

NEBRASKA

ON a certain day recently the prices for farm products quoted by the local papers at several different towns were as follows:

	Eggs	Wt.	Corn	Hogs
Tecumseh	20	62	32	6.25
Albion	18	60	28	6.35
Elgin	18	57	28	6.40
Cairo	20	56	28	6.25
Ohlawa	29	59	30	6.30
Gothenburg	25	50	25	5.65
Seward	25	58	30	6.20
Deshler	18	60	30	6.20
Fairmont	56	31	6.30	
David City	20	59	30	5.65
Geneva	20	57	28	5.75
Petersburg	16	56	28	6.25

The Hebron Journal of January 27, 1881, contained these items of some present interest:

A sixteen-pound wildcat was killed near Hardy.

Ponca has telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

Under the new apportionment, Nebraska will be entitled to at least three and probably four members in congress. We will also probably have one or two more judicial districts before the present legislature finishes its work.

In the congressional race Van Wyck was the lucky man, he having received 68 votes.

A regular mail hack runs twice a week from Chester to Belleville, Kan.

Senator C. B. Coon arrived home from Lincoln on last Sunday evening. Mr. Coon has been ill ever since he left, and not being able to perform his duties he was excused and advised to return home, where he could have careful and tender nursing. His ailment is diphtheria, and it is believed by his physician that he will soon be able to be about, when he will return to Lincoln.

Mr. Drinkwater of Prairie Star has lost four (all) children by that dread disease, diphtheria.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott, living at Belvidere, lost their only child, three years old, last Friday night. Diphtheria was the cause.

Regarding the prices and prospects for Buffalo county lands, the Kearney Hub says: "If we are to judge by the price that some individual pieces of land have been sold for, there is good ground for believing that it is close to a hundred dollars an acre. But to say that all the land is worth this at the present time would be an inaccuracy, as there are good farms on the market with a variation in price from \$50 to \$125 an acre, depending on location and improvements.

"Recently an exceptionally well located alfalfa farm near Shelton sold for \$100, and one tract just south of the Kearney city limits was valued in a deal at \$125, but this was all in alfalfa, and besides had other valuable improvements that give it this high valuation.

"Still it must be remembered with the great possibilities of alfalfa growing and sheep feeding, dairying and hog raising, these lands can be made to produce what is considered a good return on the investment, even though the valuation should exceed \$150 per acre. Farm lands in Illinois in the best districts are said to bring good returns even valued at \$300 per acre. In Germany lands that will not produce more than our lands will are valued as high as \$800 per acre. This is because of the congested population. This is only an indication that as the population increases, prices of such lands as we have must inevitably go upward."

A letter from Ulysses notes that prosperous times and easy money are pretty well illustrated in Butler county by some of the recent public sales. Ten years ago, perhaps less, it was very unusual to receive more cash than notes at a sale. At two sales last month here the former condition was reversed. At one sale amounting to \$1,500, there was but one note given, the balance cash, while at another sale of \$2,600 there was reported but one note given; so that the banker who figures on clerking a sale for the notes at this rate would be disappointed. Farm land is selling at from \$75 to \$110 per acre about Ulysses, one, unimproved, eighty acres, having sold for \$7,500; a quarter section for \$17,600, and 400 acres, about four miles west of Ulysses, for \$40,000.

Thayer county has its share of the leap in land values. Said a Carleton item lately: "A deal was consummated Monday whereby F. H. Fitzsimons became the owner of D. M. Fike's farm north of town at \$100 per acre. Look up to Carleton, will you? We well remember three years ago, when Mr. Bass bought this farm for \$56 per acre, how the people gazed at him and wondered if he was a multi-millionaire."

Harry Harrison, one of the prominent business men of York county, speaking of the county option bill and of the sentiment for it in York county, cited

the prosperous town of York as an object lesson to show that a prosperous town can be built up on the anti-saloon plan.

"My father, Rev. C. S. Harrison, settled in York in '71," said Mr. Harrison, "and commenced helping to build the community with what we now call the York idea in his head.

"He had a strong sentiment against saloons then as he has now, from a moral standpoint, but he had at that time what all the business men of York have now, the more modern idea that towns can be built up and can grow and prosper without saloons.

