

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the housewife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Pitiful Case
It was a bitter cold day in December, 1932, and the man was ragged and half-drunk. Behind him were his four motherless girls, likewise ragged and unkempt, and very cold and hungry. They had been turned out of the shack they called home and night was falling. This was the reason of their journey to the pastor's residence—he was a good man and the father of these wretched children had heard of him.

The pastor himself answered the faltering knock. The five were taken to a warm fire, where he listened to the man's pitiful story, which substance was that he was a wreck, physically, morally and mentally; his wife had lately died, and his daughters were going to ruin. Would the pastor please take them and care for them?

The pastor explained that he had no way to provide for his girls; that he occasionally dispensed food and clothing to needy families, but did not receive children for direct, personal care,

time to its management and its upbuilding.

The growth of this institution has been marvelous. Starting twenty-three years ago with one small frame cottage, it today occupies two city blocks of ground and has property valued at more than one hundred thousand dollars, which is all held by a board of trustees, and it is so decided that it can never be mortgaged or alienated, but must be used for an orphanage forever.

The Christian Home Orphanage is not a local institution, and is wholly undenominational in character, being controlled by no church, society or sect. It is strictly a charitable institution, depending entirely for its support upon the voluntary contributions of those who sympathize with homeless and destitute children. It has no endowment, employs no agents and charges no fees for receiving children, or for placing them for adoption with private families. It does not separate families of young children, believing that it is cruel to break up the family, scattering these

the good people of this institution in their landable share.

Send all contributions, either of cash or merchandise, to the manager, R. P. Lemen, Christian Home, Council Bluffs, Iowa, who will promptly receipt for the same and give the donor credit in the official publication of the institution.

There are many readers of this paper who will find pleasure in helping the manager of this orphanage provide a Thanksgiving dinner for his more than 200 charges.

The Land of Promise
The Land of Promise, (or the Holy Land) is settled by Syrian-Arabian race, a people of different religions. About two-fifths of them are Christians and the rest of them are Mohamadans, who are the worst enemy the Christians have ever had. The country is under Turkish rule and has been for 600 years. During that time the Turks have lost it and regained control a number of times. From 1899 to 1830 the Christians were in rebellion against the Turkish rule and finally they gained their freedom by the help of Abraham, the Pasha, Prince of Egypt, and they were united with Egypt from 1830 to 1840, when England and Turkey drove Abraham Pasha (Prince) out and captured Jaffa, the Governor of Palestine, destroyed all the forts of Sidon, with the rest of the sea coast defenses.

Since that time the country has been completely under Turkish rule and the country has seen scores of its Christian men, women and children massacred in their churches, their houses burned and other property destroyed before their eyes even as late as 1860, when the big massacre in Mt. Lebanon, in which the Christians were deceived by the false promises of the government which enticed them into the Court House without any arms where they were locked in and butchered like a flock of sheep. Of two thousand five hundred men slaughtered none were older than forty and none younger than eighteen years of age.

That country is very productive. Grain and fruits of all kinds are raised there and stock of

These threshing floors are located just outside of the town where the officers, after it is threshed take one tenth of it as the Sultan's share and if rented the rest is divided between the landlord and tenant. The landlord gets one half and if he furnishes the seed he gets three-fourths of the grain threshed. They drill their corn in by hand. You will see as you pass along the road a child walking in the furrow dropping corn and a man behind with an ox team and plow covering it. The peas they plant the same way. When the corn is gathered, often the officer appraises it and compels the farmer to pay the one tenth to the Sultan's share in cash instead of one tenth of the grain. The fruit and vegetables are appraised before it gets ripe, and the owner is given thirty days to pay the Sultan's share, which is twelve per cent of the amount. This extra two per cent is because of the extra expense required in handling it.

The population of Palestine consists of three classes, viz: The largest, the Mohamadon; the second, the Christians; the third, the Jews. They live apart and never mix up. Each class lives in different parts of the town. Each class have different fashions in clothing. The Mohamadons still use the fashion in use in the time of Moses. The Christian and Jews take up the European style of dress.

Seventy-five per cent of the Christians and Jews are well educated and are up-to-date in literature. No more than 25 per cent of the Mohamadons can read and write. The most of them are officers of the government.

The Christians have their schools and churches in their part of the town, the schools are kept up by the church.

There are also missionary schools conducted by French, American and English societies, with a few German schools. The Christians have a per capita tax of three dollars, also postal and railroad tax to the amount of seven dollars. The people in general have to work their own roads, build their own bridges and have no voice in the government.

The Mohamadons have no per capita tax to pay, but have to go to the army for seven years,


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Saves Half the Fuel by Giving Double the Heat

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If you want to know the details of any or all of these write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.,
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GIVE US YOUR PRINTING

Public Sale!

