

LINES.

Suggested by the dying words of the late Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel H. McLean, U. S. Army, who died in Cincinnati, June 28, 1864.

The weary day is o'er,
And I can march no more;
With folded hands across a tired breast
I lay me down to rest,
To rest and sleep, without a foe to fight,
Because God's angels are on guard to-night.

Through storm and cloud and shine,
My step has measured time;
But now the tremor tramp is done,
I greet the setting sun,
The setting sun, in whose bright beams I see
The reflected glories of the life to be.

The journey has been long,
And I no more am strong,
Though oft my bruised feet on thorns have
The way I led up to God,
To God, who giveth all the weary rest,
And maketh his beloved always blest.

From every burden free,
I lift my song to Thee,
And from out my tent, through portals riven,
I seek a glimpse of heaven.
Of heaven, where, when wanderings o'er, I'll be,
Satisfied fully to appear with Thee.

I yield my heart to Thee,
From every conflict free,
And at the signal of the "Evening Gun"
I'll shout the victory won.
The victory won, and I asleep in Thee,
Until thy joyous call of "Reveille."

[Army and Navy Journal.]

AGRICULTURAL:

Practical Stock Breeding.

Pennsylvania Farmer.
A scrub heifer bred to a thoroughbred bull for the first calf and then repeatedly bred to the same bull will improve in her breeding so that each succeeding calf will be better than the preceding one, and this to a greater extent than if she had been bred to different bulls, though all equally good and of the same blood. This rule holds good with horses and sheep as well as cattle. Stick a pin right here. If you are breeding cattle get a good bull and keep him. If you conclude to breed Durhams, do so; if Holsteins or any other breed, do so; but don't breed to a Durham bull one year and a Holstein the next. You must stick to the one thing if you expect to breed good grades of either. And more than this, a cow that has once been bred to a scrub bull, if bred promiscuously to different bulls, even of the same breed, will never produce as good calves as she would if bred several times in succession to the same individual bull. The man who has good heifers, high grades of thoroughbred, and does not want to raise their first calves, and who uses a scrub bull because it is cheaper, is saving pennies to-day at the expense of dollars in the near future. Use nothing but thoroughbred males on all stock, and all things being equal, the longer you can use the same animal the better. Do not mean by this that it is advisable to use him on his own progeny, but on the original animals it may be continued indefinitely.

A Point for the Pig.

New England Farmer.
Professor J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, is constantly making experiments in feeding animals, and gives the public the results, as far as determined, in the form of bulletins. Bulletin No. 10 shows the value of shipstuf as compared with corn and corn meal for feeding pigs. His experiments show that although corn meal is a better food than whole corn for pigs, yet when the cost of carrying to mill and paying toll is reckoned in there is very little if any gain to the western farmer from grinding his corn. He also finds that shipstuffs (the waste of the flouring mill) is worth far more for pig food than most western farmers have been willing to believe. In a late trial about ninety-four pounds of shipstuf gave the same gain in growth that was made from 100 pounds of corn meal, and the professor says that this accords with the experiments made by him for the past six years. He advises western farmers to feed more of their wheat wastes, instead of sending it off to eastern feeders, who find it one of the cheapest forms in which to purchase fertility for their farms.

The professor further finds that corn fed to steers will not produce more than half the meat that it will when fed to pigs. But as people are not great eaters, we learn to feed our swine in a way that will give more muscle and less lard. By exposing sections of the carcasses of the pigs fed upon corn and upon shipstuf, he found that the latter showed a very much better quality of meat. The conclusion to be drawn is that a mixture of corn or corn meal and wheat wastes is far better for pig feeding than corn or corn meal alone, the exclusive use of which is detrimental to a vigorous and healthy muscular development, producing a pig easily subject to disease, distasteful to our patrons and more costly than is necessary. We might add to this that another experimenter has found that the same amount of feed given to poultry will produce twice as much meat and eggs in weight as if given to swine. This would make poultry four times more profitable as consumers of grain than steers.

