BARGAINS

State Fair Visitors.

Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings of every kind at reduced prices before we move into our big new addition.

Furniture Bargains-

Full size Cobbler seat rocker.......\$1.95 The first time a rocker of this kind has ever been offered for this

New lot of new white enamel ensels-Brass tips at 85c, \$1,25 and\$1.85 Combination cases in oak at \$8.85,

We can make you very low prices on all kinds of furniture at the present time, and think it to your advantage to look us over before you buy.

A lot of frames and Mirrors at 5c,

Closing out our furniture before we move,

Sewing Machines-

A strictly high grade sewing machine, posessing all the modern improvements and warranted for five

Carpet Bargains-Cottage ingrains, a new and very durable labric at...... Extra beavy, half wool ingrain

Wool faced Brussels carpet at......45 A number of patterns of fine Brus-sels carpet, slightly soiled, at less than ball price.

A few of our famous \$3 values in cur-tains left, to be closed out at, a

A 60-inch curtain, new design Brussels pattern, a curtain that would be a bargain at \$5, our price.......\$3 25 Tapestry portiers from \$1.98 up. New heavy Art Dennis, yard .. Dresden Draperies at, yard...121/0 ..690

Fancy Decorated China Cups and Saucers worth 35c each.

Tin Top Jelly Tumblers-all sizes-Granite Iron Tea Kettles- regular Granite Iron Dish Pans-regular price 90c

Granite Iron Ten or Coffee Potsregular price 90c.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Have the States a Right to Tax "Intan gible" Property of Corporations.

Mr. E. R. Johnson publishes in the Anence an interesting discussion of the recent decisions of the supreme court of the United States in relation to the taxation of corporations doing an interstate business, and the principle of the taxation of the value of franchises in gen

In February and March of this year the United States supreme court decided ten cases involving the power of the states to tax transportation companies doing an interstate business. By these decisions the principle is established that the intangible property of such a company "is liable to state taxation. and such taxation is not upon the privilege of doing its business, nor an inter-ference with interstate commerce." These cases concerned the constitutionality of recent laws passed by Kentucky, Indi-ana and Ohio. The Kentucky law was enacted November 11th, 1892; the Indiana act was approved March 6, 1893. and the Ohio law originally passed April, 1893, was re-enacted with slight amend ments, May 10, 1894. The Kentucky and Indiana laws apply not only to transportation agencies, but also to corporations generally. The Ohio laws in question apply only to express, tele-graph and telephone companies. An Ohio law of May 14, 1894, levied an excise tax on express companies, and two later laws of Onio, enacted March 19 and 30, 1806, have imposed excise taxes upon street railroad, railroad and mes enger and signal companies, freight line and equipment companies, and also upon electric light, gas, natural gas, pipe line and waterworks companies. We are concerned here only with the relation of these laws to transportation These laws are essentially alike as re-

gards the principle adopted for the valuation and assessment of property. A state board, consisting in Kentucky and Ohio of the auditor, treasurer and attorney-general, and in Indiana of the state board of tax commissioners, acting upon the basis of information which the state auditor is empowered to collect. determines the value of the property award within the state by the companies to be assessed. "Said board," to quote from the Ohio statute, "shall be guided by the value of said property as determined by the value of the entire capital stock of said companies, and such other evidences and rules as will sushie said pard to arrive at the true value in money of the antire property of said companies within the state of Ohio, in the proportion which the same boars

to the entire property of said companies, as determined by the value of the capi tal stock thereof, and the other evidence and rules as aforesaid." In other words it is the duty of the board to ascertain the value of the entire property of a telegraph, express, or telephone company, real estate and capital stock-and if the company be one doing an interstate business to subtract from that total the value, (1) of the real estate situate outside of the state, and (2) the value of the real estate within the state as assessed for taxation, and then (3) to credit to the state such part of the value remaining after making these two deductions as the mileage of the company within the state bears to the companies total mileage. In the laws of Kentucky and Indiana careful rules are formulated for the guidance of the board in making these valuations, while the Ohio statute is less specific in wording, but means practically the same. The purpose in every case being to include in the valuation and assessment the "intangible" as well as the tangible or real property of

the companies. The assessed valuation thus determined by the state board is distributed by the auditor among the counties and by the counties among the townships in proportion to the mileage of the lives included in the counties and townships respectively. The taxes are levied and collected by the townships at the same rate and in the same manner as other

The Western Union Telegraph and the Adams Express companies contended that the laws were unconstitutional because the state had no right to tax "intangible" property, and because the tax | counties the showers if any were light. was an interference with interstate commerce; but the supreme court held that:

"Estimating the property of an interstate express company as an entirety, and after deducting the value of all tangible property, assessing its intangible property within the state on the basis of the mileage of its lines within and without the state, are not in violation of the commerce clause or Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution."

