40,000

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS

They are in Success'ul Operation in All Important Countries.

WITH THE SATISFIED

Results Show That Government Control is Characterized by Honesty, Efficiency and Economy-Statistic on the Subject.

China is the only country in the world in China is the only country in the world in which the postal service is conducted by private enterprise, writes Bronson C. Recler in the June Forum. The only country in the world, of any importance, in which the telegraphic service is so conducted, is the United States. In very nearly all the civilized lands these two functions are held to belong properly to government. Even China concedes this, at least in part, as to the telegraphs. Why the United States should be so far behind the rest of the world in this important hind the rest of the world in this important hatter, is not easily accounted for. Perhaps the best explanation is, that when the American colonists achieved their independence they had suffered so much from governmental control that they wished to reduce it to the minimum. Agriculture was at that time almost the sole occupation; fertile land was to be had in such abundance for nothing that every man who desired could own and conduct his own business; and the spirit of in-dustrial independence was stimulated to such a degree that the general sentiment was, every man for some business, and every business by some man. The utilization of steam, electricity, and machinery, and the specialization of industries requiring the cooperation of great armies of workers with vast capital in the performance of functions necessary for all, have since that time developed the economic condition under which some lines of business become in their nature monopolies, and are therefore best conducted by government. The natural or the artificial scarcity of land in European countries has scarcity of land in European countries has enabled their people to perceive earlier than we a truth which the accessibility of an abundance of land has rendered obscure to us, and in the practical application of this truth the telegraph has been among the first things to receive their consideration. The relation of the various countries to the owner help of the means of electrical communication is shown in the following table, which gives the latest statistical data obtainable upon the subject, mainly those for the years 1887 and

COUNTRIES.	Total miles of line	Total Miles owned by the State	Total Miles under PrivateEnterprise	Percentage Owned by the State	Number of Mes-
Argentine Rep. Austria-Hungary. Beiginm.	14,700 23,480 3,900	7,300 23,489 3,900	7,400	50 100 100	736,329 11,052,963 6,811,534
Bearli, Chill	9.00 4.100	7,539 6,735 2,000	2,265 2,100	100 75 49	528,161 572,003
Columbia Costa Rica Denmark Ecuador	2,300 525 9,348	2,560 400 2,662	125 6,716	100 76 28	300,813 112,633 1,256,123
Egypt France Germany	8,522 53,845 55,748	3,172 56,845 55,748	350	55 100 100	001.801 32.853.872 21.750.348
Great Britain Canada British India Austral's a Cols.	28,489 30,034	30,430	28.489	100	53,403,425 4,052,384 2,546,826
Greece. Gustemnia Honduras	4,300 1,848 1,717	1,100 1,848 1,717	3,200	100 26 100 100	9.347.345 789,566 406,533 44,866
Japan Mexico Netberlands	20,016 6,855 27,861 7,240	18,869 6,855 19,979 4,700	1,447 8,580 2,510	100 100 65	7,586,978 4,977,119 3,500,024
Nicaragua Paraguay Persia	1,300 10 3,824	1,309 92 2,674	1.150	100	81,857 75,509
Peru	1,582 5,210 3,372 76,650	1,382 8,210 3,552 78,000	3,650	100 100 100 96	1,730,107 1,256,693 10,200,790
Salvador	1,443 1,000 11,512	1,443 1,000 11,512	44444	100 100 100	151,526 3,549,860
Sweden & Norw's Switzerland Turkey Laited States	10,524 4,1992 14,617	1,108 4,100 14,617	2,616	100 100	2,103,955 3,331,155 1,259,183
Venezuela. Other countries	248,020 1,800 (0,358	3,000 1,600 30,715	2,643	100	80,000,000
Totals	815,095	495,770	320,225	:61	

The table shows that 61 per cent of the telegraph lines of the world are owned and operated by governments. Of the sum total of lines, those in the United States constitute more than 30 per cent. Leaving this country out of consideration, about 88 per cent of the remainder is under the control of governments, or, leaving the United States and Canada out, fully 95 per cent is owned by governments; for in those countries which are credited in the table with lines under the control of private enterprise, many of the lines are owned by railways, and are employed mainly for railway purposes, although they serve commercial uses under an arrangement with the governments. There are at least 2,500,000 miles of wire in use in the world. In China the lines are owned by the government in connection with merchants syndicates, but they are virtually under the control of the government. In Greece and in Denmark the land lines are owned by the state, while the cables connecting the islands with the mainland are under private enter-prise. The 3,000 miles of line in this country owned by the government are used for mili ecy purposes in the west, and for meteoro ogical services on the Atlantic coast. In w countries commercial lines are owned both by the state and by private enterprise and in a very few, of which Chili is an ex ample, the two compete, but in most cases they work under an agreement as to rates.