Potting Roses for Winter.

Fruit Recorder.
It is little use trying to save the buds of flowers on monthly roses taken up from the ground in the fall. Occasionally a plant can be lifted with a ball of earth about the roots, and the buds upon it preserved, but this may be considered an exception to the general rule. If roses are desired for blooming in winter and none have been grown in pots for this purpose, those growing in open ground can be taken; but when potted, every shoot should be cut back severely, and if every leaf falls, or is taken off, so much the better. For instance, plants a foot or two high at this time should be cut down to within six or eight inches of the root, and then set away in a cool, shady place for a month, giving only enough water to prevent actual shriveling of the stems. After this period of rest bring the pots into the room or house where they will receive sufficient heat to excite growth again.

There is no difficulty in bringing the Bourbon and Tea roses into bloom in January which are taken up this fall and treated in the manner described. Of course this is not the way our florists treat their roses, from which they expect to sell a large number of flowers during the holidays, but it will do for

amateurs, who, like myself, want a few flowers in the winter without going in to the business on the most approved and scientific system of culture.

Warm Food for Poultry.

Those who are anxious to do all they can to minister to the wants of their fowls, and thus induce them to shell out eggs during the cold wintry months when eggs are fearfully and wonderfully scarce, will do well to warm the food before giving it to the poultry, no matter whether the food be a soft, mixed mass or made up entirely of whole grain. It is not much trouble to do this for an average sized flock of fowls, for the food can be put in a pan and set in the oven of the stove for a short time. If the grain does get a little brown it will do no harm, but care should be taken not to feed it while it is too hot, else injury may result. If the mass is comfortably warm to the feeder's hand it may be safely fed to the fowls, but hotter than that it is dangerous to feed it. On a cold winter's morning it is quite a sight to see with what eagerness and keen relish fowls will devour the warm feed. In connection with warm, comfortable quarters, warm food is one of the greatest aids to winter egg production that we can name, and a trial will soon convince the doubting ones of the efficacy of warm food for poultry in cold weather.

Management of Sheep in Winter.

Shepherds, like poets, are born, not made. You may find a dozen men who can be trusted to take care of horses, cows or pigs, to one who is fit to be entrusted with the management of sheep. Why, we do not know. All the great sheep-herders of the world have given much of their own time and labor to the care and supervision of their flocks. We have not space here to go into details, and in fact it is not necessary, as these vary greatly, according to circumstances. Much must be left to the common sense and experience of the shepherd. If any of our readers are going to keep sheep this winter, and have had little experience, we would advise them to consult some good farmer in the neighborhood, and in addition to this, the following hints may be useful: Sheep must have dry quarters. Nothing is so injurious as damp, ill-ventilated cellars, barns or sheds. Do not think you can make such places warm and dry and comfortable by the liberal use of straw for bedding. This only makes the matter worse. There is nothing a sheep dislikes more than a fermenting manure pile. To compel a flock of breeding ewes to lie on a mass of damp straw and manure several inches deep, is almost certain to be followed by a weak, puny, sickly crop of lambs. We once knew a valuable flock of South-downs that has entirely disappeared. Goitre destroyed the lambs. We know another flock of Long-wool sheep that suffered severely in the same way. In the former case the sheep were shut up in a small shed and yard. Straw was thrown in from time to time, and the poor sheep were compelled either to stay in the shed or stand on this mass of wet straw. In the other case the sheep had damp sheds and cellars to sleep in, but as they had the run of a large yard, the results were not so disastrous. Many lambs died of goitre and infantile pneumonia, but as soon as dry quarters were provided, the animals gradually improved in health.

Hay for Stock.

