d the south half of the southeast quar-ion two, town-hip twenty-nine, range it, taxed in the name of F. Heidick,

Reynoids, and t quarter of section seven, townine, range sixteen, west, taxed in W. Willering, and alf of the northwest quarter and the arter of the northwest quarter of township twenty-nine, range six-axed in the name of Luther H.

re, township twenty-nine, range six-red in the name of Luther H. Gol-

ast quarter of section ten, townnine, range sixteen, west, taxed in
K. Stanisians, and
awest quarter of section twelve,
wenty-nine, range ten, west, taxed
of L. C. Putnam, and
invest quarter of section eighteen,
enty-nine, range sixteen, west, taxed
of Thomas Box, and
hwest quarter of section nineteen,
irty, range sixteen, west, taxed in
James White, and
east quarter of the northeast quarter
south half of the northeast quarter
theast quarter of the northeast quarter
lon five, township thirty-one, range
est, taxed in the name of A. J.
and

orthwest quarter of the northwest the south half of the northwest section six, township thirty-one, the west, taxed in the name of Chara

east quarter of the northeast quarter seven, township thirty-one, range six-taxed in the name of H. A. Wake-

ith half of the northeast quarter and half of the northwest quarter of sectownship thirty-one, range sixteen, ed in the name of Mary A. Byrnes, and theast quarter of section ten, township range sixteen, west, taxed in the fary A. Byrnes, and thwest quarter of section ten, township range sixteen, west, taxed in the A. Andrews, and the A. Andrews, and the tenth of the

thwest quarter of section thirty-five, hirly-one, range sixteen, west, taxed e of Orange Hallock, and i the northeast quarter of the northeast of the northeast guarter of section three, township thirty-ge fifteen, west, taxed in the name of man; that said Adams and Darr have med and delivered the tax sale cerceived by them from the treasurer at to the undersiened and that the time ion of same will expire on the 5th dayer, 1892.

H. H. ANDRESEN.

T A CLOUDBURST IS. ps of Rain Lose Their Indi-

viduality in Sheets. ar errors when crystallized phrases and epithets are often down the line, even when the ass of people have learned the facts in the case, says the lphia Press. .Heat lightsun drawing up water." and bursts" are three bits of desthat not only do not tell the but either are used to describe ns that do not exist, or are erroneously to phenomena

produced by other causes. popular idea of a cloudburst is, eadville man who, in describing best shown by the statement reat storm that devastated the estern corner of Pennsylvania. ed that a cloud was blown by nd against the mountain side hen burst deluging the entire Such cloudbursts exist only imagination. The real cloudmay be a collapse of a waterthat has been carried over the but in most cases the term is ial fall of rain in which, as it

been unloosed. ere are many records of such bursts in this country. The tre-ous falls of rain that fill in a few tes the formerly dry bed of a

with a torrent of four or five eep have long been familiar feaof the meteorological reports the West In 1876, at Fort S. D., the water in a canon 200 ride, which was nearly dry, rose feet from a sudden rainfall in At Beaver Creek in South ta a similar sudden rise in the year drowned eleven people, the town of Jefferson Mont. badly wrecked by a flood nearly feet deep, resulting from a treous fall of rain.

e great flood of July 25-26, in at Pittsburg. by which 184 lives lost is believed to have been to the sudden condensation and ipitation of vast quantities of sture. At 60 degrees, when entire ation is the condition of affairs rainfall would be less than two es, but the cloudburst presup-es a great inrush of moisture laden ses, which under the contraction to cold. descend as the phrase in great sheets in which it as as if all individuality of the ps is lost.

he cloudburst as distinguished n the heavy rain is a mere matter ame. It does its damage within space of a few minutes or within nour. Great downpours are, howevery whit as disastrous as the idburst. In 1856 21.4 inches of fell at Alexandria, La. within enty-four hours; while at Lambert-le, N. J., in 1865, 12 inches fell in day, and during the great flood 1880, very heavy rainfalls of 8 and ches were reported. These enors volumes of water, if given a e to spread out on lowlands be carried off without much age, but in the narrow mountain eys of Central and Western Penn. ania cloudbursts, heavy rainfalls any continued period of storm not but result disastrously.

Making An Average. atts-Vickars is what I would in several text-books by writers of an average conver ationalist.

otts-How average? atts-About half of his converthe other half has no meaning at

-Indianapolis Journal.

