Has Proven Very Profitable to the Taxpayers of the City of Glasgow.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The Street Railway System Pays a Handsome Profit to

the City.

The Price of Gas Reduced.

Mr. Thomas Provan of Worcester, Massachusetts has recently investigated the subject of Municipal ownership in the city of Glasgow in Scotland, Mr. Provan submitted questions to the managers of the different departments and received replies as follows:

Query: Previous to the city taking over your tramway from the company that ran it, did the city draw a revenue for the use of the streets from the com-

Ans. Yes. The average net revenues to the city for the use of the streets amounted to \$18,820. Q. What is the difference in the city's

favor since it owned the plant and ran Ans. Since the tramways were taken Ans. Since the tramways were taken over by the corporation the department has paid over to the common good an annual sum of \$45,000 as net free revenue. This sum has, of course, been paid in addition to recouping the common good for interest on sums borrowed for tramway purposes.

Q. Does the city's running it give general satisfaction?

Ans. The service of cars given by the corporation tramways gives complete

ration tramways gives complete

Are the wages of the employes more or less than under private management and is it true that the city hires only cheap help, and does not pay more than \$4.82 n week?

Ans. The wages per hour are more than those paid by the former company. No man in the service of the department has less than \$5.04 per week of \$60 hours.

Q. What is the average time a car takes to run from Bridgeton across to Patrick—or say six miles—and what does it cost the passenger?

Ans. The average speed of the care, including stoppages, is between 5% and 6 miles per hour. The fare from Bridgeton Cross to Patrick is 5 cents.

Q. I hear the charge is one cent a

Q. I hear the charge is one cent a mile. If I am going 6 miles I pay the conductor 6 cents and take a check? Ans. The average distance which can be traveled at the different fares are as

2.88 mile. 8.47 mile. 4.18 mile. 5.84 mile.

stage pays and receives a ticket of like Q. Is the city satisfied with horse

power? Or does it contemplate the use of electricity? Ans. It was the intention of the cor-

Ans. It was the intention of the corporation in taking over the working of the tramways to adopt mechanical traction at the earliest possible moment. The town council on Thursday last (6th April) almost unanimously resolved to equip the Springburn & Mitchell street route with overhead electric traction, a practical demonstration of that system.

A complete list is appended, of wages paid to employes and it shows that the wages paid to men vary from 80 cents per day, the men in the stables, to \$1.08 to drivers and conductors. Wages are based on a sliding scale, giving to employes the highest figures after 3 years' steady employment.

The transways committee consists of the love are very stables.

the lord provost of this city, six bailies, The report for the year ending May 31, 1896. says, "the result of the year working shows the gross receipts have amounted to \$1,671,398 and the working expenses \$1,255,550, thus leaving a balance of revenue over working a or magistrates and 18 city councilors. balance of revenue over working expenses of \$416,338. This balance has been appropriated in meeting interests, sinking funds, depreciation, renewal and reserve funds, and the annual payment of \$45,000 to the common good.

INCREASING FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODA-TIONS.

Considerable sums were expended during the year, on additional tramway lines, ground, buildings, horses and equipments, amounting in all to \$285, 200. This sum falls to be added to the capital amount and there falls to be deducted the sum of \$80,045, being the amount of depreciation written off capital. The capital account therefore has increased to \$2,914.965.

On account of the development of the traffic, 7.188 square yards of ground

on account of the development of the traffic, 7,183 square yards of ground were purchased on which an additional depot was erected, with accommodations for 395 borses, 48 cars, and the usual appurtenances, and three depots have been extended to hold in all 326 additional depots and three depots have been extended to hold in all 326 additional depots and the second depots and the second depots and depots

various reasons are becoming unfit for ork are carefully weeded out, and sold

The whole of the rolling stock has been fally maintained during the year, and a large number of the cars have been over-hauled. Thirty additional cars have

WATER SUPPLIED BY THE CITY. As to water supply the city chamberna says: "Lock Kattine continues to
supply the city in great abundance. The
riginal aqueduct opened in 1860
high brings in 45,000,000 gallons per
ay, is at the present time being dupliated so as to provide 80,000,000 galnas per day. The annul Gorbal works
a the south side, which yield 4,000,000
allons per day, are also continued.
The price of water is based on reatal,
Seems per year for each \$5 reutal. Thus a house, \$60 annual rental, which is a fair average among the artisan class, is charged \$1.44 cents per annum, and for this payment the family, large or small, has an unintermittent supply of pure, soft water for every purpose, including bath, water closet wash house

THE GAS SUPPLY.

The supply of gas was taken over by the city in 1869, when the price 1,000 cubic feet was \$1.10. It is now 52 cents per 1,000 feet. The price is fixed year by year to meet working expenses, interest and depreciation. When surplusees arise they are applied in the still further reduction of the price. The corporation has to make ends meet and does no more.

