Gossip About Their Careers-Mr. Clemens

Washington Correspondent. Mark Twain and George W. Cable have been reciting extracts from their work to large audiences here this week, writes a Washington correspondent of The Cleveland Leader. The two men are as different as the poles, and both are surprises.

George W. Cable is under medium height, very straight, very slender, and as sallow as many of the creoles whom he portrays in his novels. He has a face rather effeminate than manly, and his beard of silky black and long mustache twisted with its ends hanging down below his chin and making a bow over his mouth, carries out this illusion. His nose is straight and small, his eyes bright, black, and piercing, and his forehead medium. His hair is the color of jet and as glossy as oiled ebony. He does not weigh, I should say, over 130 pounds. He has a good voice, well trained and at odd jobs, or to pursue a half-emmelodious. He articulates distinctly, ployed sort of life in the country, chopand his gestures have all the grace of a woman. Ten years ago the world knew nothing of Cable; now he stands in the front ranks of American literati. at \$15 per month as to pay them from He was at one time a merchant, then tried newspaper writing on The New Orleans Picayune, and while doing so hands continuous labor. No one exbegan to study the early history of pects a man to kill himself with work, but he can more largely extend the in the creoles, and wrote several sketches of them for The Century Magazine. These attracted attention, and he found the field upon which he had entered one worth developing. In the carrying out of his idea he has shown that he is an accomplished novelist and has made a reputation which will

Mark Twain is just as big and awkward as Cable is small and graceful. He has a big head stuck on by a long Posts can be set when the frost is out neck to a pair of round shoulders. He came on to the stage as though he were half asleep, and he looked to me drawn, and with the now demonstraas though nature, in putting him together, had, somehow, gotten the joints it can be done by having everything mixed. He has a big face, a nose large enough to represent any kind of genius, and eyes large, black, and sleepy. He has a thick, bushy mane of hair which is now iron gray, and a bushy mustache which overhangs his characteristic mouth. As he stood on the stage he reminded me much of a mammoth interrogation point, and as he drawled ating that disturbing feature of farm out his words with scarcely a gesture his voice made me think of a little buz-saw slowly grinding inside a help, so that in the summer months corpse. He did not laugh while he they are compelled to work early and uttered his funniest jokes, and when late, and become slaves instead of masthe audience roared he merely stroked his chin or pulled his mustache.

Still he could not help being satisfied, and I do not doubt the contrast of his first days in Washington, when he came here years ago and had hard work making money enough to pay his board bills, came forcibly before him. Though it is not generally known, Mark Twain was once a Washington correspondent. He came here from the west with Senator Stewart and for a long time wrote letters to The Alta California and the New York Tribune. He used to drink a good deal in those days and was hardly considered a reputable character. It was shortly before this that he made the trip from which he wrote "Innocents Abroad," and this book he wrote here from the notes which he took during his tour. The book made him both famous and wealthy. His manuscript he first sent company took hold of it. The result was they made \$75,000 off the book and sold more than 200,000 copies of it. It was after this that Mark Twain tried editing The Buffalo Express. A man ,who worked on the paper at the time told me that this venture of his was not a success. He loafed around the office, guying the office-boy, and telling jokes and stories rather than writing, and the only fruit of his Buffalo experience was his marriage, which like "Innocents Abroad," turned out well. His wife brought a pot of gold into the family, and when he got to Elmira he found that his father-in-law had made him the present of a brown-stone front, and thrown in a coachman with a bug on his hat. Twain did not remain in Elmira, however, but went to Hartford and began to write "Roughing It." This was also successful and established his

Mark Twain probably makes as much out of his books as any other writer in the country. He has his Hartford firm publish his books for him, and he so arranges it that he gets a royalty on those printed in Europe. He is better known in foreign lands than any other American writer, and he is an international character. Many of his scenes are taken from real life, and his descriptions of travel are in the main true. He is a hard worker, and while at Hartford he writes in his billiard-room in the attic. Like Trollope he believes that there is nothing like a piece of shoemaker's wax on the seat of one's chair to turn out good literary work, and, like Blaine, he has a fixed amount of writing for each day's duty. He rewrites many of his chapters, and some of them have been scratched out and interlined again and again. Mr. Clemens-everyone knows Mark Twain's name is Clemens-will be 49 years old on the 30th of this month. He is a Missouri man by birth, and has taken care of himself ever since he was 15. He has been a practical printer, a steamboat pilot, a private secretary, a miner, a reporter, a lecturer, and a book-maker.