Experiments have been made in England as to the comparative value of good hay for stock, with the result that it is estimated that 100 pounds of hay are equal to 275 pounds of green Indian corn, 400 pounds of green clover, 442 pounds of rye straw, 360 pounds of wheat straw, 160 pounds of oat straw, 180 pounds of barley straw, 153 pounds of pea straw, 200 pounds of buckwheat straw, 400 pounds of dried corn stalks, 170 pounds of raw potatoes, 504 pounds of turnips, 300 pounds of carrots, 54 pounds of rye, 46 pounds of wheat, 59 pounds of oats, 45 pounds of mixed peas and beans, 64 pounds of buckwheat, 57 pounds of Indian corn, 68 pounds of acorns, 105 pounds of wheat bran, 167 pounds of wheat, pea and oat chaff, 179 pounds of mixed rye and barley, 69 pounds of linseed, 339 pounds of mangel wurzel.

The Sorghum Industry.

Des Moines Register.
So far as we can learn those engaged in raising and manufacturing cane sugar and sirup in Iowa are doing a profitable business this year. The mills are now busy night and day. The cane is in excellent condition and the crop is yielding largely. We hope to receive some reports from the mills. At Sterling, Kansas, they raise cane largely and the crop this year is heavy. The cane is yielding sixty-two per cent of juice and about 500 pounds of sugar is obtained per acre, besides the sirup. At Hutchinson, Kansas, there is a very large sugar mill, and it has been running for nearly a month at its fullest capacity. Crop good and prolific of a highly saccharine juice. They are manufacturing an excellent quality of sugar and sirup. It is as important for these mills to work while the frosts hold off as it is for having to proceed while the sun shines. It is reported that there is to be this fall a large supply of the choicest sorghum sirup, which is destined to break down the strong prejudice against it. It is now the only real good and pure article of sirup which can be had, all others being badly adulterated with glucose, etc. But the improved sirup is a very desirable article, and now has a regular commercial value and is sought with eagerness by wholesale and retail dealers. Sorghum producers are mainly business men, and are producing sugar and sirup on business principles, and propose to put none upon the market but good commercial articles. Will the manufacturers in this state report to us what they are doing?

FARM NOTES.

The secretary of the American Carp culture association states that 25,000 persons in this country are now engaged in the culture of carp. The second annual meeting of the national convention of stockmen will

be held at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago, on November 13 and 14.

The first point to be learned in successful stock-raising is, never allow an animal to lose a pound of flesh. This is equivalent to throwing two pounds away.

For the eight months of this year the breadstuf exports has been \$96,003,250, against \$114,239,476 for the corresponding period of last year.

The yield of onions this season throughout Massachusetts ranges from 300 to 700 bushels per acre. In some localities in New York the yield was 1,000 bushels per acre.

Whole oats, wheat, bran and corn-meal forms an excellent ration for young stock. The health and complete and symmetrical growth of the body are best secured by feeding a variety of grain.

The Mississippi valley produces 185,000 tons of cotton seed, one-fourth of which is marketed in Memphis, much of it being shipped in a crude state from that point to Italy, whence it is returned to this country in the shape of "pure olive oil."

A man who begins bee-keeping with the idea that he has a good lazy job of it, and that bees "work for nothing and board themselves," will get left, and blame somebody for misrepresenting the business.

The approximate number of sheep in the world is set down at 415,000,000. This does not include a large number of sheep in the Asiatic and some of the North African countries, as well as upon certain of the more important islands, of which no enumeration has been attempted.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says the man who plows and harrows his land to get rid of Canada thistles makes a grave mistake. Every root not removed will serve as the nucleus of a new colony. He prefers to get the field into pasture and salt them lavishly while they are small.

One of the principal studies of the farmer should be to keep his land free from weeds and trash. Green weeds, if put on the compost heap, or if plowed deep under ground make good manure. But weeds left to grow and seed the ground are as bad as the sheriff with a warrant of ejection. Every farmer now has a mowing machine, or he can get the use of one, so that there is no good reason for letting weeds take any farm, or field, or garden.

Farmers who have kept a strict account with their stock say that a pound of poultry can be made for less than a pound of pork, yet the laboring man who has to buy both feels that he cannot afford to buy poultry very often, as it costs more than other meats. This leads the Concord Mirror to remark that the poultry-growing business may be much extended before the market will be overstocked so as to bring the price down to where it will not pay to raise.