"The old idea was that saloons in a town attracted the farmers and each little town in the early days ambitious for its own success was afraid to oppose the saloon for fear that the other towns would encourage the saloon and thereby attract more farmers and more business.

"My father believed that a town could be established and maintained without submitting to the cold-blooded domination and the reckless waste and immoral effects of the saloon, and when I see the town of York, now prosperous and progressive as it is, and think of it in connection with this idea, it looks pretty good to me."

Asked about the financial condition of York as a city, Mr. Harrison said: "Our municipal indebtedness is less than that of any other town of its size in the state. Our tax levy for city purposes is very low. I cannot now give the exact figures, but I am quite sure that there is no other town in the state of its size that can compete with it in respect to that. We have only one policeman. Our jail is empty. There is no disorder in York. People are attracted to York, and to the surrounding country, and farm lands in the vicinity of York are now selling as high as \$110 an acre. The Nobes farm, 240 acres, sold within the last year for \$130 an acre. Instead of the town being magnetic and attractive by reason of a large number of open saloons, it is magnetic and attracts the very best class of people for its god order, and for the safety there is, and the pleasure there is in living in such a town.

"The laboring man in York is a permanent fixture. He has his home, he is an orderly, well-behaved man, he has the best opportunities for church and school privileges and he gets higher wages than are paid in many other parts of the state."

Asked if there was any sentiment in York for saloons, Mr. Harrison said he knew of a good many men who had come there with the open saloon theory in their minds who had changed their views since living in York. About fifteen years ago an effort was made to work up a sentiment for open saloons, and, to test the public feeling in the matter, a vote was taken in York county, which resulted in a defeat of the saloon idea five to one.

Mr. Harrison said that the influence of what he called the York idea had radiated out over the entire county, so that among the farmers there was general consent to the anti-saloon proposition. "The farmers," said Mr. Harrison, "have come to see that the saloon in its immoral effects reaches out into the country and affects the whole community. They realize now that they have a right to say whether there shall be saloons in the town, because they are compelled to pay the county expenses, and the farmers who have sons going to town once or twice a week for recreation feel that they ought to have a right to reach the saloon with their votes in self-protection.

"The farmers and property owners have come to understand that the saloon system does not attach value to property, but on the other hand, lowers the value of property as well as the morals of the people."

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 7.—How the American Cereal company wiped out a factory at Seward by means of the premium plan and then boosted the price of package goods in Nebraska, was told by Fred Goehner of Seward at the hardware men's convention Thursday.

"We had a plant at Seward that cost \$30,000 and were doing a nice business until the American Cereal company got after us," said Mr. Goehner. "We put five pounds of actual goods in a package, while the American company put in three and one-half pounds and made up the remainder of the five pounds with articles such as many of

you hardware men carry in stock. The people preferred to be humbugged and the premium goods were most popular, but even with that we were doing nicely until the big concern began to cut prices.

"In order to make anything we had to sell our goods at 45 cents. I went to the Omaha jobbers to sell them our product, and they told me they were getting American Cereal company goods at 38 cents. I went to Lincoln and the jobbers told me there they were getting goods from the American Cereal company at 38 cents.

"The trust sent a representative to Seward and offered to buy or lease our plant. We would not sell, but after long consideration we decided to lease, provided the trust would keep the factory going. They verbally agreed to keep it running, but would not make a written agreement. We leased the plant to them for ninety-nine years at \$5,000 a year, which is more than we could make by running it ourselves.

"I was in Lincoln a few days ago and asked one of the jobbers how much he had to pay for the goods the American Cereal company sold him a few months ago for 38 cents. He replied 85 cents."

This story from Mr. Goehner was brought out by a discussion of the recent action of some of the railroads in making a low classification on goods containing premiums.

INDIANOLA, Neb., Feb. 8.—As the result of an old feud a fight took place at a literary society in Frontier county last night between Ben Jusel and the McCaighney boys. Jusel drew a revolver and shot one of the McCaighneys in the abdomen, got into his buggy and started home. He was overtaken by the two McCaighneys and was beaten and kicked until he was nearly dead. The man who was shot will recover. Jusel is in bad condition, though his life is not thought to be in danger.

EDGAR, Neb., Feb. 11.—The Clay county farmers' institute, which closed its session last week, adopted resolutions declaring against federal seed distribution. The speakers were ex-Governor Poynter, J. E. Atkinson, C. W. Pugsley and W. D. McKee, all of whom made addresses that were very interesting to the farmers and held the close attention of the audience.