Tariffs vary greatly. In North America

the body of the message only is charged for; in other countries the address, or the signa-ture, or both, are tollable. In the United States the toll ranges from 25 cents to \$1 for ten words, according to the distance; in the Argentine Republic it is 40 cents for ten words; and 20 cents for each additional ten words; in Denmark and in Sweden and Norway, 13.4 cents for ten words, and 1.34 cents for each additional word; in Ecuador, 20 cents for ten words; in Egypt, 49.6 cents for ten words; in Germany, 1.4 cents per word, the minimum being 14 cents per message; in the United Kingdom, sixpence for twelve words; in the Cape colonies, one shilling for ten words, and sixpence for each additional five words or part thereof; in Guatemela, 25 cents for ten words, exclusive of the address; in Honduras, 25 cents for ten Spanish words, and double that amount for English words; in Italy, 20 cents for fifteen words, and one cent for each additional word; in Japan, cents per word, including the address and signature; in Portugal, 5 cents for the first word, and I cent for each additional word; in Roumania, 1.56 cents per word; in Siam, from 35 cents to \$3.65 per word; in Switzerland, one-half cent per word; in Turkey, 2 to 4 cents per word; and in Venezuela, 20 cents in twelve words. In New Zealand messages are classified as urgent, ordinary and de-layed, the rates being respectively 2 shillings. shilling, and 6 pence for ten words, with a halfpenny for each additional word.

In about haif of the countries are the ex-three telegraph department exceed the ex-penditures, and in the remainder they do not. about half of the countries the receipts The inference, however, is not necessarily that in the case of the latter the departments that in the case of the latter the departments are not properly managed. Of some of them that may be true, but in all countries a large share of the messages is on public business. In Egypt, for example, in 1887, fully 56 per cent were on state affairs, and not 44 per cent chargeable to private traffic; and if the department were self-sustaining, the users of telegraph would pay the cost of transmitting not only their own messages, but also those of the government. those of the government.

Averages are of little value in determining distribution within a given country, but they may be useful in making comparisons be-tween different countries. With such a pur-pose is given the subjoined table, showing in selected states, the number of miles of line in the various countries relatively to each 1,000 square miles of territory, the number of of-fices to each 10,000 of population, the average number of messages sent for each head of number of messages sent for each head of population, the average amount collected, and the average cost of sending a message. The last two items cannot always be shown with exactness, for the reason that frequently the accounts of the postal and telegraphic bureads are united, as they must in the nature of things be in some degree, the same officials having charge of both, the operators in the smaller towns being also postmasters, and the salary and expense account of the two departments being often indistinguishable.

Reasonable accuracy, however, can be at-The lesson of the table is that in mileage,

results show that throughout the world the government telegraphs are conducted efficiently, economically and honestly. The users everywhere are satisfied with the service, and there is no country which would any more consider a proposal to sell its lines to a company, than the people of the United States would entertain one to transfer their postal department to private enterprise.

Nille Miles

COUNTRIES.	of Line per 10 Square Miles Area	her of Offices per 80 of Fopula-	Pepulation	Messages Sent	sending One
Argentine Republic Relainm Hrazii Costa Rica Denmark Exput Germany Lreat Britain British India Queensiand Scotth Anstralia Tasmania Vistoria West Australia New Zealand Cape Colony Oresce Guntemala Honduras Italy	16 343 22.5 22.1 862 251 251 251 47 5 172 5 173 178 5 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178	1.7 0.9 0.1 1.6 1.8 2 0.9 8.4 11 4.1 9.7 2.0 7.2 0.13 2.0 7.2 0.0 9.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.185 1.14 0.000 0.055 0.055 0.088 1.16 1.45 2.50 1.16 2.50 1.16 2.50 1.000 0.83 0.000 0.83 0.000 0.83 0.000 0.83 0.000 0.83 0.000 0.83 0.000 0.	\$0 .U17 0 .050 1 .502 8 .264 0 .129 0 .257 0 .32 0 .178 0 .567 0 .15 0 .220 0 .220 0 .220 0 .220 1 .03 1 .03	10.6 46.2 31.8 17.6 20.2 46 21.1 28.3 26.1 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.3

