

LIGHTNING PLAYS HAVOC.

SEVERAL ILLINOIS TOWNS ARE BADLY DAMAGED.

MALTA, A VILLAGE OF 600, IN ASHES.

Town of Henrietta Set on Fire by a Bolt of Electricity and Completely Burned - Caledonia, Elmhurst, Belvidere, Rockford, and Other Villages Much Damaged.

DEKALB, Ill., Sept. 10.—Lightning played havoc among the various small towns of this section last night.

As a result the business portion of Malta, a village of 600, is in ashes, with losses aggregating \$50,000.

The little hamlet of Henrietta was also set on fire by lightning and completely burned. The loss will not prove very extensive, however, as but five or six houses were there.

At Caledonia four buildings were struck at different times and each of those structures was destroyed.

At Elmhurst a big barn was struck and totally destroyed.

In Rockford three fires were caused by lightning.

At Belvidere a physician's stable was struck and consumed, together with two horses and a carriage.

Huntley suffered the loss of three buildings, one of which was a stable. In the latter four horses were burned.

The Northwestern railway track for a stretch of 300 feet, at Trout park, was washed away by the heavy rain flood, and at Genoa a washout occurred on the Air Line, carrying away a large section of track.

TO OPPOSE TILLMANITES.

South Carolina Democrats Will Reorganize the Party.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10.—Thomas A. Carwine, as chairman of the Democratic conference committee, which recently met in Columbia, has issued an address to the Democrats of South Carolina calling for a convention in all counties September 15, to elect delegates to a state convention to be held September 17 for the purpose of reorganizing the Democratic party in South Carolina, considering the political situation of the state and taking such action as their collective wisdom may suggest for the public welfare.

COXEY'S CAMPAIGN A CIRCUS.

The "Commonwealer" Opens His Congressional Canvass in a Show Tent.

MARSHFIELD, O., Sept. 10.—The Coxe campaign for congress was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the circus tent and continued throughout the afternoon and evening with an intermission for supper. There were contribution boxes at the tent entrance and vendors of reform literature about. The parade was declared off, greatly to the disappointment of the people, it requiring forty horses to remove the outfit, while Coxe has but twenty. Coxe's friends are disgusted with the buffoonery Browne has introduced.

NO OUTSIDE AID NEEDED.

Governor Peck Countermands an Appeal to New York for Fire Relief.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 10.—When Governor Peck learned to-day that the mayor of Superior had made an appeal to Acting Mayor McClellan of New York for aid to fire sufferers he sent the following message:

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 8.—Mayor McClellan, New York—I learn an appeal has been made to you from Wisconsin for aid to fire sufferers. The people of Wisconsin do not ask for aid outside of this state at present. I will care for all sufferers in this state. Please do not issue any appeal at this time. GEORGE PECK, Governor.

Mayor Pingree Sued for Damages.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—Fire Commissioner Goodfellow, Assistant Chief Elliott and Secretary Tryon brought suit to-day against Mayor Pingree for false imprisonment on account of their arrest for alleged conspiracy to prevent him from seeing the books of the department. Commissioner Goodfellow sued for \$25,000 and Tryon and Elliott for \$15,000 each.

Bad Foreign Trade Returns.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The trade returns for August are bad. The imports are down 750,000 pounds sterling and the exports decreased 1,000,000 pounds. The heavy fall in values partly accounts for the figures; still they are disappointing and give no certain indication of a revival of trade.

According to Senator Blackburn, there is a prospect of the senate passing the house "popgun" tariff bills at the next session.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—Quotations for car lots by sample on track at Kansas City were nominally as follows: No 2 hard, 46c; No 3 hard, 45c; No 4 hard, 44c; rejected, 44c; No 2 red, 47c; No 3 red, 46c; No 4 red, 45c; rejected, 44c; No 2 white, 50c; No 3 white, 49c; No 4 white, 48c; rejected, 47c.

RAILWAY WAGE QUESTION.

A Decision in the Federal Court the Reverse of Judge Caldwell.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 10.—In the Oregon Railway and Navigation wage schedule in the United States court, Judge Bellinger yesterday morning rendered an important decision on a question in point the exact reverse of a decision rendered by Judge Caldwell in the United States court at Omaha.

