

BRIEF CITY NEWS

Mary Root Print It. Electric Fans—Burgess-Grandan Co. Black-Falconer Co., 24th and Harney, undertakers, embalmers. Douglas 887. Foster Gaining Rapidly—Police Judge Charles E. Foster is expected to be back on the bench and dealing out justice in the shape of fines, imprisonments and discharges before another week. The judge is rapidly gaining strength since his operation June 1.

New Building on Auto Row—The initial step has been taken for the opening of the Omaha branch of the Diamond Rubber company. Dr. A. P. Johnson has secured a building permit for the erection of a new building for the concern to be located at 364 Farnam street to cost \$7,500. The building will be two stories and a basement 22x70 feet.

Havens Imperial Swatta—The Kokoal at its annual convention in Cincinnati elected A. H. Havens of Omaha, Imperial Swatta, a position in the organization which has with the other imperial offices, the managing of its own affairs. Havens was unable to attend the meeting.

Funeral of Mrs. Bowers Thursday—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah A. Bowers, who died Tuesday morning, will be held Thursday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Burial will be made in Holy Sepulcher cemetery. Mrs. Bowers was 51 years old. She is survived by her husband, R. P. Bowers, and a son.

Students Try Ranch Life—Three of this year's senior class at Creighton university will take up ranch life this summer, in order to harden themselves for the professional courses which they will take up next year when school opens. They are Robert Connell, Paul Tobin and Thomas Norris. With them are going two lower classmen, Arthur Dalley and George Morrow. They will all go to Eaton's ranch near Sheridan, Wyo. They leave Friday morning, the morning following the commencement exercises.

Masons Meet in Black Hills—The Black Hills towns are entertaining most of the big Masonic meetings this season. The Northwestern has just completed hauling a special load of Pythian knights to Belle Fourche, where the grand lodge is being held and now there are two special trains of Masons on their way to the grand lodge to be held at Deadwood. One of the trains comes across from Pierre and the other is taken over at Rapid City, the Milwaukee having brought it in from the eastern part of the state.

Injured in a Fire or bruised by a fall, apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Cures burns, cuts, wounds, boils, sores, eczema, piles. Guaranteed. 25c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

To Regain a Healthy Girlish Complexion (From the Feminine World.) If you would have a clear, fresh, girlish complexion, one ounce of ordinary mercerized wax will aid you in this direction more than shelves full of cosmetics. It produces a natural beauty, this wax, procurable at any drug store, completely absorbs a bad complexion, revealing the healthy young skin underneath. Its work is done gradually, day by day, that no inconvenience is caused. The wax is applied at night, like cold cream, and removed in the morning with soap and water.

Another valuable rejuvenating treatment—if you have wrinkles, or your skin is flabby and saggy—is to bathe your face in a solution of powdered saxonite. This has a remarkable action in smoothing out the lines and "firming up" the loosened tissue.—Adv.

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Are You Working for Less Money Than You Could Earn On a Farm?

It is not a waste of time, of energy and of health? On a farm you are your own boss, you are with your family, you can rest when you please or put in extra time when you please.

A Few Acres Cost Very Little in the Southwest

And you can buy a farm home on the easiest of terms. A farm means a home and an occupation in one—all inside your barbed wire enclosure.

We would be glad to furnish you with free information, maps and land lists describing farm sites in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

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More healthful than Tea or Coffee. Agrees with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Others are imitations.

Old Age

SEED TIME FOR CONGRESS

System for the Planting and Tab on the Harvest.

HOW THE SEED MILL OPERATES

Discrimination in Selection and Distribution—Climate and Soil to Be Considered—Securing the Stock.

If all the free seed distributed by congress to its constituents in the last few months were planted, approximately 14,000,000 gardens would now be sprouting. And if all these gardens could be brought together they would extend over an area nearly double the size of Massachusetts. Between 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 packets of vegetable and flower seeds have gone out to about 14,000,000 individuals who are chosen by their congressmen as lucky recipients. A quarter of a million dollars is the estimated cost of this distribution, which is just concluding.

The congressional seed distribution can be dated back to no less a personage than Benjamin Franklin, who in 1750 sent home from France a quantity of foreign seeds and mulberry cuttings. This gift marked the purpose of the seed distribution of today, which is to introduce new and profitable varieties from other lands and breed new species to encourage gardening, to standardize plant propagation and quality of seed, to discover drought and disease resisting plants, and in general to assist farmers and gardeners to raise better crops and to realize greater values.

In 1839 congress appropriated \$1,000 to be expended by the commissioner of patents in collecting agricultural statistics and for the purchase of the seeds of new and rare plants.