In clearing new land it should not be forgotten that the soil has been exhausted by the growth of timber, and when the timber is deadened or removed to be saved the soil is left as poor as it had been producing regular crops all those years. This is the reason for what is called the lifeless condition of such land. If the timber had been cut down and burned and the ashes spread over the land it would be in far better condition and would produce crops for many years.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Once a year the locomotive engineers of the country meet together in convention to discuss matters relative to their calling. This year they met in San Francisco, and, being a body of men who, when on a vacation, wish to make the most of it in the way of recreation and comfort, they naturally choose the route to their meeting place, which guarantees them greatest immunity from danger and the most facilities for sight-seeing and enjoyment en voyage.

They have an open credit with railroads, for all lines transport them free of charge, hence their choice is a voluntary act upon their part. This year the great bulk of the fraternity chose the Great Rock Island route, and were carried toward the Occident in half a dozen of the magnificent new Pullman cars, for which this great route is noted. They chose wisely and well, since they passed over a road with the smoothest of track, through a country of surprising fertility and loveliness, and while journeying ate the best viands the market afforded, cooked and served in the very best manner, and at night slept in the most luxurious sleeping cars to be found in the United States.

A true engineer is observant and quick to discern danger. There is nothing heedless or reckless in the composition of the Knights of the Foot-board, hence their choice of the Rock Island route, was a compliment and testimonial from men best qualified to judge, that they believed that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, combining in its road-bed, equipment and management all the qualities that makes a railway worthy the patronage of the public.

Wouldn't Stand it Any Longer.

Henry Irving has a great fund of anecdote, and he regaled an audience on board the Parisian on the last night of the voyage to Quebec with one of his best stories. After various members of the Lyceum company had entertained, warbled and recited, Mr. Irving made a little speech, in the course of which he said that many years ago he happened to be playing in Liverpool, and seized a rare opportunity to spend a holiday in Wales with three brother actors, one of whom was not at all lavish with his money, but allowed his companions to bear the burden of the day's expenses. When the party returned to Birkenhead and were about to cross the ferry over the Mersey, the cost of which was one penny, this gentleman rushed eagerly forward and said, "Now, look here, gentlemen, I won't stand it any longer. You three have paid enough for to-day. This expense shall be mine!" Mr. Irving remarked that, coming in at the tail of that evening's programme, his contribution was very like the generosity of his early friend.

AN IRISH LEADER DEAD.

A. M. Sullivan, Journalist, Lawyer and Politician.

Alexander Martin Sullivan, who died in Dublin a few days ago, was a descendant of the O'Sullivans, of Beare, on the southwest coast of Ireland. He was born at Bantry in 1830, and received his early education in his native province. Before the rising of '48 Mr. Sullivan became a member of the Young Ireland party, but took no prominent part in the movement. Soon afterward he went to Dublin to study art, but about 1852 he became sub-editor of the Nation, and in 1857 became editor and sole proprietor of the paper.

Mr. Sullivan's first visit to the United States was made during the latter part of 1857. While here he traveled a great deal, and in a pamphlet which he subsequently published he gave the true version of the British massacre in the Wyoming Valley in 1778. On the death of Charles Gavan Duffy, Mr. Sullivan was left almost single-handed to fight the national battle in Dublin. Through the friendship of the late Mr. Donegan, of Dublin, he was induced to start the Morning News, which, until the death of Mr. Donegan and the hostility of Cardinal Cullen caused its suspension, was the ablest opponent of the Whigs in the fight to West-Britonize Irish public opinion.

During the excitement in February, 1868, arising out of the execution of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, at the Manchester, Mr. Sullivan, along with John Martin, James Lalor and Thomas Bracken, was indicted for seditious assembling by their participation in the erection of a monument to the memory of the men, but the jury disagreed. In the same court Mr. Sullivan was found guilty of publishing seditious matter in the Weekly News, but not editor, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment, at the end of which time he was to give security for his good behavior for two years to the sum of £1000. While in prison he declined election as Lord Mayor by the Dublin corporation, of which he was a member. At the end of four months he was released from jail. On the day of his release a committee was formed to present him with a national testimonial, which he declined, and a sum of money which had been collected for him he caused to be placed as an initiatory subscription to the fund to erect Foley's statue of Grattan, which is now on College Green.

