Plain Words.

"What do you think of her figure?"

"It looks to me like a frame-up."

Some men are anxious to get money because they think it will enable them to get more.

A man can lead any woman to talk, but he can't always make her say what he wants to hear.

New Fishing Industry.

Albicore fishing in Nova Scotian waters has become interesting, but for financial reasons. These fish frequently weigh over 500 pounds and are known as horse mackerel. A number were shipped to Boston last season. The average price there is three and one-half cents per pound. Formerly these fish were considered a nuisance to the fishermen.

Baseball Anecdote.

"Curious espisode, this. Seems a young fellow got excited at the ball game and hugged the young lady next to him, a perfect stranger. She had him arrested, but he told the judge that any man might do the same thing, and his claim was upheld by expert testimony."

"And what was the sequel?"

"Well, the sequel is rather interesting. The next day there were 5,000 girls at the ball game."

Head on Crooked.

Little Paul had always been taught by his mother that God had made him and that he ought to be thankful that he had been made so perfect; eyes, ears, feet, hands and all complete. His mother had bought a new cook stove and Paulie was examining it. He lifted the reservoir lid and looked in. There was his picture, as natural as life, in the water, but he was sorely troubled, while looking at it. When asked, by his mother, what the trouble was, he said:

"Dod might o' made me persect, but he put my head on trooked."

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

News Notes of Interest from Various Sections.

A stranger appeared in Plattsmouth and worked off some worthless checks, making his getaway before the fraud was detected.

Chatting with his wife while waiting for breakfast, Smith Hilliard of Platte Center passed instantly from apparently perfect health to his death from apoplexy.

The Great Western Sugar Beet company and other beet growers in the vicinity of McCook shipped in a large company of Japanese to work in the beet fields about McCook, where about a thousand acres of sugar beets have been planted.

Recently the United States government advertised extensively for manufacturers to bid on a certain style mattress; every mattress maker in the country had an opportunity to place his bid and most did, but it has just been awarded to the L. G. Doup company of Omaha. This is a regular yearly occurrence and it makes the sixth year that this firm has offered the lowest bid and secured the contract.

The Commercial clubs of all towns on the South Platte line of the Union Pacific railway west of David City held a meeting at Osceola for the purpose of taking up the matter of securing better train service. There was a large amount of discussion, and much time was taken up with the subject and with preparing a permanent organization of the business interests of the South Platte country. Officers were elected.

Owsley Wilson, the well known Lincoln patent lawyer who died recently, was one of the most famous hunters in the Colorado mountains when he was a young man. For years he was in charge of hunting parties and spent his time shooting deer and other wild game for the Denver market. Mr. Wilson settled in Lincoln 19 years ago, and studied law. He has been a practitioner for 16 years, specializing in the patent branch of the profession. He has handled a number of cases for Nebraska inventors.

Secretary Royse of the state banking board has issued a letter in reply to inquiries from state banks as to what items should be included when making up reports of average daily deposits. This report is required from the banks for the six months ending June 1, so that the amount of the guaranty tax to be levied against each bank may be computed and certified in time to make the first levy July 1, the latter date being that set by the legislature.

The epidemic of smallpox which has been raging in Lincoln and the suburbs during the entire winter and spring is gradually falling off, according to the health officer. There are still a considerable number of cases but the officers think they see a gradual falling off. For some time more people have been released from quarantine and from the pest house than there has been new cases developed.

Lane Fremont, an Omaha Indian, committted suicide just inside the Burt county line. Sheriff Phipps, Coroner Gilkerson and County Attorney Clark were called to the scene of the tragedy, about two miles northwest of Decatur. Fremont, who was a well-educated Indian, having been a student at Carlisle, had been going at a rapid pace of late.

Deputy Food Commissioner W. R. Jackson has issued warning in the form of a bulletin that he will prosecute any person who sells bag eggs and to this he adds that dealers who desire to avoid the penalty must candle all eggs purchased. The penalty is a fine of from $50 to $500. The bulletin is the beginning of a campaign which Food Commissioner Jackson intends to wage against bad eggs and people who sell them or offer them for sale. He asserts that it is unlawful for the farmer, merchant or other dealer to sell or offer for sale bad eggs.

The late generous rain in Nebraska was badly needed in some sections.

James Short of Calgary, Canuada, a member of a law firm and solicitor to the crown and a lot of other things, proposes to sue the state of Nebraska regardless of the consent of either branch of the legislature of this state. His grievance is that the county of Keith or the state of Nebraska owes him $100 attorney's fees. Sheriff Eugene Beal of Keith county, has tried to intercede with the state of Nebraska to keep its credit good in foreign countries, but thus far he has failed to collect the money which Mr. Short says he is short.