In 1901 the bureau of plant industry was formed, and since then the entire work of seed and plant introduction, and distribution has been consolidated under the chief of this bureau, Dr. B. T. Galloyway.

The congressional garden cost in 1905 \$230,000, the high-water mark of expense, and the progress toward efficiency and economy made by the bureau is shown by comparing this figure with the correlated figures of the present fiscal year, when at an expense of \$237,150 the quantity of vegetable and flower seeds distributed is double that of 1905.

As a demonstration plant of economy and efficient service the seed warehouse in Washington is a valuable school. In the first place, the managers of the distribution start out with a basic knowledge of every section of the country and the plant preferences of each. They divide the country into six great sections, and according to certain seeds are known to produce more abundantly and better results in certain climates and soils these seed experts plan out on paper about forty combinations of vegetable and flower seeds, five kinds to a combination.

Each member of congress is allowed more than five. There must, of course, be a line drawn beyond which complications cannot increase, and forty is the limit of the seed combinations. Discrimination is carried to an even finer point. The state of Maine is in the section to which watermelon seed is allowed. But Maine gets no watermelon seed, because the reports from that state have agreed that watermelon is not a lucky gamble so far to the north and east. If you live in Detroit the seed expert knows that you have few window boxes in your city, and so omits from your flower combination the kind of seed sent out especially for these miniature gardens. In the same way, from a knowledge of the habits of the New Yorker and the Chicagoan, window-box flowers are sent to these cities. And so throughout the country the seeds and characteristics of each great section, and within the section, of the state, city, suburb and farm, are minutely considered in arranging the combinations sent out in this great distribution. Very little seed is wasted by falling on stony and unfavorable places.

The seed is bought from wholesalers out of surplus stock grown in previous seasons, or it is grown under contract for the department. Here, too, scientific knowledge decides what kinds of seed are best bought in one way or the other. Many seeds are improved by storage in warehouse for a year or two. About 10 per cent of the seed purchased is surplus stock, the remainder is grown under contract.

Quota of Each Congressman. The first thing to be established is the quota per congressman. In 1905 this was 12,000 packages of five packets of five kinds of seed each. In the present year the quota is 20,000 packages of vegetable and 2,000 packages of flower seeds. Multiplying by 22,000 the number of congressmen, 455, the seed expert gets a total of 10,770,000 packages of seed to be distributed. Actually the quantity this year is in excess of that figure by about 2,000,000.

Now comes the problem of deciding from this figure how much seed is to be bought, as seed is purchased according to weight. This is a delicate and expert problem. It has to be figured out from a knowledge of the weights of the different kinds of seed, and the proportion of the various varieties required by the sections, sub and sub-sub-sections. By a lot of difficult figuring the expert arrives at exact amounts, such as, in the case of radish seed, 142,000 pounds, the largest single item, and of lettuce, 11,000 pounds, the next largest, and so on down the list of onion, beet, carrot, parsley, sweet pea, aster and other vegetable and flower seeds.

The bids for contract seed are submitted in January for seed to be delivered the following autumn, when the packing and distribution begins. During the interval between the end of the seed distribution, the latter part of April, and its resumption in November, there are several months given to inspection of the seed gardens where the contract seed is being grown. The government, being under no necessity of making money, and being solely interested in helping other people to make it, or to make more, holds as its primary object the maintenance of high standards of quality.

Inspecting Seed Farms. On this principle the two men directly in charge of the congressional distribution, Mr. L. M. Estabrook and Mr. J. E. W. Tracy, cover a large range of the United States every summer, appearing suddenly on the large seed ranches of California, where all the lettuce and radish as well as many other kinds of seed are grown; or of Iowa and Nebraska, where the sweet corn seed is bought; or of Wisconsin, Michigan and New York, where most of the supply of pea and bean seed comes from; of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma, the source of muskmelon, cucumber and squash seed; of Georgia and Alabama, where the collard and okra seed are produced, etc. Some of the flower seed is raised in California, but most of it still

comes from Europe, including bulbs, and some vegetables, such as kohi rabi, sugar beet, brussels sprouts and rutabaga.

This ground inspection is very important. The expert looks out to see that the types are strictly maintained and are not getting crossed and confused; that the purity of the stock is kept up, and that the precise varieties called for are being grown. This has a beneficial effect on the seed trade at large. The high standard maintained by the department for its seeds during recent years has tended to increase the demands for more and better seeds from commercial dealers.