LORENZO CROUNSE.

NEBRASKA'S REPUBLICAN CANDI-DATE FOR GOVERNOR.

A Sketch of His Career-A Man With a Brilliant War Record.

Lorenzo Crounse was born January 27, 1834, in Schoharie county, New York. One of his great grandfathers had come to this country from Wuttenburg, famous in the history of the world since the time of Luther. Young Crounse went through that early training from which so many great Americans have graduated—a common school education followed by several years of work as the head of a country school. Mr. Crounse began his career as a teacher at the age of 17, and continued in that occupation for three successive winters, during which period he saved sufficient means to give him two summer terms at Charlotteville seminary, New York. He then read law at Fort Plain in the same state, and was admitted to practice in the year 1856. Here he set up his office and entered upon the field of law. Four years later, he was married to Miss Mary E. E. Griffiths, like him, a native of New York state.

A Brilliant War Record.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Crounse enlisted at his country's call. He raised the company known as Battery K. First regiment New York light artillery, and was at once chosen as its captain. In the summer of 1862 he was severely wounded at Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock river, and was compelled on this account to resign and return to his home in September following.

He resumed the practice of his profession, continuing in Fort Plain until 1864, when he removed to Nebraska, and settled at Rulo, Richardson coun-



BON, LORENZO CROUNSE.

He was elected, in the fall of 1865, to represent that county in the territorial legislature. In this session, the last that was to act under the territorial regime, he served on the judiciary committee, as, also, upon the special committee appointed to draft the first constitution for the proposed state of Nebraska. 'He took a prominent part both in drafting that document and in advocating its adoption by the people.

Graced the upreme Bench

With the adoption of the constitution of 1866, Mr. Crounse was elected at the age of 32 as one of the three jusan extraordinary and tices of the first supreme court of the new state. He was associated on the bench with the late Oliver P. Mason as chief justice, and George B. Lake associate justice, and was assigned the Third judicial district comprising ail the state north of the Platte except Douglas and Sarpy counties. In the deliberations of the court, he at once took a most active part, participating particularly in those cases demanding an exposition of the provision of the new constitution. His share in defining and applying that document to the various intricate problems that arose was one of no little importance, and was marked throughout by a profound study of the underlying principles of democratic government.

The opinion in the very first case reported in the series of Nebraska reports was written by Judge Crounse and dealt with the intricacies of the law of landlord and tenant. In the case of the People vs. McCallum, the judgment of the court rendered by Judge Crounse interpreted the clause in the constitution restricting any bill from having more than one subject. which shall be clearly expressed in the title, as not intended to prevent the legislature from selecting its own title although the one selected might not be the most suitable and comprehensive. This liberal reading of the clause was necessary to the validity of various acts that had been passed.

Another oportunity was given for interpreting the new constitution in the famous case of Brittle vs. the Peo. ple. The point at issue turned on the question whether under the constitution of Nebraska a colored man had a right to sit on a jury. The question was decided in the affirmative, and gave Judge Crounse an opportunity to review at length the history of the "fundamental condition" which congress had attached to the enabling act, namely, the clause striking out the restriction of the suffrage to white citizens only. In an able argument the opinion of the court. Chief Justice Mason dissenting, supported the power of congress to prescribe conditions upon which the admission of a state into the union is to be effected. The result reached by Judge Crounse is in conformity with various later decisions of the United States supreme court and has been quoted approvingly

A Just and Vearless Judge.

Again in the case of Hallenbeck vs. n is made up of double meanings Hahn, a case arising in Douglas county from the refusal of a property own-

intended to go as a bonus to a railway company, occasion was given to eluci-date the articles on finance in the organic law. He held that the limitation on the amount of money which the state might borrow, rested upon loans for state purposes only and not upon bond issues of counties and other public corporations; that aiding a railroad constituted a public purpose and that in authorizing such sid. the legislature did not transcend its legally granted powers. The railway is a public highway constructed under the right of eminent doman. "How is it, then," asks Judge Crounse, that we regard a railway as public until we have invaded the most sacred rights of the private citizen by wresting his land from him, willing or unwilling, and immediately become blind to its public character when we undertake to use the taxing power, which has no limit under the constitution?" The bonds in question were in the hands of innocent, bonnfide holders and their integrity must be upheld without taint of repudiation. In arriving at the conclusion Judge Crounse drew distinctly

tie dividing line between the fields of legislative and judicial action. "Unless the constitution is violated in some of its parts, the plain office of the court is to declare the act unconstitutional. With any question as to the wisdom of the law or the policy of its enactment, we, in common with all citizens of the state, may have our opinion. but we have no right to avail ourselves of our position to give effect to such opinion unless it accords with principle and authority. The province of the court has too freequently and too unmistakably been declared to be misunderstood or disrearded."

