

REQUESTED RECIPES.

Good Graham Twists, Nice Graham Wafers and Crackers and Some Bran Biscuits.

Graham twists are made of three or four parts of graham flour to one part sweet cream. Whole wheat flour may be substituted. Sift the graham flour, and, if very coarse, add half white flour; have flour cold and in a basin; have cream cold and, dropping into the flour stir briskly with a fork, allowing no wet pools to form. This should make a very stiff dough which should not stick to the board while being kneaded one-half hour, or until a piece will give a snapping sound when pulled off. Roll thin as piecrust and cut into strips one-half to three-quarters of an inch wide; twist with hands and lay in baking pan; the oven should not be too hot. When done they are crisp, and the starch is dextrinized (partially digested), as in zwieback.

Graham Crackers—Seven cups of graham flour, one cup of thick sweet cream (or butter), one pint of sweet milk, two teaspoonsful of baking powder; sieve and rub the baking powder into the flour; add the cream (or butter, which should be rubbed into the flour well), a little salt, then the milk; mix well, and roll as thin as soda crackers; cut in any shape; bake quickly; then leave about the stove for a few hours to dry thoroughly.

Bran Biscuits—One quart of milk or water; three teaspoonsful of butter (or lard) three tablespoonsful sugar; two tablespoonsful baker's yeast (any live yeast will do); pinch of salt, and flour, wheat and graham. Take enough wheat flour to use up the water, making it the consistency of batter cake dough; add the rest of the ingredients and as much graham flour as can be stirred in with a spoon. Set away until morning. In the morning, grease a pan, flour the hands and take a lump of dough the size of a large egg, roll lightly between the palms; put into the pan and let them rise 20 minutes, and bake in a tolerably hot oven.

Graham Wafers—One-third cupful of butter, one-third cupful of sugar; half teaspoonful of salt; one pint of white flour; one pint of graham flour. Mix the butter, sugar and salt; chop this mixture into the white and graham flour mixed; wet it with cold water into a very stiff dough; knead well, and roll out very thin; cut in squares or any shape desired and bake quickly.—The Commoner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

White paint, when dirty, should be washed in milk. Colored paints may also be treated in this way.

Lime sprinkled on the shelves will keep pickles and jams in the storeroom from becoming moldy. The lime must be renewed occasionally, as it loses its strength.

When tablecloths are beginning to get shabby in the middle or at the folds a few inches cut at one end and one side will completely alter the place of all folds and will give the cloth a new lease of life.

Boiling-hot liquid may be safely poured into a glass jar or tumbler by first putting a silver spoon in the dish. Be careful, however, that a draught of cold air does not strike the vessel while hot.

Instead of using any sort of vell-case, which requires the folding of an already mused vell into still more creases, use a toy rolling pin and roll your vells around it, smoothing out the mused ends as well as you can.

Never expose leather to the extreme heat of a fire or it will become hard and liable to crack. Shoes and boots should be dried at a safe distance from the fire, but to expedite the process they may be filled with oats. The damp of the leather will be absorbed by the oats, which may be dried and put away again for future use.

Whenever an oil painting becomes dusty and discolored, it may be cleansed by the use of white raw potato, for artists frequently make use of this method. Commence at one corner of the picture and rub the surface with a raw potato which has been flattened by removing a slice; as fast as the potato becomes discolored remove a thin slice with a sharp knife and continue to rub the picture until the entire surface has been cleansed. Then wipe the picture off with a soft cloth, and it will be found quite clean, and the paints will not be injured or faded, but simply cleansed.—Good Literature.

Peanut Candy.

Two cups of New Orleans molasses. Two cups of soft A sugar. One cup of butter. One saltspoon of salt. One teaspoon of vanilla. Six quarts of peanuts.