Poultry in France and America.

As an instance of the inferior product of American poultry as compared with that of France, a country where poultry rearing is carried on very skillfully, Henry Stewart gives the folumber of chickens reared is three to each hen, and the average product of egg per hen is 100 per year. The total money product is \$101,000.000. According to the last census the number of fowls in the United States is places ulcerated, but soon healed. 102,272,135; the product of the chickens is not given, but if it is in proportion to the yield of eggs, it would be high old rooster at this season.

about three to every two hens, the average yield of eggs being fifty-four to each hen. The different reports are probably near the truth, judging from the prevalent opinion here that "hens are poor stock," while the Frenchwoman, with her industrious and hencompelling ways, makes friends of her poulets and cherishes them as she does her love letters, which she also calls by the same word, while the estimation in which she holds her pullets may be realized by the name she gives them, which is poulette, and means not only a pullet but a darling; thus giving her heart to the work she succeeds in it and makes it profitable. This is a lesson for our poultry-keepers. -

Hired Men on the Farm.

It has become almost a custom to perform the greatest share of the farm work during the summer months and take it easy during the winter, dis-charging the hired men and forcing them into cities and villages to work ping cordwood and like work. A large amount of farm work can be performed during the winter quite as well \$22 to \$26 for the same labor in the summer, and thus give these farm same labor over the year. With the plan of winter draining, now so rapid-ly being introduced into Ohio, the idea of employing men for the entire year will become to be more largely practiced, and the farmers will find out that a great many things can be done in the winter as well as in the more hurrying times in the summer. By chosing open weather fences can be repaired and even board fence built. of the ground and wire strung. Sugar wood, stove wood, and rails can be ted value of under-drainage, most of ready, so that when occasion offers the trenches can be opened up and the tiles put in place. A little study in this direction will enable the farmer to see how that the farm work can be carried on in winter as well as in summer, and thus leave the summer months with more leisure time, and thus obvilife being behind with the work and having it crowd the farmer and his help, so that in the summer months ters of the situation .- Cleveland Her-

Building an Ice-House.

quiries about building an ice-house by will be found to stand forward as one dangerous traffic, and embrace a more energies to defeating Morton. The canvass giving a description of one we put up man, ready to pledge anew their becoming way of making a living. for our own use a few years ago. The locality selected was one affording facilities for drainage, was well shaded notion that there is aught in the free by trees, and conveniently near the house. The surface being sandy, was leveled, and four by six-inch drills, fourteen feet long, were laid down and halved together at the corners. The plates of the same length, of two by four-inch stuff, were put together in the same American college from confiscation. manner. Studs two by four, and thir- It is declared that in all the wide cirteen feet long, were morticed into the sills and spiked to the plates every eighteen inches. The room, a "square pitch," is covered with ten-inch boards, two inches apart, and other to several prominent publishers, but boards of the same width nailed on as they all rejected it, and he was about battens. Hemlock boards, nailed hor giving up in despair when a Hartford | izontally on both sides of the studs cover the sides and ends; the four-inch space between the outer and inner siding, being filled with sawdust. There is a door at the ground level, and another just above, both being practically double, by means of horizontal boards placed on the inside as the house is filled. The roof projects over the sides about a foot, and the spaces between that and the plates are left open to afford ventilation. A, layer of sawdust, four inches or more thick, was laid upon the ground, and the blocks of ice stacked upon it as closely as possible. The top of the ice is covered with a layer of marsh hav, about two feet thick. This house, if church and to God. It is our earnest filled up to the roof, would hold about | wish that existing debts should be lisixty tons. When half filled, there has been a considerable quantity of ice left over each year, though it has been used very freely. The cost of the house is small .- American Agriculturalist.

Rules for Chewing Food.

Mr. Gladstone, the present English premier, reduced his hygiene to a mathematical system as long ago as 1848, when he formulated for himself jected to religious influences. Nor can rules for chewing food. He then laid we ignore the palpable fact that the down the rule for himself and children school is an important factor in formthat thirty-two bites should be given | ing childhood and youth-so important to each mouthful of meat, while to that its influence often outweighs that bread he accorded a lesser number. of the home and the church. It can It would be rather amusing to see a not, therefore, be desirable or adfamily with a leader swinging his vantageous that religion should be exbaton like the leader of an orchestra, | cluded from the school. On the conand thus indicating the number of trary, it ought to be one of the chief bites for each mouthful. But ridicu- agencies for moulding young life to lous as that might be, probably such a family would count fewer dyspeptics | To shut religion out of the school and than are to be found in the average keep it for the home and church is be an expert in politics and a statesman, but as a hygienist we should say that bread would require more masti- business and real life. But a more cation than meat. The process of di- false and pernicious notion could not gestion of bread begins with mastication, whereas, the digestion of meat | elevate a people, should inspire their begins in the stomach. It is probable whole life and rule their relations that he can more safely bolt his meat | with one another. A life is not in chunks, as dogs do, than his bread and vegetables .- Dr. Foote's Health