Mr. Sullivan was present at the inception of the home rule association, which was formed at a meeting at the Bolton hotel, Dublin, in May, 1870, and has ever since advocated its policy. In 1870 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Louth, defeated the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, president of the board of trade, who had much influence in the county. Mr. Sullivan soon made himself liked, and finally won his way to the very front rank of the Irish members, and of young members in general.

On the election of Mr. Farnell as member from Cork, Mr. Sullivan was chosen by a large majority to succeed him as member of Meath. He held this position until failing health and the demands of his private business compelled him to resign in August, 1882. In the following month he came to the United States, chiefly on account of his health, but while here delivered lectures in the principal cities on the condition of Ireland. Mr. Sullivan's parliamentary career was a stormy one, some of its episodes being exciting and interesting.

Several years ago Mr. Sullivan sought admission to the Irish bar, but through an anti-national clique he was refused admission. He then removed to England, where he soon was admitted, and where he continued to practice as long as his health would permit. He was engaged in many important cases, among them the trial of Herr Most, the German socialist editor, whom he defended with rare skill and tact. When he removed to London he turned the Nation over to his brother, a clever poet. He was the author of two notable books—"The Story of Ireland" and "New Ireland"—the last published in 1877. Mr. Sullivan was married in 1861 to Miss Donovan, daughter of the late John Donovan, of New Orleans, La.

On London Bridge.

The sun fairly up, who shall describe the scene which immediately ensues upon a London bridge? The rattling and rumbling and thundering of teams, light and heavy, grows in volume and ear-splitting din with every moment that passes. Two currents of streaming humanity, equally divided by the road way, and occupying the two sides of the bridge, pour unceasingly over its surface and empty constantly into the great sea, which is never full, beyond. As the hour for opening business and working operations approaches, faster and more noisily flows the stream, until the torrents rush on, remorselessly, unheeding, overwhelming. Counter currents are like special trains upon a railroad—they have no right of way, and must present no obstacles to the regular, customary movements. Loiterers and intruders and interlopers are of small account, and have few respected rights. A block here and now, from any cause, over six feet of space, would instantly influence the conduct of thousands of people in the vicinity. Long continued, it would result in something like a panic; but it seldom occurs or is allowed to take place. Henceforth, until long after the sun's setting, there will be no cessation of the surging of the human tide.

Very Odd.

New York Mail and Express.
"What a very odd girl that Miss Smith is," remarked a New York young woman; "she must be from the country."
"I have noticed nothing peculiar about her," was the reply. "She seems to be unusually bright and pleasant, and her manner is certainly charming."
"Yes, she is *awful* in matters of that sort, but when we were introduced she took my hand and actually shook it!"

A correspondent asks if sorghum or sugar cane seed is fed for animals. It is a good fat-producing feed.

DEFENDERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Proceedings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention Held at Indianapolis.

The national convention of soldiers and sailors assembled at Indianapolis on the 24th in response to a call issued by General W. Hascall and General Merrill. The delegates present represented about 1,100 organizations. The object of the convention was to take action looking to the securing of pensions for all soldiers and sailors of the late war. General J. R. Carnahan was elected chairman and John O. Hardesty secretary. The states were called, showing delegates present from New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were largely represented. It was ordered all resolutions be referred to a committee on resolutions without reading. The call for the convention was then read and a committee on resolutions was appointed. The committee consisted of one member from each state, with S. S. Burdette, of the District of Columbia, chairman. The committee retired to prepare its report and the intervening time was occupied in listening to resolutions, etc. When the committee returned the following resolutions were read:

We, ex-soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy in the war of the rebellion from 1861 to 1865, now in mass convention assembled, do now present to our comrades and our representatives in congress our views and our desires on the question of pensions. Believing that our comrades who are now suffering from disease or wounds are entitled to the kindest consideration at the hands of congress, therefore:

Resolved, That we ask the following amendments to the present pension laws:

First—That every person who served in the military or naval service of the United States for a period of three months during the war of the rebellion and has an honorable discharge therefrom, and who is or shall become disabled and shall also be dependent upon his own labor and support, shall be placed upon the list of pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive pension during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportionate to the degree thereof.