In his decision Judge Bellinger said the court cannot expect to stand over the receiver and follow him through the minute details of his work. Under the rule proposed which was the one laid down by Judge Caldwell, the receiver might want to make 100 or 1,000 changes in a year for which each the court would have to give an order. This would involve a question that, it seemed to him, was impractical.

The decision was followed by another to the effect that the order of Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific case was not binding on the separate receiver of the Oregon railway and navigation company. This disposed of all the technical points and the court announced he would hear the case on its merits. The date for the hearing was set for this morning.

DRAYTON DIVORCE CASE.

Several New Points of Interest in Mrs. Drayton's Story.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The World says in connection with the Drayton divorce case: "There are several points to Mrs. Drayton's story and every point has the interest of being new and made for the first time. To begin—Mrs. Drayton not only does not regret the bringing of divorce suit by her husband, but received the news of it gladly, and arranged that the papers might be served on her at once. Mrs. Drayton not only will contest the divorce suit, but will fight it to the bitter end. Mrs. Drayton will answer Mr. Drayton's petition for divorce with a cross petition alleging unfaithfulness on his part and gross violation of his marriage vows. She will enter a general and specific denial of all his charges against her, and will bring what her friends regard as proof positive that she has been maligned. She precipitated the divorce proceedings by deliberately bringing a suit for the custody of her children.

All these facts are true beyond peradventure, her friends say, and when they are confirmed by the testimony at the trial the confirmation will be so sensational that the statement of the bare facts will seem very tame.

"Hallett Allsop Borrower, the co-respondent in the case, was seen in his office at the car house of the New York division of the New Jersey Traction company, for which he is superintendent. He said: 'The charges made in Mr. Drayton's petition are false, absolutely false. That is all I have to say in the matter.'"

CORBETT READY TO FIGHT.

The Champion Accepts Sioux City's Offer—Jackson's Representative Quibbles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—William A. Brady and Tom O'Rourke, representing respectively James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson, met Ed Lloyd, the representative of Sioux City Athletic club, at the St. Denis to-day. Lloyd had the articles in which the Sioux City club offered a purse of \$25,000 for the fight, the contest to take place between May 15 and June 15 next at some point near Sioux City. Each fighter was guaranteed \$2,500 in case the fight was stopped by police interference.

Brady signed instantly but O'Rourke quibbled. He said that while he was representing Jackson he was not authorized to sign and therefore would not.

Lloyd then left the meeting and started for Chicago to see Jackson personally.

The fight, if arranged, will take place on a bar in the Missouri river near Sioux City, between Nebraska and Iowa. It has never been decided which state has jurisdiction over this contest.

VILLARD'S ILLEGAL GAINS.

Master in Chancery Carey's Report on the Northern Pacific Matter.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—Master in Chancery A. L. Carey rendered his decision in the Northern Pacific case late this afternoon. Receiver Oakes is completely exonerated, but it is found that Henry Villard made unlawful gains to the amount of \$363,691.70. The report covers over 300 pages of typewritten manuscript.

Secretary Morton to Go Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Morton will leave to-night for New York, where he will sail for Europe next Tuesday. With his son, Joy Morton of Chicago, he will make a tour of five or six weeks in England, Germany and probably France. Dr. Danby will be acting secretary of agriculture during his absence.

No Fusion in Sedgewick County.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 10.—The Sedgewick county Democratic convention is in session here to-day and a straight Democratic ticket will be nominated.

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THE FARM; AND HOME.

AN EXPERIENCED BREEDER ON FEEDING HOGS.

The Best Kind of Feeding for the Best Growth—Posts Top Downward—Shelter and Food—Farm Notes—How to Serve a Dinner.

Swine Feeding.

To give definite rules for feeding from year to year is hardly possible. Grains vary in feeding value, prices vary, making the most profitable grain of one year the most unprofitable of another. Weather must be considered, the condition of the animals require different methods and materials at different times, and all these must be met and provided for by the feeder and his knowledge, observation, experience; in short his "hog sense," must be his guide, not printed rules. Nor is success confined to the mere art of feeding, no matter how skillfully done.

