

China's Big Task. The Chinese government is instituting various reforms, and in some cases is employing drastic means. With regard to indulgence in opium, for instance, the government appears to have resolved fully that the habit must go, and is prepared to adopt severe measures to effect the purpose. Regulations are now in force against the use of the drug, and the government evidently is convinced that the law is not invariably complied with. An imperial edict condemns several princes and others high in office for disregarding the law, and suspends them from exercising their official functions. Some leniency is shown to men fairly well on in years, as those of 60 years or over who have acquired the habit are given reasonable time in which to discontinue it. But if they, within the prescribed period, and others within a shorter time do not stop using opium, all hands will be "freed" from the office and lose their rank as well. Of course as regards the smaller fry, and the ordinary subjects, all caught at "hitting the pipe" or otherwise indulging in the drug will be dealt with in exemplary fashion. This is reform with a stern front, and it remains to be seen whether it will succeed completely, says Troy Times. The government can at least plead great provocation. The opium habit, which, by the way, was introduced from elsewhere, has a powerful hold upon the Chinese people, and its effects are most deplorable and demoralizing. The better sentiment of the world will sympathize with the Peking government in its desire to stamp out the evil.

Back to the West. The buffaloes came from the west and now they are going back. Years ago the animals roamed the plains in countless numbers. Indiscriminate slaughter by hunters of big game and by settlers and Indians for food purposes has practically exterminated them in their old haunts. A few are to be found in private parks and zoological collections, and it appears that from these sources the new supply from the west must come, if at all. There is an 8,000-acre national reservation in Oklahoma, established by the United States government, and here it is proposed to gather as many of the buffaloes as possible, turn them loose under conditions approximating those of their native habitat and leave them to enjoy life and to increase and multiply after their kind. Some of the buffaloes will come from the New York zoological park in the Bronx, and a "cowboy naturalist" is about to start from Oklahoma to round up the beasts and take them to their new western home.

King Chulalongkorn of Siam is going home, but Europe will long remember the wide swath he cut there and the cash he sowed broadcast. The climax was reached in his birthday celebration in Germany, when he "cut loose" for three days and cornered the wine and beer market in search of an adequate supply of those beverages, which were furnished free to all comers. He also spent several millions in paying hotel bills and buying jewelry, and there is not the slightest doubt that the departure of his majesty will be sincerely mourned by all who shared in the royal largesse. The king's return is in keeping with his triumphal progress through Europe. He has chartered the entire first cabin of the steamer on which he and his suite are to take passage for the east.

Lillian Russell is quoted as saying that "divorce is the greatest blessing in the world to-day." She has undoubtedly had experience enough to speak with authority; but her experience is equal with matrimony, and it has been observed that her divorces have been followed by further matrimonial ventures. Perhaps her argument is that divorce is a blessing because it opens the way to so varied an acquaintance with the blessings of diversified matrimony.

London lays claim to the chignon lazy man of the world. In support of the claim it gives his statement that he never voluntarily did an hour's work in his life, and the fact that he went to sleep while the court was sentencing him to the workhouse. Indiana ought to be able to produce some man who is too lazy to go to sleep.

Is there nothing on which scientists can agree? A Paris doctor says prunes may bring on baldness. However, he may be retained by boarding house keepers who had noticed the increased popularity of the once humble dish since the price has gone up.

The young man who married his step-grandmother in New York state recently did so to secure a solid financial footing. May his children live to call their mother great-grandmother.

Now the college professor goes back to his daily grind with a sigh and wishes he had devoted his energies to the cultivation of a drop curve.

Fortune of mind body, wealth and power are constantly shifting like desert sands blown by the whirling winds of centuries.

There is a "concrete" hell, according to a Georgia clergyman. Satan evidently believes in keeping up with the times in the matter of building.

NEED CO-OPERATION

ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS IN ALL BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS.

ON SOME LATE IMPOSITIONS

Schemes Devised to Deceive the People and to Gain Support for Unsound Financial Propositions.