The gross revenue for electric lighting for the year amounted to \$128,810 and the gross expenditure \$57,945. The number of consumers was 855. an increase of 269 over last year.

The gross revenue from gas was \$3,028,970 and the gross expenditures \$2,864,220. The committee recommended a reduction of 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas from the price paid the previous year. Some 20 miles of new mains were laid during the year. The greatest quantity of gas sent out in 24 hours in the year was 29,134,000 cubic feet. The maximum daily make was 25,810,000 cubic feet. There are 171,628 meters in use, an increase of 5065 over last year. The number of gas stoves on hire was 12,445, being 511 more than the previous year. The number of gas heating and cooking appliances sold during the year was 1,469.

IN BUILDING ENTERPRISES.

IN BUILDING ENTERPRISES.

"The city, fluding itself with vacant ground on hand, has covered portions of it with tenements of houses, partly for housing the laboring class, and partly for the artisan class. Its investment in this regard is not very extensive. One object has been to erect buildings on the object has been to erect buildings on the approved sanitary principles, which might serve as models for private builders. The investment in this line is not very profitable. The municipalty has also erected seven lodging houses with accommodations for 2,500 imates—six for single men and one for single women. These are conducted under strict surveillance, and although the charge per head is only 7 cents per night, a substantial profit is earned. Private parties, discovering this, have entered into lodging-house enterprises on the same lines as the city.

NO SALARIES FOR OFFICERS. "Party politics are unknown in the Glasgow town council. The council devotes itself exclusively to municipal organization and administration. Mem-

organization and administration. Members of the body have a three years' tenure of office, but are of course eligible for re-election. No member of the body, which numbers seventy-seven, has any remuneration whatever. The seventy-seven members elect a lord provost, fourteen city magistrates, two bailes of the port and river, a city treasurer and a master of works. In taking these offimaster of works. In taking these offi-ces of dignity, they also retain all the functions and duties appertaining to

"Education in Glasgow, as over Scotland generally, is free within the elementary stages, but secondary or higher teachings has to be paid for at moderate rates. Glasgow high school, which is under the school board, is the chief

"I hope these items of information will not lower your ideas of Glasgow in any way," writes Mr. Nicol, in concluding his letter. "They may be taken as fairly authentic."

There is more Catarrah in this section of the country than all other disease put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a a great many years doctors pronounced at \$3.25 per 100 pounds, making their it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it local regard to the quality of the pork. incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c. TO PASS A RATE LAW.

Governor Leedy of Kansas May Call the

Legislature In Extra Session

The Associated Press has sent out a statement that Governor Leedy will convene the legislature of Kansas in extraordinary session in September or October for the purpose of considering and enacting a maximum freight bill. The populists all over the state are demand-ing legislation of this kind and the gov-ernor is known to be favorable to it. A maximum bill was defeated last winter depot was erected, with accommodations for 395 horses, 48 cars, and the usual appurtenances, and three depots have been extended to hold in all 326 additional horses and 16 cars. At May 31 the total stud consisted of 4028 horses, seing an increase of 638 over the minds of the original bill or one of similar provisions. Representative Brown similar provisions. Representative Brown chairman of the railroad committee, wants the extra session called in August, being an increase of 638 over the numbers wants the extra session called in August, for the reason that the farmer members will have more leisure at that time, but the governor is understood to prefer a later date. The extra session has not yet been definitely determined upon, but he pressure is so great that in all probability the governor will yield,

> Adjutant-General Barry has issued an order giving the Thurston Rifles of Omaha permission to absent themselves from the state for the purpose of par-ticipating in an interstate competitive drill at San Antonio, Tex., July 17 to 25, inclusive. The permission is to be in effect from July 13 to 28. The commanding officer of the company is required to report in detail all matters relating to the discipline and general conduct of the command during its absence from the state.

> J. E. Ellis, a farmer living near Rushin, Nebrasha, was killed by lightning last Saturday.

FORAGE CROPS FOR PIGS.

Results of Some Interesting Experiments by the Espartments of Agriculture.

In many sections of the country, pigs are allowed to run and are fed on corn or grain in addition to the food they can gather. In regions where corn is not abundant and is not sufficiently cheap for this purpose there has been considerable interest in studying lorage crops suited to pasturage for pigs.

In connection with this the effort has been not only to learn what green crops are relished by pigs and would produce satisfactory gains in weight, but also to arrange the crops in such succession as to furnish food throughout the season. Several experiment stations have been working along these lines with reference especially to the conditions and practices in the south.