Thoughtful and adequate provision must be made in proper time and season for the requisite feeding material.

As part of the subject of feeding, I am of course expected to say something about cooking, grinding, soaking whole grain, wet or dry meal and sweet and sour food. On most farms where swine feeding is conducted on a large scale there is seldom sufficient milk. On my place pigs learn to eat with the sows, and I find that not cooked food but that brought to a scalding heat and fed while warm and sweet produces the best results. The milk of the sow is warm and sweet, and I deem it best to conform as much as possible to natural conditions in feeding artificial food. Scalding renders food easier of digestion, warmth stimulates growth and helps sustain animal heat.

The feeder should not only aim to have sows that will successfully give birth to pigs but those of good milking strains. Our dairy friends may object to this term being applied to sows as in cows. Plenty of mother's milk will give the pig the right start during its suckling period. Separate troughs for sows and litters are not provided at our place, but shallow troughs of sufficient length for the whole family to dine at; this is a plan I believe not generally practiced, but pigs should eat without crowding. Quietness in feeding conduces to thrift.

No kind of food gives better satisfaction for sows and pigs than equal parts, by weight, of shorts, bran and corn meal, adding one pound of oil-meal daily for each sow and litter, the whole in connection with clover pasture. The feed is mixed six to twelve hours before feeding, so as to be fed before souring or fermentation. It is well to observe, however, that in wet seasons a percentage of dry food is beneficial.

For the first ninety days my herd of pigs, averaging from eighty to 120, makes an average gain of three-quarters of a pound a day, fed only twice a day after the pigs are six weeks old. It may be said that by my system of feeding the sow will get the lion's share, but if she does she gives it back in increased flow of milk. Besides, I think that sows nursed to a shadow will not have the strength and vigor essential to their next farrowing time. Few sows will suckle pigs more than ninety days and "weaning the pigs" may safely be left to the mother.

After weaning we soil the pigs in their respective stys with green peas for a few days, then turn them into the pea pasture day times, and furnish them all the fresh, clean water they want. The pea food is likely to produce costiveness, but feeding swill at night will correct that tendency. This system of feeding rarely fails to give a growth of a pound a day, and it is that growth and development all on nitrogenous food that fits them for the final finish on corn. At this period the difference between whole and ground corn is not large enough to compensate for the cost of the grinding. But the excrement should be watched, and when corn passes wholly or in part undigested, ground or soaked corn should be fed. I never got good results from barley, rye or oats when fed whole and soaked, and think corn is the only grain to feed unground and soaked successfully. The digestive powers of the animal grow weaker as it ripens, and it is then when a slightly fermented food aids digestion, and stimulates appetite, and soaking whole corn then supplies that necessary quality.

We all know that fattening an animal lessens its vitality and often invites disease. Professor Robertson once said: "When a man sells hogs whose main occupation has been to squeal, he does not sell any skill. There are long-backed, long-necked, long-nosed hogs who live a year and a half on a man and then are not willing to die at a profit for his benefit. A man does not, cannot sell skill in such a package, but is trying to sell squeal, which is not marketable through a hog or any other channel the world knows of. Then the least we waste in swine feeding, and less squeal and more skill we can sell must be our objective points."

From the address of Theodore Louis before the National Swine Breeders' association.—Colman's Rural World.

Shelter and Food.

In Bulletin No. 23 of the Utah experiment station, Professor Sanborn, the director, gives some very interesting facts relating to his experiments in feeding steers indoors and out. There were three lots of steers in the trial; one lot was fed in a shed, one lot in the open air and one lot in box stalls. In a given time the lot under the shed consumed 253 pounds less of food than

the lot in the open air, while the lot in the box stalls consumed 476 pounds less food than the lot in the open air, and 223 pounds less than the lot in the shed." Professor Sanborn says: "The experiment agrees with that of preceding years in showing that a lot in a warm barn, in box stalls, with limited exercise, make a more economical use of food than a lot in the open air." If this be true of steers, and it is, then with how much more force does it apply to cows which are kept to make milk, and upon the ratio of between feed consumed and milk yielded depends all the profit. Cows must be kept comfortable in winter; the more comfortable they are the more profitable will they be, and when it is known that it costs more to feed cows in cold stables than it does in warm ones, it ought to be a matter of good business policy to put the stables in the best condition possible. It looks now as though one way to save feed is to keep the cows warm; weatherboards are cheaper than meal and bedding than hay; money spent in making the cow's stable warm is well invested.