Second—That all widows or minor children of soldiers or sailors who, as such, were entitled to and received the sum of \$8 per month, and all such widows or minor children who shall hereafter be found to be entitled to the rate of \$8 per month under existing laws, shall be entitled and receive pension at the rate of \$10 in lieu of said rate of \$8.

Third—That if any invalid pensioner have died or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow or minor child under eight years of age, both of such pensioners, such widow and minor children shall be entitled in the order of succession named to the original pension in their own name, without being required to prove that the death of such pensioner was due to his military or naval service for the United States.

Fourth—That pensions granted widows on account of minor children shall be continued without limit as to age whenever it shall appear that such minors are of unsound mind, or physically so helpless as to render them incapable of subsistence.

Fifth—That in considering the claims of dependent parents, the fact and cause of death, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or children having been shown, it shall be necessary to show that such dependent parent is without other present means of comfortable support than his or her own manual labor.

Sixth—That in all applications where it appears that the applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered into service, that fact shall be prima facie evidence of soundness at the time of his enlistment, but such presumption shall be subject to rebuttal by record or other competent evidence.

Believing that the foregoing embraces only the just and equitable demands of the veterans of the late war, and as all legislation to that end must depend upon the active co-operation of the legislature and officials of the country, we earnestly urge upon soldiers and sailors to give their support at the polls only to such party or candidates as are, and ever have been, in favor of just such legislation in the interest of the men who stood in the defense of the country in the hour of need. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Burdette, chairman of the committee, instructed to bring the matter before congress. Adjourned.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Iowa Supreme Court Passes Upon an Important Question.

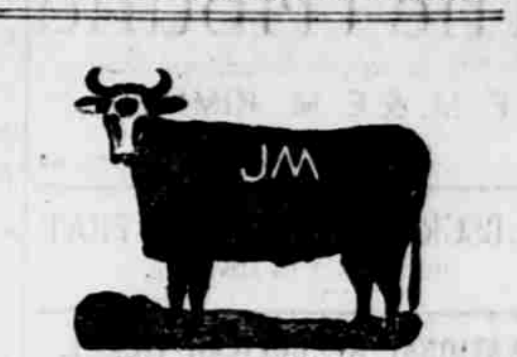
The state supreme court of Iowa, at Dubuque on the 24th, rendered an opinion on one of the sections of the state prohibitory law, the effect of which will be that justices of the peace have jurisdiction to try certain cases under it where the fine is \$100 or less. One month ago Judge Hayes of the district court at Muscatine decided that on the question of jurisdiction of a justice the costs as well as the fine should be counted in. If both were over \$100 the case should go out of the justices to the district court. This was regarded as an anti-prohibitory decision. A day or two afterwards Judge Stutsman, of the district court at Burlington, decided the contrary, that costs should not be counted, which was a pro-prohibitory decision. His decision, the supreme court affirms. The case was that of a saloonkeeper arrested under the new prohibitory law, not for selling, but for keeping intoxicating liquors to sell the same contrary to the new law. He was taken before a justice of the peace, plead not guilty, but was committed to jail for forty-five days. He presented a petition to the district court, Judge Stutsman presiding, and was granted a writ of habeas corpus. On the hearing the court decided he should be remanded to jail, and on this he appealed to the supreme court. The point was, as above stated, on the question of the jurisdiction of the justice to an amount over \$100 and that an indictment was first necessary. The court gave its unanimous opinion, Judge Reed delivering it, affirming Judge Stutsman's decision. The important point in the opinion, which is a worthy one, is this: "The claim is that the costs which are taxed against the defendant and the imprisonment to which he is subjected, are in effect a fine, and constitute a part of the punishment for the offense; and, hence, that he can be held to answer therefore only to an amount over \$100, but we think this claim is not well founded. The costs, which under the statute may be taxed to the defendant, are such as accrue in the proceedings for its enforcement against him. These costs are merely incidental to the proceedings. They are collected for the compensation of the public officers who render service in the case and the witnesses who give testimony in it, but they in no proper sense pertain to the penalty which may be imposed on the defendant by the judgment of the court, by way of punishment for the violation of the statute." The opinion goes on to say the definite sum called fine is alone the penalty, and the costs are merely incidental. The court therefore affirmed Judge Stutsman's decision.