An interesting report of experiments infattening pigs on a succession of forage crops has recently been published by the Arkansas station. Rye, red clover, sorghum, peanuts and sweet potatoes were the crops used in the test. They were grown on a worn soil-a sandy

Toward the end of July the pigs were put on sorghum which had been planted about the middle of April and was headed out and in bloom. They showed a preference for the sorghum heads and towards the last would not eat the stalks, which had become rather hard. Late in September two of the pigs were put on sweet potatoes and three on peanuts. The sweet potatoes were not relished and the pigs did not make satisfactory gains on them. After two weeks they were therefore put on peanuts with they were therefore put on peanuts with the other pigs. They grew very rapidly on peanuts and continued on this feed until the ground froze in December. They They were then fed all the soaked corn they could eat until they were slaughtered, January 3. During the test the pigs had grazed over one-fourth acre of clover, one-fourth acre of sorghum, and two fifths acres of peanuts, making in all less than 1 acre. The fact that the pigs were in perfect health during the test indicated that the crops were well suited to them. In addition to the forage crops the pigs were fed some grain until \*\*POPULATION, EDUCATION, ETC.

"On April 5, 1891, when a number of adjoining towns were annexed, Glasgow had an acreage of 15,659, a rental of \$28,000,000 and a population of 770,"

\*\*The propulation of 770,"

\*\*The propulatio

6c Fare, 5.84 mile.
Each route is divided into stages, and passenger wishing to travel a six cent 000 people.

4.18 mile.
Since that time, however, there has being 243 pounds. During the seventy two days on which peanuts or sweet potatoes were fed the average daily

The total value of the grain fed the pigs and the sow, while she ran with them, was \$10.61, and the value of the green crops was \$4.50. The rent of the land was assumed to be \$3, making the total cost of fattening the pigs \$18.11. The average cost of producing a pound of pork was 1.5 cents. No estimate was of pork was 1.5 cents. No estimate was made for the labor of tending the pigs since, in the authors opinion, it was too small to take into account.

The pigs were slaughtered at the end of the trial, Jan., 3. They were valued

When pigs are fattened on forage crops the manure remains scattered over the soil- This, together, with the fact that clover and peanuts are plants which in-crease the nitrogen of the soil, is a great advantage. In the opinion of the author red clover, sorghum and peanuts were the crops best adapted for rotation since they were cheap and easy to produce and their season of maturity convenient. With the above rotation of forage crops only 6.6 bushels of corn was required to produce a pig weighing 248 pounds at 10 months old.

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CANADIAN LAW MAKERS.

May be Forced to Give the Principle of the Referendum a Triel.

NEW YORK, June 24 .- A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., to the Press says:

A political crisis that may result in a endical change in the constitution of Canada is imminent. The senate, a majority of whose members are tory dereliets of past federal and provincial governments, has declined to ratify certain contracts made by the present liberal ministry. The ministry has put into the estimates items which enable them to carry on the contracts. Should the Senate defeat them an appeal to the people against the Sonate will be inev-

The liberal ministry has a large work ing actiority in the commons, which is the popular branch, and the Canadian Scuate, practically for the first time in its history, has undertaken to grapple with the House elected by the people. The outcome will be watched with intense interest, for it may be the beginning of the end of the Senate.

Congressman Maxwell has introduced a bill providing for a reporter for the supresse court of the United States fixing the enlary at \$5,000 a year.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE

THE OFFICIAL QUARTERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Telephone Is Almost the Only Modern Improvement in the Building-Official



HE current issue of the Century is the "Inaugusation Number," and contains several articles and many illustrations relating to official life at Washington. Mr. C. C. Buel writes a paper on "Our Fellow-Citizen of the

White House," devoted to the official cares and duties of the President, in the course of which he says:

At ten o'clock a hardly discernible sign against the glass of the barrier announces to the citizen who has arrived under the grand portal that the executive mansion is "open" to visitwere grown on a worn soil—a sandy loam deficient in vegetable matter—in good season would produce about 25 bushels of corn to the acre. The pigs were confined in a movable pen while grazing. A grade Poland-China sow was turned into the rye March 23. The rye had been sown the fall previous and was about six inches high. The sow did not relish the rye and was given some corn in addition. Comparatively little corn was eaten and after a week they were put on red clover, which was in its second year. The pigs grazed over it twice. They were fed some corn in addition. The sow was kept with the pigs until the middle of May, and a record was kept of all the food she consumed.

Ors: at two o'clock the sign is changed to "closed." The doorkeepers swing the doors open to everybody. Within the large vestibule nothing is seen which indicates the arrangement and purposes of the different parts of the mansion. It was not always so, for originally the now concealed corridor, or middle hall, with the staircase on the right, was a part of the entrance-hall; now the spaces between the middle columns are closed with colored glass partitions, and the vestibule is simply a large square room pleasant to get cut of. No way appears to open to the vest wing, which is devoted to the private analysis. ors; at two o'clock the sign is changed or to the west wing, which is devoted to the private apartments; yet glass doors are there, though as imperceptible to the stranger as a swinging panel. To the left there is a door which is always open. It admits to a small hall across which a similar door is the side entrance to the great Rast Room. About this splendld room, comprising the whole east end of the mansion, the visitor may wander at will before the portraits, or enjoy from the windows the beauty of the Treasury building to the east or the impressive landscape to the south, including the towering shaft of the Washington monument, and, beyoud, the ever-charming Potomac spreading with enlarging curves to-ward Mount Vernon; and in the private garden under the windows he may chance to see a merry band of little ones, two of them the President's oldest daughters, with a few playmates

belonging to a kindergarten class.

