THE ARCHBISHOP AND GIL BLAS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

I don't think I feel much older; I'm aware I'm rather gray,
But so are many young folks; I meet 'em every day.
I confess I'm more particular in what I eat and drink,
But one's taste improves with culture that is all it means, I think.

Can you read as once you used to? Well, the printing is so bad,
No young folks' eyes can read it like the books that once we had,
Are you quite as quick of hearing? Please to say that once again.
Don't I use plain words, your reverence? Yes I often use a cane.

But it's not because I need it—no, I always liked a stick,
And as one might lean upon it, 'tis as well it should be thick.
Oh, I'm smart, I'm spry, I'm lively, I can walk, yes, I can,
On the days I feel like walking, just as well as you, young man!

Don't you get a little sleepy after dinner every day?
Well, I doze a little sometimes, but that always was my way.
Don't you cry a little easier than some twenty years ago?
Well, my heart is very tender, but I think 'twas always so.

Don't you find it sometimes happens that you can't recall a name?
Yes—I know lots of people—but my memory's not to blame.
What! You think my memory's failing! Why it's just as bright and clear—
I remember my grand-grandma! She's been dead these sixty year.

Is your voice a little trembly? Well, it may be now and then,
But I write as good as ever with a good old-fashioned pen.
It's the Gillots makes the trouble—not at all my finger ends.
That is why my hand looks shaky when I sign for dividends.

Don't you stoop a little walking? It's a way I've always had—
I have always been round shouldered, ever since I was a lad.
Don't you hate to tie your shoestrings? Yes, I own it—that is true.
Don't you tell old stories over? I am not aware I do.

Don't you stay at home of evenings? Don't you love a cushioned seat
In a corner by the fireside, with your slippers on your feet?
Don't you wear warm fleecy flannels? Don't you muffle up your throat?
Don't you like to have a little help when you're putting on your coat?

Don't you like old books you've dog's-eared, you don't remember when?
Don't you call it late at nine o'clock and go to bed at ten?
How many cronies can you count of all you used to know
That called you by you Christian name some fifty years ago?

How look the prizes to you that used to fire your brain?
You've reared your mound—how high is it above the level plain?
You've drained the brimming golden cup that made your fancy reel,
You've slept the giddy passion off—now tell us how you feel?

You've watched the harvest ripening till every stem was cropped,
You've seen the rose of beauty fade till every petal dropped,
You've told your thought, you've done your task, you've tracked your dial round,
—I backing down! Thank heaven, not yet! I'm hale and brisk and sound.

And good for many a tussel, as you shall live to see,
My shoes are not quite ready yet—don't think you're rid of me!
Old Parr was in his lusty prime when he was older far,
And where will you be if I live to beat old Thomas Parr!

Ah well—I know—at every age life has a certain charm
You're going! Come, permit me please, I beg you'll take my arm.
I take your arm! Why take your arm! I'd thank you to be told
I'm old enough to walk alone, but not so very old!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The American Dairy.

Western Rural.

So much has been done to develop the dairy in this country, and successfully done, that those who have been prominent in accomplishing the great and desirable results which confront us, are entitled to universal gratitude. The products of the dairy are among the most useful and delicious articles of diet that come to our tables, and in their purity deserve a greater appreciation than, judging from the lukewarmness of consumers in opposing the introduction of oleomargarine, they seem to receive for the great mass of the people. Perhaps the fact that milk, butter and cheese are so common, operates to make people less appreciative of their merits. The song says that "we never miss the water till the well runs dry," and, perhaps, if we were to be deprived of these delicious articles for awhile, it would serve to awaken within us a proper sense of regard for them. For ourselves we are delighted to be able to say that there is within us no lack fo appreciation of fine dairy products, or of the men who have labored long and faithfully to place the dairy upon a solid foundation and into a position in which it can compete with the dairies of the world.