It is to England that we may look for the

largest experience to guide us in this matter. The first telegraph line was opened in tha country, by a private company, in 1846, and others quickly followed. By 1854 so numerous were the complaints of errors, extortionate charges, and inadequate facilities, that people began to think of government control. Suggestions of such control were repeated at intervals of a short time, each meeting with more favor than the preceding one—just as the sentiment has been growing in the United States—until the Edinburgh chamber of commerce, in 1865, brought the sub of commerce, in 1988, rought the subject before parliament in such a way as to command the approval of public sentiment on the part of both the press and the people; and a bill was passed July 31, 1868, "to enable the postmaster general to acquire, work and maintain electric telegraphs. Rates at that time were based, as here, on the distance—24 cents for 20 words or less, for 100 miles or under; 36 cents for 100 to 200 miles; and 48 cents for more than 200 miles. While the bill was pending in par-liament it met with the most violent opposiliament it met with the most violent opposition from its opponents, and the arguments
which they used were such as are employed
in this country now. They say that it was
not the business of the government to carry
on the work; that it would be operated by
the government at a less; that it could be
better conducted by private enterprise than
by the public; that rates would be higher
under the state than under private control,
and that, as a result, the use of the new
means of communication would be relatively
decreased rather than increased; that it was decreased rather than increased; that it was an arbitrary and unjust interference with private interests; that the companies had at great risk of capital established a new indus-try, and just as they were about to reap their reward the government proposed despotically to snatch it from them; that private enter prise was continually experimenting system atically and extensively to improve its ap-pliances and its service, whereas the gov-ernment, having no stimulus of competition, would be remiss in this respect; that the new department would be used as a political machine; that the secrety of messages would be more likely to be violated; that the com-panies could be sued for failure to rform their duty, whereas under governmental con-trol no such redress would be open to the citizen. The advocates of the measure denied all this, and asserted that the exact reverse would in every instance be true. They declared that the telegraph was properly an adjunct of the postal department; that the lines could be extended, more offices opened, more

could be extended, more omees opened, more business transacted at a profit, and more efficiently transacted, under state control; that as there would be no dividends to pay, the profits would be used in bettering the service; that vexatious delays would be less liable to occur; and that the confidence of the public in the maintenance of the inviolable secrecy of the messages would be increased.

The bill as enacted into law provided for a
uniform rate throughout the kingkom of 24
cents for the first 20 words, not including the address and signature, and 12 cents for each additional 10 words. This included the cost of delivery within a reasonable distance. Payment was to be made in stamps, and provision was made for receiving messages in street letter boxes, to be wired immediately after collection. Liberal provision was made for newspaper specials, and communications to news rooms, clubs and exchanges; also for leasing private lines at an annual rental The secreey of messages was insured by mak ing it a crime, punishable with one year's imprisonment, for an employe wrongfully to re-

eal the contents of any telegram. The government at no time contemplated the construction of new lines, or any other plan than that which was carried out—the purchase of the existing lines. It was considered an injustice for the government, with its large resources, to compete with the cor-porations. It is not clear why any greater hardship is involved when the government with all its powers competes with a great corporation, than when a great corporation with its powers competes with an individual; but the English people held that such a course would be unfair. Neither did the original bill formally give the authorities a monopoly, although in effect it did, as the hopelessness of competition by the companies was apparent; and a year later a bill was passed giving the government the exclusive privilege of transmitting telegrams.

The terms were exceedingly liberal. The

six telegraph companies received a sum equal to twenty times the net profits of the business for the year ending June 30, 1868; further, a sum equal to the estimated aggregate value of the quoted ordinary share capital of the company, reckoned on the highest quotations shown in the official lists of the London stock exchange on any day between June 1 and 25, 1868—dates—which at that time were yet in the future; also, compensation for the loss of the prospective profits of the company on the ordinary shares, and any sum that might be determined upon in consideration of the effects made by the company to establish a uniform shilling rate. Besides, special awards were made to companies for some valuable patents which they had, and all the salaried employes of the companies not need-ed by the government were awarded pensions. The effect of these terms was to advance the shares on the stock exchange, so that the government enhanced the price of the article which it was about to purchase, besides giving to the companies a bonus equal to twenty years' actual profits, and a further bonus of twenty years' prespective profits. The railways were dealt with in an equally iberal manner, as an inducement for them to ise their telegraph lines in future only for

their own business.