M. URUETA, in a recent paper about pre-eminently to be under the snakes, relates that in Columbia their chief destroyers are two species of birds-the calabrero and guacaboand the cats and hogs. The latter are till every Catholic child in the land lowing figures: The number of fowls supposed to be protected from the shall have within its reach the means judicial separation has increased, the kept in France is 43,858,780; the aver- sting on account of their layers of adi- of education. There is still much to be reason being that, whereas divorce pefrom the venom, but do not die. The writer saw a cat eat the heads and tails of two large ones; its wounded

A turkey would be a goose if he wasn't a

THE CATHOLIC PASTORAL

Of the Plenary Council to Catholics in the

United States. The pastoral letter of the archbishops and bishops of the United States, composing the third plenary council of Baltimore, to the clergy and laity of their charge is made public through The Catholic Mirror. It is a lengthy document, but the following abstract gives the main points of leading matters which engaged the attention of the council. Reference is made to the past eighteen years, especially in the west. The assembling by Pius IX. of the general council of the Vatican is alluded to as one of the most important events of our age, and a detailed account of its work is given. The Catholics of Prussia are commended for their good work in availing themselves of every legal means to check the advances of despotism and save their own freedom and that of their country. The letter then discusses the laws of the church and this IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

"We think we can claim to be acquainted both with the laws, institutions, and spirit of the Catholic church and with the laws, institutions, and spirit of our country, and we emphatically declare there is no antagonism with them. A Catholic finds himself at home in the United States, for the influence of the church has constantly been exercised in behalf of individual rights and popular liberties. And a himself more at home than in the Catholic church, for nowhere else can he breath that atmosphere of divine truth which alone can make us free. We repudiate with equal earnestness the assertion that we need to lay aside any of our devotedness to our church to be true Americans and the insinuation that we need to lay aside any of our leve for our country's principles and institutions to be faithful Catholics. To urge that the Catholic church is hostile to our great republic because she teaches that 'there is no power but from God'-because, therefore, back of the events which led to the formation of the republic, she sees the providence of God leading to that issue, and back of our country's laws the authority of God as their sanction, -this, evidently, is so illogical and contradictory an accusation that we are astonished to hear it advanced by persons of ordinary intelligence. We believe our country's heroes were instruments of the God of nations in establishing this home of freedom. To both the Almighty and His instruments in the work we look with grateful reverence; and to maintain the inheritance of freedom which they have left us, should it ever-which God for-We can best answer numerous in- bid-be imperiled, our Catholic citizens lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.' No less illogical would be the spirit of republican institutions incompatible with perfect docility to the church of Christ."

The attempt to grasp the preperty of the Propaganda is severely condemned, and our government warmly thanked for the action that saved the cle of the holy father's great responsibility, the progress of the church in the United States forms, in a special manner, both a source of joy and an object of solicitude.

A considerable portion of the letter is devoted to a discussion of the education of the clergy and their pastoral rights. With respect to

CHURCH PROPERTIES AND CHURCH

DEBTS, the letter says: "The properties are held in trust for the church for the benefit of the people. It often becomes necessary to contract church debts. Where the multiplication of a Catholic population has been so rapid, rapid work had to be done in erecting churches and schools, and if, under such circumstances, pastors had to wait till all the funds were in hand before beginning work, a generation would be left without the necessary spiritual aids and might be lost to the quidated as soon as possible in order that funds used in paying interest might be employed in the great improvements still to be made, and especially in helping on the glorious work of Christian education." This latter subject is treated at great

length. "Childhood and youth," says the letter, "are periods of life when the character ought especially to be suball that is true and virtuous and holy. American family. Mr. Gladstone may logically to train up a generation that will consider religion good for the home and church, but not for practical be imagined. Religion, in order to dwarfed, but ennobled, by being lived in the presence of God. Therefore the school, which principally gives knowledge fitting for practical life, ought | tioners make their appearance on Wed-

