THE RAILROAD COMMISSION. Full Report Made by Them Regarding the Union Pacific.

Careful Consideration of Complaints and Recommendations Made.

The Question of Discrimination.

The following report of the board of railroad commissioners on the condition of the Union Pacific road and branches, and the complaints received during their trip over it, has been given to the press:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, LINCOLN, Neb., September 12, 1885. Mr. S. R. Callaway, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: In accordance with section 2 of an act entitled, "An act to provide a board of railroad commissioners to define their duties and the provide their salaries," approved March 5, 1885, the board of commissioners made an examination and inspection of the Union Pacific railway company and its branch lines in

day of September.

The board finds the main track of the road in excellent condition, steel rails being laid along the entire route in this state, and the ties, road-bed, bridges and culverts in good order. The several branches, though mostly furnished with iron rails, are also in good condition to carry the lighter traffic that is accommodated by

At the majority of stations on the main line and branches, the depots, sidetracks, stockyards, platforms, crossings and ap-proaches are adequate to the business of the road and the accommodation of the people passing across it. Inseveral towns, according to the testimony of the people questioned by the commission, complaints were made that the rule requiring crossings to be kept clear of passing trains is not rigidly enforced, and an admonition to station agents generally in this direction is doubtless needed from time to time.

At the stations hereafter mentioned, visited by the commission, their attention was called by the city and town authorities, shippers and citizens to deficiencies in accommodations or management, and, after due examination of each case the board appends to their report in each instance the chauges and improvements they deem proper, for the information and notice of your corporation.

At Waterloo-The commission was presented with a written complaint, which reads as follows:

WATERLOO, Neb., Aug. 25, 1885 .- We most respectfully ask for: First—A street crossing on the right of way at Fourth street, at the east end of the

depot building. Second-Additional platform to be added on the east end of present one-the long

trains prevent coaches from reaching platform while train men are exchanging work -passengers are compelled to alight in mud and unreasonable risk. Third-An additional side-track for the

accommodation of the growing demands of the firm of Mortenson & Co., dealers in er, grain and coal, to b of the present side-track and at least 250 Fourth-The enlarging of the stock-yards

and grading up same; would prefer the moving of same to east limit of town nearer river to facilitate drainage

Fifth-That the Union Pacific company make arrangements to draw or fill ponds that are on their right of way within our corporate limits.

Sixth-Additional passenger accommodations at the depot. The board recommends the extension of the platform on east end. The board also recommends the removal of stock-yards as soon as possible to the east limit of town near the river, where they can be drained; and that the pools, one on the north side of the track, near the stock-yards, and one on the south side, a block and a half below the depot, be filled and drained.

At Valley-The citizens complained of the inadequacy of the platform. The board recommends that it be extended to the west for the accommodation of passengers. At Clear Creek-A petition signed by

forty-one citizens was presented to the board asking for a change of the name of the station to Yutan, which is the name of the postoffice at that station. The board is of the opinion that as soon as it can be done, without inconvenience to the company, that the change in the name should be made in order to avoid confusion.

At Wahoo-The citizens complained of the insufficiency of the depot accommodations, and side-track and platform facilities. The board recommends that as soon as possible, a new and more capacious depot building be erected, and that the sidetracks and platform be extended for the accommodation of the business of the sta-

At Weston-The citizens asked for the extension of the side track to the west, and for the removal of the stock yards to the west end of the switch. The board recommends the repair of the stock yards and the insertion of a crossing east of the same, and the extension of the side track to the

At Valparaiso-The citizens complained of the inadequacy of the depot accommodations, and recommends the erection of a new depot with more extensive accommodations, as soon as possible. At Blue Springs-The citizens complained

of the inconvenience of having the depot across the river from town. The board is of the opinion that the depot should be placed on the west side of the river, where elevator and other side-track privileges can

At Holmesville-The main track of the road passes within a few feet of the end of the new bridge across the Blue river on so low a grade that it is ir possible to haul heavy loads onto the bridge, and the crossing is unsafe. The board recommends the removal of the track from fifteen to twenty feet east, and the raising of the grade about two feet from the bridge to the depot. This was requested by a petition numerously

signed by citizens. At Beatrice-Complaints were made of the smallness of the depot and the general lack of shipping facilities. The board recommends that a new depot be built as soon as possible, and that it be located on the first street east of the present location.