It is doubtful if many of us have any conception of the quantities of butter and cheese that are consumed in this country every year. The reader is aware that we do not think that the consumption of cheese is as large as it should be, not by seventy-five per cent., yet it is estimated that three million five hundred pounds of cheese are eaten in the United States every year. This of itself is a good deal of cheese, but nothing when our large population is taken into consideration. We have a population of about thirty-five millions of adult people, and three or four million pounds will not go very far in the crowd. Various means have been suggested for increasing the consumption of this very excellent article of food. One of our western dairymen has suggested that the factories peddle their cheese from house to house, selling it at a low price, and thus getting the people in the habit of eating it. This might do some good, but it would hardly be practicable. A more practical mode would be to secure the co-operation of hotel keepers, restaurant proprietors, boarding houses and charitable institutions. It is a matter of utter astonishment to think how little cheese is consumed in hotels, boarding houses and restaurants, and it is doubtful if charitable institutions which furnish food for the poor ever include cheese among the rations given out. One would have supposed that convenience alone would have suggested its use in the army, and yet it required an effort to get it adopted. There is nothing which is equally as good, cheaper,any and that it does not oftener find its way to the public carelessness. In such matters there is apt to be too much talk and too little action. Our dairy conventions bristle with suggestions, but if anything is ever done to increase the consumption of cheese, we never hear of it. If a committee could be appointed at some of these conventions, with instructions to visit the parties we have named and request their assistance, more would be accomplished than ever can be by talk.

One billion pounds is the amount of butter which the country annually produces, and this great industry is actually threatened with destruction by the bogus stuff which is filling the market. It is no use for us to shut our eyes to the fact or to laugh at the assertion. It will not be five years before the dairy business in this country will be the poorest business in the country unless something is done to save it from the unjust competition into which it is now forced. It behooves our legislatures to consider well the importance and extent of the industry which is thus threatened by compounds which are utterly unfit to eat. If they were good, clean and harmless, we would have to submit. But they are neither, and for us to sit down and let such a miserable mass of stuff take its place in the market as butter, and ruin an industry which is producing one billion pounds of butter a year, is evidence that we are not fit to care for our own business. But we are not going to lie down. The American dairy is too great a factor in our national prosperity to be crowded out by any new fangled articles which look like dairy products, but are really nothing like them, and which, furthermore, are dangerous.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

Preparing poultry for market is often improperly performed and hence the great difference in their market value. This is also one of the reasons why live fowls are so often sought after. In the first place the birds must be properly fattened, and this being done, if they are carefully dressed, remunerative prices are always the result.

Before being killed the fowls should be fasted for at least fourteen hours. Among the methods of killing usually had recourse to, M. Soyer recommends breaking the neck; which is done by taking the head in the right hand, with the thumb against the back of it, seizing the neck with the left, the same arm supporting the fowl; then a quick jerk with the right hand, turning the thumb downward at the same time, separates the vertebræ—but it takes rather a strong arm to do it. Countrymen and many others attain the same object by taking the head in the right hand and swinging the fowl around by it. One swing properly done will dislocate the spine. Another method is to strike a sharp blow on the back of the neck with a stick. But any of these methods may cause much needless suffering in unskillful hands. It is true there is no instantaneous method of killing a fowl, the tenacity of life being very great; but the actual operation should be only momentary; and we strongly advise all inexperienced amateurs to make sure of the matter by laying the neck on a block and chopping off the head at a blow. What we have said as to the tenacity of life may be illustrated by saying that even after this capital operation the bird, if left to itself, will struggle violently all over the yard; but this can, perhaps, hardly be called life in a true sense, and we may hope there is little or no conscious pain. The fowl, of course, should be bandaged to prevent struggling, and, indeed, this ought to be done in all cases where the knife is employed, afterward hanging up by the feet to bleed freely. When the head is cut off, the skin should afterward be drawn neatly over the stump and tied.