Harmonious co-operation is essential in any successful business. By co-operation is not meant such organization as the communistic and monastic societies found in parts of the European countries, and occasionally existing in America. As co-operation relates to manufacture and commercialism, it simply means a righteous regard on part of employer and the employed for the liberty and privilege of both. It means of the laborer, a just day's work for a just day's compensation; and for the employer, services rendered for the wages he must pay. Interests of both are parallel. One has his capital invested, money employed and the other has also his capital represented by his ability to labor either in a mental or physical capacity.

In England and in parts of Germany, there are numerous societies, the workers in each being common stockholders and participating in all profits according to their holdings. In fact these societies are nothing more than the great railroad companies and industrial concerns of America, only that in the latter the stockholders seldom take an active part in the work performed. One who takes the care to study into conditions in the countries where this form of co-operation exists, will find environments far different from what obtains in the United States. In various places and at different times attempts to copy after the English co-operative societies have been made in the United States. Failure has rewarded the efforts made. Some few communities flourished for a time, then decayed.

Propped up by the success of the few successful organizations in the old country, shrewd schemers have started different commercial enterprises in cities of the United States, supposed to be operated upon the co-operative plan. When carefully studied, and the plans of the promoters dissected, it will be found that co-operation in these cases seems simply the getting into business on other people's money, and weaving around the enterprise such appearances as leads the unsophisticated to believe that from few dollars invested, great savings can be made. In fact the co-operative plan is more for the purpose of advertising a private business proposition and gaining trade from those who invest their dollars in the plan.

It is a foolish thing for the resident of any town or farming community to invest money in such enterprises, which means competition for his home town, the killing off of its business and the building up of concerns in large cities. The earnest man or woman can see in their own home place splendid chances for co-operation. Established business systems as found in the rural towns, are splendid examples of what co-operation should be. The home merchant supplies the residents of the place with the commodities that they require; the merchant is the medium of exchange of the products of the farmer. In the transactions employment is given to home labor, and the little profits are kept at home for the benefit of all in the community. Co-operation can be simmered down to a strictly home-trade principle, and there can be no higher form, no system inaugurated that will bring better results to the masses. Before you invest in co-operative mercantile schemes devised by shrewd business men in the large cities, study every phase of the question well, and you are likely to conclude that in your own town there is plenty of room for co-operative work.

EQUITABLE PROFITS.

Cost of Production Should Always Be a Factor in the Matter of Prices.

Profits should bear an equitable relation to cost of production. The farmer who has money invested in lands, agricultural implements, stocks, and other things necessary to carry on his business, when selling his products must take into consideration the interest on his money invested, the wear and tear of farm equipment, the wages of hired help and a salary for his own service. When he sells his products for less than pays the expenses necessary to carry on his work and cultivate his crops, care for his stock, etc., he is the loser. The same principles apply to the person engaged in any other line of business. There is interest on capital employed, wages, taxes, license and cost of articles which comprise the stock necessary for operation. Goods must be sold at a certain percentage of profit or there will be a case for the sheriff or the bankruptcy court. In dealing with our fellow men we should always bear in mind the principles of business, and not exact too great profits or sell or buy at prices other than equitable. It is also a good thing to remember when great bargains are offered that cost of production and legitimate profits must be considered. Too low prices give cause for suspicion that goods are inferior in some way, or that there is a "nigger in the fence."

Almost every small town has an ice house of sufficient capacity to supply the people locally with ice. It would not be very expensive to conduct in connection with it a cold storage plant of capacity great enough to care for the storage of fruit, eggs and other produce brought in from the surrounding country. Such an establishment would often save farmers considerable money, by enabling them to keep their products for a favorable market.

LITTLE TOWN HELPS.

In these days of invention and public conveniences, it pays to be right up to date. Well graded and paved streets, shade trees kept in order, walkways and ample lighting make a favorable impression on the stranger who visits the place.

There is a wholesomeness in the right kind of competition, and in co-operation; but neither foolish competition or foolish co-operation has ever been known to help along the business of any town, unless it is "that other town" near by.

