

# THE QUIET HOUR

"He that is not with me is against." Jesus Christ plants himself squarely ever against the contentions and hypocritical Pharisees, and then addressing the doubting and hesitating people he challenges them to decide either for or against him. There he stands, resolute and serene, the embodiment of every virtue, the antithesis of all that is mean and vile. Opposed to him stands a handful of Pharisees, scowling and resentful. They hate the young Rabbi with an undying hatred. They hate Him because He has uncovered and exposed them. Unable to meet His arguments, nor pick flaw in His character, they scheme to destroy Him. In their hearts they have already crucified the Christ. It marks a critical moment in the life of the Savior. Truth and falsehood have again met in collision. Which shall win the day? The people must decide. "He that is not with me is against me."

### Decision.

Just as Jesus Christ on that day challenges the people to a decision so he challenges you and me, today, to separate ourselves from that which is mean and crooked and stand out in the open with Him, irrespective of what the consequence may be. The truth will prevail, and the men and women who boldly espouse the truth must win out in the end. Here there is no place for the halting and undecided. Let each one carefully weigh the consequences and then freely and deliberately take his stand on one side or the other. Face the issue squarely, be men, be women. Dare to be yourself. Here everyone must bear his own burden. Your best friend cannot finally help you. Deep in your own soul, alone with your God you will do the deciding act because the decision is your own, whether for better or for worse, you will forever have to bear the consequence of your soul choice.

### Greater Than Proofs.

Always to be demanding proofs is not an evidence of special discernment or wisdom. It shows more wisdom to recognize, as has well been said, that "the fact of a thing is always greater than the proof of a thing." The man who is more interested in the proof of anything than in the thing itself is after a side-issue. Proofs are discovered more readily and accurately and satisfyingly by those who have gotten beyond the immature stage of proof-seeking into the ripe attainment of putting appropriation and experience ahead of suspicion. Christ can never be "proved" to the man who demands proofs of Christ before he yields himself to Christ. Christ is greater than any proof of his existence or his power. Christ's works are greater than any proofs of works. In the highest and best things of life, proof never can precede, but must always follow, experience.—Sunday School Times.

### A Challenge Answered.

In a former letter I spoke of the torn announcement of a paper published for the first time the day before the destruction of Messina and called, The Future. This coincidence struck me as sufficiently dramatic and pathetic, without further detail, but the rest of the story is far more remarkable. It seems that there were many free-thinkers at Messina, and free-thinkers of the Latin type, not merely doubting or unbelieving, but violently opposed to anything that savored of religious belief. This new paper belonged to them and the first number was filled with attacks not only on the Church, but on all religion. The editor, not content with saying in his heart, "There is no God," devoted a violent editorial to the subject and used these words, addressing God: "If you are not an impotent fool, send us an earthquake to prove you exist." That very night the city was destroyed. I have seen the paper or I would not write the story.—New York Times.

### The True Story of "Tank."

By Phoebe Wilbur Griffin. After the Spanish-American war was over, and many of the men were sent back to their respective posts. Mr. Z— brought home a common native Filipino pup. He was a small shaggy, yellow pup, with bright eyes, a knowing curve in his neck when he was intently listening, and an enthusiastic and grateful wag to his little tail. Mr. Z— lived in a town near the Fort, and the pup, yet nameless, was domiciled in his family. Every day the dog would follow his master back and forth to the Post, where he soon became a great favorite with the soldiers.

One day some of the soldiers took the little Filipino with them on a tramp through the country. Presently they halted at a common roadside saloon—those danger places

along our beautiful country roads—and all went in for a drink. The men were dusty and tired, and warm, and so was the dog. Finally, "just for fun," one fellow offered the dog some beer, and being warm and thirsty, the innocent creature drank and kept on drinking to the great merriment of those weak men. But soon he was dead drunk, and the men carried him back to the Post in that condition.

