HOW TO HANDLE CRIMINALS.

They Must Be Made to Work or There is No Hope of Their Complete Reformation.

BAD HOME INFLUENCE CAUSES CRIME.

Until Victims Are Able to Take Care of Themselves They Should Not Be Turned Loose in Society.

Boston Herald: Public opinion is settled as to the punishment of the criminal, but we have yet to learn how to restore him to his place in society, or to enforce the opinion that, if he is dangerous to the community, he shall be placed under permanent arrest. The next advance in prison discipline will be the reform of the criminal during his confinement, and, on this point, some fresh light is thrown by Warden Brush of the Sing Sing prison, who contributes to the Christian Union, a paper on "How to Prevent Crime," in which he treats the handling of the criminal in an enlightened and candid fashion. The object of the state is to make the prisons pay for themselves, but Warden Brush takes the ground that "a prison cannot be reformatory without being self-sustaining if honestly managed." He puts the whole case in these words: "If these men are worked the same as they are worked outside for the purpose of reformation and giving them a chance, their work will necessarily make a financial success of the prison, and perform the double office of reforming the prisoners and supporting the prisons." In his view prison management is not complete unless it gives the inmates a fair education, but he holds that punishments should be in proportion to crime, and that discipline cannot be too strict or severe. At the same time he believes that, to a very large extent, the convict can be so dealt with that his reformation can be secured, if the sentence is long enough to furnish time for it. With him reform and labor must go hand in hand, and what the family, the school or good society should have done for him must be supplied by the efforts made for his reform in prison. Warden Brush has not written exhaustively on this subject, but he is working on the right lines at Sing Sing, and is in accord with Superintendent Brockway of Elmira in the methods of reformatory treatment. Both men believe that the supply of convicts comes largely from positively bad home life, and that it is not too late to undo a criminal life and start upon a right basis after one has become a convict. The best prison wardens of the day are believers in these educational and reformatory efforts, and the present effort for the effectual restoration of discharged criminals to society is in keeping with the reform effort within the prison walls, and, in fact, is its necessary complement. There is one point, however, on which too much has not yet been said, and that is, to quote The Christian Union, that "no man, whatever his offense, ought ever to be discharged from restraint except upon reasonable evidence that he is morally, intellectually and physically capable of earning an honest livelihood." Here the great leakage in society is found. We are continually restoring men to society whose only fitness to enter it is the fact that they have faithfully served out a criminal sentence, but whose habits and purposes of life are precisely what they were before their arrest and conviction. The reform efforts in the prison are not successful with these persons, and yet we have not provided any legal means for their permanent retirement from society. But even if the reform treatment should restore a large proportion of our convicts to society as decent men, and the incorrigible criminals should be legally kept in permanent restraint, the criminal class will not be exterminated. The elementary conditions of criminal life exist in modern society in spite of every effort to eliminate them, and the only result of our best labors will be to confine criminal conduct within closer limits. The union of punishment and reform in handling the criminal is the outgrowth of an intelligent study of the prison problem, and it is in pressing the treatment of prisoners so that they shall go out of prison as true men that we are using our penitentiaries to the best advantage. Prof. Theodore W. Dwight puts the case in the right light: "When statesmen," said he, "take hold of it [the prison management] in earnest, with a due sense of the vast dangers that confront us from the strength and power of combination of criminal classes, the problems that now perplex and vex us will be nearer their solution."

The modern prison reform does not contemplate exempting the prisoner from arduous toil, but of incorporating with such government a humane system calculated to work in criminals at least some degree of reformation, says the Troy Press. Such in effect are the intentions of the Fassett law enacted in 1889 by the legislature of New York. It was intended as the highest prison legislation that has ever been passed looking to the reformation of imprisoned criminals. The law assumes that the nature of a convict differs from that of a dishonest citizen not only in degree, but in kind and quality. Were the former furnished with the same moral equipment as the latter, he might have often as well remained at liberty; but he is intellectually deficient, and hence his case deserves attention along that line. The statute looks also to surrounding prisoners, so far as possible, with the same stimulants to exertion that obtain outside the prison walls, thus doing away with the mental enervation that must ensue upon excessive toil for which no acknowledgement of thanks or of remuneration is to be expected. To develop in a person unused to any continuous occupation a habit of steady industry, and to repay him to some extent for meritorious behavior, might, in many or most cases, secure his perseverance when he should be set at liberty. At any rate he would have the privilege of accumulating a sum of money sufficiently large to leave him no excuse for committing crime upon leaving prison to gain a means of subsistence. Other sections of this enactment were intended to provide for the securing of the histories and former associations and surroundings of prisoners, that their mental treatment may be intelligently directed. It makes mental, moral and industrial education compulsory. The prisoner is constantly scrutinized with a view of taking advantage of any opportunities which his daily life may disclose of improving and building him up to the measure of honorable citizenship. The Fassett law has notable weakness, but it is herald of the day when the criminal shall realize in the rod of justice not only the inflicted pain, but shall also appreciate and take advantage of the substantial proof of kindness with which it is accompanied.