Upon these terms the government acquired 77,000 miles of wire equipped with the best apparatus then known, and paid for the same \$2,108,214. This was an average price of more than \$416 per mile—a most excribitant one, as is shown by the fact that the French government, which constructed lines for itself, had to pay for 68,000 miles of wire, with equipment, less than \$856 per mile. What the their own business. equipment, less than 800 per mile. What the English government paid more than \$32,000, 000 for, had cost the telegraph companies only about \$11,000,000, and was then worth only about \$8,000,000. The reason why England paid six times as much as France for her lines, was that the English government bought out companies which were paying 8 and 10 per cent dividends, and it purchased not only the plant, but the franchises, the

value of which the English people themselves and created.

Notwithstanding the enormously high price which the English paid for their lines, they are satisfied with their bargain. It is a note-worthy fact that every prediction made by the opponents of the change has failed of fulfillment and that every problem. fillment, and that every prophecy made by its advocates has been more than verified. During the first year the number of offices was doubled, and since that time offices have been promptly opened wherever the public conven-lence required them, and in places where under private enterprise there would have been none. In 1885 the rates were reduced to sixpence for twelve words, and they are now the lowest in the world. The service is prompt, efficient, and accurate. There has never been even the slightest intimation that the telegraph is used for political purposes, or the slightest fear on the part of the people that their secrets are not safe with the gov-The lesson of the table is that in mileage, relative number of offices, popular use of the telegraph, and cost of sending a message, we are not in advance of leading countries, and that we are even behind some of the inferior. Competition has not been found necessary to

stimulate invention and improvement, for the engineers of the department are in the front line of electrical science, and improved devices not only follow one another rapidly, but they are immediately adopted. In fact, it has been found that the desire to increase the public convenience is a better stimulant with the control of statistical forms. them than the demand of stockholders for greater dividends, and they serve the govern-ment more efficiently than they did a private ment more efficiently than they did a private company. The newspaper press is on a bet-ter footing than ever before, the provincial journals having a telegraphic service that would have been impossible under the former system. There is no opposition to the new order, except from a very few who lost valu-able privileges by the change. Just as with us there are no postoffice millionaires, and no speculation in postoffice stock, so under the new order in England there are no telegraph millionaires, and no speculation in telegraph stock. The financial history of the depart-ment, and the expansion of the business since that time, are shown in the accompanying

Not only has the business been conducted at a profit, but it has expanded enormously. Within the years stated, the increase in popwithin the years stated, the increase in population has been 18 per cent, the increase in the number of letters carried 70 per cent, and the increase in the number of telegrams 455 per cent. In the United States in the same time, the increase in population has been 50 per cent, and the increase in the number of messages 380 per cent. In the ration of increase of messages to increase of population the English have beaten us three to one. The only thing they can regret is the too high price paid for the lines; for while the receipts in nineteen years have exceeded the operating expenses by £2,230,945, the interest on the purchase and the improvement money, mainly the former, has been £5,800,000, thus causing a deficiency. The present indebted ness of the department is about \$50,000,000 which has recently been placed at 2% per cent interest. With this low rate, and with the rapidly increasing volume of business, a sinking fund may be established. But the fact, is that at the end of nineteen years the government has nearly doubled its telegraph debt, owing mainly to its bad bargain

Vonr		0281	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	822	19-218	878	628	ž	1883	882	7	8	886	85	888	Potais.
Racaltita	Receipts.			1 167 745	1,510,082	1,352,629	1,369,468	3,420,736	1,653,886	1,434,591	1.789.294	1 824 414	1,757,264	1.867.100	2.129.968	E 28,019,485
н	Operating Expenses	(6)													2,941,360	£ 25.788,540
EXPENDITURES	Interest on Debt.	80	152					231,417		529,477					353,789	5.800,491
E8.	Total Ex- penditure.	ln.								516 Sec. T						3 110,089,001 £
Deficiency		I.	MAI'ST												265,183	28,522,583 3,622,583
No. of	No. of Messag's		15,000,780	19,258,120	20,910,535	22 171 957	24,459,775								57,745,347	

:Fifteen months. The fiscal yaar was changed in 1876 to terminate on March 31.