I don't know whether he was put in the guard house or not, but I do know the men, our soldiers, who are supposed to protect our country from foes without and from foes within, who did such a cruel thing to a poor, defenseless dog, ought to have been punished in some way. The soldiers then named the dog "Tank," because he had drunk so much. Think of poor "Tank," always a respectable dog, when he awoke from the drunken stupor! The humiliation he must have felt, for he had always been an honest, sober dog. Those men thought it a good joke, I am sorry to say, and next time they had a chance they thought they would repeat the joke. But "Tank," thoughtful, reasoning "Tank," did not agree with them, so when the drinks went around again, poor "Tank" absolutely refused to even go inside the saloon, and better still, he seemed to be afraid another terrible experience would happen him, that he cut loose from his evil companions and ran as hard as he could back to the Fort to his master and friends.

Ever after that just the sight of a beer mug, or even the "growler," would make him run back to his military home for protection. Don't you think that was a wise dog? There are a great many men who do not use as much good common sense as this little dog from the Philippines; they do not stop after the one sad experience, but keep right on to their destruction. Wouldn't you think the men who were with "Tank" on that occasion would have received a lesson in total abstinence from the dumb animal? I told some of the soldiers, after this declaration of principles from "Tank" they ought to change his name to something better. Don't you think so too?

### MARKET LETTER.

Letter From our Regular Correspondent at Kansas City.

Kansas City May 10, 1910—Cattle buyers were disappointed last week because the diminished supply after Tuesday did not enable them to keep on pounding the market, as they did Monday and Tuesday, but on the other hand, resulted in a portion of the loss being regained before the close of the week. Heavy steers were in better demand last week than for some time, and the steer trade generally was in a good strong condition all the time after Tuesday. Cows and heifers did not recuperate so much, and stockers and feeders quit in an unsatisfactory way, with prices lowest in several weeks. The run today is 9000 head here, and moderate elsewhere, and business has the same general complexion as at the close last week, steers selling best, 10 to 15 higher than close of last week, cows and heifers about steady, stockers and feeders steady to strong. There was a ready sale for all the steers in sight, top \$8.10, bulk of steers \$6.75 to \$7.85. Reports on cows and heifers varied today, but a significant feature was a late order from the East for choice cows that the buyer had difficulty in filling, even at strong prices. Best heifers reach \$7.50, and heavy cows sell at \$5.75 to \$6.75, bulls \$4.00 to \$6.50, calves \$5.00 to \$8.25, old veals at \$8.50.

The hog supply last week was nearly double that of the previous week, standing at 43,000 head, but that is a total that does not look imposing when compared with the 70,000 head that arrived same week last year. After the break the first of the week, there was some recovery, with another decline at the end of the week, which left prices about 10 lower for the week. Run today is 8,000 head, and the market is stronger heavy hogs \$9.30 to \$9.40, medium weights \$9.20 to \$9.35, light weights \$9.00 to \$9.35, light weights \$9.00 to \$9.25. Dealers have a feeling that receipts will increase, and that prices will decline in the near future, and professional brokers are acting on this line in their speculations in futures.

J. A. RICKART,  
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# POULTRY

### POULTRY NOTES.

Too many poultry yards look like bare prisons.

It is no so much in the breed as in the care and feed.

Damp houses are the greatest promoters of disease among fowls.

If you intend to raise chickens for meat, do not invest in the egg breeds. More fowls die from bad ventilation and over-crowding than any other cause.

If you intend to build a new poultry house set it facing the south and leave the front open.

The natural grain feed of fowls is hard and they should be fed hard grain when in confinement.

Never kill a chicken just before it is to be prepared for the table. Twelve hours, at least, should elapse.

Ducks are practically immune from cholera, rump and gapes. Their favorite diseases are spinal meningitis and paralysis.

Fowls that are to be marketed early should now be fed all they will eat of fat producing foods with a liberal supply of charcoal.

Leghorns are the most desirable fowl for heavy egg production. You can no more combine eggs and meat than you can butter and beef.

