some Guinea Hens.**

Guinea fowls have been raised on American farms for a long time, but they probably have never received more attention than they are to-day receiving. Guinea fowls are easily and cheaply raised when they are given their liberty, as they are great foragers and prefer to hunt their own support if possible. The females are quite prolific layers, and it is reasonable to suppose that at some time their eggs will sell well in the market. Their smallness and brown color militate somewhat against them at the present time, as the buyers do not know the eggs well enough to demand them. It may well be believed however that if they were so common that they were constantly obtainable in the market they would soon be in demand. Where there is a flock of these fowls the housewives soon learn to use their eggs for high quality cooking.

The hens try to hide their nests, which are simply little holes in the ground. In these they lay numerous eggs. The birds however have the habit of the common hen in publishing abroad the fact that they have laid an egg as soon as that act is performed. The result is that it is not at all difficult for the owner of the bird to find out her laying place.

Every poultry fancier should have a copy of the American Standard of Perfection and learn to judge his own birds. Then he is little likely to send to the show any birds that will score very low.

**Opportunities for Poultry Raisers.**

To the farmers living within twenty or thirty miles of the large cities there are always opportunities that should prove very profitable. Great hotels are always ready to take consignments of poultry and eggs provided the consignments can be made every day the year round. One Chicago hotel was for some time trying to find a farmer that would furnish 25 dozen eggs a day at 25 cents a dozen. The contract was too big for any one of them to take. There were farmers that would agree to furnish 25 dozen of eggs a day through the laying season, but they could not promise to keep it up throughout the year. The knowledge of how to produce winter eggs is so lacking generally that few have the temerity to have a contract on the ability to do so. Few American farms have the equipment necessary to produce 300 eggs a day, even if the laying habits of the fowls are ever so well apportioned as to season. It will pay our farmers to so equip their farms that they can take advantage of the very profitable opportunities that so frequently pass by. In the old mythology Father Time has a lock of hair on the front part of his head to signify that whoever would make the most of time must be able to seize the opportunity as it comes and not as it goes. The farmer that is ready for the opportunity before it comes will generally find the opportunity coming his way.

**Cotton Seed Meal and Pigs.**

It is well for swine raisers to go slow in the feeding of cotton seed meal to swine. There is much in the bulletins about it from time to time, and new men are trying to find out how to feed it to the pigs and not kill them. The experiment stations can better afford to lose pigs than can the farmers. It is safe also not to take stock in the assertion of the wise fellow who can tell you just how to feed it successfully. He thinks he knows; but it is just as well to let him try it on his own pigs. When the stations have found sure a way of feeding it successfully will be time enough for the common farmer to risk killing his swine.

**Making Market Butter.**

The churn should always be scalded and cooled before being used. If this is neglected once the churn is damaged beyond repair. The temperature used in churning should be such that the butter comes in about three quarters of an hour. The churn should be stopped while the granules are still quite small. A few small particles of butter may be lost in the buttermilk, but with fine butter granules it is possible to hold 2 per cent more moisture in the butter in a very finely divided condition, giving the butter a much drier appearance. In washing butter a quantity of water equal to the buttermilk removed should be used. The temperature of the wash water should be such as will leave the butter neither too hard nor too soft for working. Butter should be salted in the churn whether the combined churn is in use or not. An easily soluble salt, not too fine grained should be used. It should be so applied as to be thoroughly mixed through the butter with the minimum amount of working. From three-quarters to one and one-half ounces will be required according to the condition and amount of moisture in butter and the demands of the market. After being salted and worked lightly the butter should stand until the salt has dissolved when it should be reworked and packed or printed.

Packages should be prepared by steaming and soaking in brine containing 1 per cent of formalin. Liners should be of the best quality of parchment and should be soaked in the same solution. The finish should be neat and the packages clean.—J. W. Hart.

**The Debt-Making Cow.**

There are a good many cows in the country that are making debts for their owners rather than clearing them of debts. The worst thing about it is that these debt makers are not known to be debt makers. They are tolerated and accepted on their face. A man with a good large herd of debt makers always finds a lot of work to do, but somehow or other his family are always lacking the things they think they should have. The only good thing to be said about these cows is that their milk swells the volume of the milk that goes to the cities and so keeps down the price the poor people have to pay. So far as the farmer is concerned the quicker these debt makers are sent to the beef barrel or the butcher's block the better.