The inspection does not end here. Every lot of seed as it arrives at the warehouse is sampled and the sample is tested for germination. From 100 to 200 seeds are counted out and placed between moist blotters in a germinating chamber or seed incubator. At the end of a certain period, which varies with the kind of seed, the seeds that have sprouted are counted and the percentage of germination is determined. When the germination is low it is compared with the percentage of other lots of seeds of the same kind purchased in the open market, and if it is not much lower than the average the contract seed is accepted. In some years shipments of entire carloads have been rejected. It is, however, a serious disadvantage for the department to reject seed.

Original Object Kept in Sight. Of vastly greater value to the agriculture of the country is the original object of the seed distribution—that of the introduction of new, rare and improved varieties to increase the agricultural resources of the people. This object has never been lost sight of. In fact, any one of a dozen and more items on the list of new foreign varieties that have been introduced or varieties that have been bred and developed by the department are worth to the country immensely more than the cost of congressional seed distribution and introduction work from 1862 to 1905, inclusive, which has been \$4,477,402.

The one item of durum wheat cost less than \$10,000 to introduce and establish in this country. It has proved to be the staple crop of more than 5,000,000 acres of western land, too dry to grow other wheats, and its yield is worth annually not far from \$100,000,000. The popular form of seed distribution, a mere side issue of the original purpose, grew to this present magnitude for the reason that the demand for government seeds exceeded the supply of new and rare seeds.

The new and rare seeds do not go out in the general distribution until established. The quantity of seed is too small and too precious to risk wasting. A few years ago the bureau of plant industry sent out to a certain section of the south a special cotton seed, bred by the bureau experts after nearly ten years of work. Only one man in the district took a chance on growing it; his neighbors fed it to their stock. His crop succeeded so remarkably well, produced so prolifically and so fine a quality that his conservative friends came begging for the seed.

There was not enough the first year, but after another season the progressive farmer had enough of the seed, after saving sufficient for a crop, to supply his friends at \$10 per bushel, which they were glad to pay. The cotton is now being extensively raised in that state and is bringing 24 cents a pound, as compared with 12 cents for the old varieties.

Experimental Seeds. The rare kinds go first to state experimental stations and to propagators and progressive farmers known to be reliable and expert men. The plant introducer decides where it will best succeed, and makes periodic trips to look after its progress. Where the value has been proved, and it can be propagated in sufficient quantities, small amounts are tried out in the congressional distribution.

The congressional distribution reaches many people who make good use of the seed. Every year grateful letters are received that in themselves seem to make the work worth while. Last year a report was made by a little Pennsylvania girl. She had recovered her sight after having been blind most of her life, and one of her first pleasures was the little garden she had raised from the free seed. She had sold the flowers and with her profit had bought six hens and a rooster. The chicken business netted her \$20, and when, shortly, her father fell ill and was out of work, this sum bridged the gap. Some years ago an old farmer in West Virginia wrote that he had started a corn field with one packet of seed, and that now his son was supporting the entire family with a field that had been grown from the original. A great deal of this free seed goes to almshouses, state institutions and to schools for school garden work.—Washington Star.

Novelty in Sale by Novelty Firm

The Novelty Skirt company, 216 North Sixteenth street, will have introduced a novelty in a sale which will be started in this store at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, when all the stock of wearing apparel for men and women will be cleared out at great reductions.

To the first fifteen customers who visit this store Thursday morning and make purchases amounting to more than \$5, the Novelty store management will give one dollar. This plan holds for the first fifteen customers only. After that the stock will continue to be sold at the low figures which the management declares are some of the most startling ever given on similar goods in this city. Everything that men or women could wish in the latest styles of wearing apparel are listed at these amazing prices. All the most stylish goods are to be placed on the bargain block and everyone who is interested in such goods have been invited to visit the store.

RAVENNA PUGILIST POUNDS GUY BUCKLES

RAVENNA, Neb., June 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Tom McCarthy of Ravenna defeated Guy Buckles of Omaha in the second round of a scheduled ten-round boxing contest. McCarthy outpointed Buckles at every stage of the game, his hard, clean punches telling on his opponent from the start. Buckles was all but knocked out in the first round when time was called and in the second McCarthy had Buckles on the mat taking the count when time was called and Buckles' seconds threw up the sponge. Billy King of Lincoln trained McCarthy for this bout.

Wasmen Signs with Manganoff. SHERIDAN, Wyo., June 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Articles of agreement have been signed by Oscar Wasmen and Bob Manganoff (Terrible Turk) for a wrestling match to be held in Sheridan Wednesday night, June 19. By the terms of the agreement the winner will take all gate receipts. A side bet of \$250 has been posted by the contestants. Wasmen recently appeared in Sheridan in the first contest resulting in a draw and the second in a victory for Burns.