The supreme court was divided five to four on the cases and was doubtless largely influenced by the practical bear-ings of the subject. The Indiana and Ohio cases were decided February 1, but on account of "the importance of the questions involved and the close division" of the court upon them, a rehearing was granted. In the decision of the court upon this rehearing the court brought further argument to sustain its former decree and concluded with the following pertinent paragraph:

"In conclusion, let us say that this is eminently a practical age; that courts must recognize things as the are and as possessing a value which is accorded to them in the markets of the world, and that no fine-spun theories about situs should interfere to enable these large corporations, whose business is of necessity carried on through many states, from bearing in each state such burden of taxation as a fair distribu-tion of the actual value of their prop-erty among those states requires."

The Cause of Low Prices.

The commission appointed four years ago to investigate and report to the British Parliament the cause of the widespread depression among English farmers has ready a communication which will make interesting reading if it is ever published. Ten of the sixteen commissioners concur in saying that "some general cause may be found in the great monetary changes which were made in certain countries in Europe and the United States in 1873 and 1874." It is further suggested that some "international arrangement be made for the reversal of the monetary policy of 1873." Such action would in the opinion of the commission, check the constant and progressive fall in prices." Tariff on farm products was not considered any cure for the farmers' woes. Thus when-ever men of learning study the question and render an honest verdict, they decide that the gold standard is the ruin of agriculture.

HEALTH MEANS a perfect condition of the whole system. Pure blood is esnals of the American Academy of Sci- sential to perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood and thus gives health and happiness.

> HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price

> > It Pays to Advertise.

P. T. Barnum once said: "If you have ten dollars to put to good use, put one for the article and the other nine for advertising. I can out talk any man but the printer. The man that can stick type and the next morning talk to a thousand people while I am talking to one, is the man I am afraid of and I want to be his friend."

Where's the Difference?

Previous to 1865 it was a criminal offense to teach the slaves in some southern states, and some northern men were loud in their lamentations against it, but now that bigoted partisan and congressman, Joe Walker of Worcester. with other manufacturers made millionaires by their profits from white labor. have as trustees notified President Andrews of Brown university, Rhode Island, that he must change his favorable opinion of free silver or lose his job. What is the difference between the two systems?-Brockton Diamond.

An Inheritance Tax.

Congressman Stephens of Texas has introduced a rather interesting bill in the house. It is a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution by a vote of the several states which will empower said states to levy an inheritance and income tax where the cash value shall exceed \$50,000. This bill is one of considerable interest and fruit pleatiful, will unquestionably attract the attention of the country when it properly gets before the bonse. - Washington News Letter

Not One Denial.

During a recent discussion in the senate on the turiff till Senator Vest said: "I demand that the public business proceed. If Republican senators cannot agree, then let them retire and confer, but do not half the business of the senate and the country while Republican senators reach an agreement who shall have the greatest part of the po-And not a Republican senator SWINE "

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Furnished by the Government Crop and Weather Bureau.

Scale of Shades - Inches. Otoh has our

> Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7, 1897. GENERAL SUMMARY.

The past week has been an exceedingly hot one for the first week in September. The daily mean temperature has averaged 8° above the normal in the western portion of the state, and 12° in the eastern portion. The maximum temperatures for the week have varied from 98° to 106° and the temperature was above 90° on nearly every day in the

Rain fell only in scattered showers and the greater portion of the state received none at all. A rainfall of an inch and a half occurred in the southern Platte and central Sherman counties. In other

The past week has been very favora b'e for thrashing and hay-making, and in some counties the work is about com-

The dry, hot weather has been unfavorable to corn. Early planted has ripened very rapidly, and much of it is now beyond danger of injury by frost Generally the early corn has been injured only slightly. The late planted corn has suffered serious damage in almost all sections, and it will make only a light crop.

Generally the ground is too dry to plow or to sow wheat, and very little of this work has been done.

Sugar beets are generally standing the dry weather well. The ranges in the northwestern por-

tion of the state are in exceptionally good condition and stock is doing well REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION.

Butler-Corn maturing rapidly, some leces out of the way of frost, late planted materially damaged by drought; rain needed for fall plowing and to allow seeding of winter wheat. Cass-Early planted corn almost ma-

tured; late corn suffering from extreme heat and drought, and cannot make much of a crop: pastures short; ground too dry to plow; prairie hay about all cut, light crop. Clay-The dry wind has damaged

corn; plowing for wheat mostly done; some wheat sown; good hay weather except when too windy; late pastures cut short by drought. Fillmore-Late corn drying up badly;

apples damaged by wind; potatoe crop shorter than expected. Gage-Getting very dry, and late corn is suffering much; early corn all right. Hamilton-Extreme heat and high wind have been against corn; early corn ripening; late corn holds its green color remarkably well; rain needed for plow-

Jefferson-Corn ripening fast, too hot and dry for late corn, some will be light; too dry for fall plowing.