Poultry should be plucked or picked whilst still warm, when the feathers will be removed with much less difficulty. Fowls are generally picked quite clean, but it looks better in the case of young chickens to leave a few feathers about the tail. They will eat best if nothing further is done to them; but it improves the appearance greatly for market to plunge the carcass, immediately after plucking, into a vessel of boiling water for a few moments, which will "plump" it a great deal and make the skin look bright and clean. After scalding, turkeys and fowls should be hung by the legs, and waterfowl by the neck. For sending to market wholesale they should not be drawn, as they will keep much better without, and this is the proper business of the retailor; but in selling for consumption, the birds should be properly prepared for the table. It may not be out of place to remark, that if, after drawing, the cavity be filled with charcoal broken in small pieces, the fowl may be kept sweet a considerable time.

Jerseys, Alderneys, or Guernseys.

Kansas Board of Agriculture Report.

These cattle derive their names from the three largest of the group of islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, and between that country and England, and it is supposed they were formerly transported from the ancient province of Normandy, in France.

The cattle of the three islands are of the same general type, and are considered generally as of common origin. Alderney is a small island of less than 2,000 acres, and its cattle so nearly resemble those of Jersey that they are quite often classed as one breed; for many years the farmers on each of these islands have considered their cattle superior to those on the other islands, or any foreign-bred cattle; if their descendants in America were designated as Jerseys and Guernseys, considerable confusion as to names and breeds might be avoided. Owing to lack of size, and having for many generations been bred for another purpose, they are not usually regarded as beef animals, though the cows when dry, and the bulls when well fed, fatten quite readily. The Jersey cow is small, fine boned, with small, fine head, and crumpled horns, the hip bones are often rather prominent, the sides flat, and the rump drooping; the skin is thin, well covered with fine, soft hair; the udder is usually well formed, but not excessively large, with teats of medium size. In color, Jerseys vary much; formerly white markings were most common, being mixed with a light fawn; of late years animals of uniform, or "solid" color, and black extremities, have become very popular. The general appearance of a Jersey is delicate, graceful and deer-like. The Guernsey is usually about one-fifth larger than the Jersey; is coarser, heavier, less graceful or beautiful; with them, less attention has been paid to color as a fancy point, and cows with considerable white are as highly valued as those with solid colors. The chief value of these breeds lies in the richness of their milk and the superior quality of the butter.

For the Housewife.

WATER.—More diseases are caused by drinking impure water than are brought upon us by poor food. Water forms three-quarters of our weight, and before any part of our food can be taken into our bodies it must be dissolved in the fluid of the stomach. Therefore be sure that the water you drink is pure.

CHILLS AND FEVER.—We have heard of a very simple remedy but cannot vouch for its efficacy. Take a teaspoonful of finely pulverized egg shells, mixed with molasses, on going to bed, after soaking the feet in strong, hot mustard water. A spoonful of tincture of wormwood is also good as a preventive, now and then.

FLOUR.—The bolting and sifting of flour, it has long been known, deprives the consumer of many of its life sustaining elements. The flour from good grain can be improved only by freeing it from all foreign substances and cleaning perfectly the exterior of the wheat; and the only whiteness that should be required is that produced by age.

APPLE TRIFLE.—Peel, core, and boil till tender, a dozen tart apples, with the rind of a lemon grated; strain through a sieve, add sugar to taste and put into a deep fruit dish. Make a custard of a pint of cream and the yolks of two eggs with a little sugar. When cold lay it over the apples with a spoon, and over the whole place whipped cream.

A GOOD DRINK FOR THE LUNGS.—Wash clean a few pieces ot Irish moss; put it in a pitcher, and pour over it two cups of boiling water. Set it where it will keep at the boiling point, but not boil, for two hours. Strain, and squeeze into it the juice of one lemon. Sweeten to taste.

TO CLEAN BLACK CASHMERE.—Wash in hot suds, with a little borax in the water; rinse in bluing water—very blue—and iron while damp. It will look almost equal to new.

APPLE CREAM.—Peel and core five large apples; boil them in a little water till soft enough to press through a sieve, sweeten, and beat with them the whites of five eggs. Serve with cream around them.