Some radical changes should be made in the private and reformatory institutions of this country, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Our so-called reformatory institutions, with some few exceptions, are not reformatory at all. It is a matter of record that people "sent up" for minor offenses rarely benefit from the warning of greater punishment, but return in time for another sentence. It is the almost universal testimony of persons connected with penal institutions, and of those who have made any study of the subject, that prisoners are not benefited by commitment, but instead begin again to prey upon the community as soon as they are liberated. There are two explanations of this fully authenticated fact. The one most frequently heard is that these persons are naturally depraved and not amenable to corrective influences. The other is that our system of dealing with criminals is radically wrong and lowers their moral tone instead of raising it. There may be something in the time-honored claim of natural depravity, no doubt it applies in some cases in the fullest degree. On the other hand, observed facts leave no doubt of the defectiveness of our system. Those with depraved tastes are given the fullest opportunity to develop them instead of being subjected to influences which tend to weaken such tastes. Solitary confinement is prescribed in the worst class of crimes, only, in the case of those sent to the penitentiary. Those convicted of minor crimes are herded together. Even the penitentiary candidate is put in the county prison to await trial, with the prisoner arrested upon suspicion of having committed some minor offense against the law. Thus far it is all right. It is presumed that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty. But innocent and guilty, young and old, male and female, are thrown into one common society in the county jail. Here is where the wrong is done. If solitary confinement was the rule at this end of the criminal scale some good might result from the penal system. But the old and hardened criminal is permitted to poison the comparatively innocent youth. Whatever of natural depravity there may be in the young victim may be there planted with the seed of wickedness that will inevitably bring the culprit back to the bar of justice with a graver crime to answer for. Even if no evil be done during the term of confinement, in the way of instruction in crime, there are serious possibilities contingent upon the association and acquaintance of the prisoners. An innocent boy, arrested upon suspicion, may become acquainted with desperate criminals while confined in jail awaiting the trial which shall vindicate him. A few months after his liberation, in want and privation, he may be tempted by these acquaintances to the commission of crime. Even without such possibilities it is an injustice to any innocent man or woman, who may be committed to jail through error, to be known by the other inmates. Prisons are growing larger in this country, and yet only a small proportion of the criminal classes is confined. Crime is increasing more rapidly than population. This speaks ill for the present system. Then why not make a change? It may cost something at first, but it will be cheaper to pay the money to prevent crime than in the conviction of the criminal.

The surprise of Rip Van Winkle when awakening from his long slumber could not have been greater than the consumptive's upon finding himself entirely relieved by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cts.

A pretty picture—A sunny-haired child curing the Newfoundland's cut foot with Salvation Oil.

FARM MATTERS.

Fodder Crops.

