

## Falls City Candy Kitchen

**Chocolate ICE-CREAM SODAS:** - **Vanilla All Flavors**  
**CRUSHED FRUITS:**  
**Orange, Cherry, Strawberry, Raspberry,**  
**Pineapple, Fig, Chop Suey,**  
**Crushed Strawberry Ice-Cream, Nut Sundaes.**  
**15c Pint, 30c Quart**

TRY IT ONCE:—Egg Phosphates, Lemonade, Coco Cola and Milk Shakes. Home Made Candies, Seasonable Fruits.

## Our Premium!

We have just completed the first volume of The Tribune under the consolidation and enlargement and are more than pleased with the result of our effort to give our readers a paper that will make them satisfied subscribers. Our list has grown steadily since the enlargement of the paper, not a week having passed without numerous new names being added to the list of readers.

While we are not running large headlines across the front page proclaiming to have "the largest circulation" on earth, we do invite our advertisers to call and inspect the list at any time and if they do not find it better than represented, we will make them a present of their past month's advertising.

We club with no other journal but have arranged to give FREE for one year, the Kansas Farmer, the price of which is \$1, to all new subscribers who pay one year in advance or to any subscriber who pays arrearage and a year in advance. Both papers a year from date for \$1. This proposition is good until July 31. Don't delay, do it now.

**TRIBUNE PUB. CO.**

## WILSON'S Special Prices on Dinnerware

100 Piece Decorated China Dinner Sets, worth \$22.50 for \$20.

100 Piece Decorated China Set worth \$17.50 for \$16.50.

100 Piece best English Ware worth \$15 for \$14  
 100 Piece set English underglaze for \$10.

Plenty of white ware for harvest use. A full stock of Groceries and Flour. Special prices on Flour at

## Chas. M. Wilson's

Mrs. Maud K. Davies and daughter, Miss Helen, of Falls City have this week been the guests of Tecumseh friends.—Tecumseh Chieftain.

York county has always been regarded as a railroad county. For years her vote has been cast in state conventions and in legislatures for railroad measures and railroad candidates. The reason for this has been the inactivity of the voters. The other day a direct primary was held in this county to nominate county officers and to express a preference for United States Senator. The result is that Norris Brown received more than twice as many votes as did Rosewater, Crotune, Currie and the others combined. Consequently York county will cast its solid vote in the state convention for Brown as will every other county where the people have been permitted to express a choice.

When other Medicines have Failed Take Foley's Kidney Cure. It has cured when everything else has disappointed. For sale at Moore's Pharmacy.

### Prohibition Convention.

The county convention of the prohibition party of Richardson county is called to meet at Verdon July 24th at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and for the legislature. Based on the vote of 1904, the following townships are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Rulo.....	2	Spieser.....	2
Jefferson.....	2	Grant.....	2
Arago.....	2	Porter.....	2
Ohio.....	2	Barada.....	2
Falls City.....	10	Humboldt.....	2
Liberty.....	6	Salem.....	2
Muddy.....	4	Nemaha.....	2
Franklin.....	2		

SAM'L LIGHTY, Chm.  
 RAY E. HUNT, Organizer.

### No False Claims.

The proprietors of Foley's Honey and Tar do not advertise this as a "sure cure for consumption." They do not claim it will cure this dread complaint. In advanced cases, but do positively assert that it will cure in the earlier stages and never fails to give comfort and relief in the worst cases. Foley's Honey and Tar is without doubt the greatest throat and lung remedy. Refuse substitutes. For sale at Moore's Pharmacy.

