NEMAHA IS A BEAUTY

A Bustling Southeast County Blooming With Health and Vigor.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY HISTORY RECALLED

Natural Resources Tersely Demonstrated by Their Fruits.

GRASPS THE BANNER FROM OTOE

Instructive Record of Progress Gleaned From the Assessor's Rolls.

BUSINESS LEADERS IN THE CITIES

Religious, Educational and Social Feature -Brief Biographies of the Men Who Made Nemaha Attractive and

Prosperous.

Nemaha county in early territorial days was called Forney county, and the boundary lines were also different from the presen ones. At the first regular session of the territorial legislature, however, the present name was adopted, and at a subsequent session in the winter of 1857-8, the present boundary lines were defined, embracing an area of about 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. It lies in the southeastern part of the state, bounded north by Otoe county, south by Richardson and Pawnee, west by Johnson, and east by the Missouri river. The Nemaha is the principal interior stream, running diagonally through the central portion of the county from northwest to southeast empting into the Missouri at Nebraska City The Little Nemaha has numerous tributaries converging from different portions of the county. Muddy creek, Long branch and other tributaries of the Great Nemaha water the southern and southwestern portions of the county, white the Missouri river washes the entire eastern boundary, having not a single township, and scarcely a quarter-section, without running water. The various streams are fringed with groves, and the Missouri river bottoms are heavily timbered, furnishing an abundance of timber for all purposes. The many streams with their borders of natural timber intersecting the undulating prairie lands which form the bulk of the area embraced in the county, together with thousands of artificial groves and apple orchards, form a landscape, which for beauty as well as use cannot be excelled in any county. The soil is the usual black loam common to the south eastern portion of the state, varying is depth from two to six feet. Drouth wa nover known to affect crops to any great ex-tent in Nehsma county, and excepting on the flat river bottoms excessive rains do not interfere with farm operations. The soil and subsoil is specially noted for drinking in excessive moisture and again giving it up in periods of meager rainfall. About 15 per cent of the land is valley, about 5 per cent bluff, and the balance generally rolling

prairie, much of it practically level, yet not flat, with perfect drainage and a surface adapted to the use of all the latest improved arm machinery. Figures on Fruit.

The entire county is so well adapted to fruit growing that every farm has its orchard and vineyard and the fruit crop is looked upon as a source of profit second only to corn. In a former article the adjoining county of Otoe was credited with being the banner fruit county of the state, with a crop last year of 600,000 bushels, estimated, while he official figures obtained from the st board of agriculture gives Nemaha 787,543 bushels shipped out in 1891. This does not include home consumption or wagon de-liveries. The small per cent of rough land embraced within the lines of the county has proved to be natural fruit lands, and some of the finest and most prolific orchards in the United States today are growing on the in the United States today are growing on the rocky bluffs in Nemaha county, land which in early days was considered worthless. The climate, soil, lay of the land, water and timber have made Nemaha county a natural garden for the production of ceresis, fruits, vegetables and berries, and a feeding ground for live stock which cannot be excelled. The entire surface of the county is now a succession of highly cultured farms and happy sion of highly cultured farms and happy country homes, surrounded by all that na-ture could possibly lavish on the industrious husbandman. The farmer is king in Nemaha. He owns the bank stock and the bank deposits as well as the land, the cattle and the horses, and his surroundings are so inviting that many men who have made their fortunes and are able to live wherever they choose either in the city or county, are ouy-ing farms and removing their families from the dusty streets to the shady lanes and groves of Nemsha county farms. This is reversing the usual order of things and it is

There is plenty of good building stone in the county, as well as timber. Near Johnson in the western part of the county are extensive quarries mentioned in detail in the sketch of the town of Johnson in this article. The county has fifteen postofiles, as follows:
Anburn, South Auburn, Brownville, Peru,
Nemaha City, St. Deroin, Howe, Bratton,
Johnson, Brock, Febing, Glebrock, Julian,
Aspinwail and Loudon.

Statistics of Growth.