Johnson-Hot and dry, with no rain; corn has dried up fast; some wheat sown; ground too dry to plow; pastures

Lancaster-Pastures about dried up; much late planted corn will be very light, some green and doing well; little plowing done.

Nemaha-Every day of heat and drought is cutting corn crop down; too

dry for plowing. Nuckolls-Corn seems to be injured somewhat as the result of high temperature; ground too dry to plow for winter

Otoe-Corn drying up so fast it will be light; most fall plowing and haymaking done; peach crop all dried up; must have rain before much wheat can be sown; pastures all dried up.

Pawnee-Fine corn weather; all but the latest out of frost's way; lots of wheat being sown; having well along. Polk-Corn is ripening nicely, except a few dry points; thrashing well along; nice rain Friday night, will forward wheat

Richardson-Early corn all right; late corn injured some by hot, dry weather; ground too dry to plow.

Saline.-Late corn much injured by the hot, dry week; some fall wheat sown, but generally too dry to sow. Saunders.-Corn ripening too fast; late

corn damaged; pastures drying up; ground in good condition fer plowing or

Seward,-Corn is being dried up and ripened too fast; ground too hard and dry to plow; a little wheat sown. Thayer .- Corn is dried up too rapidly for good results, about two-thirds of the crop is safe from frost, and the heat has

not burt it much; considerable wheat

sown; potatoes light yield. York-Corn ripening and drying up fast; much corn will be light and chaffy; but little wheat and rye sown.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION.

Burt-Early planted corn about safe;

late planted corn coming to maturity too rapid, and wil be vay chaffy, Cedar-Fine weather for corn, and it is nearly out of the way of troat; a little dry for plowing; hay abundant; wild

Cuming-Early corn will be all right, but the late corn is badly burt, and will not make much; ground hard and dry. Dakota-Intense heat is doing some damage to corn.

Dixon-Haying about fluished, and good crop; corn drying up last; early corn not much affected; late corn considerably damaged Podge-Clear and dry, with some hot wind; corn has not been damaged to any

extent, but has ripened rapidly; apples falling and rotting. Douglas-Late corn needs rain; get-ting too dry to plow; grapes will be a

tull crop; apples a fair yield; potatoes Holt-High temperature has checked the filling of grain some, and will shorten | forty to fifty years.

the crop, some fields on uplands will not be more than half a crop, but on the bottom lands corn is standing it nicely; pastures dried up; baying delayed by

Knox-Haying generally over; more hay than usual is being put up; some small grain thrashed; about half of the

corn out of way of frost. Madison-Early corn ripening in good condition; late corn drying out fast, and will be short.

Howard-Corn drying very fast; some good corn; late corn will generally be light; some winter wheat sown; ray abundant; potatoes below normal. Pierce-Corn looks fine, but crop will

not be so heavy as last year, and the late planted is likely to be light weight. Platte-Corn maturing very fast, late corn entirely too fast, and the yield will be shortened; thrashing from the shock

all done. Stanton-Hot, dry weather the past week has damaged late corn very much; early corn ripening very fast; pastures

drving up.
Wayne—The hot weather has seriously injured late corn, potatoes and beets. CENTRAL SECTION.

Buffalo-Corn ripening rapidly, and

some of it prematurely drying up; pastures bare, and cattle being fed; fruit a sad disappointment. Dawson-Haying and corn cutting in

progress; corn is badly damaged, and is mostly safe from frosts; ground too dry to plow. Custer—Corn drying up fast, and it is shortening the yield; hay crop short, ex-cept on lowlands; still thrashing from

Hall-Corn ripening fast, some early corn damaged by the dry weather; corn crop will be short.

Loup-Corn drying up fast; wheat yielding fairly well, and of good quality. Merrick-Late corn drying badly; early corn past injury; some beets will be harvested next week; ground not in condition for plowing.

Sherman-Some corn ripe, some quite green yet; crop probably below average, but an accurate estimate impossible. Valley-Corn ripening up fast; thrashing and having progressing fast; hay a good crop: too dry for plowing. SOUTHWESTERN SECTION.