Sales days in the towns that is supported by the farming trade, and some particular attraction that will entertain and instruct the members of the farmers' families, have been inaugurated in towns of the west with good results.

The American farmer is a progressive mortal. He is always ready to learn new things. He realizes more than ever the necessity of education in his business. He no longer ignores the fact that science is a wonderful factor in his work, a money saver that must be considered if he succeeds. The more intelligent the farmer, the more interest will be taken in the furthering of the interests of his home town.

American public schools are the great prop of national government. The more prosperous is a community the higher will be the educational facilities. Good schools are a help to any town, and bring into it the most desirable classes who seek to educate their children. He who assists in building up the business of a town, also assists in bettering the schools. No town was ever made great by its people and those in its neighborhood giving patronage to distant institutions.

FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION.

Prosecution of Oppressive Combines Afford a Lesson to Home Traders.

Never before has there been such a stirring up of the masses and an awakening as to rottenness in financial affairs among the large corporations as at present. Some one at one time said that "when thieves fall out the devil gets his reward." So it seems at present when faction is arrayed against faction in exposing crooked operations in great financial and business deals, in which the little fish are swallowed by the big ones, and the men in control, like wolves, lead the lambs to slaughter.

It is amazing how far spread are the frauds practiced, and how high up in public estimation are the manipulators of the rotten deals. The stealings of the millionaires and multi-millionaires, the intrigues and their perjurious lying and misrepresentations to accomplish their aims; the intricacy of the machinery used in their operations, the perfection of the means, the combinations employed to fleece the people of dollars, would do credit to a Gagliostro or a Machiavelli, or a Capt. Kidd.

There cannot be doubt that these various articles appearing in the magazines and general newspapers will have the result of opening the eyes of the public to things that few heretofore ever gave serious consideration. They will have the effect of making the people more cautious in making investments of their earnings, and will result in lessons that are beneficial to the country at large. Home trade principles preclude the possibility of people losing by the operations of such gigantic schemers. Money invested in your own community in the development of its latent resources will give excellent returns, is ever under your own observation, and while the percentage of profit from some home investments may not be up to the representations made by the manipulators of stocks and the shearsers of lambs in general, you are not as likely to be a loser.

MARKET DAYS IN TOWNS.

Successful Plans to Entertain Visitors and Attract Trade.

How to attract trade to towns is a question that interests every business man. There must be some attraction for people of the surrounding country; some entertainment to please. Many means have been put in operation by different towns to bring about the objects desired. The people of the smaller towns in different western states have inaugurated street carnivals, fall festivals and similar enterprises to entertain people from the surrounding farming sections. These methods have been universally successful, and have resulted in bringing trade to the towns that otherwise would have gone elsewhere. Not alone this, but the residents of the rural districts are brought in contact with the city people on a friendly basis and harmonious relations established that are highly desirable.

In many towns market days have been established. From early spring until late in fall one day in the month is set aside for "market day." For this occasion bands of music are engaged, balloon ascensions, baseball games, races and similar attractions are employed to interest the people. All these are free, the expense being borne by the business interests of the town. The farmers are invited to bring to the town their horses, cattle, hogs, in fact, every product that they have for sale, and the same is auctioned off to the best advantage. On these market days all kinds of articles can be had at bargain prices. Each storekeeper makes special efforts to offer bargains, and generally the sales are enormous. A few enterprising small towns that have adopted the market-day idea have become noted for many miles about as lively trade centers and take trade away from territory in the neighborhood of less enterprising towns. The market-day idea is worthy of consideration by business men in small towns who desire to pursue an inexpensive method of attracting trade to the place.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM By William Pitt. Includes an illustration of a farm scene.

Don't be a fusser. Dandelion leaves makes good feed for the hens. It makes it easier to wean two colts at the same time. Did you ever know a strawberry bed to be too rich or too clean? Use only a pure bred ram if you wish to improve your flock. A shelf in the woodshed or cellar is a good place on which to keep the oil can.