An old man named Hajek of Buffalo county, aged 70 years, was so badly injured in a runaway at Rockville, 14 miles south of Loup City, that he died soon after. He had his skull fractured, left leg broken and was otherwise bruised about the body so that death was only a matter of a few hours. He was at Rockville helping a son build a house and was at the yards after a load of lumber when the team became frightened and ran away with the above results.

Mathew Gering as attorney for Mrs. O. E. Wanderholm filed in the district court of Cass county a petition for damages for $15,000 against S. M. Badle, a fireman of the Burlington road and the Burlington itself, for the killing of O. E. Wanderholm on January 24, this year. Mr. Wanderholm, who was at that time the engineer of the pumping station of the Plattsmotuh Water company, was going to his work, and on account of a blizzard he had to face, was unable to hear the approach of a train running late at a high rate of speed, was struck and killed.

William Kammann, of Berlin, went to Plattsmouth to file a complaint against John Rose who, at Avoca on May 6, shot Louis Sperhase in the eye, destroying the sight. The bullet lodged in the brain, where it is at the present time. Both were talking pleasantly together when Rose became angred at some remark made by Sperhase and shot him in the eye. Sperhase was taken to Omaha, where he is still in one of the hospitals and it is feared he cannot recover, but in case of his recovery the sight of the eye with the ball thereof was destroyed by the shot which pierced it.

MANY EXCELLENT QUALITIES FOUND IN BERKSHIRE BREED

Highly Recommended on Account of Good Disposition and Because They are Nice Lookers and First Class Feeders—Sows are Better Mothers Than Average, Give Much Milk and Raise Large, Even Litters.

A Pair of Prize Winning Berkshires.

I like Berkshire hogs because they have a good disposition, are good lookers and first-class feeders. The sows are good mothers, good milkers and raise large, even litters of pigs. They are better hustlers than some other breeds and can be fattened almost at any age. There is always a demand for them on the eastern market and they seem to me to be one of the best bacon hogs. I also prefer the Berkshire breed because they seem to be more healthy, writes H. C. Coleman of Turner county, South Dakota, in the Orange Judd Farmer.

I raise all the little fellows I can which are farrowed during March, April and May. I leave them with their mother until they are about ten weeks old. By that time they should be strong enough to take care of themselves and will eat practically any kind of feed I give them. During August I select the very best gilts for breeding, also the best boars for trade and ship nothing but the best. My sales are generally by mail.

The brood sows are fed three times a day. In the morning I give them a little ear corn, at noon some oats and in the evening more corn. They have all the fresh water they want. Sometimes a little swill is given them during the day. Brood sows need plenty of exercise during the entire year. My plan has always given good success.

Novel Team of Horses.

Chicago boasts of a team of horses, four big truckers, that do things that seem almost uncanny. To the command "Whoa!" they put more pressure on the collars and more speed in their legs, and to the order "Gid-dap!" or Gi up!" or whatever it is that the average teamster uses to hurry along his steeds, they respond by stopping short. "It's just an idea of my own," says the driver of these odd beasts. "It is really an advantage to have horses that act contrary to what people expect. If they are backed up to a crub beside other horses, they will not start ahead when another driver yell 'Get up!' at his horses."

Market for Live Toads.

English and French gardeners are always in the market for live toads, and not unfrequently as much as $25 per hundred is paid for this insect destroyer. It is estimated that every time a boy kills a toad he is destroying $100 work of stock on a farm.

DISEASES OF IRISH POTATO

Blackleg Apparently Becoming Widely Distributed Throughout Some Parts of United States—Causes Decay.

Blackleg, a bacterial disease of the stem and tuber of the potato, is apparently becoming widely distributed throughout some parts of the United States. In most states it is not common enough to attract attention, and in no region has it done much damage, although it may become a serious pest in some sections.

The attacked plants are usually unthrifty, light green or even yellow, and undersized. The branches and leaves have a tendency to grow upward, forming a rather compact top, often with the young leaves curled and folded up along the mid-rib.

The most characteristic thing about them is the inky-black discoloration of the stem, at or below the surface of the ground, but frequently running up the stem from one to several inches above ground. The seed-piece from which the attacked plants spring is invariably attacked with a soft-rot, and the disease appears to start on the stem at its junction with the diseased seed tuber. The germs of the disease are capable of causing a rapid decay of the young tubers, and these are sometimes attacked also.

The evidence thus far obtained indicates that blackleg is largely distributed by means of germs carried in wounds, cracks and decayed areas of seed tubers. On account of the readiness with which the organisms are killed by drying there is little to fear from sound, smooth seed stock, but this should be treated with a disinfecting solution as a matter of precaution.