Adams-Weather continues hot and dry; corn drying up fast; no winter

wheat sown as yet. Dundy-Corn maturing fast; ten days more and corn will be frost proof; haying still going on, but too windy for

Franklin-The high, hot winds have ripened corn too rapidly; too dry to Frontier-Hot winds for two days and

corn drying up.
Furnas-Hot and dry; no danger to corn from frost, but it is curing at a rapid rate; late corn badly damaged;

alfalfa will yield another cutting. Harlan—Corn ripening fast, and will generally be a good crop; potatoes not so good as expected; wild hay light, but good quality.

Hitchcock—The hot and dry weather

has shortened the corn crop very much. Kearney-Grass rapidly ripening, pushing the haymakers; corn prematurely ripening; some of the late corn is beyond recovery, while the early varieties are but little injured.

Lincoln-Corn and potatoes have been damaged by the hot, dry weather. Perkins-Weather warm, and corn Red Willow-Corn some injured by

high wind and dry weather; having in progress, crop not so good as expected. and early corn shortened somewhat by dry hot weather; ground very hot and

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN SECTIONS. Cherry-Small grain stacked and being thrashed; corn doing nicely.

Cheyenne-Range the finest for years; third erop of alfalfa excellent, and just being cut; hay about all in stack. Deuel-Late corn drying up; early corn nearly ripe; third crop of alfalfa being

cut, good crop; hay about all in stack. Scotts Biuff-Corn prospects good; considerable thrashing done; stacking in progress. Thomas-Weather fine for ripening corn.

G. A. LOVELAND, Section Director, Lincoln, Neb. A Reign of Terror.

There is horsor too prolific in the jargon scientific which disturbs the mood pacific Of the ordinary man;

In these awful tales that thrill us of a

bugaboo bacillus that is hiding near to kill us If by any chance it can.

Not a single chance it misses; it is lurking in our blisses; it is even in the

That delight a leap year dream; In the air are microbes floating; in the water they are gloating, flendish vigllance devoting

To their weird, malicious scheme.

Oh, ye philosophic sages, we were happy all these ages while these animals outrageous

Unsuspected flourished here: And although, just for the present, we withstand their siege incessant, we run other risks unpleasant.

For we're almost dead with fear, -Washington Star.

Bath Recommended.

The following is the horror perpetrated by a well-known Scottish baronet: A sportsman said to him the other day: "Talking about dogs with keen scent, I have one that will compare favorably with any you have in England." "Very remarkable dog, I suppose?"

yawned the listener. "I should say so. The other day after I left home he broke his chain and, although I had been away for hours, he tracked me and found me merely by scent. What do you think of that?"

"I think you ought to take a bath," replied the Caledonian, turning calmly away,-Life's Calendar,

Dromedaries as Camels

Bromedaries are swifter than camela, and without a load go eight miles an hour for ten or twelve hours. Caravana consist of from 1,000 to 4,000, and many Arabs possess from 400 to 500. They cast their hair every year, and it is made into clothes, stockings, shawls, carpets, etc. Decimedation live from

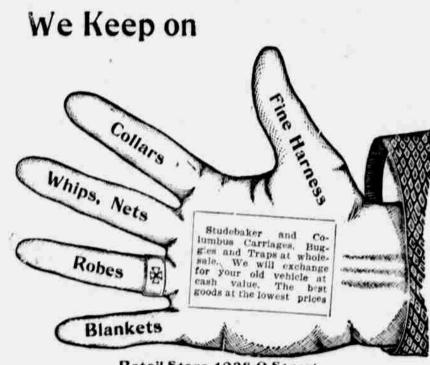
What do you think

of the all wool Cassimere Pants for \$1.50 on page 29?

If you were told five years ago that you could buy a good, honest, serviceable suit of clothes for four dollars-a suit that was strictly all wool, free from shoddy and flocks; a suit that would fit well, wear well and look well until worn out, you wouldn't believe it, would you? We wouldn't believe it ourselves. Turn to page five of our latest sample book and what do you see? There is a sample of cloth. It is a handsome pattern. It is closely woven. It is all wool. Pick this sample to pieces, unravel it, chew it as some people do, set a match to it if you want to, test it in any way you see fit or take it to somebody who is a judge, if you are not, and if you find it anything but strictly pure wool drop it right there. On the other hand, as soon as you are convinced it is all right, if you like the pattern, and if you need a suit of clothes we will sell you one exactly like this sample for four dollars-coat, pants and vest. This is only one out of twenty-two samples, which prove beyond any manner of doubt that we sell clothing from twenty to forty per cent cheaper than any other house on earth. We know it. Other people know it; thousands of them-some of them right in your own neighborhood. Do you know it? If not, why not?

If you haven't got our latest Sample Book you can get it by doing three things. First—write your name and address plainly on a postal card. Second—write the name of this paper. Third—ask for Sample Book A 15.





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