> HOLY INFLUENCE OF RELIGION. view-to multiply our schools and to perfect them. We must multiply them efit of Catholic schools. Pastors and phia Telegraph. parents should not rest till this defect be remedied. No parish is complete until it has schools adequate to the needs of its children, and the pastor and people of such parish should feel | tographers only show negative results.

that they have not accomplished their entire duty until the want it supplied. We desire that the history of the United States should be carefully taught in all our Catholic schools, and have directed that it be specially dwelt upon in the education of young ecclesiastical students in our preparatory seminaries. So, also, we desire that it form a favorite part of the home library and home reading. We must keep firm and solid the liberties of our country by keeping fresh the noble memories of the past, and thus sending forth from our Catholie homes into the arena of public life not parti-

sans, but patriots." The subjects of the co-operation of the Christian home with the Christian school, of Christian marriage and the indissolubility of the marriage tie, are treated upon, and in this connection the havoc wrought by the divorce laws of the country is deplored. The importance of home virtues, good reading, especially of the holy scriptures, and of supporting thoroughly the Catholic press, is impressively declared. The desecration of the Lord's day is most severely condemned, and upon this point the letter says:

"THE LORD'S DAY

is the poor man's day of rest. It has been taken from him, and the laboring class are a seething volcano of social discontent. The Lord's day is a home day, drawing closer the sweet domestic ties by giving the toiler a day with his wife and children. But it has been right-minded American nowhere finds turned into a day of labor, and home ties are fast losing their sweetness and their hold. Now, far be it from us to advocate such Sunday laws as would hinder necessary Sunday work or would prohibit such popular enjoyments as are consistent with the sacredness of the day. To turn the Lord's day into a day of toil is a blighting curse to a country; to turn it into a day of dissipation would be worse. There is one way of profaning the Lord's day which is so prolific of evil results that we feel it our duty to utter against it special condemnation. This is the practice of selling beer or other liquors on Sunday, or of frequenting places where they are sold. This practice tends more than any other to turn the day of the Lord into a day of dissipation; to use it as an occasion for breeding intemperance. While we hope the Sunday laws on this point will not be relaxed, but even more rigidly enforced, we implore all Catholics, for the love of God and their country, never to take part in such Sunday traffic, not to patronize or countenance it. And we not only direct the attention of all pastors to the repression of this abuse, but we call upon them to induce all of their flocks that be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon, as soon as they can, the and that his supporters will devote their And here it behooves us to remind our workingmen, the bone and sinew of the people and the especially beloved children of the church, that if they wish to observe Sunday as they ought they must keep away from drinkingplaces Saturday night. Carry your wages home to your families, where they rightfully belong. Turn a deaf ear, therefore, to every temptation, and then Sunday will be a bright day for all the family. We invoke a blessing on the cause of temperance and on, all who are laboring for its advance-

ment in a true Christian spirit.
"Forbidden societies" is the next subject treated of, and while Catholics are instructed to shun bad or dangerous secret societies they are counseled to take part in good and useful Catholic associations, always remembering, however, that the surest guide is the church of Christ.

The letter closes with an appeal for the generous co-operation of Catholic people in the work of foreign missions and missions among Indians and ne-

Seed Potatoes.

Whether potatoes are to be planted whole or cut small for planting is a matter that amounts to millions of bushels throughout the country, and in itself would have an affect upon the markets. Now and then one finds an enthusiastic advocate of planting potatoes cut to one eye, and proves his theory with large crops, but the general verdict this fall is in favor of less cutting. Some soils, aided by the system of culture, may make the plan of cutting to one eye an apparent gain over the older custom of planting whole potatoes, but with the majority of farmers whole potatoes, if reports can be relied upon, would be best. With respect to "fine cutting," or the

one eye plan, Prof. Sanborn says: "Among the very few official trials that have come to my attention I have seen none that favor this view, in the ordinary way of cutting potatoes. Since beginning these trials I have seen two foreign tests, covering about seven years each, wherein the effect of cutting on the future vigor of the plant was studied, with the results against fine cutting. One eye and small potatoes gave less favorable results at the Ohio Experiment Station; last year than whole potatoes. I think it entirely safe to affirm that light seeding of potatoes, or the use of small potatoes for seed, will result unfortunately in ordinary hands or ordinary soil in ordinary fertility, especially if deeply planted

Divorces in France.