Corn planted in rows, three or three and a half feet apart, with the kernels dropped eight to twelve inches apart in the row, will furnish a large amount of choice feed, says the Kansas Farmer. The advantages of this closer planting are many. A much larger yield can be produced than when planted in the ordinary way. On the college farm in 1889 corn planted in the ordinary way gave a yield of fifty-seven bushels of corn and one and a half tons of fodder per acre; a total yield of nearly three and a half tons; while thickly-planted corn, of the same variety, gave seventy-three bushels of corn and and three tons of fodder per acre, a total yield of five and a half tons per acre. These figures show a large increase from the thick planting, and the increase in quality from the close planting was much greater than the gain in yield. The leaves and ears form the valuable part of corn fodder. Close planting reduces the size of the stalk, thereby increasing the proportion of leaves and ears found in the fodder. Our feeding experiments show that from 40 to 60 per cent of the corn fodder made in the usual way is uneaten, while only from 5 to 25 per cent is lost in feeding fodder raised for feed. In planting corn for fodder another large gain can be made by selecting for seed a tall, leafy, slender stalked variety. At the same time select a late maturing sort, as every week's growth increases the yield that can be secured, and the late sorts resist drouth better than the early kinds. A variety called Mosby's Prolific has been found especially valuable on the college farm. Planted in 1889, for grain, it gave a yield of 110 bushels per acre of small ears. In 1890, thickly planted for fodder, it gave three and a half tons of corn and fodder per acre, while corn of common varieties planted in the usual way did not yield one-half as much. To make the best fodder corn must be cut when green. Probably the greatest amount of feed can be secured by cutting when the kernels just begin to harden. Repeated experiments have shown us that when cut in this stage there is a loss in yield of grain of from 25 to 33 per cent. Even when the stalks are left until the husks and leaves are drying up, there is a loss of from 10 to 12 per cent in yield of corn over that left standing. On the other hand the longer corn stands before cutting the greater the loss of fodder in handling and feeding. This loss from the late cutting is double or more than that of the early-cut fodder. A farmer, by making fodder in the usual way, loses one-fourth to one-third of his corn for the sake of getting a poor quality of fodder, that is known to waste 40 to 60 per cent in feeding. The inference is plain. If we want corn for fodder it will pay best to plant it solely for that purpose. Select a variety especially adapted for the production of feed; plant it thickly, so as to produce a large yield; cut it while green, set in large shocks and feed without husking. The product is a magnificent feed—slender stalks with a large proportion of leaves and rich in grain. Corn handled in this way on good soil, in an average season, will produce more feed, and of a better quality and cheaper than any other fodder crop.

For the past three years we have tested corn on stubble ground as soon as the grain could be removed. For two seasons a profitable fodder crop has been raised; and in one (1890) the planting was a total failure. Early varieties were planted, with the kernels dropped six to twelve inches apart in the rows, and the fodder from this late planting was very good.

Next in value to corn for a fodder crop I would place sorghum. It will stand drouth better than corn, and yield more on poor land, although not nearly equal to corn under favorable circumstances. It is needless to write of sorghum sown broadcast and cut and cured as hay. All are familiar with the value of this feed. In this section of the state a good crop from Early Amber seed can usually be obtained if sown as a second crop after wheat, and I should always raise it in this way, as the profit will be greater than if the land be given to it for the whole season. In the sorghum plant the grain seems to develop in inverse proportion to the sugar in the juice. Some of the non-saccharine varieties of sorghum have proved very valuable for fodder crops. They will give a good crop of both grain and forage in a year to dry for corn, and in a favorable year will yield a very large crop. The three best varieties grown on the college farm are red Kaffir corn, white milo maize and white Kaffir corn, valuable in the order given. The seed should be planted in rows two or three feet apart and four to six inches apart in the row, and cultivated the same as corn. Cut and shock as soon as the seed is are hard, and the fodder as soon as dry is ready to feed. In 1889 these three varieties yielded as follows: Red Kaffir corn, 9 tons dry forage and 71 bushels seed; white milo maize, 15 tons dry forage, and 57 bushels seed; white Kaffir corn, 7 tons dry forage and 60 bushels seed. In 1890 all varieties were killed by the early frost (September 12). The yield of dry fodder per acre was as follows: Red Kaffir corn, four and a half tons; white milo maize, five tons; white Kaffir corn, three and a half tons. The red Kaffir corn was the only variety that ripened much seed before the frost, and gave a yield of about 19 bushels per acre of mature seed. The white milo maize will usually give the greatest total yield per acre, but ripens so late that it is almost sure to be hurt by frosts.

Millet is another profitable fodder crop. In a favorable season the German millet will yield much more than the other varieties; but in seasons of drouth, or when troubled by chinch bugs, I have seen the common millet and Hungarian give good crops, when the later-ripening German millet was totally destroyed; and I think, as a rule, the best crops through a series of years can be raised by sowing the common Hungarian.

We have tried cow peas, soja beans, lupins, vetches, seradella, pearl millet and Japan maize, but so far none of these have given a paying crop. The only other forage plant that I would recommend for trial is zeosinte. This plant resembles corn; the stalks are slender and very leafy. From twelve to fifty stalks grow from each seed. The plants do not reach maturity in our seasons, but continue to grow until harvested or killed by frost. It stands drouth well. We cut the stalks when the pastures begin to fail in the fall and feed green. The cattle eat the entire plant, stalk and leaves, without waste. The weight of the green crop per acre was seventeen tons in 1888, thirty-one and three-fourths tons in 1889, and twenty-three tons in 1890, or an average of twenty-four tons per acre per year. Cut and shocked this year it gave a yield of four and seven hundredths tons of dry fodder per acre. The feed from such immature material, of course, is not equal, pound for pound, to that from the more mature corn or sorghum; but the whole crop is eaten, while with both corn and sorghum there is always waste. What the relative value of the three is has not been determined, but I believe that zeosinte is worthy of a trial on a small scale.