HOUSEHOLD.

VARIETY IN THE DAILY FOOD.—Though good wheat, or good beef or good milk may each furnish a perfect food, or contain all the elements needed to sustain life, it is not best to depend upon any one article of food alone, except in the case of nursing babes, and then the mother should have a suitable variety. To obtain a variety, some housekeepers only go the round of different kinds of pie and cake, all equally bad, perhaps; thinking that if the pantry is well supplied with these things, little other cooking is necessary. It is a great mistake. Cake and pie do not supply much actual food, and the good material that is used in them is put into such shape that the stomach is wearied and worn out by the effort to digest them. This accounts for much of the tiredness complained of by women and girls. They are half starved because their food is poor. The use of much poor trash called "dainties" (I don't abuse these things because I dislike them; I have a "sweet tooth," and know my own weakness well enough to understand the weaknesses of others), spoils the appetite for substantial food. The stomach is feeble for lack of good material in the blood (made constantly by food and air) to repair its waste, and it takes food unwillingly because it is tired with overwork—overwork upon the concentrated conglomerations of rich cake and pastry. An error easily fallen into in such a case is to give up one thing after another because it hurts us, until the stomach becomes so weak it can hardly stand anything. It is slow starvation. We must not only "cease to do evil," but must also "learn to do well;" not only give up unwholesome food, but eat plenty of that which is wholesome.

The proper variety is one made up of fruits, vegetables, grain and animal food, the latter consisting of healthy meat, eggs or milk in various forms. With palatable graham and oatmeal preparations, especially where milk is freely used, meat is seldom craved or found to be necessary to high health and strength, but when starch, sugar and fat predominate, as in the common fare of white bread and butter, potatoes, cake, pie, and a little sauce—beef (especially steak) often seems an absolute necessity to one who has to put forth strength. Coffee cannot possibly supply its place. It does not give strength, but only stimulates it, or calls it out, making one strong while under its influence. Nourishing food really strengthens us.

You would hardly believe it until you try it, how heartily a plain and nourishing variety of food is enjoyed by those who live with reasonable simplicity. It is easier in every way. All feel much better and more good natured, with no unreasonable cravings for confectionery, pickles or stimulants. It lightens the care of children wonderfully. It makes the cooking more simple and easy, and, last but not least, it saves the doctor's bills.—*American Cultivator.*

FOR PRESERVING MEAT.—Secretary Gold gave the following recipes at the Willimantic meeting of the state board of agriculture: Beef should not be allowed to freeze. Salting should not be deferred until the meat is ripe. The fat of pork only should be salted, the lean should be used for sausage meat. Pack pork in clean barrels on the edge, first scattering on the bottom a few handfuls of salt, then again upon every layer, packing very close, and when all is packed in pour on a brine made by dissolving salt in hot water. Be sure to cover the pork and place a board upon it, and a weight upon it to keep all in place. When a piece is removed be sure that the remainder is tightly pressed down. For curing hams he used 6 gallons of water, 9 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 4 ounces of saltpetre, 2 ounces of saleratus for 100 pounds of meat. He first covered the hams with salt and then he packed them close in barrels, and poured over them the brine above described. For small hams three weeks would be long enough to stay in the brine, but if large ones, then he would let them remain six weeks. Then he takes them out, dries them, but does not allow them to freeze. When properly drained he then smokes them.

The Chowders Go Along.

Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Chowder, Mrs. Chowder and four little Chowders went on the excursion to Sugar island yesterday. It had been the talk of the family for a week. Each child had been taken into the bath-room and washed, scoured and sand-papered down. Each one had received twelve lectures on the art of behaving himself or herself after getting aboard the boat. Each one had been told about fifty times what to reply if old Mrs. Clamshell felt gracious enough to ask after their healths or if that bad Brown boy had one of his streaks on and made up faces at them. Every time the subject came up Mrs. Chowder called for silence and said:

"Now you children pay strict attention to what I say. You can't have any ice cream or lemonade or peanuts. You can't run up and down on the boat. You must not make a racket. You must not ask your father for pennies. You must not keep talking to me. If Henry or William asks to go fishing or swimming they will get a whipping. If Lucy or Jennie sits down on the grass I shall punish them."