Following are the resolutions: "We, the farmers of Clay county, who are a part of a great army of home builders, assembled in convention, in institute work, from year to year, at much cost and labor, for furthering the agricultural interests of our great state, find that many of the great agricultural interests of our commonwealth suffer from the lack of needed legislation, and in some instances from too much legislation.

"We feel that we are not overstepping the bonds of propriety when we express ourselves upon the issues of the day. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we register a protest against the expenditure of large sums of money by the federal government for the free distribution of garden seeds. We favor government inspection of grains and seeds under the department of agriculture, and we memorialize our representatives in congress to support such a movement with all the power at their command.

"Be it further resolved, That we commend the Phelps county bar in its position taken on the anti-pass question in bringing the profession up to the high standard it deserves by not being placed in the position of asking for something which is denied to others. And we appeal to all the professions and individuals to do likewise, and thus rise above petty graft.

"Be it further resolved, That we demand an anti-pass law which shall exclude all individuals except bona fide employees. We further demand an open primary law which shall include local and state officers, with as little expense as possible for the qualification of a candidate. We further request a two cent passenger rate."

The resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote, 250 farmers being present.

New York's Hot Spring.

The Brooklyn navy yard has a hot spring all of its own.

The discovery was made yesterday by workmen who escaped parboiling by jumping quickly. They were excavating at the spot where will be the foundation of a new wireless telegraph station, and had gone six feet below water level. A blow from the pick of one and they were ankle deep in boiling water.

It was at first thought that the pickmen had mortally wounded a steam or hot water pipeline, and siphoning was resorted to, while the officer in charge hurried to the steam plant and laid an information. Charts and diagrams of the pipes that network the yard were taken down and consulted, only to furnish the assurance that the gush point of the hot water was far from any probability of pipe.

Meantime the siphon was to no avail, and up to the hour of closing yesterday the yard could scarcely be said to be holding its own.

All the workmen came to the opinion that the find was a bona fide hot spring only forty-five minutes from Broadway, and of grand serviceability for coffee-making at noon hours hereafter.—New York World.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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PLOUGHMAN'S ALMANAC.

Northwestern Christian Advocate: Although Charles H. Spurgeon has been dead nearly fifteen years, his John Ploughman's Almanac is still issued. Its chief feature has been the homely sayings which Mr. Spurgeon puts into the mouth of John Ploughman. In thousands of English homes this almanac is as great a treasure as was Poor Richard's almanac in the homes of our American forefathers. Among the sayings of John Ploughman in the new almanac are the following:

Wine makes many white; gin makes many sin.

The more for the publican, the less for the public.

The only true temperance—total abstinence from evil.

Think, think, before you drink.

Don't waste good cash on worthless trash.

Don't give beer to boozers, nor loaves to loafers.

In gambling both winner and loser are losers.

The "hire" system means higher cost.

The buyer system is always the better system.

You can't plough the soil without soiling the plough.

One peasant is worth more than many pheasants.

'Tis wasteful to throw rose-water into the sea.

The one who can wait is the one who will win.

Don't cry over spilt milk; buy some more.

Vanity Fair is a poor place for trading.

"Unfortunate" often means "improvident."

"Dignity" won't butter bread or grow potatoes.

Lent goods are apt to be lost goods.

Thrift begins with small savings.

Angelica may be angelic, yet she's not an angel.

Two dogs fight for a bone; a third "bones" it.

You can't be just unless you are generous.

An ounce of vanity spoils a ton of merit.

Every mother should expect her boy to be a hero.

Not worth wooing, not worth winning.

Open your eyes before you wed; shut them after.

If you keep a dog, leave growling to him.

Life's music begins when love sweeps the strings.

A mortgage is a poor ornament for a house.

Unwearied tongues are very wearying.

It matters more how we live than how long.

An outraged conscience is a bad bedfellow.

'Tis one thing to whitewash; another to wash white.

As our barns get full let not hearts get empty.

To do no evil is good; to intend none is better.

To learn how to love is to learn how to live.

WANTED—Horses and mules of all ages and descriptions, will pay highest market price; will be at Melick's stables, Thursday, Feb. 21. J. W. McMacken.

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