A Proud Career in Congress. Judge Crounse did not stand for reelection at the expiration of his term, but continued his connection with the bench for the next two years in the capacity of supreme court reporter. The only reason for retiring from the supreme court was that he had already in 1872 been nominated for congress over John Taffe, then member of the house, and Silas A. Strickland, and had been elected by a rousing majority. He served not only through the

Forty-third congress, but was also selected to the Forty-fourth congress. In the former he was assigned a piace upon the committee on territories-at that time a committee of considerable importance by reason of the vast domain still excluded from state government. During his second term he was an influential member of the commitmittee on public lands.

All through his congressional career Judge Crounse was ever active in furthering the interests of his constituents and the welfare of the nation. His first speech was in favor of the repeal of the salary-grab act which had been passed by the previous congress, and he joined his vote with those that struck it from the statute book. He protested against any reduction of the army which would make it inadequate to the protection of the frontier, and secured the passage of an act subjecting all lands included in the Pacific railway grants to state and local taxation. His efforts to obtain an appropriation

of \$50,000 for a permanent fort on the Loup river in Nebraska falled, but he succeeded in having a bill passed for the relief of settlers upon public lands in this state who were suffering from

injury by grasshoppers. An Active Anti- Monopolist.

He put forth his utmost endeavor to get an enactment by congress compelling the Union Pacific to prorate with kind. "The experience of the people of Nebraska," said he, 'is not an en-couraging one. The Union Pacific company has even undertaken to run the politics of the state. At our last convention, the unseemly spectacle was presented of Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon being at Omaha in communication with the superintendent of the road, at the convention, the wires communicating between them. I repeat I am not in the interest of nor specially hostile to any of these roads and the attempt of the gentleman (Mr. Frye) to put me in that attitude is in keeping with the rest of his efforts on behalf of the company he is defending. All I ask is what is right and what is due to the people, no matter which road it benefits or prejudices."

The influence of the corporations at Washington, however, was too strong. and the same fate overtook his bill to reduce the charges of the Union Pacific for hauling freight across the bridge at Omana from \$10 to \$5 per car which passed the house but was pigeonholed in the senate.

In the contest attending the counting of the electoral vote of 1876, Judge Crounse recorded his vote along with all his leading republican colleagues in opposition to the bill providing for the electoral commission.

Paithful to His Trusts.

In 1876 he declined to be a candidate for a third term to congress, his friends urging him to enter the race for the United States senate. Three years later he was given, without solicitation on his part, the office of collector of internal revenue for Ne-braska a position which he retained for four years, retiring with a cer-tificate of the commissioner that his office held rank among the best conducted in the service.

Judge Crounse retired to his farm at Fort Calhoun in 1883 and, as he thought from public life. He gave his attention to the raising of fine stock and fruits and continued to take, as he had aiways taken, a warm interest in the state and various county fairs in which he was at times an exhibitor and officer.

In the spring of 1891 he was, at the urgent solicitation of Senators Manderson and Paddock and other friends. induced to accept the position offered him by President Harrison assistant er to pay a tax, part of which was secretary of the treasury.

Fuel for Bee ! mokers.

For fuel we have tried rotton wood, hard wood, pine sticks, sawdust, shavings excelsior, paper, rage, peat, corncobe and a peculiar kind of sawdust that comes from making hand-holes with a wobbling saw in bee-hives. The last-named we find to be far su-perior to all the others. It lights quickly, and smolders enough to give quite a dense blue smoke. It is readily obtainable of the supply manufacturers. It should be remarked, however, that the fine sawdust should be carefully sifted out -Bee-Keepers' Review.

PURE, WHOLESOME QUALITY. Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy. it is the best and only remedy.