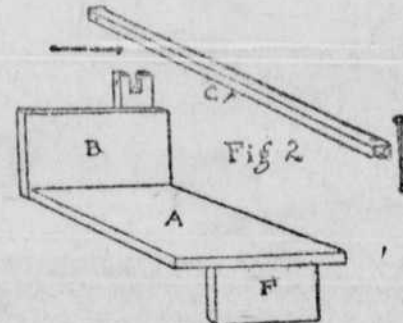
If you decide to raise broilers for early market make that a study, work for early hatches, then force the chicks along so as to be ready for market.

It goes without saying that turkeys will not flourish in confinement of any sort. No one should undertake to grow them unless he has ample range for them, because they must have entire liberty or they will not make progress.

### IMPROVED HEN NESTING BOX

Chicken Must Enter by Walking in on Platform. Her Weight Causes Door to Close.

In building a trap nest the size should vary according to the breed. For the Asiatic breeds it should be not less than 3½ feet long, 15 inches wide and 20 inches deep. The hen must enter nest by walking in on platform. Her weight causes the plat-

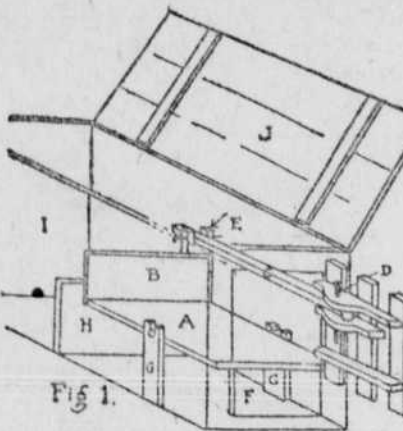


Lever and Platform Attached.

form to tilt, which by means of the lever attached, closes door, writes Fred L. Bailey in Missouri Valley Farmer.

When the hen leaves nest she goes for the light which comes in at the platform causes door to open, and the door stays open till she finds food and water and is ready to go back on the nest. The box has no floor, so nest can be made directly on ground.

Explanation: A, platform 1½ feet long by which hen enters nest. B, board across back end of platform



How Box Works.

when she puts full weight on when entering nest, causing platform to tilt. C, lever attached to platform and door, showing door open. D, point where lever is attached to door. E, point where lever is attached to platform. F, board attached to under side of front end of platform, causing platform to stop on a level when door opens and helping to balance platform. G, G, cleats with notches in upper ends for axes of platform to rest in. Notches are eight inches from bottom of box. H, partition board between nest and platform. G, I, nest, J, cover.

### Ideal Turkey Ranges.

Meadows, pastures, and after harvest, grain fields are ideal ranges for turkeys. They are busy foragers and the insects they find give them the meat feed that is necessary to their best development. If the owner will attend to giving them a moderate grain feed every day he will find that his care and the cost of the feed will be returned many fold when it comes time to put the birds on the market.

### Capacity of Hens.

It should be the aim of every farmer to find out the capacity of his hens and make them produce to their fullest capacity. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that hens can be made to yield a net profit of at least one dollar each per year.

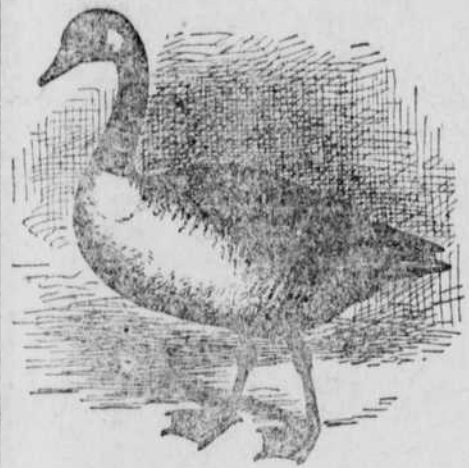
### RAISING GEESE FOR PROFIT

Experience of One Man with Wild Variety Shows New Way to Make Some Money.

(BY R. B. BUCKHAM, SALEM, MASS.) A friend of mine had derived much pleasure, besides a comfortable profit from raising wild geese in captivity. The idea first occurred to him while visiting a gunners' stand on the seashore, where wild geese were being used as decoys. During the long waits which necessarily occur between the flights of birds, the conversation naturally turned to ways and means in vogue in this kind of shooting, and the difficulty of securing good birds to act as decoys was much dwelt upon. "If they are so rare and expensive, why could I not make an honest dollar rearing them in captivity," he reasoned, and then there determined to make the attempt.