Sheep Breeding.

The sheep breeder has reached a dangerous point when he rests contented with his own success, writes George W. Franklin of Atlantic, Ia. When, after years of careful breeding, he realizes that he has the ideal flock, and that his aim in the future will be to preserve that ideal, he has before him some serious questions for consideration. Up to this time his breeding has been for improvement, now it will be to maintain a given standard. Not a few have had to face these questions, for in many flocks the ideal sheep does not possess a very great array of fine points.

In sheep breeding there is but one way of keeping the ideal sheep, and that is by trying to improve it.

Sheep are either improving or they are deteriorating. And there are legitimate ways of doing this. If our fleeces are not as heavy as we wish, there are other ways of increasing its weight than by the addition of dirt and grease. Let the weight be increased by adding to the length of the staple. This not only adds to the weight, but also increases the intrinsic value of the wool. When our sheep are as large as we would wish, we should pay attention to the rotundity, compactness, vitality and early maturity. When we reach our ideals, we often find them imperfect.

The best principles of breeding must be arranged for each locality according to the environments and the object of the breeder, whether he is breeding for mutton, wool or a stud flock. The selection of a ram should be of great importance. When good rams can be had for a fraction of their value, there is no excuse for breeding from a poor ram. The man who, in the selection of a ram, considers no question but of the first cost, will never make much of a mark as a sheep breeder.

Many farmers think they should not purchase a good ram unless they have high grade ewes. This is a mistake, for, as has been pointed out, there is a greater return in breeding thoroughbred rams on common ewes than on high grade ewes. A good ram will add more to the offspring of ewes shearing four pounds than he could add to the lambs of sheep shearing seven pounds. There can be no necessity in breeding a poor ram unless he possesses some point not to be found in a better sheep. Even then there is danger of doing more harm than good. However, it will be found in all instances where two or more rams are used, that some of them will be the best, even when none of them could be called indifferent. An uneven flock of good sheep is worth more than an even flock of poor ones. And by always breeding the best ram to the best ewes, in a very few years we will have enough good lambs to take the place of the poor ones of the original flock. Then we will have not only an even flock, but an improved flock as well.

How to Mate Poultry.

There are all sorts of theories advanced on this subject. Many of them are ridiculous ones. The old English rule—and England has much to boast of in her poultry—is to put a stout, young and lively male with twenty-four hens, if the eggs are merely intended for table use. But if we wish to obtain strong and thriving chickens there should not be more than six hens to each male. If the object is to improve a worn out and degenerate breed, three are best. But in all cases the male must be in perfect health. Last year, says the Germantown Telegraph, we tried an experiment which proves that the English idea is correct. We mated a pair of light Brahmas—five hens and a cock—and the chickens hatched were hardy and gave excellent results. Later on we added seven more hens to the pen, and while there was a remarkable fertility of the eggs, the chicks produced were very weak, and the changeable weather we have had has killed almost all of them. This year we will follow the English rule much more closely, and believe our success will be better.

A Horse's Luxuries.

Do not stint your horse in the use of salt, is the Sporting World's advice to horse owners. Horses as a rule do not get half enough salt. It is a great thing for the promotion of health. Horses crave salt, but thousands never get it on account of their masters' ignorance or carelessness. They will lick white-washed walls for the sake of the little salt in the lime. Those things which a horse considers luxuries are all simple, and are all good for him. A horse dearly loves a lump of sugar, a sweet apple or a carrot, and the honest, faithful fellow will be heartily grateful to the kind master who gives them to him. It is well worth while to win the gratitude and affection of your horse, if only for selfish considerations.

Agricultural Value of Bees.

Farmers should keep bees even if they can buy a pound of honey cheaper than they can produce it, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Farmers need bees because they perform services which man can neither do nor hire done. Stop living chiefly on hog and hominy, and have on your table at all seasons, juicy fruit to counteract the effect of fat meats and gravies. How desolate is a farm without an orchard, and small fruit garden. It is true that in many localities of the west, trees have been destroyed by cold, heat and drouth, and that those which passed through the ordeal, have been shy bearers; but the cycles of fruit bearing may soon occur, and farmers should heed the advice of the old Scotchman, who said to his son, "Plant a tree Joch, for it will be growing at nights, while you sleep." Even if the farmer has fruit trees which bloom abundantly, they may not be loaded at harvest time, unless the bees have carried the fertilizing powder from flower to flower. Crops of grain and grass, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy and bluegrass, have the fertilizing powder distributed by the wind; but bloom of clovers, fruits and of many vegetables are dependent upon insects, chiefly bees, to perform this work for them. Spring is the best time to purchase bees, and the coming one they can undoubtedly be bought cheapy, as little loss has occurred, except by starvation, because the season has been so mild. The colonies to be chosen should have their hives boiling over with bees, and contain enough stores to last until flowers bloom.