We may profit by their experience. They had several companies to deal with; we have practically but one; and the cases are there-fore different. The Western Union telegraph company is stocked and bonded for \$100,000, 000; the plant can be duplicated for about \$25,000. With this difference between real and paper values, the purchase of the plant without scandalous jobbery is impossible. If the purchase were seriously contemplated, the shares would advance in price. The practical step is for the government to con-struct lines between the leading cities of the country and to compete, as a determined op-position company would do, and as is conposition comeany would do, and as is con-templated by two fairly good bills now pend-ing in congress. When the shares of the Western Union shall reach a reasonable price in the open market, let the government buy them; then there can be no corruption. There is no danger of the shares going below their real value, and thus of any one being "robbed." Sixty-five American citizens have a moral right to organize competition with the Western Union company; have not sixty-five millions an equal right? The few holders of shares would lose money! Speculators take that chance knowingly. The people of the United States cannot guarantee profits on on investments. "The widows and orphans with their little all in telegraph stock," are a myth; the deserving poor have no savings in speculative paper. A proposal to lease exist-ing lines' or to "compensate" somebody for nothing, should not be entertained. When a new device is introduced by which one man does the work of ten, no one talks of compen-sating the nine men who are displaced, although they may have spent their lives in learning their trade, and may be too old to acquire a new one. If a means can be found of conducting the telegraph business more efficiently and more economically than now, there should be no thought of "compensative" the discontinuous that have also been accommodated by the should be not been accommodated by the should be not be should be sho ing" the discarded method, beyond refunding the capital invested in in plant. Why should the people pay more for a thing than they can get another just like for! Recent consular reports show that the civilized world is mortgaged up to nearly its full in-terest-paying capacity. The indications are that this country is but little if at all better We ought not, in initiating the govern ment ownership of telegraphs and railways, to commit the unutterable folly of burdening with mortgages our children to the tenth or twentieth generation, cecause of a mere sentiment that a man who has pitched his expec-tations sufficiently high is entitled to get something for nothing, and that he ought not to be disappointed. And the telegraph offers a good opportunity for beginning aright.

#House bill 7,167, by Mr. Wade; and house bill 7,848, by Mr. Taylor.

An Absolute Cure. The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for all sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands and all skin eruptions

Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT-MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug company at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents Russian Farmers Discontented. The Russian farmers, like those of the United States, appear to be fully alive to

the disadvantages they labor under from a tariff designed to benefit the manufacturing classes. Several large farmers in south Russia have made representations to the imperial government requesting that the duty imposed on foreign agri-cultural machinery should be diminsays the London News. They claim that heavy losses are sustained by them owing to the prohibitive duty lately introduced to protect a handful of home manufacturers and at the same time they point out that the whole burden of the imposition is borne by them. The loss to them last summer from this cause is estimated by them at 650,000

"Tis strange, passing strange," that parents will let their children die with diptheria when it is a noted fact that Dr. Jefferis' preventive and cure never fails in any case. Twenty-five years' trial has proven it. No physician required. Best references given. Price

\$3. Address box 657, Omaha, Neb.

China and Japan at Odds. In well informed circles the prospect of war between China and Japan is being seriously discussed, says the London Figure. The bone of contention is Japan's claim to the Lui Chin islands as Japanese territory, and as the Chinese are said to be determined to fight unless Japan gives up the islands in question, it is quite possible that the fighting may At all events, the Chinese government is said to be energetically preparing a squadron for active service, a fact which perhaps serves to account for the recent marked increase of Russia's naval and military services in the far

The new offices of the great Rock Island route, 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam street, Omaha, are the finest in the city. Call and see them. Tickets to all points

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER

Effect of the Dry Weather on Productions in Southwestern Iowa

VALUE OF THE COUNTRY CREAMERY.

Grass-Growing and Fertility-Why the Milk Should Foam-Staking Raspberries-The Best Corn for Ensilage-Perpetuating Breeds.

Contributed.

The dry weather for three years post has materially damaged the grasses in southwestern Iowa and considerable complaint is heard about the wells going dry. Were it not that the country is remarkably well adapted to vegetable growth without rain the crops would have proven a failure for several years past. There is no hardpan underlying the rich soil of that country and during dry weather the moisture rises from below by capillary attraction and as a consequence no crop failures occur there. The first crop of blue grass this year. that which produces the stem and seed will be very short and will not furnish such fine decorations for their agricultural palaces as they did last year. The farmers of that country are doing well, as is evidenced by the fact that their mortgaged indebtedness is largely decreasing and farms without some new improvements in houses, barns, bay sheds, horse or cow stables, are exceptions to the general rule. As compared with five or six years ago the farms in that part of Iowa are more productive, stocked with more and better animals, furnished with more commodious buildings and a better variety of fruits and the people present a more contented and prosperous appear-