## Agricultural Department Endeavors to Exterminate Orchard Pests

### Story of the Pests that Ruin Millions in Orchard Crop Values Yearly

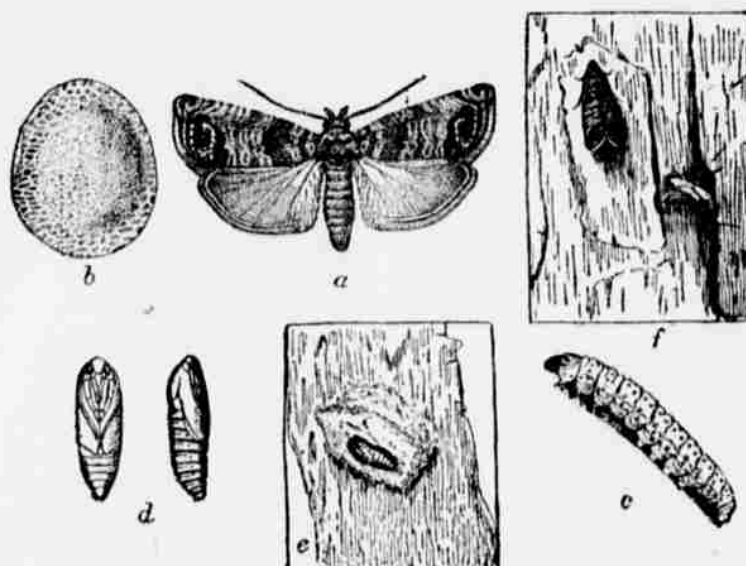
The Department of Agriculture of the United States is conducting various and extended experiments in the fruit belt for the extermination of the colling-moth and the apple scab, the experiments this year for this county being conducted at the John Gilligan orchards under the immediate supervision of Mr. Dudley Moulton, special agent of the Bureau of Entomology.

As these experiments are of great and specific value to all fruit raisers and orchardists The Tribune has prevailed on Mr. Moulton to give the work further publicity in this section by writing for The Tribune articles in connection with the work and the progress of the experiments. The Tribune is pleased to present today the first article by Mr. Moulton, illustrated by plates that will be of value to the orchardist. The article follows:

"Apple growers of southeastern Nebraska are well aware that their apple crop will be almost if not an entire failure each year unless something is done to check the ravages of the colling-moth, the worm in the apple, and the apple scab. It has been demonstrated repeatedly in other places that both of these pests can be checked to a large degree. Our present experiments and demonstrations in southeastern Nebraska, a part of which is centered on John Gilligan's home at the edge of this city, are to prove to apple growers of the various sections that certain well prepared and properly applied sprays, at moderate expense, will bring immense returns at harvest time in the shape of clean and marketable apples. The purpose of this article is to emphasize certain points in the

the fruit becomes the characteristic hard "scab." After a scab spot has appeared on an apple no amount of spraying can remove it, hence it is absolutely necessary to apply at least one spraying before or just at the time the disease is starting. Scab forms a hardened area on the skin which hinders a normal growth. This causes ill-shaped fruits although the quality of the rest of any scabby apple is not materially changed.

The worm in the apple is the not yet mature stage of a small moth, known as the colling-moth, and in brief its life history is as follows: Moth appear in the spring shortly after the trees blossom, or in other words, begin to come out shortly after the first of May. They mate and the males die, while the females after about four days, begin to deposit eggs on the fruit and leaves of apple trees. After about seven days a tiny worm issues from each egg and immediately eats its way into an apple. If the egg has been placed on a leaf the young worm on hatching hunts about until it finds an apple when it, like the others, eats its way into the fruit. The worm remains feeding inside the fruit until it becomes full grown when it crawls out and hunts for a place to hide and spin its cocoon. This is usually under scalings and in cracks of the bark but if some burlap or other band is placed around or in the crotch of a tree a large number of worms will gather under it and may thus easily be trapped. Immediately on finding a suitable hiding place each worm spins a cocoon within which it changes to the pupa. The insect is now in a quiescent-non food taking stage and during its several days of confinement changes and finally



a, adult moth; b, eggs; c, larva; d, pupa, all somewhat enlarged; e, pupa; f, moth, both natural size.

life-history and habits of the scab and the moth which must be considered if we are to check these pests intelligently, and to tell when and why from the present stage of our experiment, sprays ought to be applied. We will not at this time consider the mixing of the sprays or the methods of applying them, as it would render this account too long and hide its purpose, and too, this account, available for all, will undoubtedly be published after the work is complete.