The assessors' returns are very incomplete in the matter of acres of grain, heads of stock, number of fruit and forest trees, grape vines, etc., some townships not being reported at all. Such as they are, partly estimated, they are as follows: Acres of improved lands, 297,441; unimproved, 17,303; acres of wheat in 1891, 17,000; corn, 08,000; cars, 12,509; barley, 850; meages, 40,000; oats, 13,500; barley, 850; meadow, 40,000; number of fruit trees, 10,603; forest trees, 846,958; grape vines, 24,808. Number head of horses, 9,430; cattle, 24,383; mules, 1,003; sheep, 1,397; hogs, 31,927. Total assessed valuation for 91, \$3,529,886; actual estimated valuation \$34,709,300. The average price of land is about \$30 per acre, ranging in price from \$14 to \$100, according average price of land is about \$30 per acre, ranging in price from \$14 to \$100, according to location and value of improvements. The population in 1880, 10,451; in 1890, 12,230, an increase in ton years of 2,479. There are seven banks in the county with an aggregate capital of \$337,000 and deposits amounting to \$302,133, Bank deposits per capita \$30,33. There are six weekly newspapers in the county, three at Auburn, one at Peru, one at Nemaha City and one at Brock. There are 733 miles of railroad in the county. The Missouri Pacific has 30 miles assessed at \$152,541; B. & M. 43 miles, assessed valuation, \$223,408. In 1891 there were shipped out \$20,090 worth of horses; \$350,000 worth of cattle; \$313,000 worth of hoga; 787,543 bushels of apples and 1,200 cars of corn, a mere fraction of the amount raised as the great buik is fed on the ground. Also shipped out 300 cars of corn, a with six milis in the county manufacturing late flour the bulk of the product; thirty tens of grapes, which represents only the surplus after the wine press has performed its work, and 15,000 quarts of berries. nd 15,000 quarts of berries.

Auburn, the county seat of Nemaha county, is located near the center of the county. Not many years ago Sheridan and Calvert were the names by which two rival towns were designated and which new constitute Auburn, which, straege to say, still goes under two names, North and South Auburn. On June 26, 1882, Sheridan and Calvert were incorporated as one town and called Auburn. There is still a spirit of rivalry existing to some extent between the airy existing to some extent between the we sections of Aubure, there being two busness conters, maintaining two nestedices
ses than half a mile apart. Auburn was
nade the sounty seat Alay 23, 1835, Brownille, on the river, having been the county
spital up to that date. The third trial was
nade before the attempt to move the county
eat was successful, the final vote standing.
829 to 714 in favor of Auburn. The city of
unburn is very young in years, but of late
as made a marvelous growth, chiefly owing
the rich, productive country with which it
susrounded, seconded by the enterprise of
or business men, who have creeted spiendid

brick business blocks and established manufactures of various kinds. The B. & M. and Missouri Pacific enter the city, the former at South Auburn and the latter at the other end South Auburn and the latter at the other end
of the city, the depots being nearly two miles
apart. Auburn has two 100-barrel flouring
mills—Auburn mills, water power, Schradt
& Taylor, proprietors. Frederichs A mills,
John H. Coleman, proprietor, steam power—
two elevators, seven churches, a \$10,000
High school building, with Prof. Fordyce in
charge of the city schools. The cutizons of High school building, with Prof. Fordyce in charge of the city schools. The cutions of Auburn are very proud of their schools and justly so. In manufactures there is the Auburn bed spring factory, William Hill proprietor, doing a large business, manufacturing a superior spring, with more than local trade. Auburn tank factory, Allen & Hickey proprietors, manufactures all sorts and sizes of tanks for farm water works and railroads. There is a broom factory and the Auroads. There is a broom factory and the Auroads. There is a broom factory and the Au-burn combination fence factory, by Harmon Bros., with improved machinery, turns out rough farm fences or neat lawn fences ready for use. The Auburn brick yards are operated by William Horrun, have a capacity of 25,000 per day, and furnish all the brick for the city average, pressed brick used for fronts. 25,000 per day, and furnish all the brick for the city except pressed brick used for fronts. The rapid growth of the business part of Auburn, of late, has taxed the capacity of the brick yards to the fullest extent. A. C. Mutz is proprietor of an extensive nursery in the edge of town, has his agents all over the country and is doing a large business. Among the fine buildings is the opera house block built of brick and stone. 120 feet. deep. The opera house is elegantly furnished and the stage is of ample proportions.

Auburn has three banks. The First National, capital \$50,000,F. W. Samuelson, president, D. J. Wood, cashier; loans and dis-counts, \$95,500; surplus fund, \$8,500; deposits \$50,000 three-fourths farmers' money. Farmers and Merchants National bank, capi tal \$50,000, J. C. Bousfield, president, W. H. Bousfield, cashlor; deposits. \$15,000; loans and discounts, \$95,000; surplus, \$2,500.