**Butter Molds.**

The spores that develop into butter molds are said to be everywhere present and to require only the proper conditions to send forth the plant life that we know as mold. The required conditions are warmth and dampness. These conditions happen in many creameries and butter rooms in summer, when the ice has run low or disappeared altogether. The shippers of butter say that too frequently the cars that carry the butter are allowed to run out of ice and become both damp and warm with the result that the butter arrives at its destination in a moldy condition.

**A New Milk Preservative.**

The French are experimenting in the making of a milk preserver from which they hope great things. It is to have antiseptic properties and yet be harmless to the human stomach. If they are able to bring this about great things may result. They call the substance oxygenated water. It kills the microbes in the milk, but by the end of six hours it has itself disappeared, having changed into oxygen and water.



See the preachers, the salvation army, the policemen, the prohibitionists, etc., all grabbing hold of the outside of the wheel, but they can't stop it until the devil of private capital is killed off. The socialists alone demand this and the collective capital shall take the place of private capital. The good book tells us that "the love of money is the root of all evil." Therefore, abolish private capital and all evil will soon disappear.

**The Mission of the Socialist Party**

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

To free the world of wage-slavery and its countless brood of festering evils, to reorganize society upon a basis of co-operative industry in which shall be workers, owning in common the machinery of production and producing wealth for their own enjoyment, is the prime object of the International Socialist Movement.

A more righteous cause never insinuating class political party through which to secure control of the powers of government, the law-making and law-enforcing machinery of the nation, to put into effect the above declared object is the mission of the Socialist Party.

A more righteous cause never inspired men to action in this world. To secure control of government the Socialist party appeals to the working class and the ballot. Though a revolutionary party in the sense that it proposes to put an end to the present industrial system and establish a new social order, its program is one of perfect peace.

That violence and bloodshed are resorted to is not because of the Socialist party, but in spite of it.

The present system, called the capitalist system because it is controlled by capitalists and operated in their interest, is based upon the slavery and robbery of the working class. Such a system has to be supported and protected by force. Violence follows as a matter of course.

The club, the blow and the hood that follows it, the bayonet, the bullet and the "bull-pen," the repeating rifle, the riot gun and rapid fire injunction are the gory and gruesome symbols of the capitalist regime of our day.

The Socialist party, seeing all this and understanding from careful study the cause back of it, does not advise the enjoined, assaulted or imprisoned workers to meet brutality with brute force, to answer the club with the dirk, or the bayonet with the revolver, but if it does advise them to use their brains, remove the cause and walk forth free men.

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There has been a great industrial change in the last century. New conditions have arisen, and these demand a new system. Machines are now used instead of hand tools; great mills have taken the places of small shops, and armies of workers, co-operatively employed, are required to operate them.

These machines and mills are at present the private property of a few capitalists and are operated purely for their profit.

All the wealth the armies of workers produce above a bare living is taken from them by the capitalists, the owners of the mills and machines, who are also their industrial masters. These owners and masters can close down their mills and exclude their workers from them at will. The workers are wholly dependent upon them and at their mercy.

In modern society the capitalist the owner of the machine, the toll of production, without which the worker cannot work, and therefore cannot live, has the power of life and death over his workmen, their wives and children.

It is essentially a barbarous and demoralizing system in all its effects. The capitalist is calloused and debased, while the worker is enslaved and brutalized.

A few capitalists are gorged and bloated to the bursting point. Their features are distorted and discolored by their vulgar excesses. Their better nature is besotted and conscience has been suffocated.

A mass of workers are poverty-stricken, idle, homeless, hungry, desperate; a mass of women are wretched, despondent, covered with rags, vainly seeking to appease the hunger of their offspring with crusts. A mass of children are born to degeneracy, food for filth and misery, crime and death.

These hideous extremes, these social horrors, are the products of the decomposing, vermin-infested capitalist system; and upon this system the Socialist party, in the name of the working class, its most cruelly outraged victims, has declared war to the death.

When it is understood that the Socialist party is the party of the working class, its mission, in the presence of existing conditions, seems so evident that it almost suggests itself.

What workman, unless his brain has been extinguished in wage-slavery, can fail to understand that the Socialist party is his party as against the Republican party, the Democratic party, the Populist party and all other capitalist parties, because it is the only party that stands for the overthrow of wage slavery and the emancipation of workers from capitalist tyranny and misrule.