The two factors, the scab and the moth, are very different in appearance and in their methods of injuring apples, but they can be controlled largely by a combination spray, the Bordeaux mixture, to which is added a poison such as Paris green or arsenate of lead, and this renders spraying rather a simple matter.

Apple scab is caused by a small parasitic plant, a fungus, which grows on the outer apple surface and which penetrates barely below the skin. Its spores begin to germinate immediately after fruit buds open in the spring, which time is a few weeks before the blossoms open. The fungus is first apparent as a dull green spot on fruit or leaf and later this spot on

braska we need hardly to take into account these winter forms which hide on the trees, for almost invariably they are hunted out by birds. I have found numerous cocoons secreted under cracks in the bark of trees in the open field but thus far without exception every cocoon has been empty and a hole in the center tells that a bird has taken the worm. If all of our apple worms sought out of door places such as these, the control of the moth would not concern us so much as its natural enemies could keep it largely under control.

Many of the late brood of worms still within the apples are stored away in cellars or in barrels or bins or wherever apples are stored. On reaching full growth these worms too leave the apples and seek a place to hide. Now it is in cracks of the cellar walls or floor, between the staves and under the hoops of barrels, or in any wood or rags or rubbish which may be near. Finding a suitable place each worm spins its cocoon and in this worm stage and within its cocoon, each passes the winter, remaining thus for several months. As soon as the warmer weather of spring comes these worms change to pupae and soon issue forth as active adult moths. Such as these are the first new moths of the season. They leave their hiding places in cellar or barrel or bin and fly out to the orchard and we find them placing eggs on apple trees and thus they start the new brood which increases in numbers as the season advances. Moths are coming from their winter quarters from the first of May to about the 20th of June. If it were possible to close in with screen the various apple cellars and bins during these few weeks, much as we screen buildings to keep flies out, these captured moths would soon die and not spread themselves broadcast each year to re-stock our orchards with worms. This would be a cheap and rather easy thing to do and the colling-moth pest would undoubtedly be greatly reduced. In handling and storing our apples we carry the worms to places such that their natural enemies cannot reach them and we in turn must resort to artificial means to protect ourselves. As it is now, the only real effective way which the farmer has to protect himself is to spray his trees and try to kill the very small worm as it enters the apple.

The colling-moth is a dull gray with a brown spot on the tips of each wing. If you care to you can gather a few wormy apples and put them in a fruit jar and tie a piece of cloth over the top, and after a few weeks you will find moths emerging. The moths are rarely seen in the open field.

Apple growers can save a large per cent of their apple crop from the destructive scab and colling-moth by a comparatively little forethought and work and it is the purpose of the present investigation and demonstration which is being carried on by the Bureau of Entomology, to show to apple growers just what these best methods of control are. We present this merely as an introduction and ask growers of apples to watch our work to see if it will pay them to do the same for themselves on another year.

By DUDLEY MOULTON, Special Agent of the Bureau of Entomology.

### Makes Homely Women Pretty.

No woman no matter how regular her features may be can be called pretty if her complexion is bad. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup aids digestion and clears away blotched complexions by stimulating the liver and bowels. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name ORINO and refuse to accept any substitute. For sale at Moore's Pharmacy.

## GIVE BABY WATER ENOUGH

If Abundance of Water Is Neglected There Is Sure to Follow Troubles.

You ask a young mother what and how she feeds her baby, perhaps a year old, and quite likely she will say: "Eight ounces of milk diluted with two of water." Her utensils are kept with the most scrupulous care, the child fed with strict regularity, and still he is continually troubled with constipation, and while not exactly ill, he is far from well. Why does he not thrive better?