The Stallion.

In selecting a stallion says an exchange, first look at his legs; if they are not up to the standard don't look any further at that horse, for a horse without legs is no horse. The legs should be large, flat, bony, free from flesh and puffs of any kind, not too straight at the pasterns nor yet set too far back—a fault with some draft horses. A good flat foot, with the ability to lift it up and place it straight forward the proper distance, is a desideratum. Next, look at the back. It should be short, straight and closely coupled. Next, the head. Requisites—broad between the eyes and ears; clear, mild eye, not showing much white; jaw thin. If the horse be full between the eyes, head sloping backward and a narrow poll, that horse has no intelligence, and will breed that way. Shoulders should be large, sloping well back; wide rump; long hips, not punched up in a knot like your fist doubled up. Wide between the forelegs. Thin throat latch. Neck long and enlarging to the point where it is set on the shoulders. If the horse possesses the necessary individual merit, his breeding may be looked up. But though the horse had a pedigree a mile long, don't breed to him unless he has individual merit.

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Restaurant Dialect.

The chief hash-slinger in a Salt Lake short-order house fairly knocked out a patron, says the Tribune. A young dry goods clerk sat down opposite him and ordered a chicken pate and a glass of milk. "Nary singer left," said the waiter. "Make it bacon then," said the clerk. "Hollercost rooster and drive the cow," yelled the man to the cook. "What's your country?" turning to a green-looking lad who had just sat down. "I want a dish of tripe and some onions," was the response. "Yard of towellin' and frangipannys." "Comin' up," yelled the cook. "What do you want?" he inquired of the Heard on the Side man. "Corn beef hash and a cup of coffee," was the reply. "Railroad smashup and kill an Arab," he roared, and taking an order for liver and eggs he howled out, "Set a guinea on a pin cushion." Then a man ordered cakes and a glass of hot water, and the youth shouted for "a Turkish bath and a stack of whites." The Heard on the Side man then went away just in time to hear him howl, "Slide the steer with some glue in the bowl, chop 'em fine with some hot stuff on the side."

De Witt's Little Early Risers; best little pills for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bad breath.

No Frills in America.

This story is being told in the German clubs of New York: When Baron von Seidletz-Leipe, Brewer Ehret's son-in-law, arrived at the Hoboken pier of the North German Lloyd steamship company recently he was met by Captain Hamelman, formerly of the steamer Werra and now in charge of the company's piers.

"What is your name?" asked the captain of the noble stranger, preparing to enter the reply in his record.

The baron began to enumerate his various titles and Christian names, but had only got half through when the captain interrupted him with:

"Oh, hang it, you left all those in Germany. You're in America now. What's your last name?"

The baron, who was exceedingly taken aback, gave the desired information and hastily passed on to meet his friends.

Van Houten's Cocoa—Pure, soluble, economical.

Grant's Estimate of Meade.

The following extract from a letter written to the Philadelphia Inquirer by the late Admiral Porter has a particular interest at the present time:

ATLANTA CITY, July 28, 1886.—Dear Sir: * * * One night at City Point, just before the surrender of Richmond, while talking with General Grant in his tent, I asked him how he estimated General Meade as a military man. "Why," he answered, "I esteem him highly and second only to Sherman, and but for his quick temper he would have no superior, and," he added, "with that quick temper goes his quick perception of what is required on a field of battle and makes his judgment so unexceptionable." * * * This was almost verbatim what was said on this occasion. * * * Excuse me for using a pencil.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething gives quiet helpful rest. 25 cents a bottle.

An Earlier Steamboat than Fulton's

Colonel Alexander R. Boteler of Shepardstown has in manuscript, unless he has published it within a year, a book which establishes beyond a question the claim of Mr. Rumsey to the invention generally accredited to Fulton, says the Norfolk (Va.,) Landmark. Among other letters from Rumsey while he was in London, referring to his invention and his almost certain success, is one which was written just before the author's death, speaking of a new acquaintance formed with a young American artist studying there, one Robert Fulton, with whom he had made some pleasant excursions, and to whom he had imparted his confidence about the steamboat.