The propogation and spread of the disease probably can be controlled largely by the selection of seed from fields free from the disease, the rejection of all seed tubers which have wounds, cracks or decayed areas and treating the remainder with corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde solutions or with formaldehyde gas as is done for potato scab. It is not known whether or not the disease germs will remain alive in the soil to infect future crops of potatoes, but as a precautionary measure the land on which the disease occurs should be kept in grass, clover, or cereals for as long a time as possible before planting it to potatoes again.

Army Horses.

Capt. Archibald S. Black of London, a former army officer, who is visiting in this country for pleasure, was seen at a local hotel, says the Washington Herald, and in speaking about army horses, he said: "The British army on mobilization will require 132,000 horses, and no one has the slightest idea where they are to be found. Good authorities tell us that this number of animals of the military age does exist in the country. With the growth of mechanical transport the necessity of taking steps to secure a supply of horses in war grows more and more urgent. We cannot, unfortunately, mount our cavalry on taxicabs. We still breed the best horses in the world, but they are bought up for the use of foreign armies while the British war office is counting its pence."

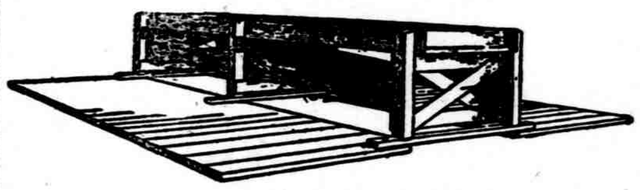
Soy Beans and Cow Peas for Hens.

A most interesting investigation recently conducted by the bureau of animal industry has had for its object the determination of the palatability of soy beans and cow peas as a feed for laying hens. Three pens were used, each receiving in addition to their mash a grain feed composed in the check pen of equal parts of wheat and whole corn, and in the other pens cow peas and soy beans in place of the wheat. After a few days both the cow peas and the soy beans were eaten readily and apparently relished. The hens seemed to do quite as well on the cow peas or the soy beans as on the ration containing wheat.

Crop of Java Coffee.

The governor general of Netherlands, India, estimate the next crop of Java coffee at 4,133,000 pounds.

BUNK FOR FATTENING CATTLE



In a bulletin published some time ago by the United States department of agriculture, some information was given on the subject of handling fattening cattle in a dry feed lot. Among the details discussed was that relating to the feed bunk which is shown in the accompanying illustration. This bunk is placed on a plank platform 16 feet long and 6 feet wide, two of these being placed so that the bunk rests on the inner edge of both. The feed bunks themselves are 2 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet wide and 16 feet long. These are outside measurements. The uprights are 4x4 inches, while the rest of the material in the bunk is 2-inch plank. Even the cross pieces that are used for braces are substantial planks.

Sugar Beet in England.

Experiments with the sugar beet are under way on 260 farms in the United Kingdom.

Training Colts.

The way two colts are trained may make a difference of a hundred dollars in the prices of them.

ISRAEL'S PENITENCE

Sunday School Lesson for June 4, 1911

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 14.

MEMORY VERSES—4-6.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Thou Art a God. Ready to Pardon, Gracious and Merciful, Slow to Anger."—Neh. 9:17.

TIME—Hosea began to prophesy toward the close of the reign of Jeroboam II. in Israel, whose reign closed B. C. 782 (Beecher), or 763 (Hastings). His prophetic life extended into the days of Hezekiah, king of Judah, who came to the throne (Beecher), B. C. 723 (Hastings), 727.

PLACE—Hosea was a prophet of the northern kingdom.

PROPHETS—Isaiah and Micah; perhaps Amos.

What was the iniquity of Israel from which Hosea exhorted her to return unto the Lord? The degradation of religion into a sensual and revolting worship of idols, and the foolish and weakening separation from the Southern Kingdom. The period was one of frightful violence and confusion; all ties of social life were loosened; immorality, irreligion, superstition, panic and despair contributed to the common misery and ruin; it hardly needed prophetic insight to foresee the inevitable end in the total dissolution of the state.

Their reliance upon Assyria for salvation instead of upon Jehovah; their reliance upon Egypt, the land of horses; their reliance upon idols, the work of their own hands. All the inner woes of the nation sprung from its idolatry, and all its woes from without sprung from the mischievous foreign alliances against which the prophets continually protested. Note that this is more than a confession; it is a promise of amendment, a vow of total abstinence from these sins.

God promises to the repentant nation, promises for the past, forgiveness. I will heal their backsliding, that horrible disease of apostasy from the Father's love; for the present, love; I will love them freely, "without money and without price," for what price could pay for this inestimable blessing? for the future, ever-increasing progress and blessedness; God will be to his restored people an enriching, stimulating, reviving dew, causing them to throw out new branches, strike new roots deeper into the soil, blossom in beauty and fragrance, and bring forth fruit in abundance.