Carson National bank, capital \$00,000; John L. Carson president, E. M. Boyd cashier: loans and discounts, \$132,890; surplus,

\$5,100; deposits, \$151,000.

The latter is the oldest bank in the county. having formerly been in Brownville. Auburn has three weekly newspapers. Auburn Post, established in 1879, then called Sheridan Post, republican; Rush O. Fellows, editor and proprietor.

Nemaha County Granger, independent; Dundas & Wheelden, proprietors; J. H. Dundas & Wheelden, proprietors; J. H. Dundas editor.

das, editor. Nemaha County Herald, democratic; J. W.

Barahart, editor.

The city has one first class hotel, o wned by the railroad company.

Brownville. Brownville is the oldest town in the county, and, as stated above, was the first county seat. It was at one time the trading and supply point for a territory hundreds of miles in extent, the river crossing and gateway to the southwestern country, and in its palmiest days had a population of 4,000, among its people being numbered the most noted pub-lic men of young Nebraska. The settlement and development of the country has robbed Brownville of its former prestige and much of its population, the latter being now about ,000, but it is still a good business point, backed by a splendid agricultural territory. It has six churches and a brick school build which cost \$20,000. Brownville is on the B. & M. road.

Johnson is a growing town in the western part of the county on the B. & M. road, with 400 population, three elevators, three churches and one bank, State Bank of Johnson, vators, three churches and one bank, State Bank of Johnson, capital, \$10,000. J. D. Russell, president, J. C. Greer, cashier. Loans and discounts, \$27,800, deposits, \$24,600, practically all farmers' money. Near Johnson are deposits of building stone, which are being quarried and shipped all over the country. J. C. Greer, exhier. Greer, cashier of the bank, operates the Nemaha quarries, employing thirty to fifty men, the monthly pay roll amounting to from \$900 to \$1,200. Since March 1 of this year Mr. Greer has shipped out over 300 cars of stone, largely to Omaha, the contract for the stone work on the new postoffice at Omaha calling for Nemaha county stone. Vancourt & Reed, an Omaha firm, also operte quarries at Johnson, employing sixty 100 men. Besides the stone Johnson is a reat grain, stock and fruit shipping station Pacre were seventy cars of apples shipped from that station last season, one firm ship ping thirty-six cars. One farmer near John-son sold his crop of apples last year to a Chicago firm for \$1,600 cash before an apple

Brock is in the north part of the county, on the Missouri Pacific road. It has a popular on the Missouri Pacific road. It has a population of 600, and is a live business town. It has two banks: Bank of Brock, capital, \$25,000; Peter Berlet, president; C. E. Yont, cashier; deposits \$28,000. Farmers and Merchants bank, capital \$15,000, Jacob Good president, Elmer Good cashier. One newspaper, Brock Enterprise, independent republican, Ray Schoffeld editor. Three elevators and an alliance institu tion. The latter also operate a lumber vard There are three churches and good schools Brock is an important shipping and trading

was picked, the purchaser taking them on

Nemaha City.

point.

in the southeastern portion of the county, has a population of 600, a large roller mill, two churches, and has voted bonds for building a fine High school edifice. It is on the B. & M., at the mouth of the Nemaha, and is a growing town. It has one newspa-per, Nemaha City Advertiser, established in 1856 by ex-Governor Furnas. Julian is a small but lively town with two

elevators, two general stores, a church, school, and is a great shipping point for both grain and stock. Peru.

Peru is one of the Nemaha county river towns, and is probably as widely known as any town of its size in the state, owing to the fact that the State Normal school is located there, and it is also the home of Lieutenan Governor Majors. It has one bank and one newspaper. Citizens State bank, capital \$12,000, Jacob Good president, M. E. Good cashier, deposits \$17,000, practically all farmers' money. The Peru Gazette, independent republican, W. H. Rodebaugh editor.