Of course the world has long ago accredited Fulton with the honor of this invention, and monuments of brass have been erected in testimony of it, but nevertheless, there is in existence proof that Rumsey and not Fulton created the steamboat. Fulton became accidentally the heir to Rumsey's idea, and it is fortunate that he did.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

It is a Failure Because it Makes Idle Women of Housewives.

The sixty housekeepers of Evanston, Ill., who essayed co-operative housekeeping, and discharged their cooks, are still struggling with difficulties which cause the unregenerate part of societies to indulge in jeers. The main difficulty is stated by one of the critics as follows:

There is a dead cold void in the heart of the house, and they find the expense of a common kitchen greater than they had anticipated. Then there other drawbacks. In spite of heated hampers the food is often cold when it reaches them. The bill of fare, too, is uniform, not individual. There are roast beef days, when the whole sixty families must eat roast beef. Roast chicken days, when, nolens volens, all must eat roast chicken.

This statement makes it the reverse of strange that the attempt should fail. As to its bearing on co-operative housekeeping, the failure is of no moment, because the attempt was not in the line of co-operative housekeeping at all. It is an adaptation of the plan of serving meals by caterers, which was tried in many cities years ago, and failed on account of inconvenience, lack of economy and difficulty of keeping the food warm in transit, comments the Pittsburg Dispatch. Another reason of failure is apparent in the expectation that the bill of fare is to be varied and profuse. Every private family much below the standard of the millionaire's has its roast days and its chicken days; and the ordinary mass of mankind has its hash and stew days. That an experiment of this kind should fail where extravagant expectations are entertained is not singular, but natural. However, intelligent attempt at co-operative housekeeping to organize and divide the domestic labor of several families is another thing. For the families in which housewives can afford to be kept in a purely ornamental position, the family hotel, or the apartment house with restaurant attached, furnishes a more economic and satisfactory resort. But for the great majority whose wives must do their share of the work in keeping up the home, it remains a vital question whether the work of a number of families can not be united and systematized so as to secure a very great advance over the present state of affairs. Certainly there have been as yet no experiments of such character as to impose a negative to the probabilities which reason shows in favor of such an idea. In nearly every department of masculine efforts the organization and division of work has been successfully carried out with the results of far greater efficiency than otherwise possible. One man will build houses, another sell groceries, another sell hardware, another pave the streets and so on, but the division does not stop there. In building a house, for example, one set of men will do the digging, another lay the foundations, a third lay the brickwork, a fourth do the carpenter work, a fifth the plastering, a sixth the painting and so on. The results are well known to be better not only because one man may naturally be better at carpentering and another at stone work, but because if the capabilities are equal the man who gives all his attention to carpentering can learn to do better work than if he splits his efforts up among half a dozen trades. It is likely that the failure to apply this same division of labor to household affairs as an inheritance from the agricultural life of the nation when the separation of homesteads made co-operation impossible; but for the communities where people live in close juxtaposition the parity of the case indicates that the co-operative idea, supplying the division of labor, would yield as great an enhancement in results as it has in other work. Let us take the average family living in houses costing $2,500 apiece. Of a group of ten housewives, it is certain their capacities for different kinds of housework will vary as one sta differeth from another. Some will be better cooks than seamstresses others will have an especial knack for dressmaking, and some will possess an especial art for ironing linen in the best style. The division can be pursued further; but the illustration indicates one of the great gains from intelligent organization and division of the labor of, say, ten households. It is clear, too, that such a combination should develop other marked advantages. A large part of its supplies could be bought at wholesale. When tentative experiments had demonstrated the practicability of the plan, a great economy could be secured by abolishing the kitchen part of each dwelling house, and grouping the individual home about a central kitchen, storeroom, cellar and laundry. Of course the difficulty would be, first, in overcoming the prejudices in favor of of the present state of affairs; and, second, in inducing women to adapt themselves to the work of organized household labor. Both of these difficulties are likely to be so great as to doom all early attempts to failure. The advantages must be demonstrated and learned step by step before the female half of society can understand how to work together as men do. Whether such organization will ever be possible or not we can rest assured that all attempts at co-operative housekeeping which try to make idle ladies of housewives will necessarily be economic failures.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

Charles A. Coe & Co., Manufacturers and jobbers. 1109 Howard street.

Kirkendall, Jones & Co., Wholesale Manufacturers. Agents for Boston Rubber Shoe Co., 1102, 1104, and 1106 Harney St.

Williams, Van Aernam & Harte, 1212 Harney street, Omaha, Neb.