Summer Pruning. A correspondent of a Western jour-nal gives an account of his mode of producing fruitfulness in young peach and other trees, by pinching back the growing shoots. When the new growth is stopped once or twice during summer, they may be made to produce large quantities of fruit when comparatively small and peach trees five or six feet high will produce "loads of peaches" as a result. If the trees are growing vigorously the strength of the growth goes to the forming of new wood and foliage at the expense of the fruit buds. Pinching back sufficient-ly develops the buds. This process is well understood by cultivators, but it is interesting to see it successfully carried out. The treatment must be continuous through the season, and in successive years, and the trees will be changed to practical dwarfs.

"Hanson's Mugic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Ask
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There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is words alike except one word, the same is true of each new one appearing each week, from the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you Book, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPES or SAMPLES FREE.

A captain of militia is known by the com-

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Chil dren teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c. a bottle. The shoemaker is a man who frequently gets "beaten out of his boots."

The flurry in the beef market has not re duced the number of "bicycle meets."

A Drunkard, Morphine or Opium eater or Tobacco chewers, can be safely, speedily and perminently cured by taking the Ensor Cures. Write for testimonials and prices on territory to Ensor Remedy Co., 413 N. 24th St., South Omaha, Nebr.

We wish we had as little to do as the cap-Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at ence. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 50 cts and \$1.00. The cost of a one man sea diving appar

atus for a depth of 200 feet is \$575

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That barber is poor indeed who doesn' even hone his razor.

Cheap Homes for the Millions. In order to meet the constantly growing the south branch of the B. & M. In the North, East and West, for reduced rates the course of his remarks upon the bill, he denounced the monopoly of the capitalist to visit the Southwest, particularly Union Pacific as one of the grossest Texas, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway have determined to sell tickets on August 30th, September 27th and October 25th, from all points in the North, East and West, to all points on its main line in Missouri and Kansas, south of Clinton, Mo., and all points in the State of Texas, at the extremely low rate of one fare for theround trip, good to return 20 days from date of asic

The reports which come from Texas of the The reports which come from Texas of the prodigious prospective yields in the crops for the present season, as well as those for several previous years, together with the severity of the winters in the Northern and Western States for several years past, will induce many to locate on the sun kissed prairies of this favored land during the coming fail. Now is your concernity.

prairies of this favored land during the coming fall. Now is your opportunity. Grasp it while it is yet within your reach. For further information as to routes, rates, maps, time-tables, etc., call on or address E. D. Spencer, Traveling Passenger Agent, Room 12, Rookery Bidg., Chicago; E. B. Parker, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agent, 505 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo; Walter G. Gramm, General Ticket Agent. Parsons, Kansas.

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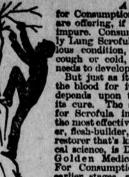
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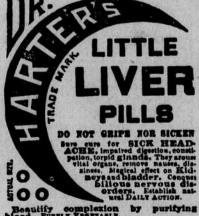
for Consumption is what you are offering, if your blood is impure. Consumption is simply Lung Scrofula. A scrofulous condition, with a slight cough or cold, is all that it needs to develop it.

But just as it depends upon the blood for its origin, so it depends upon the blood for its cure. The surest remedy for Scrofula in every form, the most effective blood-cleanser, fiesh-builder, and strengtherstorer that's known to medical science, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For Consumption in all its earlier stages, and for Weak Lungs, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and all Bronehial, Throat, and Lung affections, that is the only remedy so unfailing that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

No matter how long you've had Catarrh, or how severe, Dr. Sage's Remedy will effect a permanent cure. \$500 reward is offered by the proprietors of this medicine, for an incurable case of Catarrh.

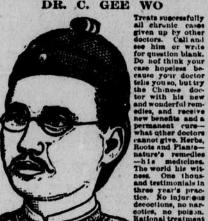
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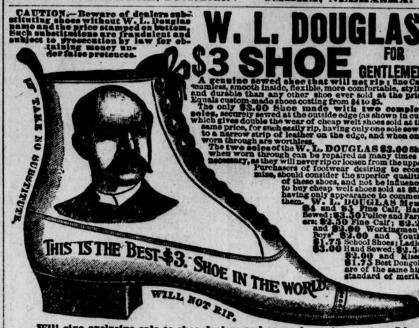
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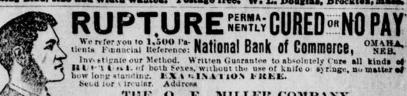
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