The State Normal institute was established

The State Normalinstitute was established in 1867, first building creeted in 1870, and an addition doubling its capacity creeted in 1885. In 1887 the dormitory was enlarged to double its original size, and in 1889 an appropriation of \$13,00 was made and used for creeting a library building and a separate building for the heating apparatus. Last year, 1891, an appropriation of \$3,000 was granted for establishing an electric light plant. The plant has been completed, but is not entirely satisfactory. The entire cost of the plant to the state as it now stands is about \$30,000, and is factory. The entire cost of the piant to the state as it now stands is about \$80,000, and is considered worth at least \$100,000, the grounds, sixty acres, having been donated. The buildings stand on a wooded eminence, a most beautiful and picturesque spot just outside the city and are supplied with all modern appliances, a library of 5,000 volumes, embracing a wide range of literature and reference. Professor George L. Farnham has been in charge for the past eight years. The entire number enrolled in 1885 was 385; last year, 450; the present year, 500. This is exclusive of about 100 pupils who are receiving instruction in the primary grades. The board is composed of Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha; C. W. Kaley, Red Cloud; J. T. Spencer, Dakota City; Hon. Church Howe, Howe; W. E. Majora, Peru. A. K. Goudy, state superintendent of public instruction mombers of the board.

mompers of the board.
The farmers of Nemana county are amon g the most prosperous and wealby in the west-ern country. Hear what they say in the following brief sketches: Proved it by Lientenant-Governor Majors.

Proved it by Lieutenant-Governor Majors.
Jacob Good, now president of the Citizens
State bank at Peru, and also of the Farmers
and Merchants bank at Brook, came to
Nemaha county in 1856, a poor boy, in company with his father, who lived and died a
poor man. He began by filing on a quarter
section before he was of sge and at his
majority procured a land warrant by deeding
haif his claim to the owner of the warrant.
That left him eighty acres. Said he: "I
followed farming up to three years ago and
increased my holdings of land to 1,200 acres
of as good land as there is in any country. I
disposed of it at prices ranging from \$15 to
\$85.50 per acre and went into the banking
business, here at Peru and at Brock. I must
tell you a big farming story, which it would
not be safe to tell for publication if it were
not that Governor Majors sits here to corroborate it. I had a rester on my farm the
year defore I sold out who raised forty acres
of wheat which averaged fifty-two and a-balf
bushels per acre. Samples of the grain were
sent out by other parties all over the country, some of it to Ometha, and I think The
Bez got some of it and is acquainted with
the circumstances."

Prefers Nebraska to Illinois.

cres of land adjoining the town site of Auburn. He is one of the newcomers, having been here only six years. Mr. Coddington freely related his experience and gave his views as to the relative merits of Nebraska and Illinois as farming countries. Said be, "I came here from Illinois, twenty miles north of Springfield, where I was born and raised. The farm I left rents for \$6 an acre, cash rent, and I do not consider it worth half cash reat, and I do not consider it worth half as much as this. I could not be induced to go back there, although that is justly considered a good country, but this is very much better. I would rather so 200 miles farther west than go back to Iilinois. Last year I bought an eighty of land here at \$30 per acre, and raised corn enough on it to almost pay for it. I got a good price for the corn—55 cents per bushel. I think a farmer could afford to lose every third crop here if neces-55 cents per bushel. I think a farmer could afford to lose every third crop here if necessary and still make money. I raised 175 of corn last year that averaged forty five bushels per acre. Oats made forty bushels. I had thirty-five acres of winter wheat. One piece made thirty-five bushels per acre and another twenty-five. It was the heaviest wheat I ever worked in. I like to raise wheat, although I was advised not to try it when I came here. In spite of the advice, I selected about ten acres of the poorest corn selected about ten acres of the poorest corn
on the place and sowed the wheat among the
stalks and out as good a crop the next year as
I have ever seen. I paid \$35 an acre for al
my land except one eighty, and would not
sell it for \$50 an acre. It is not for sale. I
feed but little stock, a few hogs, and sell
creain."

Worked by the Month. Charles Bourlier, a Frenchman, who came o this country twelve years ago, presents a fair example of Nemaha county possibilities, when tested by industrious, intelligent men. Mr. Bourlier landed in Nemaha county, a stranger in a strange land, without a dollar to his name, and worked by the month at about \$20 a month, for the first six years. Said he: "I saved my money and bought 160 acres of raw land. It is all paid up now and own a block of bank stock and am one of the directors of the Farmers and Merchants National bank at Auburn. I never had a National bank at Auburn. I never had a dollar's worth of heip from any source. Farmers make more mon by in the last three years than ever before. They make it raising hard winter or Turkey wheat. It is a sure crop and yields enough to almost buy the land it grows on every year. I have a brother in Lafayette precinct who came at the same time I did, \$250 worse off than nothing. He now owns a quarter section of nothing. He now owns a quarter section of land which he paid \$8,200 for, and out of debt, and he made it all by his own exertions right here in twelve years. I know there is no country in the world where a man with-out means can make himself independent so quickly as in Nebraska. I love this country and propose to stay with it. James F. Ely.