In Nebraska and Iowa, as compared with the large and costly town creameries, the neighborhood country cream eries are proving a success. In the former the investment is too large and profits must be considerable to even pay interest. The work of gathering in the milk is great and involves an expense that but few of those large creameries can afford. Taxes in the larger towns are high as well as pasturage and other feed. All this is avoided in the country creameries and the transportation of th butter and cheese from the neighborhood creameries to the cities does not equal the additional expenses of the city creameries. More of these country creameries will pay and thereby lessen the supply and increase the price of

Exclusive grain farming is reducing fertility at a fearful rate and the only remedy in the west is grass growing, especially clover. The well attested success in refertilizing lands by a change to grass crops opens the way for an improvement in live stock beyond anything our farmers have contemplated and now when the decline in the cattle trade has reached bedrock, and is preparing for the upward tendency, is a good time to change from corn to grass. In stock raising our farmers cannot compete in prices with the ranchmen, neither can the latter compete with the former in quality. Tame grasses and good stock will soon bring victory for the farm, as against the range, cattle. The range grass is constantly on the decline while the tame grasses are growing in import-

Good milk always foams and this foam ing may be considered as an index to the quality of the milk. When the milk is dead and does not foam the cow is not in good condition and trouble may be expected in the churning. The milk absorbs from the cow any abnormal product and is the first thing affected by exposure to cold, insufficient food, or bac

In reply to letters from Boston Secre tary Rusk says that there could be produced in the United States with no limi tations of practical importance, all the races and breeds of sheep in the world and that soil and climate have nothing to do with the insufficient supply of cer-tain classes. He gives it as his opinion that if carpet wools have not been produced in sufficient quantities it is because they have been discriminated against in the tariff rates. With a properly adjusted tariff a great impetus would be given to the sheep industry in tnese western states and herein can be extended the efforts toward more diver

sified industries Owing to the drought in the northwestern states continuing so long the prices range high. Recent rains are ample for other crops but too late to insure a good hog crop. The first crop of blue grass and clover will be light but the second crop will probably turn out well. Consequently blue grass seed will be

scarce and clover seed plentiful.

Staking Raspberries. I have been raising raspberries a good many years, and I think I have a plan that holds up weak plants, and all others, with the least possible work to accomplish it; and that is as follows: Drive a stake at each end of the rows firmly, writes a contributor to Farm and Fireside. Get whatever amount you may need of No. 12 galvanized wire (this never rusts), and stretch it just taunt from stake to stake. As a matter of course, your berries must be trimmed before training them this way. Fasten the wire not higher than fifteen or eighteen inches from the ground on the stakes, and have it as high as wanted in the body of the row. Bend all the canes that lean on one side of the row down under the wire to the opposite side, where they will stay of their own accord. The canes that lean to the other side can be served the same way, and one man, when he gets up to the business a little, can put more vines to the wire than four men can tie to stakes, and then the vines are spread all along the row, which lets in light and air, besides being easily cultivated. When I first began to use wire, I thought it necessary to drive stakes about every thirty feet to hold up the wire, but that was work thrown away stake at each end being sufficient, and I have rows forty rods long. I have been cultivating the Souhegan or Tyler, as it s the earliest berry and produces well Two years ago last summer it averaged nearly \$10 per stand of two bushels. The last two seasons A has not sold so high.

The Best Variety of Corn for Ensilage. Quite a radical change has taken dace as to the best variety of corn raise for ensilage. For a time B. & W. corn, a southern variety of sweet corn, was all the rage, and was advocated because it produced an enormous amount of fodder, says the Nebraska Farmer. Being a southern variety it did not mature in our porthern climate, and as has been found, produced a crop which though abundant in quantity was defic-ient in quality. At a number of farm-ers' institutes held in other states the past winter there has been considerable iscussion as to the value of ensilage as food, and much of the complaint of the lack of nutriment in corn ensilage is found to be due to the fact that such ensilage was from corn which does not fully mature in our northern climate, or from corn grown so thickly as to prevent the formation of ears or ripening of the

The Cornell university experiment station has lately issued a bulletin entitled "Growing Corn for Fodder and Ensilage," in which are given some very interesting experiments in determining the value of different varieties of corn for ensilage purposes.