The six sat in a solemn row as the boat started out. Mr. Chowder had one eye on his two boys and the other squinted down the river. Mrs Chowder had one eye on the girls and the other flashing at a boy who had harvest apples to sell; and who was trying to get near them. Chowder had his mind made up that if one of his boys attempted to find out what a steamboat was like, or hinted at fruits or refreshments or desired to mingle with other boys, he would squelch him on the spot; and Mrs. Chowder was fully determined to let her pinches be felt the very instant either of the girls forgot her dignity and wrinkled her stiffly starched dress.

Two or three hundred children romped over the island, playing "tag," picked up pebbles, climbed trees and raced after grasshoppers, but Chowder sat on a log and talked politics; Mrs. Chowder sat on a camp-stool and talked of the poor heathen; and the young Chowders sat on the edge of a plank seat and kept their mouths in the proper pucker to reply "yes ma'am" to every old grub-hoe who asked them if they were having an awful good time. When they returned last evening, not a hat had been lost, not a button gone, not a shoe-string broken, not a particle of starch missing. They had that same solemn pucker, and Chowder and his wife had the same awful parental dignity. Not one had even the faintest trace of a smile when a newsboy standing at the gang-plank shouted out:

"Here's a family who've been off to bury their dead grandmother—make way for the mourners!"

FINDING FUEL.

Discovery of Coal of Superior Quality in Nebraska.

Correspondence Omaha Republican.

PONCA, NEB., NOV. 23, 1880.

It seems almost too good to be true, but it is "all the same," that a fine vein of excellent coal has at last been "struck" at this place by the indefatigable men who have so lavishly spent time and wealth to prove that they had faith in the words of Prof. Samuel Aughey regarding this section, namely, that at a certain depth a body of coal would be found. They began operations here over a year ago, and last spring they encountered a vein of coal at a depth of almost 500 feet. This coal, of which I have seen specimens, is a hard, bright cannel coal, seemingly of a superior quality. About that time, however, the drill broke off in the shaft, and much time was lost in trying to extricate it. Finally, this fall, operations were again begun, and now at last, at a depth of about six hundred feet a four and a half foot vein of genuine coal of an excellent quality has been found.

The coal, of which I have examined specimens, differs but little from that found at a depth of five hundred feet, but as it came up ground so fine by the action of the drill and so intermixed with crushed stone and earth, but a vague idea can be gained of the quality, at least by any but an expert. When this "find" was made, operations stopped at once, and word was sent to Prof. Aughey to come up and make an examination and give his opinion. Pending that visit, a great deal of talk, pro and con, is being indulged in by almost everybody. Some are sanguine of a "big bonanza" while others seem to regard the whole thing with a degree of mistrust and suspicion amusing but pitiful to behold.

The company is entirely a local one, with the exception of one Chicago man, and as they are mostly only moderately well-to-do men, the brunt of the expense of the work so far has fallen upon Messrs. Stough and Welty, bankers here. These gentlemen have personally expended over $4,000 thus far in boring and surveys, and they are by no means discouraged, in fact, they are elated, as they may well have reason to be, as this discovery of a four and one-half foot vein of coal, and that of a good quality, means millions in return for thousands invested.

Some excitement was created here as well as elsewhere by the report that petroleum had been found from time to time as the boring went on. Some of the workmen who are old Pennsylvania men who formerly worked in the oil regions, declare that pure petroleum was encountered, but as the water carried everything away underground so fast only the slightest traces reached the surface. These traces, however, prove beyond a doubt that a vein of oil was encountered, but whether it exists in paying quantities or not remains undetermined, and will remain so until a shaft is sunk, when who knows but an oil well in addition to the only coal mine of any consequence in the state, will be found.