Put the butter, sugar and molasses on together, adding the salt after it comes to a boil. Boil until it forms a soft ball in cold water, then take from the stove and beat vigorously ten minutes. Return to the stove and boil until a spoon drawn through it makes a slight path. Add the vanilla and heat again. When beginning to grow cold, stir in the peanuts and pour into buttered pans.

Hotch Potch.

Hotch potch is an old-fashioned Scotch dish, made in the spring, when there are plenty of fresh vegetables. It is a thick puree-like soup. It may be made either from fresh or cooked meat. This is one way of making it. Three or four pounds of loin chops are put into a saucepan with about three quarts of boiling water. Peas, haricot beans, carrots, half a turnip, parsley, a little bit of cabbage and some green onions are added. Boil this very slowly for an hour and a quarter, season with pepper and salt. It should be a thick broth when done.

Political.

The political situation in Nebraska as viewed from Lincoln, can be summed up in a few sentences. There are two state tickets in the field, democratic and republican. The democratic ticket pretends that populism is fused with it but this is not true.

On the face of it there is fusion between democracy and populism but at the heart of it there is no fusion, for the populist voters do not consent. The only real fusion with the democratic ticket is its fusion with the railroad.

The democrats had a pre-convention contest in which Berge represented the anti-railroad element, Shallenberger the railroad element and Shallenberger won.

The republicans also had a pre-convention contest in which the anti-railroad element won with an emphasis that has produced a profound suppression on the entire state.

The determined struggle on the part of the republicans to rid their party of railroad dictation, and its pronounced result, is by all odds the most important and conspicuous feature of the whole Nebraska situation.

Along with the election of the state ticket is couped the election of a United States Senator, for each party has nominated its senatorial candidate, and it may be said that we now have election of United States Senator by the people. The pre-convention railroad and anti-railroad struggle among the republicans has resulted in a general uplift of the whole public conscience. The political atmosphere is clearer today and public sentiment is on a higher plane than ever before. There is more active independence among the people, and we are nearer representative government than ever before. The railroad influence has been driven out of the counsels of the republican party and has been compelled to seek refuge with the democratic office seekers. The republicans expect the most strenuous opposition from the railroads and are prepared to meet it. The railroads oppose such men as Norris Brown because they are independent enough in character to resist railroad influence and strong enough as public officials to get results for the public. They oppose such men as George Sheldon, the republican nominee for governor, because such men demand liberty for men and they hate coercion and corporation greed.

It is not worth while just at this time to discuss the party platforms. Platforms are important, but they are not as important as men. The party platform is only a promise. The man in the place of power is a reality. The man, what he is and does, is the government.

If the corporations fear and oppose George Sheldon, that means that he is not their kind of a man and that his administration would not assist their kind of government, and that fact, and it is a fact, means more to the people than all the platforms that could be written. If they oppose George Sheldon and consent to Shallenberger, that means that Shallenberger is their kind of a man and that they would expect their kind of government from him, and the knowledge of that fact makes the honest populists shy at the mention of his name, for they know that a railroad pet would not see things as they do and would not influence the state government toward their ideas, no matter what his party platform says.

So much for the general situation. The republicans have planned and have already inaugurated a vigorous campaign in which all the candidates agree and will participate for the practical reforms that the practical people of Nebraska need and desire. With that straightforward directness peculiar to each, Brown and Sheldon have commenced a discussion of freight rates that will shed more light on the concrete