James F. Ely has a splendid farm of 480 acres four and one-half miles northeast of Auburn. In speaking of his farming experience, he said: "I came to Nemaha county in 1868 with money enough to buy a half-section of raw land at \$7 per acre. I built a but 14x 20, got a team and went to work to break up the land and improve the farm. I still own it end live on it and have added another quarter-section to it. It is sicely improved, good buildings, eight acres of orchard and nearly all fenced with heage, which I consider the best kind of fence for Nebraska The first year I was on the place I :alied a crop of std corn which I sold at 15 cents a bushel and feleared an even \$100. The next week after I got the money in my pocket one of my horses broke his leg and it just took the \$100 to buy another.

"I never sell grain since the first year or two, carrying from 100 to 150 head of cattle. Fed sixty head this year. I am breeding trotting norses. I paid \$1,500 for a 5-month-old colt last June. I have 140 acres in tame grass and alternate it with plow land. Im provements on the place cost about \$5,000. I would not take less than 250 an acre for the

place. I ship stock to Omsha and consider it a better market than Chicago," Mr. Ely has grown wealthy on his farm and has made it all except the first invest-ment strictly by farming. He is interested in one of the Auburn banks and has pleuty

Andrew Higgins is a representative farmer of Glenrock precinct, and owner of six quar-ter sections of land and a potato patch of eighty acres pesides. In talking it over he remarked that he "came to Neoraska in 1887, with a team and \$500 in money, loaned the money and lost it. I then pre-empted 160 scres on which I now live. I have it alcely improved, good buildings and orchard. There is an even section in the home place. I follow the plan of keeping half of my farm land in tame grass and alternating it with the plow land. Last year I raised about 10,000 bushels of corn on 200 acres of ground, seventy-five acress of wheat averaged thirty bushels per acre; forty acres of oats, average fifty bushels. I never sell grain, but feed it to stock. I carry about 150 to 160 head of cattle and fed 155 head this year, which I marketed at Omaha and consider it a good stock market. I consider this as good farming country as the world affords.'

Has Never Known a Fallure. R. T. McAdams says: "I have been here since 1864. Started with nothing and have steadily prospered. I own a well improved farm of 400 acres one mile southeast of Peru. I am not a stockman, but raise grain for sale and feed a few hogs. I have never known a failure of crops in this county, though in 1875 the grasshoppers hurt us. Have made money every year." Mr. McAdams' wealth is not measured by

his farm and its improvements, as he has plenty of surplus means invested in bank

stock and other securities and is vice presi Walnut Grove Stock Farm.

Hon. Church Howe is better known as a

politician than farmer, although be is some-times called "Farmer Howe" in jest. A visit to his model farm in the south part of the county near Howe Station, however, would convince any man that Mr. Howe is a practical farmer on a large scale. He is the owner of the finest, best improved and most scientifically operated stock farm in the state. Mr. Howe lives on his farm and personally directs all the large performed on the sonally directs all the labor performed on the place. When visited by the BEE man Mr. Howe was found with rubber boots on, in mud and water, superintending the work of perfecting his race track, in which he had a force of twenty men engaged. The heavy rains had made it necessary to raise the track in places. The track in question as a half mile. places. The track in question is a half mile regulation track built by Mr. Howe for his own private training course and encircles a fish pond fed by springs, from which his men take fish with hook and line that weigh as high as six pounds. When it is stated that Walnut Grovo stock farm has on it 110 head of trotting brod horses, it will exptain why Mr. Howe goes to the trouble and expense of of trotting brod horses, it will explain why Mr. Howe goes to the trouble and expense of fitting up a training track. The home farm contains 800 acres of land, and there is enough more scattered about to make over 2,000 acres. Church Howe bought his first land twenty-three years ago, and in the intervening years has with energy good taste and money, succeeded in making a model farm and an elegant home. Everything about the place, in the house, about the well kept and highly ornamented lawns, or in the barns and sheds, displays the taste and skill of the owner. Mr. Howe has just finished planting out fifty acres of apple trees, surrounded by a row of evergreens six feet apart, for protection and ornament. Ho has about 1,000 bearing trees now. He has 400 acres of timothy and clover which stands the winters as well and grows as loxuriantly as it does in the eastern states. There is

400 acres of timothy and clover which stands the winters as well and grows as loxuriantly as it does in the eastern states. There is usually about 100 acres of corn raised on the place, or about 5,000 bushels, which is all used at home. Wheat and borses are the staple on Mr. Howe's place.