Such an event would gladden the hearts of the share holders, and would likewise cause those timorous ones who have sold out to "snatch themselves bald" for their stupidity and want of faith.

The country here is very rough and broken, much resembling that in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and it is just possible that this is a continuation of the coal beds found there, although from the specimens I have examined I should say that this is a better quality. However, that will soon be determined after Prof. Aughey's arrival. Enough is known, however to warrant me in saying that this is the most important coal discovery in the state so far, and I learn that the parties interested will claim the reward offered by the state, some $4,000, I believe for the discovery of any important vein of coal in Nebraska. Whether they will get it or not remains to be seen, but that they ought to have it, no one for a moment can question, after an investigation.

The importance of this discovery is at once realized by every citizen of our state, where the fuel question has been and is a serious one. Its importance to northern Nebraska cannot be estimated, but the resources of that country are not yet developed, from the fact that it has been comparatively unknown, owing to a variety of causes, among them lack of communication with the great centres of commerce. Now, however, with the completion of the C. St. P. M. & O. R. R. and the discovery, of coal a new era will dawn upon this, the fairest portion of the peerless state of Nebraska.

Forbes' Experience.

The well-known correspondent of the *Daily News* of London, Archibald Forbes, referring to the relative excellencies of the different armies he has accompanied to the field, says:

"The finest army I ever marched with was the German army in 1870. It was the only instance on record in which close observers accompanying the troops could not bring a single charge of cruelty against the troops. I lived on the extreme outposts with the Germans at Metz, and I was with them during the siege of Paris. They were all actuated by the greatest zeal and the highest patriotism. I recollect one day asking a German for his toasting fork—pointing to his sword—to cut some bread with. The man was ready to rip me up with anger. He considered me to have insulted his honor. The French army, on the contrary, was addicted to pillage, which it practised on its own countrymen. Some excuse for this is to be found in its lack of discipline, its disorganized condition and its need of supplies.

"The Russian soldier is a perfectly quiet, docile and steady creature, and is obedient as a dog to his officer, whom he considers as his parent. The officers are fine, gallant and amiable men, but are not nearly as highly educated as the German officers. As to the Turk, left to himself he is one of the most brilliant fighting animals in the world; but it is a problem whether, if disciplined and given European officers, his natural qualities would not be emasculated.

"I have always found the Afghans to be arrant cowards, and their losses in war are as a rule infinitesimal. The Zulus, on the other hand, have perhaps the greatest contempt for death of any nation. Armed with comparatively few rifles and completely naked, they rushed up to the very muzzles of our guns at Ulundi with a bravery such as I never saw before."

Jewelers, send your orders for tools, materials, clocks, dennison's findings, gold-plated jewelry, etc. Eastern prices. No freight added.

A. B. HUBERMANN,
Omaha, Neb.

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.

TRYING HARD TO DROWN.

The Singular Struggle to Save a Desperate Man.

New York Sun, Oct. 22.

The ferry boat Alaska was entering her slip on Thursday at noon, when a tall man, dressed in black clothes, who had been staggering around the bridge, suddenly dived off, head foremost, into the water. At once there was great commotion on the boat and on the bridge.

"Stop her! Stop her!" yelled the boat hands to the pilot. "Get a boat hook: get a ladder. Don't run over him. Stop the boat." Women who saw the man jump, screamed and turned pale; passengers in the cabins rushed out; the bells jingled and the boat slowly stopped. Meanwhile the man had come to the surface, and with powerful strokes swam toward the boat. At first it was thought that he was trying to save himself, and when he came within reach a boat hook was lowered to him. He would not touch it, but tried to get directly in the way of the boat; but by this time it was backing. Then a deck hand, by a skillful thrust, caught the man by the shoulder with the hook. The coat was evidently new and held on for a time as the man turned and twisted and struggled to get loose. Finally the cloth gave way and the man, giving a powerful shove, swam away on his back toward the bridge. He was evidently an accomplished swimmer, and perfectly at home in the water. When near the bridge he turned on his face and dived down under the water, but a man speared him with another hook and brought him to the surface. He quickly shook himself loose again and went under, while the air bubbles arose from his lips. Again he was fished up, and this time he was drawn so near the bridge that a stout fellow reaching down seized him by the collar. Then a ladder was put down. The man would not climb up. Another man reached down and also seized him, and the next moment the would-be suicide was dragged dripping from the slip.