ON THE QUEST OF JUSTICE

What Happened to a New York Crook Who Batted Into Judicial Conversation.

Until a few months ago the chief complaint of the police department of New York was that it made no difference if evidence was produced against certain arrested criminals. They were certain to be released on bail—which was promptly forfeited and forgotten—or else found guilty and their sentences suspended.

Police Commissioner Waldo in his latest report commented vitriolically upon this judicial practice. Following this action, one of the morning papers habitually runs a little table of the action taken by the different judges in the criminal cases decided by them the previous day. It shows the names of the men arrested, the charge, and the disposition of the cases. It is noticeable that the number of sentences suspended, where the convicted men are of known bad character, has greatly fallen off since this double-barreled rod has been put in action.

But it has not pleased the judges a bit, and now they show it. The other day Judge Mulqueen called Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty before the bench, and vigorously roasted him for presuming to inform the court on the credit of previous convictions to the credit of the man who had been found guilty on the previous day, but had not yet been sentenced. He did not question the truth of the police statement. He simply didn't want to have that sort of statement placed before him.

"Ain't he a pip, huh?" asked the prisoner, in glee. "Dere's de kind of a judge to have. He won't stand for no guff from these here flaties."

Mulqueen glanced at the prisoner, who had just been shown by Dougherty to have been a vicious offender of the last twenty years. The prisoner took that look as his cue. "I'm the victim of police prejudice, Judge," he whined. "Dey put up a job on me. I never done nuttin', but dey stalled for me until dey got me. I don't want nuttin' 'nill justice."

Mulqueen was seething at this maladroft interruption. "You'll get it," said he. "Twenty years."—New York Letter to Cincinnati Times-Star.

WHEN HELEN FLEW AWAY

A Joy Ride, a Pledge, a Bump and Feeble Reminder of the Flight.

A widely known motor racer was asked by a friend if he would be so kind as to allow three young women to accompany him while he was trying out a new racing car.

"Why, I can't be bothered with passengers at a time like that, and especially with women. They always talk to me and I can't have my mind distracted. It might prove dangerous, you know."

"But these girls won't bother you, I'll tell them not to. One of them is my sister. They are crazy to go, want to say they have ridden with you. You know how girls are."

"Well, if you will tell them they mustn't speak to me while I am driving they may go. They mustn't move around or do anything to distract my attention. You impress this upon them. If they are willing to do this they can go."

The promise was made and they started. On one place the driver ran over a water guard and there was a tremendous bump. He did not try to look around, as he was going at a rapid rate of speed, but



presently he felt a timid touch on his shoulder.

"What is it?" he growled. "A weak little voice answered him: 'Really, I hate awfully to bother you I know I shouldn't and I promised not to, but I feel that I must tell you that Helen isn't with us now.'—Harper's Magazine."

Novel Vacation. "We're going to have a novel vacation this year."

"Going to take an automobile trip?" "No." "Going to the seashore, then?" "No." "Probably going to go into the woods and rough it?" "That is the farthest from our thoughts."

"Good gracious, what are you going to do then?" "We've decided to spend two weeks at a place where our neighbors wouldn't think of going to."—Detroit Free Press.

In Appreciation. "I gave her a plush album on her wedding anniversary. It was one I had about a completion to match her ribbons than ribbons to match her complexion."

"From all the preparations a man makes to go fishing two miles away you'd think he was starting on a trip around the world."—New York Press.

Natural Advantage. "I suppose," said Mr. Meskton, "it would be, in a certain sense, a saving of time to let the women run the affairs of a country."

"For what reason?" "When a man discusses politics he wants to stop everything else, but a woman can go right on with any sort of animated conversation and never drop a crocheted stitch."—Washington Star.

When you have an opportunity to buy a \$20 or \$22 Summer Suit for \$13.50 at a store enjoying such an enviable reputation as the Nebraska Clothing Co. there's not much room for argument. The question for you to decide is—"Shall I Get One Suit or Two Suits?"

Nebraska Clothing Co

City National Bank of Omaha Chartered July 1, 1909

Table with financial data: STATEMENT OF CONDITION June 14, 1912. RESOURCES: Loans and Discounts \$1,794,989.56, Bonds 648,000.00, U. S. Bonds for Circulation 202,025.00, Furniture, Fixtures and Vaults 62,185.12, Overdrafts 326.78, Cash and Sight Exchange 1,107,447.78. Total \$3,811,302.38. LIABILITIES: Capital \$500,000.00, Surplus and Profits 60,999.94, Reserved to Pay Interest and on Deposits and Taxes 4,718.13, Circulation 195,400.00, Deposits 3,050,184.31. Total \$3,811,302.38.

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