It is a pleasure to walk through Mr. Howe's barn. The structure is 140x162, with room provided for eighty head of horses, 180 tons of hay and has twenty box stalls of improved pattern, containing some of the best bred trotting stock in the state. The barn is so arranged as to admit of a driveway from each of the four sides, as a matter of convenience and for greater safety in case of fire. The office room of the barn is neater and better kept than the living room of many families. It is provided with wardrobe for blankets, a glass case for harness, a medicine case and other furniture. There is water in the barn and is all the corralis adjoining. All implements and supplies of all kinds are housed and there is no litter allowed about the buildings. The barn is very substantially built, even the open stalls being surmounted with strong from raitings. There were twenty-six highbred yearlings in the stalls, and there were twenty brood marcs on the place with colts this spring. Mr. Howe has more standardbred horses than any other man in Nebreska. He sloo has an imported jack which is considered the best jack in the state. His horses represent the blood of George Wilkes, Nutwood, Electioncer, Mambrino hung, Prophet Wilkes, Hyias, Abdallah, Hamoletonian 10, Thoradale, Counselor, George M. Patchee and Pilot, jr.

Aside from horses and farm operations in which Mr. Howe is a recognized authority he is a cultivated gentleman. His nome is elegantly furnished, everything displaying not merely wealth but refined taste. The horary is well stocked with books and besides Mr. Howe takes and pays for sixty papers, many of them dallies. He is perhaps better posted on public affairs in general than any other farmer in the state. His neighbors swear by him and take lessons from him in farming and stock raising. He is a man who makes money and spends it where his family and friends get the benefit of it. He is worth at

east \$150,000

John C. Bousfield John C. Bousfield is not a farmer and never was. He never even owned or dealt in land with a single exception. Ex-Gover-nor Furnas once soid him a half section of land the title of which proved worthless, "and," said Mr. Bousfield, "I never got over it. I came ners in 1856, was dead broke and held my own, until after the war. I am a brickmason and after I came home in 1865 I worked at my trade, saved a little money and bought a steam ferryboat at Brownville. I also bought some teams and established a freight and hack line. In 1879 I sold out the entire business and went into the grain and stock business, continuing it for twelve years. I made money at it and then established the Farmers and Merchants

bank here in Aubura."

Mr. Bousfield is still president of the bank and has on deposit many thousands of Nemaha county farmers' money, although he lost faith in real estate through a defective title. He says he has seen the time that he could have made a little that he could have made a little to the says he has seen the time that he could have made \$1,083,000 by speculating in land, but it did not tempt him.

Lieutenant Governor Majors.

Lieutenant Governor Majors, familiarly known all over the state as plain "Tom Majors," is one of the large, practical and successful farmers of Nemaha county, his farm adjoining the village of Peru. Mr. Majors has been a resident of the county for thirty-three years, during which time he has been an active tiller of the soil. His home farm contains 822 acres, and he owns enough more in the county to make 1,600 acres, be sides lands in Greeley and other counties. He is a grain and stock raiser, keeps about 100 head of cattle all the time, and is also a dealer in and breeder of Hambletonian horses, of which he now has on the place forty-five head. His barn cost \$1,500. There is twenty acres of orchard on the place and small fruit in abundance. There were 475 acres of corn raised on the place last year, which averaged about forty bushels per acre; 125 acres of wheat, averaging twenty-three bushels per acre. On the nome place there is 300 seres of tame grass. and two miles of hedge fence. Governor Majors is a heavy stockholder in, and one of the directors of, the Citizens State bank at Peru and he is rated as one of the wealthlest farmers in the state.

A Large Wheat Field.

Twelve years ago William Ernert was a cor man, but thanks to his native thrift and the fertility of Nemana county soil he is now independent. He owns a section of land and controls three more, near the line between Nemaha and Johnson counties. He is a heavy stock raiser and feeder and raises any amount of grain. Last year and year before his wheat averaged thirty-two bushels per acre and this year he has 1,800 of winter wheat growing with a splendid prospect of getting almost enough wheat to pay for the land it grows on. He always has money in the bank and is worth at least \$30,000, perhaps double that amount.

Came Back to Nebraska.