W. V. Morse & Co., Shoe Factors, Corner 11th and Douglas sts., Omaha. Merchants invited to call and examine.

BOXES.

John L. Wilkie, Omaha paper box factory, 1317-1319 Douglas. Orders promptly filled.

BUTCHERS.

Louis Heller, Butchers' and Packers' Tools & Supplies. Beef, hog & sheep castings. 1116-1118 Jackson St.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC.

Columbus Buggy Co., Carriages, carts, sulkies, etc. G. D. Edwards, Manager. 313-315 South 10th.

W. T. Seaman, Omaha's Largest Variety WAGONS AND CARRIAGES

CARPETS.

Omaha Carpet Co., Carpets, oil cloths, mattings, curtains, rods, etc. 1311 Douglas street.

CLOTHING.

Gilmore & Ruhl. Manufacturers & Wholesale Clothiers, 1110 Harney St.

CIGARS.

West & Fritscher, Manufacturers fine cigars, jobbers of leaf tobacco. 1011 Farnam street.

COAL, COKE, ETC.

Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime Co. Hard and soft coal. S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas streets.

Coutant & Squires, Hard and soft coal shippers. 1308 Farnam street, Omaha.

Hulbert & Blum, Ohio Lump, Hock Springs, Excelsior, Walnut Hill, screened nut, anthracite, smithing, steam. Office 214 S. 14th st.

P. H. Mahoney & Co. Hard—Coal—Soft. Offices 513 N. 16th and cor. 10th and Douglas sts.

American Fuel Co. Shippers and dealers in anthracite and bituminous coal. 215 S. 15th street.

Howell & Co., 217 S. 14th street, Omaha, Neb.

Nebraska Fuel Co., 211 S. 15th street, Omaha, Neb.

Johnson Bros., 414 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

Mount & Griffin, 213 S. 14th street, Omaha, Neb.

C. B. Havens & Co., 1102 Farnam street, Omaha.

CEMENT AND LIME.

Johnson Bros., 414 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

CORNICE.

Eagle Cornice Works Manufacturers of Galvanized Iron Cornice, Window caps, metallic skylights etc. 1110 and 1112 Dodge St.

F. Ruemping Galvanized iron cornices, dormer windows, door caps, finials, etc. Tin, iron and slate roofer. 811 Farnam St.

DRY GOODS.

M. E. Smith & Co., Dry goods, furnishing goods, notions. Cor. 11th and Howard sts.

Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Co., Dry goods, notions, gents' furnishing goods. Corner 11th and Harney

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

Wolf Electrical Co. Illustrated Catalogue free. 1614 Capitol Avenue.

FARM MACHINERY, ETC.

Parlin, Orendorff & Martin Co., Corner Jones and 9th sts. Omaha, Neb.

T. G. Northwall, General western agent Skandia Plow Co., 1349-1351 Sherman ave.

FLOUR.

Broken Bow Roller Milling Co., Office and warehouse, 1012 N. 16th street.

R. T. Davis Mill Co., C. G. Underwood, Manager at Omaha. Cor. 8th and Jackson sts.

S. F. Gilman, 1014 N. 16th street. C. E. Black, - Manager.

Clemens Oskamp, M'f'r of ready to raise Slap Jack Meal, finest cakes in the world. 1207-1215 S. 20th street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Dewey & Stone Furniture Co., Furniture and carpets. 1115-1119 Farnam street.

Chas. Shiverick & Co. Furniture and Carpets. 1206-1210 Farnam St.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Schneider & Loomis, Jobbers and Importers of notions and furnishing goods. 1111 Howard street.

J. T. Robinson Notion Co., Gents' furnishing goods, m'f'g celebrated brand "Blacksmith" overalls, pants, shirts, coats, etc. Cor. 12th and Howard sts.

GLASS, PAINT, OIL AND DRUGS.

Kennard Glass and Paint Co., 1408-1412 Harney street. Omaha, Neb.

J. A. Fuller & Co., 1402 Douglas Street, Omaha.

William Cummings, 417 and 419 South 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

Blake, Bruce & Co. 906-908 Leavenworth st. Omaha, Neb.

GROCERIES.

Paxton & Gallagher, 705-711 S. 10th street, Omaha, Neb.

Meyer & Raapke, 1403-1405 Harney street, Omaha, Neb.

D. M. Steele & Co., 1201-1205 Jones street, Omaha, Neb.

Sloan, Johnson & Co. 9th and Leavenworth streets, Omaha, Neb.