facts of rate extortion than the Nebraska people have ever seen before. Many efforts have been made in the past to stir the producing people to a sense of the wrongs they are suffering in rate extortion, but the people have seen these things only through the light of glittering generalities, for neither the campaigners nor the press have given out the concrete facts. The facts and the figures—these are the concrete elements of the railroad question that the people want now. Norris Brown in his opening speeches at Emerson and Tekamah talked about Nebraska wheat and the environment of extortion between it and the Chicago market. As a basis of comparison he showed that wheat moves across Iowa and Illinois on its way to the Chicago market at the rate of 1 1/4 cents per bushels per 100 miles. The railroads, he said, voluntarily put in this rate between Omaha and Chicago and therefore they cannot deny that it is profitable and satisfactory. If they can haul wheat at that rate across Iowa and Illinois, why should not Nebraska wheat ride to the Chicago market at the same rate? If Exeter is 100 miles further from Chicago than Omaha, that means that Exeter wheat is 1 1/4 cents further from Chicago market. If the rate from Omaha to Chicago is 6.3 cents per bushel for 500 mile haul, then Exeter 100 miles further away should be 1 1/4 cents more, or 7.6 cents less than the wheat raiers at Exeter are paying now. Mr. Brown showed that a still higher extortion was being practiced against wheat at Holdrege, Broken Bow and other points, and that investigation proved an average extortion on Nebraska wheat of over 6 cents per bushel, or about \$3,250,000 annually against a 50,000,000 bushel crop. Brown made the point that the extortion was against the whole crop, whether it was all marketed or not, for the price in Chicago is the value of the commodity in Nebraska less the transportation charges.

At these same meetings George Sheldon, the republican candidate for governor, talked of coal rates in Nebraska. From Glen Rock and other nearby mines of Wyoming the freight charges over the Elkhorn road for the 145 miles

to Crawford is \$2.10 per ton, while the same coal is hauled on to Lincoln, 630 miles from the mines, for only 70 cents more per ton. The rate from the mines to Chadron is the same as to O'Neill, although O'Neill is 250 miles farther away.

Coal coming into Nebraska from Colorado over the Burlington shows a still greater lack of discrimination between points as to distance and a still higher and more extortionate rate that is charged via the Elkhorn line. From Canon City, Colorado, to Benkelman, Nebraska, the distance is 360 miles, and the rate charge is \$4.00 per ton, while the same coal goes on to Omaha and Lincoln and to all intervening points at \$4.35. Note the disregard for distance: They haul to Benkelman for \$4.00, and then on 235 miles farther for only 35 cents more. These rates are in some instances three times as high as the coal rates in Iowa.

A Baseball Game.

From the Reflector.
A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men

The game was called with Molasses at the stick. Smallpox was catching. Coal was in the box and had lots of steam. Horn was playing first base and Fiddle second base. Corn was in the field and Apple was umpire. When Ax came to bat he chopped, and Coal let Brick Walk and Sawdust fill the bases. Song made a hit and Twenty made a score. Every Foot of ground kicked and said Apple was rotten. Balloon started to pitch, but went up in the air.

When Spider caught a fly the crowd cheered. Old Ice kept cooling the game until Coal burnt him with a pitched ball, you should have heard Ice Cream. Cabbage had a good head and kept quiet. Organ refused to play and Bread loafed around and put him out. In the fifth inning Wind began to blow about what he could do and Hammer began to knock, then the Trees began to leave. Knife was put out for cutting first base. There was lots of betting on the game and Egg went broke, but Soap cleaned them up.

They all kicked when in the heat of the game Coal was put out and his future temporarily coked, but not before he roasted

Pork good and hard for pigheadedness. Balloon went up in the air when Pig began to root. The score was 1 to 0 when Apple told Fiddle to take his base. Oats was shocked, not having a grain of sense. Song made another hit and Trombone tried to slide, but was put out. Meat was playing for a big steak, but was put out on the plate, after having roasted up the umpire. The score was 2 to 1 and the game was over; Door said if he had pitched the game he would have shut them out.

WANTED:—A black smith to do general repair work, by the month. Address
W. A. MARGRAVE CO.
41-3t Preston, Nebr.

Races Postponed.

On account of the bad weather the races at Salem have been postponed until October 10, 11 and 12.

Notice of Incorporation.