Cows are apt to choke on the apples you feed them unless you cut them in two. Of all the chores on the farm, the milking is the most important and should be done on time. The old farmer who is progressive, and the country is full of them, is a great help to any community.

Yes, you can learn something even from that shiftless neighbor of yours. He shows you how not to do things. Whose fault is it if your sheep have not been profitable this year, with mutton and wool at the top-notch price? Give the hogs plenty of ashes or charcoal and salt. An old ash bank thrown into the pen and well-salted will do the hogs good.

Practice the golden rule in your stock deals. Do not misrepresent willfully. A clean conscience is better than a pocket full of money. Appease the appetite of the woodbox, the coal hod and the water pail, and wife will be in better temper to prepare the food to appease your appetite.

With the decrease of farm help there is bound to be an increase in farm machinery and horses. Prices of horses continue high. Keep on raising good draft colts. Here's a good toast for the farmer: "Here's health, wealth, long life, happiness and prosperity; good crop of corn, good price for your wool, more friends and less need of them."

Be sure and have a good supply of fuel in the shed ready for the busy housewife. Think of her having to go out to the woodpile and to pick from snow-covered and ice-coated sticks. The music which sounds good to the farmer's ear is the cackling of the busy hen, the crowing of the lordly rooster, the contented grunting of the swine, the lowing of the cattle and the barking of the dog.

As you drive to town to do a little shopping it will make a more careful buyer of you to repeat over a few times the old proverb that "he who buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy."

Have you housed all the farm implements yet? In passing along the roadside the other day during one of the drizzly cold rains we always get in the fall, I noticed a plow, bright and fresh from the fields—and a brand new one it looked, too—which was standing out in all the miserable weather. And the next time that farmer uses that plow he will have to turn many a furrow before the rust has been rubbed from the mold board.

Separate all swine which give indications of being afflicted with cancer, as it is contagious. In the treatment of the sick ones the Oklahoma experiment station recommends a mixture of carbolic acid and lard in the proportion of one of acid and eight of lard. This may be applied to the diseased spots before sloughing occurs. For open sores or sloughs use tincture iodine one part and vaseline six parts. Apply this ointment every two or three days. A tobacco solution (two to three one part and water 20 parts) may be made by steeping the tobacco for 10 or 20 hours in warm water. This may be applied to the ulcers instead of the iodine and vaseline. The disease is generally stubborn to treat and several applications of any of the above remedies may be required to effect a cure.

As a result of experiments by the Pennsylvania experiment station the following conclusions have been reached regarding the growing of alfalfa: Under favorable conditions alfalfa yields a most satisfactory crop for silage and for hay. It should be cut when coming into blossom. Twenty to thirty pounds of seed should be sown per acre. Summer or fall seedling following thorough tillage is recommended. Spring seeding is more likely to be choked out by weeds. Deep, well drained soils are best. Do not sow on wet land. It thrives in a compact, gravelly soil of good drainage quite as well as in a loose loam. It grew best where a heavy application of phosphoric acid and potash had been made. Five tons of manure per acre gave better results than the phosphoric acid and potash contained in 500 pounds of a good brand of commercial fertilizer. Turkestan alfalfa did not equal in yield the common alfalfa.

Shoop will build up any farm. Does your horse know when Sunday comes? Salt should be kept where the sheep can help themselves. Is your barnyard a mud hole after each rain? It ought not to be. Use the pumpkins up before they freeze. Good for the cows, you know. Push the porkers along. A pound is easier made now than two pounds later on. Put rings in the hogs' noses and prevent their rooting up the meadows and pastures.

It is often the horse which cannot trust its owner who is the animal who cannot be trusted. With the prevailing high prices for foodstuffs, let the farmer ask himself whether he is getting his share. Be sure and see that all the vegetables are properly housed so that the freezing weather will not spoil them. Good management and hard work, with a generous seasoning of patience, will win out on the farm that is worth working.