What is the significance of the three comparisons used of the restored people? 1. They are to be like the lily, in its purity and beauty. 2. They are to be like Lebanon, rooted deep in the earth, with its foothills stretching forth like roots; or perhaps the reference is to the firmly rooted cedars of Lebanon; at any rate the comparison signifies strength, which is to be added to beauty. 3. They are to be like the olive tree, which is not lovely as the lily but is gnarled and ugly; nor strong and imposing like the mountain and its great cedars, but feeble and insignificant to the eye; but it is green when other trees are bare, and it brings forth abundance of rich fruit.

The confident statement (whether made by Jehovah, or, as some commentators and both authorized and revised versions hold, by Ephraim himself) that Ephraim (that is, Israel, the leading tribe being put for the entire Northern Kingdom) has nothing more to do with idols; he is through with them; they are laid away with his unhappy past. This actually happened after the exile; the returned Jews had had enough of idolatry, and never again lapsed into that sin.

Hosea certainly did not mean, as he is so often misunderstood to mean, that Israel was so firmly fixed in idolatry that the nation could never be moved from that iniquity. The prophet was addressing Judah, the Southern Kingdom, and bidding her hold aloof from her idolatrous neighbor and let him alone, lest she herself contract the foul disease.

The sum of wisdom, according to Hosea, is that wisdom consists of three things: Understanding, knowing the things that Hosea had been setting forth, namely, God's dealings with his children. Understanding that God's ways are always right, straight, alike when they spread themselves out in an unbroken level for the pious, and when they oppose themselves in rocky stumbling-blocks to the ungodly.

Hosea began his warnings at the point where we feel the most pride. Our nation is proud of its wealth and power, but these two things lead to worldiness, which is our greatest peril.

What would be the substance of Hosea's message to the nation and to each one of us? "Take with you words, and return unto the Lord." Our sins must be acknowledged, humbly before God and frankly before every one who should hear the confession for any reason. Then we are simply, in Christ's strength, to obey Sam Jones' oft-repeated injunction, "Quit your meanness!" We are to "cease to do evil, learn to do well."

We must turn wholly from our sin. "A certain village church possessed a fine-toned bell, of which the villagers were very proud. It became cracked, but a blacksmith riveted it so skilfully that the crack was invisible. The bell was rehung, but oh! the appalling discord when it was rung! It was taken down, and recast. The result was a new bell of sweeter tone than the old one. Man has devised many apparently clever schemes for the restoration of sin-diseased hearts. They are all failures. A new heart molded by God himself is the only remedy."

There is a story of an ancient king who lighted a lamp and had it hung in his palace; he then sent heralds forth to bring into his presence every criminal and rebel, that they might obtain pardon. Those that came while the lamp was burning were set free; but those that delayed till the lamp had gone out, or altogether neglected the invitation, met with a terrible death. Unlike this, God forever holds forth his offer of mercy, and his loving heart always yearns after the sinner; but with each wilful delay we harden our hearts till at last they are fixed in the ways of sin.

Preferred Carpenters.

Plumber—Why do you go on using this old well with an old-fashioned hoisting apparatus, when for a few dollars you could get city water put in your house?

Householder—Because when this apparatus gets out of order I can get it fixed by a carpenter.

Certainly.

Teacher—What happened when the army fell into the ambush?

Little Willie—Why, they were all scratched up.

There are times in the life of every small boy when he would like to assume the role of father to the man for a few brief moments.

There is no fool like the peacemaker who interferes between husband and wife.

Some men will do more for a cheap cigar than they will do for a dollar.

Very Like.

"Did Hawkins take his punishment like a man?" asked Dollerby.

"You bet he did," laughed Dubbleigh. "He hollered and yelled and used strong language to beat creation."—Harper's Weekly.

A Wily Judge.

At an assize court, according to the London Times, a juror claimed exemption from serving on the ground that he was deaf. The judge held a conversation with the clerk of arraigns on the subject, and then, turning to the man, at whom he looked intently, he asked in a whisper: "Are you very deaf?" "Very," was the unguarded reply. "So I perceive," was the rejoinder of the judge, "but not whisper deaf. You had better go into the box. The witness shall speak low."—Case and Comment.

Took Professor's Word for It.

"Didn't you hear all of the professor's lecture?"

"Why, no. He began by saying that sleep is the secret of right living—and then I came home and went to bed."

He Knew.

Backer—You got trimmed bad. I thought you said you were confident of the result.

Pugilist—I was. I knew I'd get licked.—Puck.

The biggest work in the world is being done in the little red schoolhouse.

The way of the transgressor is hard but smooth.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 22–1911.