Michael Feistner, a rustling German, came to Nebraska years ago and then wandered off to California, where he lost all he had and dollar to his name. That was six years ago. Today he owns two quarter sections and an eighty adjoining the town of Johnson, is out of debt, and has dug it all out of the in six short years. He has had no help financially or physically. Who can beat it?

Bunked in a Dugout.

Patrick Dougherty of Bedford prosinct came to this country in 1860, leaving his family behind because he was too poor to bring them with him. He bunked in a dugout until such time as he could raise the money to pay their fare to his new home. He gradually worked his way up from poverty to affluence by virtue of industry and comy, seconded by the fertility of Nemahacounty soil. He is the owner of two sections. of land, well improved, and besides has built two brick blocks in Auburn, one costing \$14,000 and the other \$10,000. He has never ngaged in anything outside of farming and stock raising except to invest his surplus means as stated above. He is worth at least

E. C. Magor is an Englishman who came to this county in 1878 with small means, traded in cattle on the plains on a small scale at first, gradually enlarging his operations making a success in the long run. He sold out his cattle at a good time, when cattle were high, came to Loudon precinct and bought a half section of land, which he has converted into one of the neatest farms in Newaha county. Mr. Magor is a man of taste, has a beautiful home, is a heavy feeder taste, has a beautiful home, is a heavy feeder of stock, raises a large amount of fruit of all kinds and makes money rapidly. He is worth at least \$25,000.

A Prosperous German.

J. Grube came to Nemaha county a penniless German a few years ago and worked on a farm by the month up to four years ago, when he bought 160 acres of land near Johnson. The land was broke but no buildings. He has since built a nice house and barn, has the land and all paid for and has money n the bank. He is worth \$10,000 or more an nade it all working by the month and out of his farm.

An Elegant Home.

Alexander McKinney came to Nemaha county in 1865, poor as a church mouse, and has made for himself and family an elegant home in Loudon precinct. He has a section of land and has accumilated lots of other property. His farm is one of the best, well in the country of the local property of the local property. property. His farm is one of the best, well mproved, a large orchard and plenty of stock. Mr. McKinney is worth \$20,000 or Has Made a Fortune.

John Bath began poor in 1871, and is now one of the wealthy farmers of Nemaha county. He owas a section and a half of land in Louden precinct, well improved, is a large cattle owner and feeder and is worth

75,000.
His brother, Thomas Bath, has a similar history, lives in the same precinct, is a large farmer and feeder, and is worth at least \$30,000. Both have large orchards and small ruits la abundance.

William Tynon. Mr. Tynon is one of the best known farm-ors of eastern Nebraska, having settled in Nemaha county about 1870. He had about Nemaha county about 1870. He had about \$2.000 to start with and has increased his wealth until he is popularly reputed to be worth \$100,000. He is emphatically a farmer, has never speculated in any sense of the word. Besides owning 800 acres of valuable land, he has thousands of dollars loaned on real estate. His buildings are good and his farm in a high state of cultivation. He is a large oreeder and feeder of stock, feeding 200 head this season. His place joins that of Licutemant Governor Majors on the north. Harman Ray owns an extensive farm cor-Harman Ray owns an extensive farm cornering with Mr. Tynon's. He has not less than 2.00 acres and is worth \$75,000 or more. He is a corn grower, raises and sells grain and feeds but little stock, and piles up money rapidly. Henry Stiles is snother large and prosper-

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OMAH

KATZ-NEVINS CO.,

ous farmer located just across the road from Harman Ray. He has made his money pure-

ons farmer located just across the road from Harman Ray. He has made his money purely by farming.

John Barnard, Julian Byhua and John Lavigne are a trio of Frenchmen, residing in Glenrock precinct, who are among the weathliest farmers in the county. They all came to this country poor and made their money on the farm.

Dr. Neal settled in Nemsha county in an early day with nothing but his medical education and a shingle with his name on it for capital. There was so money in the county, and the doctor took his pay for professional services in calves and catbage and soon bogan to acquire land. He is now owner of 2,000 acres in Nemsha county and 1,000 acres in Kansas. He has made plies of money out of cattle, and is still increasing his wealth rapidly by farming and stock raising and practices his chosen profession on the site.

The Engle Brothers of Douglas precinct are among the number who have amassed fortunes on Nemsha farms. They own two sections of land and are large stockholders in the Carson National bank and are heavy loaners of money. The father of the Engle brothers cave to Nemsha poor, and died twelve years ago leaving his property in the hands of the boys. They are worth \$200,000 or \$300,000.