From the small hall between the ves-

tibule and the East Room a stairway ascends toward the medial line of the building to a wide middle hall, on each side of which are the offices of the President. The arrangement is simple, and in the floor-plan covers the space occupied below by the East Room and the Green Room, the latter being the counterpart of the small hall with the public stairway, just mentioned. At the head of these stairs, over the Green Room, is the Cabinet Room, which is the first apartment in the south side of the hall; a jog of two steps, at the private door into the President's room, marking the raised ceiling of the East Room below The President reaches his office through the Cabinet roots. entering the latter from the library. which corresponds on the second floor with the Blue Room of the State apartments. President Arthur, indeed, used the library as his office and the cabinet chamber for an antercom, while his private secretary was domiciled in the traditional office of the President. During his first term Mr. Cleveland preserved the same arrangement; but General Harrison went back to the office hallowed by Lincoln's occupancy, and Mr. Cleveland, on his return, found the arrangement so satisfactory that he continued it. Beyond the President's large square office is the corner room where Private Secretary Thurber is always either wrestling with the details of executive business or standing with his shoulder braced against the crowd struggling to see the President. It is a narrow apartment, and might be called appropriately the "Hall of the Disappointed," the suggestion being emphasized by portraits of the greatest of presidential aspirants, Clay and Webster, to which Mr. Thurber has added, as his private property, an engraving of the closest contestant for the office, Governor Tilden. On the north side of the hall there are two rooms which correspond to those on the south side just described, the small one being occupied by Mr. O. I. Pruden, the assistant secretary since General Grant's time, and the custodian of the office books as well as of the traditions which govern the public social routine of the executive mansion; in his room sits the telegraph clerk at his instrument, and by the window is a telephone, which saves a great amount of messenger service between the President and the departments. Occasionally a congressman, with less coremony than discretion, attempts to get an appointment with the ear of the President over the telephone, and there is a record of a stage earthquake produced in the private secretary's room by a furious congressman who found the telephone ineffective, and his O'ympian style even less so. Notwithstanding that it is almost the sole modern improvement in the White House, the President has been seen at the telephone but once, and then, needless to we, not on call.

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Paul, and making quickest time. Get
our low rates to tourists points before
ouying tickets. A. S. FIELDING,
C. P. & T. A., Lincoln, Neb.

LAMB& ADAMS

Attorneys at Law, Lincoln. Nob-

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

To George Steck, Ferdinand Stock, and Wilhemina Stock, defendants, will take cotice that on the 20th day of June, 1507, J. W. Kerns, the plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lancaster county. Nebrasks, against the said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage excepted by the defendants to the plaintiff upon the following described premises situated in Lancaster county, in the state of Nebraska, to will "A parcel of ground 40 by 100 feet, described as follows to with bestuning at the southwest corner of lot it (aix, in block 23 (twenty-three), and thence running cost along the south line of said lot it (aix, forty feet, thence running south one hundred (100) feet to the north line of lot five(a), block 23, thence publics west forty feet to the west end of said lots 5 and 6, and thence running south one hundred best to the point of bestinning, according to records, townplot, of the village of litchman, heing said described lot located in the village of litchman, heing said described lot located in the village of litchman, reproduces years dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 17, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 18, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 18, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 18, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 18, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 18, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 18, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency acts dated June 18, 1826, for the sum of \$100 promisency NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

By Laws & Abave his Attorn

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San Francisco—Account convention Y. P. S. C. E. Selling dates June 29 to July 4. Fare from Lincoln \$22.50. The quickest time is made by this route. Milwaukee, Wis., and return, account National Educational association. Selling dates July 3, 4 and 5. Fare \$18.40 for round trip; 50 cents extra for extension of limit to August 31, 1897. No transfer by this, the only through line, Lincoln to Milwaukee.

Minneapolis, Minn., and return, account meeting Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Tickets sold July 3 and 4, final limit July 3. Fare \$13 .-15 for round trip.

Ashville, Tenn., and return. Tickets on sale to October 15. Return limit November 7, 1897. Fare \$36.90 for round trip.

For futher information call on or adirese A. S. FIELDING, City Ticket Agent, 117 So. 10th St

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nental Lines. Endeavorers en route to attend the National Convention at San Francisco, in July, 1897, will find it to their advantage to use the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. in one or both directions.

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