A Story of a Boy and a Pin.

Hartford Courant.
Roger S. Austin's ten-year-old Wallingford boy has paid for wisdom in experience, and he gave a good price at that. He wound yarn around the head of a pin and used it to fire through a blow gun. It was very funny until one day he sucked the pin back into his throat so far that a dozen doctors couldn't get it out. Then they sent the boy to a New York hospital, where some doctors cut a hole in his throat, as they do sometimes when a child is very sick with diphtheria. The hole worked well enough, but still they could not reach the pin. They contrived to keep the boy alive by a silver breathing-tube until they sent to Philadelphia and had an instrument specially made for the case, and then they managed to hook the pin out.

THERE is no Sabbath in Austria.

STOCK DIRECTORY



DENNIS M'KILLIP.
Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on left side. Young cattle branded same as above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-slope right ear. Horses branded "E" on left shoulder.



The New U.S. Cattle Ranch Co., Limited.
Stock brand—circle on left shoulder; also dewlap and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the right. Ranch on the Republican. Post-office, Max, Dund county, Nebraska.



HENRY T. CHURCH.
Osborn, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county, cattle branded "O L O" on right side. Also, an over crop on right ear and under crop on left. Horses branded "8" on right shoulder.



SPRING CREEK CATTLE CO.
Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Valley, east of Dry Creek, and near head of Spring Creek, in Chase county.

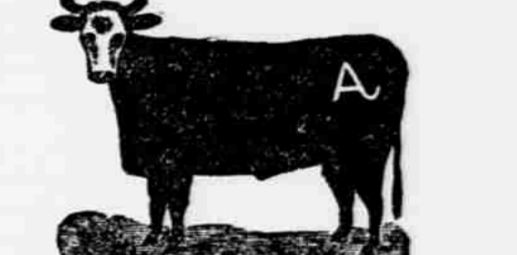
J. D. WELBORN,
Vice President and Superintendent.



THE TURNIP BRAND.
Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock branded on left hip, and a few double crosses on left side. C. D. ERCANBRACK.



STOKES & TROTH.
P. O. Address, Carrio, Hayes county, Nebraska. Range: Red Willow, above Carrio. Stock branded as above. Also run the lazy brand.



GEORGE J. FREDERICK.
Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "A. J." on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



J. B. MESERVE.
Ranch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman River, in Chase county, Neb. Stock branded as above; also "T. B." on left side; "7" on right hip and "L." on right shoulder; "L." on left shoulder and "X." on left jaw. Half under-crop left ear, and square-crop right ear.

DO YOU KNOW

—THAT—

LORILLARD'S GLIMAX

FLUG TOBACCO

with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing; Navy Clippings, and Black, Brown and Yellow SAFES are the best and cheapest, quality considered?



JOSEPH ALLEN.
Ranch on Red Willow Creek, half mile above Osborn postoffice. Cattle branded on right side and hip above.

FOR SALE—Improved Deeded Farm and Hay Land. Timber and water. Two farm houses, with other improvements. Convenient to No. 1 school privileges. Situated on Republican river, near mouth of Red Willow creek. Call on J. F. Black, on premises, or address him at Indianola, Nebraska.