To secure a pair of birds, goose and gander, to begin with, was not an easy task, and yet was successfully accomplished before the season was over. As the gunners fired upon the birds, now and then one would be brought down which was not seriously injured, and which with care and attention would soon recover from its wounds. Selecting a pair of these "winged" birds, he gave their injuries careful treatment, and carried them home. Soon they had completely recovered, and were as well as ever.

Early the following spring, they



Gray Wild Goose.

built a rude nest on the ground, in a secluded end of their pen, which their owner had taken good care to provide and make appear as out of the way as possible, to prove attractive with them for this very purpose, and before long he had a brood of nine goslings running about the yard and pen, as a result of the forethought with which his plans had been laid.

Thus his little flock of wild geese had its beginning. "I love to see them about," he says, "and hear their clatter. Harsh and unmusical it may be, perhaps, but full of suggestion for one who loves the wild, and life in the woods and on the water."

The young are easily tamed and accustomed to the presence of man, yet must be clipped regularly and watched closely, or some day they may yield instinctively to the "call of the wild," and join a passing flock of their untamed brethren on their way south or north.

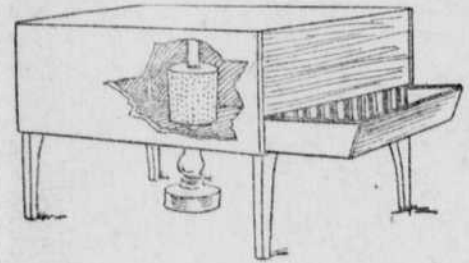
"I have received as high as \$10 apiece for my young birds, ready for use as decoys, and five dollars a pair for table use, says the owner of this flock. "Not a bad investment, seeing that they cost me nothing at the start."

And it would certainly seem that he had suggested a means of earning an extra penny, not to be despised. These birds are very hardy, and able to thrive under the most untoward circumstances. They will even pick up a living unassisted on what green food they can find, if no better is at hand. They are also quite prolific, and rapidly increase in numbers, and are in no way harmful or vicious, though the gander will bravely defend his mate while sitting, and it is best not to approach the nest at such time.

### MAKING HOME-MADE BROODER

Instructions as to How One Can Be Constructed with Aid of Tomato Can as Radiator.

In making a brooder for the little chicks first secure a goods box and in the center of the bottom cut a hole just large enough to receive a tomato can. Punch holes in the side of can



Tomato Can Radiator.

and in one end of can cut a hole large enough for a 1½-inch pipe. Also cut a 1½-inch hole in the top of box.

Run a piece of piping through from can to opening in top of box. An ordinary lamp furnishes the heat to the radiator formed by the can.

### New Rope Halter.

Every stockman knows how inconvenient a stiff new rope halter can be. New rope may be made as pliable as old, it is claimed, by simply boiling it for two hours in water. Then hang it in a warm room and let it dry out thoroughly.

On the appearance of any lump about the legs of a horse, it should be bathed diligently with water as hot as can be borne. What might develop into a spavin may sometimes in this way be checked at the start.

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Tr. 138 x—Falls City arrives 9:00 p. m. x—Daily except Sunday

**North Bound**  
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Tr. 105—Omaha Express . . . . . 1:48 a. m.  
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No. 13—Denver Exp. . . . . 1:10 a. m.  
No. 15—Denver Exp. (Local) . . . . . 1:40 p. m.  
No. 43—Portland Exp. . . . . 10:17 p. m.  
No. 41—Portland Exp. . . . . 2:25 p. m.  
No. 121—Lincoln Loc. via Nebraska City . . . . . 5:00 a. m.

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No. 44—St. J., K. C. & St. L. . . . . 4:11 a. m.  
No. 16—St. J., K. C. & St. L. . . . . 4:22 p. m. (Local)  
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