The number of divorce cases down on the list for trial in France 1s 760, of which 560 are petitions to transform judicial separations into divorces, and 200 are original petitions. The petinesday morning, and the student of modern Paris life has an opportunity Two objects, therefore, we have in of closely observing some strange social types. The subject is to be transferred to canvass in next year's Salon. The number of demands for ose tissue. Cats receive bad sores | done ere this is attained. There are | titions involve much litigation and red still thousands of Catholic children in tape, a separation for more than two the United States deprived of the ben- | years constitutes a divorce.-Philadel-

Policemen are not socially inclined. Each one has a little club of his own.

The most positive efforts of the best pho-

RANDALL IN THE SOUTH.

He is Cordially Welcomed to Louisville by the Board of Trade of that City.

In his trip through the south Samuel J. Ranfall made the first stop at Louisville, where be was given a cordial reception by the board of trade. The president of the board of trade in welcoming Mr. Randall; said that the visitor was engaged in an honorable and com mendable task of working to secure the best interests of the business men and laborers everywhere; that it was his mission in the south to acquaint himself with the business in its prosperity and depression that he might be the better qualified to assist in national legislation and advance measures in relation to the important question of the tariff that would adequately and satisfactorily meet the wants of the people. Mr. Randall replied as

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board

of Trade of Louisville: Resred, as I have been, in mercantile life, like most of those

around me, you can understand why I appreciate more than might be under different relations the honor which this body of men tender, and I say that it is proper in the outstart that you, being a body of men composed of persons of every political party, should be given to understand that I am here present to-day without any personal political motive. I come among you to witness for myself, to study the details that prevail in the great south in the business relations that it bears to the country. We are passing through a period of great depression, and I think I can show that this depression is phenomenal in its character and unlike all others that have pre-ceded it in the United States. What is known as the panic of 1857—which I know of only as the panic of 1857.—which I know of only perhaps from reading and hearsay—therwas an antecedent to that period for seven vears of balance of trade against the United States, aggregating \$150,000,000 in value. Again, in 1857, the panic of that year was preceded by eight years of adverse trade against the United States in foreign countries, aggregating \$550,000,000, and the more recent nanic of 1873 came upon us after ten years of balance of trade against the United States, aggregating \$1,000,000,000 in value, and yet to-day we are in the midst of depression when the last nine years of trade in the United States has been in favor of the United States to the extent of \$1,300,000,000, and, therefore, we cannot measure our present defore, we cannot measure our present de pression by those rules of trade which have indicated as controlling, in my judgment, the panics of prior years. It is due to your intelligence that I should give you reasons which I think have contributed to bring us to our present trade condition. I consider hat it is over and exhaustive taxation and, to some it is over and exhaustive taxation and, to some 'degree, trade restrictions, which ought to be swept aside. [Cheers.] The government should be admin stered economically, and there ought not to be collected a dollar of revenue from the people of the United States in excess of that which is necessary to economically administer the government of this people [Cheers.] It is a trite saying, and some of us have realized the truth of it, that a man who spends more money than he that a man who spends more money than he makes will become embarrassed, and I say, ac ording to my judgment, that the country which imports more than it exports must be come embarrassed, and the great object of the government to free a people like ours is to have such laws enacted and honestly and in-telligently administered as will best promote the great objects of the trade and commerce of the country. [Cheers.]

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

The Impression Gaining Ground That President Arthur's Name Will Not be Presented. The impression has become strong, says an Albany dispatch, that President Arthur's name will not be presented to the republican legislative caucus as a candidate for senator, will open in Albany as soon as members of the assembly arrive in any considerable num bers. If the Arthur men give up their efforts for the president they are expected to begin at once their warfare on Erwin, who is the Morton candidate for speaker. Which one of the several other candidates they will take up does not yet appear, but he will undoubtedly he the one who shows greatest opposition to Erwin, irre-pective of his senatorial affinity It is telleved by a good many that the Arthur men, left without a distinctive sena torial candidate of their own, will cast about for the man who can be of most use to them in the senate. As Mr. Evarts would not be likely to serve the politicians satisfactorily, there is growing confidence in Congess-man Hiscock's position in the fight. He holds the four assemblymen and a state senator of his district against all comers, it is sate to say that it is as arge a home nucleus as Attor ney General Russell has. State Senator Mc Carthy, who re resents Hiscock's district, will be the permanent president of the senate by reason of getting over Hill's assuming the duties of governor, and this fact will give McCarthy special influence in the senatorial contest. If Mr. Evarts was a politician there would be hardly any room for doebt of his election. Governor Cleveland, in the course of a conversation on the senatorial situation. said he had for some time believed that Mr. Evarts would be the success ul candidate. He said that he could give no substantial tea-son for the belief, but it grew stronger on him as he heard snatches of senatorial news from day to day.