At Rising-Complaint is made that the rate on stone from Imesville, in Gage county, has been raised from 7 cents to 10 and 12 cents, while the rate remains at 5 cents for David City, which is only two miles nearer, and ask for the restoration of the rate to 7 cents. The board is of the opinion that the request is reasonable and should be granted.

At Shelby—The citizens complain that there is a discrimination against them on fourth-class freight from Omaha and Council Bluffs. That the rate charged is 9 cents higher than the rate charged at Rising, whereas the difference on other classes is but 4 cents. The board recommends a reduction of 5 cents per 100 pounds on fourth-class freight. The board also recommends the putting in of a well at the

At David City-A crossing is asked for by farmers to be put in on the road one mile and a half east of the town. The board recommends that the same be constructed.

At all points on the line from Valparaiso to Stromsburg bitter complaints are made of the lack of mail facilities to Lincoln and Omaha. The board recommends that a regular train be put on this branch, leaving Stromsburg in the morning in time to con-nect with the regular passenger and mail

train from Lincoln to Omaha at Valparaiso, and thence proceed to Lincoln with passenger and mail. Then to leave Lincoln in the afternoon in time to connect with the train from Omaha to Lincoln at Valparaiso, and from there carry passengers and mail to Stromsburg and all intermedi-ate points, in the evening. The mixed train that now makes the trip, not attempting to conform to any time schedule. makes the greatest inconvenience to passengers, and the mails are generally unde-

livered until the next day.

At North Bend-Grain shippers com-plained of the rate on grain; that it was two cents higher than it was at Fremont, while Wahoo and Weston have Fremont rates and got business that legitimately belonged to North Bend dealers. The

board submits this complaint to the com-pany for investigation and explanation.

At Benton—Complaint is made that the name of the postoffice and town is Richland, and citizens ask that the name of the station be changed to Richland to avoid confusion. The board makes the said recommendation as at Clear Creek. The board recommends the enlargement of the stock yards at this point.

At Columbus-The board finds that the depot is entirely insufficient for the accommedation of the traffic, and recommends Nebraska, commencing on the 25th day of new buildings as soon as possible. If the August and completing the same on the 1st new building is not erected this season, the board recommends that for the immediate accommodation of passengers the waiting room be enlarged by the addition of the

room now used for baggage room.

At Platte Center—It is represented that the price of Rock Springs coal is higher than at Fremont. The board refers this grievance to the company for investigation and explanation. Complaints of certain citizens of Platte Center in regard to company fences have already been referred to the company by epecial communication. At Humphrey—Shippers ask that the side-track be extended 500 yards north,

and that the stock vards be moved north and enlarged. The board recommends that these improvements be made. Complaint is made of unjust discrimination in the rate hogs. They claim that the rate at Humphrey is \$85 per car, while the rate at Madison, ten miles north, is only \$80 per car. The board refers this grievance to the company for investigation and explana-

At Silver Creek-Complaint is made that the rate on grain is 36 cents, while at Osceola, a competing point on the Republican Valley district, the rate is 35 cents. The attention of the company is called to this complaint.

At Clarks-Complaint was made that the rate on stone from Kansas is ten cents per 100, while the rate at Central City, eleven miles west, is 7½ cents per 100. The attention of the company is invited to this complaint.

At St. Paul-The board recommends the enlargement of the stock yards and the improvement of the well so as to furnish an

adequate supply of water.

At Scotts—The board recommends the erection of a larger depot for the accommodation of traffic.

At North Loup—The citizens ask for more storage room in the depot, the extension of side-tracks and the enlargement of the stock yards. The board recommends the enlargement of storage rooms and the extension of the side-track.

At all points on the line from Grand Island to North Loup the citizens prot against the present running arrangement of passenger trains.

The board recommends that the running arrangement be changed, and that the regular train north leave Grand Island immediately after the arrival of No. 3, a passenger train on the main line from the east, connect with Loup and intermediate points. and return to Grand Island the next morning in time to connect with No. 4, a passenger train going east on the main line. for the Bulgarian unity.

This will greatly improve passenger a
mail accommodations, and is absolute. necessary for the accommodation of

people along the line. At Sheldon-The citizens ask for an ditional crossing three blocks east of depot, and a cinder walk from the e to platform to the crossing next east, the accommodation of passengers. board is of the opinion that these imp ments should be made.