Forty-one varieties of corn were planted, including all that were adverized as available for ensilage purposes.
In summing up the result of their investigations in this bulletin they say:

"First, we wish to emphatically repeat our recommendations of last year that in growing corn for enslinge care should be taken to select the largest variety that will fully mature before frost in the locality where grown.

"Special attention is called to the fact that heretofore it has been a common practice to sow or plant corn for fodder and ensilage entirely too thick. Starch and sugar are not fully developed with-

that the effort should be made to raise the largest yield of grain irrespective of stalks, no matter what purpose it is intended for."

One year's experience with the silo enches that for Nebraska the best variety of corn for ensilage is dent corn, and that the best manner in which to raise it is as field corn, and the more grain in the ensilage the more value it will have as a food ration. Of the dent variety the bulletin re-

ferred to says: "All things considered it seems to us that that variety of dent corn that will approach fairly well toward maturity in ordinary seasons is the best for ensilage

purposes. Perpetuating the Breeds.

We find the following from the Swine Breeders' Journal contains some excel-lent thoughts. Not only our hog raisers but our horse and cattlemen as well, may find suggestive thought in it.

A movement in the right direction is that of the Illinois Auxillary association as presented in their call for May 28th. The future success of the many of swine depends entirely on the ideal of the breed as entertained and recognized by breeders. Let this ideal be of an individual or sectional formation and it is simply a matter of time when that breed on which its representatives are divided will disappear. The time has long passed when the superiority of the thor-oughbred is established by a comparison with the scrub. It is now thoroughbred to thoroughbred, and the breed or strain that possesses the largest number of fixed and well defined characteristics will be the most popular one. The Berkshire has passed through all the popular periods of other breeds, has withstood the injustice and knavery of the trickster and the injustice and ignorance of the show ring, and, today, retains all its great popularity. Why? For the simple reason that for long years it has always been the same Berkshire. Had it been the case that each set of breeders in the different states were breeding a style of Berkshire peculiar to themselves, today the Berkshire breed would scarcely be known: The Chester Whites are today making rapid advances, yet their progress would be increased tenfold were the representatives of the breed united on the question of color spots in hair and hide, and on the cholera proof qualities of this breed. The Poland China is riding on the popular wave and will retain the advanced position if breeders unite on a popular type and preed that and none other. The call for improvement in the system of judging originated from a necessity for a fixed type in all our live stock. No system or number of men can satisfy the demand for unity unless they themselves are a The entire success of the score card system depends on the word "same-ness." So soon as the representatives of the system and the certificate holders become as a unit on the ideal hog and in their changes keep pace with the ad-vancement of the hog and the demands of the day, then will the system be a success. The Journal is pleased to note the disposition of breeders to practicepractice means advancement-advancenent unity, and unity success. The Illinois breeders in calling this practice meeting are moving in the right direcion, and we hope many will take advantage of this opportunity to practice and instruct themselves in that thing on which depends their future success and

prosperity. The only railroad train out of Omaha run expressly for the accommodation of Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Chicago business is the Rock Island vestibule limited, leaving Omaha at 4:15 p. m. daily. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam st. Omaha

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RAILWAY TIME CARD Leaves CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & Q. Arrives Onisha. Depot 10th and Mason streets. Omaha.