No, he is not over fed. He is under watered. The milk should be diluted fully one-half. The load must have an adequate vehicle. My baby, now 16 months old, takes nearly one teaspoon of milk to a feed, but it is diluted with water to make nearly a pint, fed, of course, blood warm; it is not safe to give cold food except in the smallest quantities under two years. Besides he drinks one-fourth to one-third cup of cold water several times during the day. He has some plain, solid food with his meals two or three times a day, bread, crackers, Johnny cake, or some plain cereal without hulls. He has no oatmeal, no vegetables, no sweets, but the moment the abundance of water is neglected there is trouble.

It is not the fats but the solids which clog the digestion. In all foods irritation must be avoided. But first, last and always quantities of water must be given to insure health. It has been said that a baby suffers for a "barrel" of water before it is old enough to ask for it. Of course, it makes more trouble and many more napkins to wash, but it makes rosy cheeks and abounding vitality. This is my experience with four unusually fat, rosy children.

If the baby is taken ill, don't neglect the water; it is all the more necessary then. In colds, during the feverish period, give cold water and after that passes, if the child relishes it, hot water. In measles and all dangerous fevers, give the water cold, but feed it with a teaspoon. A dozen spoonfuls every 15 or 20 minutes will often keep a fever below the danger point. In any acute stomach trouble caused by indigestion in diet or hot weather, give half an hour or so after vomiting a cup of some cereal substitute for coffee, hot, without milk or sugar. Water is what is needed, but plain hot water is sometimes nauseating, while the slight bitterness of the coffee substitute is most acceptable and besides, it has a small food value. Then give nothing until the usual time between meals has elapsed, when give the same drink again. By time for the next meal after that the stomach will be rested and the same drink with milk and a very little sugar will be all-sufficient. If possible, give no solid food until the following day.

If this treatment is applied promptly the bowels being moved if there is the slightest need, the first vomiting spell will probably be the last. When teething, feed cold water with a spoon. You will be surprised to see how eagerly the baby will take it, and how much he will want. It cools the gums and fed in this way no quantity will do harm. The only harm water can do is to chill the stomach, which it will not do unless taken quickly in quantities.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### SOME IRONING HINTS.

Standing on an Old Cushion Rests the Feet—Other Suggestions Badly Needed.

An old cushion to stand on prevents the feet from tiring on ironing day. Iron delicate tints with a moderately cool iron, for a hot iron will fade them.

The middle of a fine handkerchief won't swell out like a balloon if the middle instead of the edges is ironed first.

Moisten starched clothes slightly yet evenly, and it will not be so difficult to iron them dry. I notice when hems, gathers and tucks are not ironed dry as possible, the damp portions become rough while drying, which spoils their appearance. We like the small irons best for ironing ruffles and yokes. The fit as well as the appearance of a fine, delicate garment is often spoiled by bad ironing. Be sure the fabric lies in its right lines, and the material is not stretched or biased. Pull and straighten with the fingers every ruffle and sprig and dot in embroidery before applying the iron.—Ohio Farmer.

### Fruit Pudding.

Any fruits that have been partly preserved, such as berries, etc., can be made into a delicious fruit pudding. Heat until it can be strained to remove the seeds, then add a little dissolved cornstarch and cook until it thickens; sweeten to taste while cooking and pour into molds to cool. Set on ice and serve with whipped cream. Raspberries are nice this way; so are currants, or the two may be used together.

### To Polish a Table.

To polish the dining room table take a quarter of a pound of beeswax—the unbleached will do—and have ready a piece of carpet a quarter of a yard square, lined with a piece of cloth and padded. Hold the wax before a fire, and as it melts coat the cloth well with it, and while yet warm begin to rub the table briskly. Rub for a quarter of an hour.

### Queen Muffins.

A pint of flour measured after sifting; into this stir a pint of milk and the yolk of two eggs, with two table-spoonfuls of melted butter; beat well and add lastly a teaspoonful of baking powder and the beaten whites. Have either gem pans or muffin rings not and greased and bake quickly.