55 Duroc Jersey s - 55 Duroc Jerseys

I will offer at public auction at my ranch four miles south of Broken Bow, Neb.,

Monday, October 30, 1905, at 10 a. m., the following Pure Bred Stock, viz.

TWENTY FIVE April and May mates, good cherry color, excellent feet and bone and plenty of length. Fifteen winter gilts, with plenty of length, strong in feet and bone, excellent backs. Four full sisters to Queen of the Ranch. An excellent offering for the breeder. Fifteen April and May gilts. Some of these gilts are fit to grace any herd. The offering is of the best blood—Primer Mart, Orion, Improver and St. Patrick. I have introduced new blood for old as well as new customers, and I ask you to inspect breeding and quality on sale day, the offering being superior to last year. If Queen of the Ranch has been overdriven I will give to the one buying the largest amount a special gift. The greatest waste on the farm today is inferior breeding animals. Mr. Murphy, one of the best breeders, says: "The Duroc is the money maker for the farmer, because of his fine, hardy and mature, quick. A few choice Hereford bull calves and heifers will be offered—sire, Roosevelt 139,273, his sire imported Southington, Dam, St. Conna, by the Great St. Louis."

TERMS OF SALE: Ten Month's Time at Ten Per Cent With Approved Note. Three Per Cent Discount for Cash. Free Lunch Served at 11:30.

T. C. CALLAHAN, JUD KAY, R. M. KEVE, Fieldman,
Auctioneers.

G. E. CADWELL.

that his duties were to his congregation and his own family.

In great despair the man cried out:

"If you do not take my girls, God only knows what will become of them. If doing such work as this isn't God's work, what is?"

The pastor's eyes were opened. He took the girls and cared for them in his own house. Other homeless, deserted waifs came to his notice. He rented a house and hired a woman to look after them.

The work grew, until he was compelled to lecture in its behalf to obtain means for its support.

Pitiful cases of suffering, want and sorrow came to his notice. His heart was burning with anguish for these little ones and their sorrow—so much more of it than he ever supposed could exist.

Thus was established the Christian Home Orphanage of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and its founder was the Rev. J. G. Lemen, who, after the home had been established one year gave up his private residence, resigned as pastor of his church, and literally moved over to the Home, put into it every cent of his earthly possessions and devoted his entire

little ones in all parts of the country, and his own family.

This institution has cared for more than 3,000 children, and has constantly under its care an average of 220, many of whom are seriously and permanently crippled or afflicted in other ways.

The children are taught useful occupations, and are educated in the institutions own school. Chapel exercises are held every morning, and church and Sunday school every Sunday.

The Home receives destitute children free of all charge, from any part of the country.

One year ago, the faithful founder of the orphanage died, and the work has been carried on by his eldest son.

A new brick dormitory for children under six years of age is now being erected, and funds are needed for additions to the industrial department. The manager appeals to all charitably inclined people to assist him.

Thanksgiving is near at hand and donations of vegetables, fruits, canned goods, meats, poultry, butter, eggs, etc., are gratefully received. It is a large task to provide meals for this great number. Surely many will

all kinds and many horses. They have the best running horses in the world.

But in the matter of modern improvements they are very much behind the times. They do not farm with horses as we do here, but they use horses on their old-fashioned oxen plow and they sow from their hand, the ancient way instead of using seeders as we do. Their harvester is a big grass hook or sickle. They thresh their grain with a pair of oxen with a plank eight feet long and four feet wide drawn behind them.

The plank is made out of two pieces, three inches thick and twenty-four inches wide, with holes bored half way through the plank and a piece of stone in each hole to make the plank rough underneath. The grain is thus threshed out and the straw cut up and chopped fine. All the farmers live in small towns and go out in the morning and come back in the evening.

The threshing grounds or floors are located in the towns and all the farmers carry their sheaf grain to the threshing floors from the farm on mules or horse's backs.

while the Christians stay at home and work to feed them, and abused to boot.

Makes The Blind See!

Dr. S. W. Stern, the famous German Eye Specialist, who will be at the New Commercial Hotel, November 9, 10 and 11, 1905, has restored the eyesight of more persons in this country than any one else. Dr. Stern has received many medals and degrees of honor throughout Europe for his great invention Schapiro's Actinic Lenses which are proven to be the only cure for all eye troubles.

Dr. Stern says anyone wearing spectacles on account of having weak eyes can discontinue the use of their glasses by using Schapiro's Actinic Lenses. Dr. Stern will be at the New Commercial Hotel, Broken Bow, Nebraska, November 9, 10 and 11, 1905.

Public Sale.

A public auction sale at B. W. Kellenbarger's farm 5 miles northwest of Merna, Nebraska, on November 2, 1905, of 155 head of cattle, 9 head of horses, farm machinery, wagons, etc.

B. W. KELLENBARGER,
J. S. FRANCIS.