OBINGA-	Depot 10th and Mason streets.	Omana
4.87 p m 9.45 n m 9.15 p m 6.50 p m	Chicago Express Chicago Express Chicago Express Chicago Local	8.00 a m 6.20 p m 9.00 a m 8.05 a m
Leaves	BURLINGTON & MO RIVER Depot 10th and Mason streets.	Arrivos Omaha.
10.15 a m 10.15 a m 6.40 p m 8.15 a m	Denver Day Express Denver Express Denver Night Express Lincoln Local	4.00 p m 6.15 p m 9.35 n m 9.00 p m
Leaves Omahs.	K. C., ST. J. & C. B. Depot 10th and Mason streets.	Arrives Omaha.
9.33 m m 9.45 p m	K C. Night Exp. via U. P. Trans.	6.10 p m 6.45 a m
Omaha.	UNION PACIFIC. Depot loth and Marcy streets.	Arrives Omaha.
2.50 p m 7.50 p m 10.20 a m 4.45 p m 5.0 la m	Overland Flyer. Pacific Express. Denver Express Grand Island Exp. (except Sun Kansas City Express	9.10 p m 7.15 a m 4.05 p m 12.45 p m 12.05 a m
Leaves Omaha-	CHICAGO, R. L. & PACIFIC. U. P. depot, 10th and Marcy Sts.	Arrives Omaha.
8.15 p m 9.15 a m 4.15 p m	Night Express Atlantic Express Vestibule Limited SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC	10.05 a m 6.80 p m 10.45 s m
Leaves Omaha.	SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. U. P. depot. 10th and Marcy Sts.	Arrives Omaha.
7.15 a m 5.15 p m	Sloux City Passenger	10.05 a m
Leaves Omaha	SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. Depot 15th and Webster Sts.	Arrives Omaha.
6.03 p m	St. Paul Limited	1-9.25 mm
Leaves	CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. U. P. depot. 10th and Marcy Sts.	Arrives Omaha
9.15 a m 4.30 p m 6.15 p m 9.20 p m	Chicago Express. Vestibule Limited. (Lv. ex. Sat) Mail (Ar. ex. Mon) Eastern Flyer.	6.20 p m 9.50 a m 7.50 a m 2.45 p m
Leaves Omaha.	CHICAGO, MILL, & ST. PALL, U. P. depot, 10th and Marcy Sts.	Arrives Omaha.
9.15 a m 6.00 p m 9.30 p m		6.05 p m 9.15 n m 2.50 p m
Leaves Omaha.	U. P. depot, 10th and Marcy Sts.	Arrives Omaha.
Leaves Omalia.	F. E. & M.O. VALLEY. Depot 15th and Webster Sta.	Arrive) Onalia
9.00 a m 9.00 a m 5.10 p m 5.10 p m	Black Hills Express Hastings Exp. (Ex. Sunday) Walno & Lincoln Passenger York & Norfolk (Ex. Sunday)	5.20 p m 5.20 p m 10.20 a m 10.20 a m
Leaves Omaha	C., ST. P., M. & O. Depot 15th and Webster Sts.	Arrives Omaha.
8.10 a m 1.00 p m 5.05 p m 5.15 p m	Sloux City Accommodation Sloux City Express (Ex. Sun.) St. Paul Limited Bancoft Passenger (Ex. Sun)	9.06 p m 1.30 p m 9.25 a m 8.45 a m
Leaves Omaha.	MISSOURI PACIFIC. Depot 15th and Webster Sts.	Arrives Omaha.
10.30 n m 9.15 p m		4.59 p m 6.30 a m
These t	ON PACIFIC -SUBURBAN TRA trains also stop at 13th, 17th, 20th numbt and Savidge Crossing. *	NS and 24th Working-

streets, Summit and Savidge Crossing. "Working-men's trains do not run Sunday. Broad- Trans- Omaha Sheel'y South CBluffs Depot Depot fion Omaha Depot Leaves CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC Arrives Transfer Union Depot, Council Bluffs. Transfe Night Express. Leaves CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. Arrives Transfer Union Depot. Conneil Bluffs. Transfer Eastern Flyer. Atlantic Mall. CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL, Arrives Union Depot. Council Bluffs. Transfer Leaves Chicago Mail (except Sunday) Chicago Express Chicago Exoress K. C., ST. JOE & C. B. Union Depot. Council Bluffs Kansas City Day Express ... Kansas City Night Express . OMAHA & ST. LOUIS. Union Depot, Council Hinfs. Arrives Transfer St. Louis Canon Bali. 12.15 p n Leaves CHICAGO, BURL'N & QUINCY. Arrives Transfer Union Depot, Council Bluffs. Transfer .Chicago Express.... Chicago Express... ...Creston Local....

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Westward.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Ex.	Sun	Er.	Sun	CHA
Webster St Oak Chatham. Druid Hill Lake Street. Walnut Hill Dundee Place. West Side. Lawn. Mascot. Seymour Park Portal	5.50 5.58 6.00 6.03 6.06 6.10	6.56 7.00 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.10	7.56 7.57 7.58 8.01 8.03 8.06 8.07 8.00 8.11	3.52 3.58 3.56 3.56 4.60 4.03 4.04 4.05 4.11	5.15 5.23 5.25 5.38 6.31 6.46	p.m 6.15 6.24 6.17 6.40 6.18 8.56 8.40	8.45 8.50 8.52 8.54 8.56 8.58 9.01	
Eastward.	5	1115						
Portal Seymour Park. Mascot			8.30	4.30 4.39 4.42		p.m	9.30 9.42 9.47 9.47	1

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