O, workers of America, use your brains in your own interests instead of being satisfied with deforming your bodies to enrich your masters!

You were born to noble manhood, not to serve as beasts of burden. Be men enough to think and act for yourselves, and if you do, the mission of the Socialist party will appeal to your intelligence and claim your allegiance and support.

To conquer capitalism, to abolish slavery, to put an end to poverty, to overcome injustice, to be free men, to have the right to work, to secure what your labor produces, to see your wives and children glad in the joys of home and health, peace and plenty, you have but to do one thing, and that can be expressed in one word: UNITE!

You are a vast majority of the earth, and ought to rule it. You are lacking in intelligence only, and this you have the means and opportunity to cultivate.

The mission of the Socialist party is to free your minds from prejudice, cultivate your intelligence, develop your brains, that you may become the slaveless masters of the earth.

When you succeed to power, all humanity will be freed and civilized, and the exercise of power to silence the discontent of slaves will be no longer necessary.

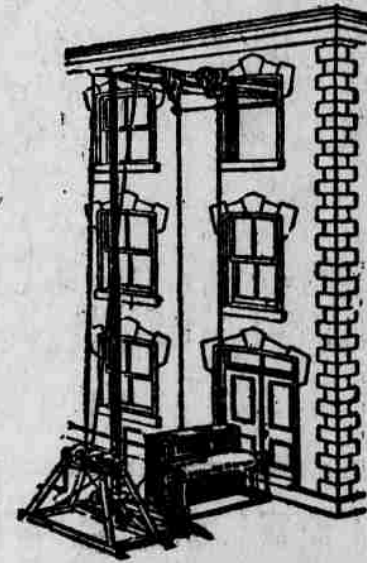
To the working class the Socialist party makes its appeal. The Socialist party is the working class, in so far as it has awakened to its class interests and become conscious of its class power.

To organize the working class into a political party to battle for and achieve their own emancipation is the mission of the Socialist party, and every worker in the land should hail with joy its glorious advent and join with all his heart the swelling chorus of the Social Revolution.

**SCIENCE and INVENTION**

**Statistics on Coal Supply.**  
According to Statistician Edward W. Parker of the United States geological survey it will be from 180 to 230 years before anthracite coal will be exhausted in this country, although were the present rate of exhaustion and waste to continue the end would come in eighty years. But while he anticipates some increase in this direction in the next decade, after that he looks for a marked tendency to economize the supply. He notes the interesting fact that, although the production of anthracite has not kept pace with that of bituminous coal, it has increased faster than the population in the region where most of it is consumed. In 1880, he says, 1.82 tons of anthracite were produced for each inhabitant of the anthracite using portion of the country. This was increased to 2.47 tons per capita by 1890, and in 1900 to 2.53 tons. Using the entire population of the United States as the basis the per capita production of bituminous coal was .85 ton in 1880, 1.76 tons in 1890 and 2.76 tons in 1900. In 1860 two-thirds of the coal produced in the United States was Pennsylvania anthracite, while in 1870 anthracite constituted one-half the total, and for the last five years it has amounted to about one-fifth.

**Moves Pianos Without Jar.**  
Hoisting large and bulky articles to the upper floors of a building takes skill and experience, and is seldom attempted except by those acquainted with the business. The method ordinarily used is to put up a block and tackle, which is always very cumbersome and in which heavy timbers



**Moves Piano Without Jar.**  
are necessary. A Canadian has devised the very useful apparatus shown in the illustration. It is designed for the purpose of hoisting and putting through windows in the upper stories of buildings large, heavy and bulky articles. The apparatus is so constructed that it can be set to communicate with the first, second and third stories of buildings and when the work is done it can be quickly taken down and compactly put together for transportation. One of the chief advantages is that large articles can be put through the windows, as the parts take up little space. Pianos could be hoisted with little or no strain to the instrument, with no danger of scratches. It would also do away with the trouble of getting up narrow stairways and passing around sharp corners. The article to be hoisted is placed on the carrier, which is raised by the usual rope run over pulleys and attached to a roller turned by a crank. Riggers could use this apparatus to advantage, as could also piano movers or movers of safes. Lorenzo D. Frazer of Toronto, Ont., is the patentee.

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