CRIMINAL.

An awful crime was divulged at Cattanooga Tenn. Dave Hutchinson, a negro laborer, was arrested on the charge of ravishing his little niece, aged 9 years, and has virtually confessed the deed.

A mob fired the Eristol tunnel on the Shaw pee division of the Baltimore & Ohio road and nearly three hundred feet caved in, necessitating a transfer of passengers. The guards were run out by the mob, and it is thought lynam te was used.

John O'Hara was arrested at Indianapolis on charge of robbing the Adams express company of a package containing \$3,800, lost a ew days ago, and was committed to jail. It is stated that O'Hara's arrest is merely a blind and that the officials have a clue which they think will lead to a solution of the mystery. Charles Frendesack, an employe of a wealthy

farmer named Victor Schulte, was assassinated at St. Francis, Wis., as he was entering the barn. Frendesack managed to return to the house, covered with blood and gasping f om a bullet hole in the neck. He feil dead in the arms of a member of the nousehold. There is no clae to the perpetrator of the

Ella Drake, wife of John Drake, of Thompson, Ga., was found in her house wife her skull broken, throat cut, and the house fired The fire was extinguished. Circumstances pointed to her husband, who is under arrest. as the murderer. The coroner's jury ren dered a verdict as follows: "The woman came to her death from wounds inflicted by her husband. It is a case of cold-blooded

Information reached Vicksburg of the arrest of three white men near Hatreslburg, on the line of the N. O. & N. E. railroad, who it is supposed wrecked the limited express, or what is known as the cannon ball train, at midnight, about ninety-four miles north of New Orleans, by which accident Robert Tumor, the engineer, one of the best in the service of the company, and his fireman, a colored man named Pinch Conway, were killed, being scalded to death in a horrible manner.

Terrible Effects of Spiritualism.

Near Chehallis, Wyoming territory, William Pearson, a strong believer in spiritualism. imagined he received an order from a higher power to kill his infant son. This he did with a hammer. He then informed his wife that he would cut his throat if his wife would do the same. Both were found half frozen and their throats cut, but not dead. Both wil probably die.

RESTAURANT patron: "These sausages are 'ardly up to the mark." Waiter: They sin't, eh? Well, d'ye expect Italian grevhound and thoroughbred Scotch ter or for two bits?"

THE estimated number of Indians now living is 300,000.

STOCK DIRECTORY



DENNIS M'KILLIP.

Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on left side. Young cattle branded same as above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-slope right ear. Horses branded "E" on left shoulder.



The New U.S.Cat le Ranche Co..l imited

Stock brand-circle on left shoulder; also lewiap and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the right. Ranch on the Republican. Postoffice, Max, Dundy county, Nebraska.



HENRY T. CHURCH.

O.born, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county, cat-tle branded "O L O" on right side. Also, an over crop on right ear and under crop on left. Horses branded "8" on right shoulder.



Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Val-

ey, east of Dry Creek, and near head of Spring Creek, in Chase county; Vice President and Superintendent.



Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock branded on left hip, and a few double crosses on left side. C. D ERCANBRACK.



STOKES & TROTH.

P. O. Address, Carrico, Hayes county, Nebraska, Range, Red Willow, above Carrico. Stock branded as above. Also run the



GEORGE J. FREDERICK.

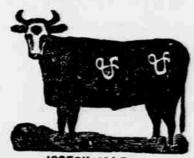
Ranch4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "AJ" on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



stanch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman River, in Chase county, Neb. Stock branded as above; also "717" on left side; "7" on right hip and "L." on right shoulder; 'L." on left shoulder and "X." on left jaw. Half under-crop left ear, and square-

DO YOU KNOW .ORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Ta : Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing; Navy Clippings, and Black, Brown and Y-bow SNUFFS are the best and che pest, quality considered?



JOSEPH ALLEN.

Ranch on Red Willow Creek, half mile bove O-born postoffice. Cattle branded on right side and hip above.

FOR SALE-improved Deeded Farm and Hay Land. Timber and water. Two farm houses, with other emprovements. Convenient to No. 1 school privileges. Situsted on R publican river, near abuth of Red Willow creek. Call on J. F Black, on premises, or address him at Indianola. Nebraska.