Allen Bros., 1114 Harney street, Omaha, Neb.

McCord, Brady & Co., 13th and Leavenworth, Omaha, Nebraska.

GUNPOWDER.

Hugh G. Clark. Genl Western Agent Dupont's Sporting Gunpowder. Atlas lock exploder, Blasting caps, Fuse. 1216 Harney street.

HARDWARE.

Rector & Wilhelmy Co Cor. 10th and Jackson sts Omaha.

Lee-Clark-Andreesen Hardware Co., 1108-1110 Harney street, Omaha Neb.

FUR, WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW.

Geo. Oberne & Co., 513 S. 13th street, Omaha.

J. S. Smith & Co., 1408-1412 Leavenworth st Omaha.

IRON WORKS.

Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, Wrought and cast iron building work, engines, brass work, general foundry, machine and blacksmith work. U. P. Ry. and 15th st.

Omaha Safe & Iron Works, Manuf'rs fire and burglar proof safes, vaults, jail work, iron shutters and fire escapes. G. Anderson, 14th & Jackson sts

Acme Iron and Wire Works, Iron, wire and brass w'ks. 512 S. 10th street. W. Riehl, - Proprietor.

Wilson & Drake, M'f'r tubular flues, fire box boilers, tanks, etc. Pierce and 19th streets.

LITHOGRAPHING.

Rees Printing Co. Lithographing, Printing and Blank Books. 11th and Howard Sts.

LIQUORS.

Iler & Co., Liquor Merchants. 112 Harney street. Manufacturers Kennedy's East India Bitters.

William Darst, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 1313 Farnam St., Omaha.

R. R. Grotte, Importer and Jobber of Wines and Liquors. 1020 and 1022 Farnam St. Price lists on application.

Frank Dellone & Co., Liquors and Genuine Nevada Cigars. 1209 Douglas Street.

L. Kirscht & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers 407 and 409 S. 10th St.

A. Frick & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers 804-806 S. 10th St.

LUMBER.

G. W. Douglass & Co. Hardwood Lumber, 1310 North 16th Street.

John A. Wakefield, Imported American, Portland Cement, Milwaukee Hydraulic Cement and Quincy White Lime.

Charles R. Lee, Hardwood lumber, wood carpets and parquet flooring. 9th and Douglas.

Wyatt-Bullard Lumber Co. 20th and Izard Streets.

Jady & Gray, Lime, Cement, Etc., Etc. Cor. 9th and Douglas.

Louis Bradford, Lumber, lime, cement, etc 923 Douglas street.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

C. A. Stonehill, Millinery, Notions Cloaks, Etc 116-118 S. 16th St., Omaha

I. Oberfelder & Co., Importers and Jobbers in Millinery. 208, 210 and 212 South 11th street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC

Max Meyer & Bro. Co. M'f'r jewelers, dealers in musical instruments, etc., Farnam and 16th.

A. Hospe, Jr., Pianos, Organs, Artists' Materials, Etc., 1513 Douglas Street.

OILS.

Consolidated Tank Line Co. Refined and lubricating oils, axle greases, etc. A. H. Bishop, Manager.

OYSTERS.

A. Booth Packing Co., Oysters, fish and canned goods. 1308 Leavenworth.

PAPER.

Carpenter Paper Co., Carry a full stock of printing, wrapping and writing paper, card paper, etc.

PLATING.

Western Plating W'ks Gold, silver and nickel plating on all metals, tableware, etc. replated. Polishing brass & chandelier work. 1114 Dodge.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION.

Ribbel & Smith, Dealers in country produce, fruits, vegetables, etc. 1207 Howard street.

Schroeder & Co., Cash buyers butter and eggs, and general commission merchants. 423 South 11th street.

C. Rosso & Co., Foreign, California and tropical fruits. 1215 Howard street.

E. B. Branch & Co., Produce, fruits of all kinds, oysters. 1211 Howard street.

Porter Bros. Co., California, Florida and tropical fruits. 807-811 Jones street. O. W. Butts, - Manager.

Robert Purvis, 1217 Howard street. Write for prices on butter, eggs, poultry and game.

Kirschbraun & Sons, Butter eggs and poultry. 1209 Howard street.

Clark & Co., Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and game. 609 South 13th street.

Bates & Co., Country produce, fruits, vegetables, grocers' specialties, teas, spices, etc. 417-419 S. 11th St.

Williams & Cross, Produce and fruits, 1214 Harney street.

RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

Omaha Rubber Co., Manufacturing and jobbers all kinds rubber goods. 1008 Far