Charies Campbell owns a section of land Tubu water ng, sne

or \$300,000.

Charles Campbell owns a section of land within five miles of Peru and William Campber has five quarter sections near him. They

are large farmers and are worth at least William Hemming and his brother, Fritz Hemming, own line farms of 400 acres each, which they have acquired within the past twelve years, without a dollar to start with. They have never speculated in any sonse but have simply dug it out of the ground.

EDUCATIONAL

Tun Ben is in receipt of an invitation to attend commencement exercises at Prince-ton, June 11 to 15. The question of free books in the public

schools is receiving favorable consideration in Salt Lake City. The democrats at Princeton have organ ized themselves into a Cleveland club, elected a full set of officers and adopted an

The trustees of Johns Hopkins university have elected Charles F. Mayer, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis T. King. President-elect Schurman of Cornell uni-

elaborate platform.

versity is less than 40 years of age and a naturalized American. He was born in Nova otia, and has been a member of the Cornell faculty only six years. General Isaac Jones Wistar, who has given the University of Pennsylvaria \$135,000 wherewith to build and maintain a museum

containing his father's collection of medica objects, is about 64 years old. The Astronomical Society of the Pacific has decided to erect an observatory in Golden Gate park and equip it with an eight-inch telescope and other apparatus. The ob-servatory will be placed on Lick hill, an em-inence near the McAllister street entrance to

The convention of delegates from the various college republican clubs just finished at Ann Arbor was a success as far as the num-ber of colleges represented was concerned. James F. Burke, a Michigan junior law student from Pittsburg, was elected presi dent of the league.

The beginning of the next college year at Princeton will witness the completion of the Brokaw memorial building, to be erected on the atuletic field in memory of Frederick Brokaw, the varsity base ball catcher who was drowned at Eiberon, N. J., while attempting to save the life of a young lady.

The ancient college of St. Andrews, Scotland, which has recently opened its doors to women, has received the fair invaders with more chivalrous welcome and accorded to them more honorable place than any of he other men's colleges which have grudgingly recognized the right of women to enter School accommodations in Chicago are wholly inadequate. During April 21,656 pupils were enrolled in the half-day divisions. Besides there are 8,157 pupils housed in rented buildings. Fourteen new school buildings are now under way, which

will furnish accommodations for 8,400 pupils. Thirty-seven men were graduated last week from the divinity school in Yale university. Addresses were delivered by a number of the members of the graduating Prof. Edward L. Curtis, after uncheon, addressed the alumni on Present State of Old Testament Biblical

The Johns Hopkins university students have received a formal invitation from the students of Trinity college, Dublin, to send four delegates to the celeto send four delegates to the cele-bration of the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the college. The celebration will occur in Dublin from the 5th to the 8th of July. The invitation was accepted.

Miss Oliver of Boston is the center of attraction at Cornell (Ia.) college just now. She has just come to Cornell as instructor in elocation and physical culture. The Athletic association has elected Boardman, Wheeler and Yoran as delegates to the Field day convention at Des Moines. The literary socie-ties at Cornell are doing exceptionally good work this term. The commercial school meets a great demand and is coming to be one of the features of Cornell. A great effort has been made to put in a business course that shall be second to none in the country. Realizing that a purely commercial education is not sufficient, the course has been broadened by the addition of much thorough work in all the common branches. The last year has been prosperous beyond expecta-tion, and the prospects for the next are flat-

Eight new instructors were chosen for Yale at the regular meeting of the Yale cor-poration, May 31. President Harper has caused a large number of vacancies by in-ducing several Yale men to go to the Chicago university, and with one exception all the vacant chairs have now been filled. W. L. Phelps, now instructor at Harvard, was elected instructor in English literature; Jules Liquien of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was appointed to succeed Prof. Knapp as professor of modern lan-guages; Prof. E. W. Scripture of Clark university was given charge of the new department of physiological pschycology; Prof. H.
L. Williams of Cornell was selected as successor to Prof. J. D. Dana; C. L. Brownson of Brooklyn was chosen tutor in Greek and Latin; Harrison W. Lindsley of New Haven was appointed instructor in perspective in art; E. C. Beecher was appointed assistant professor of paleontology; George Thompson of Grand Rapids, Mich., was elected tutor to the freshman class in Latin, and Prof. K. Saunders was made assistant professor

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