A well-equipped work shop on the farm will prove the most serviceable and satisfactory of any other one department of the farm. The horse which has not been broken during the first year is never as trustworthy as the animal whose training is begun earlier. Apple or plum trees are better for the poultry yard than the peach tree, for the latter is apt to make too much growth and too little fruitage to pay.

Are you running a lantern brigade on your farm. Chores after dark is a poor system. The good farmer gets most of the work out of the way before dark. Clean out the cow stable long enough before the actual milking operations begin to give the dust a chance to settle and the atmosphere to become sweet.

A little pine tar placed well down the throat of the pigs afflicted with the spasmodic cough or a teaspoonful of tincture of assafetida given in a little milk will give relief. The horse whose shoulders have too great a slope so that the collars press against the points of the shoulder are not built for heavy draft work. This explains many a sore shoulder.

"The young man in love seems to know a lot about fruit growing. He is constantly referring to his girl as a peach, thinks her the apple of his eye and yearns to pair with her." Says a sheep owner: "It did not cost me any more to feed my sheep which produced over 14 pounds of wool than it did to feed those which clipped only seven pounds, and that is above the average."

Butter fat is too valuable to be fed to pigs and calves. The separator is the only method by which all the cream can be removed. This leaves the skim milk which can be balanced up with corn meal and flax seed meal. Raising healthy calves by hand demands absolute cleanliness. The method of a good many farmers to let the calves give the feed pails all the cleaning that they receive is dangerous. The pail should be washed and scalded at least once a day. A calf cannot lick a pail clean enough to be germ proof.

Look after the teeth of the horse that bolts its grain. It may be that there are sharp points which render proper mastication difficult or impossible. Discourage bolting, also, by feeding the grain in a box with a very wide bottom, so that it will be thinly distributed and prevent the animal from grabbing a full mouthful. Selling eggs by weight is a possibility of the far distant future. A large egg brings no more than the small one when sold by count, which the producer of large eggs does not think is right, but all hands would be suspicious of selling eggs by weight. By count it is easy to know the exact quantity sold, but by weight there would be a chance for the old cry of, "he cheated me on the weight of those eggs."

Prof. Henry's advice concerning the weaning of lambs is sound and should be followed. First of all he says that the lambs should be so far separated from their dams that neither can hear the bleating of the other. For a few days the ewes should be held on short pasture or kept in the yard upon dry feed. Their udders should be examined, and if necessary, as is often the case with the best mothers, they should be drained of milk a few times. Inflammation arise. At weaning time the lambs should be put on the best pasture and given a liberal supply of grain in addition, in order to mitigate the effects of weaning.

The testing of cows for their ability to produce butter fat is the only way in which the farmer can tell which is the profitable cow and which is not. Of course every farmer can do this work of testing, and where testing matters is made easier where testing associations are formed and someone employed to give all his time to the work of testing the cows in a certain community. This system is growing in Wisconsin, and should be introduced in every state in which cows are extensively kept. Increase in the number of cow testing associations will mean the saving the best cows for breeders and the letting go of many cows that are not paying their board. The latter kind of cows should be disposed of as rapidly as possible, as they are a great drag on the dairy industry.

PLEASANT SUMMER. Right Food the Cause. A Wis. woman says: "I was run down and weak, troubled with nervousness and headache for the last six years. The least excitement would make me nervous and cause severe headache. This summer I have been eating Grape-Nuts regularly and feel better than for the six past years. I am not troubled with headache and nervousness, and weigh more than I ever have before in my life. I gained 5 lbs. in one week." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pigs. "There's a Reason."

Habitual Constipation. May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative, Syrup of Figs and Soda. It is a habit daily so that constipation is nature may be gradually displaced with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when you are in a position to use it and to supply the normal functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and will bring generally the best beneficial effects, always by the genuine Syrup of Figs and Soda.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Discomfort from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, and all the ailments that regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Face-Similar Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. New and Liberal Homestead Regulations in WESTERN CANADA. New Districts Now Opened for Settlement.