First publication August 31, 1906.
Notice is hereby given that we, W. Leo, Sr., John A. Leo, and James C. Coppinger, of St. Louis, Missouri, and J. B. Varner, E. H. Towle, T. J. Gist, L. P. Wirth, V. G. Lyford, W. A. Greenwald and Charles H. Heismann, of Falls City, Nebraska, have associated ourselves together as a corporation under the name and style of the **Leo Cider & Vinegar Company**, for the purpose of becoming a body corporate under the laws of the State of Nebraska.

I. The name of this corporation is to be known as the **Leo Cider & Vinegar Company**.

II. The principal place of transacting business shall be Falls City, Nebraska.

III. The general nature of the business of this corporation shall be the buying and selling of apples, and other fruits; the manufacture of cider and vinegar, preserves, fruit syrups, sterilizing fruit and fruit juices, pickles, catsup, and fruit products of all kinds.

IV. The Capital Stock of this Corporation shall be \$10,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$100 each, fully paid and non-assessable, and payable at the call of the Secretary.

V. The time of the commencement of the business of this corporation shall be immediately upon the filing of the Articles of Incorporation with the County Clerk of Richardson county, and not later than September 1st, 1906, and shall continue its existence for thirty years.

VI. The highest amount of indebtedness permitted shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount of the paid up Capital Stock.

VII. The business of this corporation shall be conducted by a board of five directors, who shall elect from their number, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and such others as suggested by the By-Laws.

Signed by the Incorporators:
W. LEO, SR. JOHN A. LEO,
JAMES E. COPPINGER, J. B. VARNER,
E. H. TOWLE, T. J. GIST,
L. P. WIRTH, V. G. LYFORD,
W. A. GREENWALD, CHAS. H. HEISMANN.

Burlington Bulletin.

September, 1906.

To New England and Canada:—Daily low excursion rates during September to Canada, on Sept. 5 and 19 to New England resorts.

To California, Portland and Puget Sound:—Round trip Sept 3 to 14, \$50.00 to California; one-way via Puget Sound, \$62.50. Last chance this summer.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo:—One fare round trip, maximum excursion rate \$15.00 from Nebraska Sept. 19 to 22 inclusive.

To the East and South:—Cheap excursions to various destinations during September.

Homeseekers' Excursions:—Frequently each month to Western Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, Big Horn Basin, dry land farming destinations or irrigated sections.

Free Kinkaid Lands:—Write Clem Deaver, Agent Burlington's Homeseekers' Information Bureau at 1004 Farnam St., Omaha, about getting hold of a free section of a free section of Kinkaid lands now being restored to the public domain.

Cheap One Way to Pacific Coast:—Cheap Colonist rates, daily to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and other Coast territory Aug. 27th, to Oct., 31st also cheap one way rates to Montana, Wyoming, Big Horn Basin, Utah and Western Colorado.

E. G. WHITFORD, Agt.

Special rates to Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco and many other points for \$25. Tickets on sale Aug. 27 to Oct. 31.

American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, \$4.10 for the round trip tickets, on sale Oct. 5 to 13 inclusive, with return limit Oct. 15.

J. B. VARNER, Agt.

How To Avoid Appendicitis.

Most victims of appendicitis are those who are habitually constipated. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures chronic constipation by stimulating the liver and the bowels. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Refuse substitutes. For sale at all drug stores.

THE TRIBUNE

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WE can magnify the label of *Luxus* but cannot magnify the purity of the beer. It's absolute purity, the right way in which it is made, the exceptionally high-class materials that go into it, the proper ageing—all these make *Luxus* Beer in every respect the one perfect beer.

It is pale, light and nutritious. It is always uniform—made just the same way all the time from the best Bohemian hops, selected India rice, and malt made from the best barley grown. The Bohemian hops and India rice we use were selected and imported especially for brewing "*Luxus*."

It has a finer flavor than any other beer because it is made from the best material the four quarters of the earth produce, and made right, by the highest skilled brewers in the world. Then aged to a perfect ripeness.

Try this delicious bottled beer. You will find it all we claim for it and more. Order a case today for your home. If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us direct and we will supply you immediately.



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