Posts Top Downward.

As to setting posts top downward to make them last, there has been a good deal of discussion. Many years ago by way of test, a farmer set two gate posts, one top and the other butt downward. The latter was taken from the lower, and what might be supposed the best end of the log and both were entirely sound. He had, some years since, occasion to remove the posts; the latter was entirely rotted off, and the former would have lasted some six, eight or ten years longer. He tried two pieces of post fence with similar results. It is such experiments as these have got into most men's heads the notion that posts set top downward will last longest. Such practical tests are of more importance in deciding such questions than all the philosophical reasons that could be produced. It is moisture that rots timber. Keep it dry and it is exempt from decay. There are many kinds of shrubs, etc., that will propagate from the slip; for instance, the currant, grape and willow. These although separated from any connection with the root, continue to elevate the moisture from the earth, so as to cause their growth. Of course the vessels of post timber if placed in the ground according to the arrangements of nature, will elevate the moisture and keep the timber damp; but if the order is reversed it remains comparatively dry; hence, the principal reason, no doubt, why a post lasts longer top downward.—Farmers Voice.

How to Serve a Dinner.

Bread must be freshly cut. Soiled plates and dishes should be removed from the right.

Table cloths must be laid without wrinkles and perfectly straight.

A dining room must be free from dust and at a pleasant temperature.

Carvers must be treated with as much respect as if they were razors.

Everything relating only to one course must be removed before serving another course.

A meal must never be announced until everything is in readiness which is needed or may be needed.

A waitress is responsible for the proper heating of dishes and plates before they are brought to the table.

Everything which admits of choice must be placed at the left. Everything which does not admit of choice must be placed at the right.

The sharp edges of knives must be turned toward the plate; bowls of spoons and tines of forks must be turned up.

In clearing the table food must be removed first, then soiled china, glass, silver, and cutlery, then clean china, glass, silver and cutlery, then crumbs, then carving cloths.

Farm Notes.

As long as the milk increases, increase the feed, while it is profitable.

Those who make a poor article of butter do not generally get a profit out of it.

Well cured corn fodder, oat straw or clover are excellent for the sheep in winter.

Turnips constitute a considerable part of the food of the cows on the Isle of Jersey, it is said.

Butter is not extra unless it has a fine, fresh flavor, of a good body, uniform and a color for the season.

Open ditches will drain land but tiling is much better. It saves land and then there are no ditches to be kept cleaned out.

Forty degrees is about the proper temperature for preserving fruit in cold storage. It may be lower; but should not be higher.

Never induce a horse to come to you in the pasture by pretending to hold out something to him, when you have nothing. The animal will soon learn to doubt your word and action.

English farmers, it is said, will quit growing grain altogether. That will improve the market for American farmers, and still the English farmer can buy imported grain cheaper than he can grow it.

Prof. Craig says the best gain, all things considered, that he has been able to get with sucking lambs was made with a ration consisting of four parts of bran, four parts of corn-meal and one part oil meal.

While it must be admitted that in stock raising a great deal depends upon the feed and the care, at the same time it is a fact that some stock do not respond to the best of care sufficiently to be profitable. Have a good class of stock in the first place and then give them first-class treatment.

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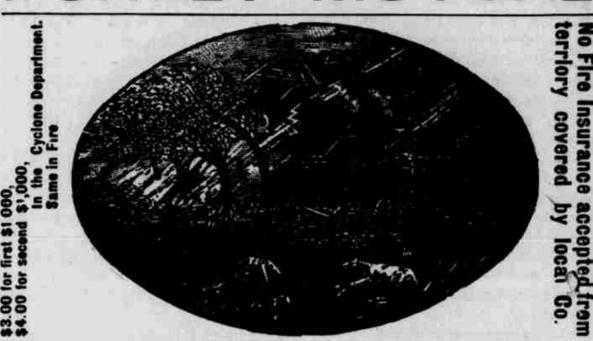
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