WESTERN CANADA. Some of the choicest lands in the grain growing belt of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the Revised Homestead Regulations of Canada. The sale of homesteads of 160 acres each is now available. The new regulations make it possible for entry to be made by proxy, the opportunity that many in the United States have been missing for. Any member of a family may make entry for any other member of the family, who may be entitled to make entry for himself or herself. Entry may now be made before the Agent or Sub-Agent of the District by proxy, (on certain conditions) by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteaders.

Oh! Where can I find the equal of Lyon & Healy's Washburn Piano. But why seek or waste time on something "just as good" when you can get a genuine Washburn Piano at the lowest price and on the most liberal terms ever offered on a high-grade instrument.

Shy One Fare. Inspector Johnson, of the Columbus Railway company, tells the following story of one of his new conductors: The inspector had boarded a car on one of the East Side lines and gazing at the register, noticed that there were nine passengers on and only eight fares. He touched the conductor on the shoulder, a green man from the country, and said: "You are shy one fare. There are nine people on the car and only eight fares collected."

Worse and Worse. "The late Admiral Walker," said a naval officer in Washington, "believed heartily in marriage for sailors. He always urged sailors to wed. Nautical bachelors were held up to scorn by him. "Strolling with him in New York one day we met a young ship-broker. Admiral Walker hailed the young man delightedly. He clapped him on the back, wrung his hand and cried: "Congratulations on your marriage, my young friend. No more sewing on of buttons now, eh?" "No, indeed," said the ship-broker sharply. "I wear a belt now. It keeps me so busy raising money to pay my wife's bills that I have no time to sew on buttons."

RAW FURS. \$5 Per Day AND EXPENSES. Do You Drink Coffee. ANDREWS' TOOTH PULGERS. WESTERN LAND. CRANE VALVES. MATTHEWS DENTIST. Grain, Stocks and Bonds. DYEING AND CLEANING.

Not a Witch One. Rev. Mr. Frazier of Philadelphia was invited to dine at the home of a friend whose wife went into his kitchen to give some final orders. Incidentally, she added to the conversation: "We are to have a Jewish rabbi for dinner today." For a moment the rabbi surveyed her mistress in grim silence. "All I have to say is," she announced, "if you have a Jewish rabbi for dinner, you'll cook it yourself." Pittsburgh Courier-Telegraph.

To Press a Coat. All pressing should be done on the wrong side, except the belt or finished pressing. Turn the collar up, dampen and stretch. Hold up one end and press it in the form of a loop, so as to keep the round effect. Dumpen the reverse on the padded side along the fold and press stiffly dry. In pressing the sleeves, the shoulders should be placed over a pad. Then the entire coat should be pressed on the right side, using a wet cloth and a hot iron to give a finish.

Mother's Vegetable Soup. Pare, slice the potatoes with plenty of cold water, add a half onion sliced and let boil thirty minutes or until the vegetables are tender; a little chopped celery may be used if you have it. Season with salt and pepper, add some good, rich milk or cream and a piece of butter the size of a walnut and a few spoonfuls of canned or cold cooked tomatoes. Serve as it comes to a boil.

To Clean Delicate Fabrics. Soiled pieces or spots can be removed from laces, silks and delicate fabrics by making a paste of talcum powder and aqua ammonia. Put in the powder in a cup three or four teaspoonfuls, and mix to a thin paste with the same of water. Lay the goods on a cloth; rub with the soft cloth with the paste; rub with a soft cloth and let stand till dry. Then brush or shake off the powder.

Omaha Directory. The Twentieth Century Policy. BANKERS RESERVE LIFE CO. A MILLION DOLLAR COMPANY. Agents Wanted. Ask for terms. BASCOM H. ROBINSON, President. IVORY POLISH For Furniture and Pianos "Good for Any Wood". Restores the finish of the old, and preserves the finish of the new. It cleans and polishes and does not gum or stick. Requires very little rubbing and is so simple that a child can use it. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction and to keep your furniture looking bright and new. Made of only the best ingredients, it can not injure the finest piece of furniture made. Sold to you direct, or through your dealer.

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