Strangely enough he did not appear exhausted. It was noticed that throughout he kept his mouth tightly closed. This accounted for his freshness. He was taken to the Oak street police station, and on the way he rubbed his head as if it pained him. At the station he gave his name as Charles H. Hayes. "I guess I'm about forty," he said in a dazed sort of manner. "I guess I was born in this country. I live in Boston. I don't know how I came in the water." He afterwards said that he was a sailor, just returned from a long cruise, and that he had been on a protracted spree. He was taken to the Chambers street hospital and treated for alcoholism.

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

The Railroads and the People.

The late presidential election has forever settled the issues that divided the country since the rebellion of 1861. The decree has gone forth that this is a nation and not a mere confederacy of states. Resumption is an accomplished fact. A paper dollar is as good as a gold dollar. The national credit is on a sound basis and all financial experimenting is at an end. The overshadowing issue of the future is the issue between the railroads and the people.

Shall corporation kings rule free America? Shall railway monopolies dictate the laws made by our national and state legislatures and interpret them through venal judges of their own choice? Shall the giant corporations that control all the public highways over which American products must go to market fix arbitrary and extortionable tolls upon transportation, and thus reduce the toiling millions of America to mere serfs and dependents? or shall the people who gave vitality to these corparations by granting them charters, who have built the great transcontinental roads with princely subsidies in lands and bonds, exercise their power, pass laws for their self-protection, and say to these arrogant monopolies, thus far you can go, and no farther?

In the coming irrepressible conflict between the people and the railroads, the people are bound to win in the end. What they now need is able and fearless exponents of their rights. Such a champion they will find in the Omaha *Bee*. A republican paper that has courageously and consistently advocated railway regulation for years, and to-day stands almost alone as a barrier to the arrogant dictation of Jay Gould in Nebraska politics; a paper that has always opposed favoritism and discrimination by public carriers and resisted every attempt of corporations to evade their just share of the burdens of taxation; a paper that has never flinched from exposing and denouncing jobbery and corruption wherever it exists.

The battle has only just begun. The preliminary skirmish will take place in the next legislature.

The movement for emancipation from the misrule of corporation kings has just been started by sturdy farmers in southwestern Nebraska whose call for organization is the bugle blast that will ere long rally the producer around one common standard. To those who sympathize with this movement and all who desire to be enlightened about every other living issue, the Omaha *Bee* cannot fail to commend itself.

The fact that the circulation of the *Bee* is larger than that of any paper north of St. Louis and west of Chicago, is the best testimonial of its excellence as a newspaper, and the fact that the *Bee* is circulated and patronized more extensively in Omaha—the stronghold of the Union Pacific—than all its rivals combined, attest sufficiently the popular confidence it enjoys where its aims are best known, and where its efforts on behalf of the producing and industrial classes are most appreciated.

In order to extend the circulation of the *Weekly Bee*, the publishers have placed a large number of useful and valuable articles on their premium list which are to be distributed among their subscribers in the same impartial manner that characterized their first premium distribution last winter. The aggregate value of these premiums is over $15,000. Among these articles are agricultural machinery, implements, household goods, musical instruments, silverware, watches, jewelry, books, etc.

The most valuable premiums are:

1 J. I. Case Threshing Machine with power complete	$650 00
1 March Harvester and binder	300 00
1 Grand Piano	500 00
1 Parlor Organ	160 00
1 Elegant Buggy	175 00
1 " "	165 00
1 Farm Wagon	100 00
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1 Gold watch	85 00
1 " "	75 00
Also one 40 acre farm within five miles of Grand Island, valued at	320 00

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