At Gibbon-The citizens ask for a cr ing at Labarre street. In the opini the board the improvement should

At Kearney-The citizens ask for a crossing at Burlington street. In the opinion of the board the improvement should be

At Odessa-A station and side-track ten miles west of Kearney-farmers ask for a depot. The board recommends the build-

ing of one at once. At Gothenburg-The board recommends the extension of the side-track from 150 to

struction of stock-yards. In connection with this report, the board would call the attention of your corporation to the numerous internal complaints made to it at many points on the line in respect to local rates on grain and coal.

At the remotest points from the Missouri excess of the rate made from the same with revolvers, fired at the officers. Several points to Chicago, although the distance is much less. At the same points it is also charged and complained of that, although they are at a much shorter distance from the Rock Springs and other Wyoming coal mines, alleged to be the property of the U. P. railway, that the cities, towns and stations near the eastern terminus of your road, yet they are charged the same, and in some instances, a greater price per ton for such coal, than purchasers at or near the Missouri river.

Pending further investigation of these complaints, the board suggests that the interests of the people of the portion of the state remote from the eastern markets, and the most moderate rate consistent with the cost of carriage, possible, for the transitation of the staple products, corn, mand other grains, that the tiller of the may get a return for his labor. The ent depression in the prices of grains in eastern markets all entail disaster the farmers of Central and Western braska, unless they are given rates of the portation that will enable them to ma their product at a profit. The op seems to be very generally held amon

farmers in the eastern section visite

the commission that the present local is oppressive. The matter of fuel is also of vital importance in these sections. Wood is everywhere scarce and at many places cannot be had. It must be coal or corn. The board need not suggest to your company that it will be a point gained of the greatest value for the future interests of the state and the local traffic of a through line if there can be coal shipped from the east and the corn saved for shipping east at rates that will

allow a margin to the farmer. The board desire to express its obligations for the facilities given its members for making the examination and inspection required by law, and the courtesies extended by the officers and employes of your corporation.

E. P. ROGGEN, WM. LEESE, Н. А. ВАВСОСК, Commissioners.

A CENTURY plant-The burial of a

centenarian

CHRONICLES BY CABLE.

us Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries,

United States Minister Hall telegraphs from Guatemala announcing a revolution there and stating that a state of siege has been declared. Prominent military officers bave been arrested and two ex-ministers have been banished. It is thought the insurrectionary movement has been frustrated.

The latest advices from Italy in regard to the cholera show that the disease is spreading alarmingly and the physicians are hampered by the fausticism of the ignorant populace. The tendency of superstitious communities to ascribe to physicians and officials the authorship of mischief in times of such epidemics is again being illustrated with the usual melancholy results.

It is strongly suspected in English sei official circle that Russia has been secretly ganizing an upris ng in Eastern koum against the authority of the ote. It is sugg te i that a union between eastern Roumalia s Bulgaria would be advisable to prevent blo

The London Standard commenting on rising in eastern Roumelia, says: "We ca not believe that the powers interested we ignorant of what was coming. If they we the gravest trouble may arise. England ha only the faintest interest while Austria an Germany are bound to co-operate in keepin the Berlin treaty intact. And it remains be seen how it will affect Russia. If treat powers are acting in concert, the sultan

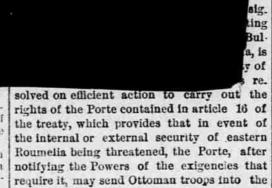
An enormous socialist meeting was held Limehouse, London. The crowd prevent many attempts of the police to arrest t speakers but the police finally succeeded arresting Mahon, secretary of the socialast league, and seven spectators. Several de perate attem; to were made by the mob to re cue the prisoners from the police, but the were kept back by a free use of policemen clubs. The prisoners were brought be the magistrate and fined and imprisoned short periods. Among them was the aesth ical poe William Morris.

Much excitement prevails at Cork over mysterious raid made on Fort Carlisle b band of maurauders, who made a descent the fort during the night and carried off se equipments and arms. No clue has been tained which is likely to lead to the apprehaion of the guilty parti.

All Mussulmans enrolled in the militia of Roumelia have been discharged from the service as a precautionary measure against conveying military secrets to Turkey. The vmpathies of the Mussulmans are undoubtedly with the porte and if permitted to remain in the army would probably fraternize with

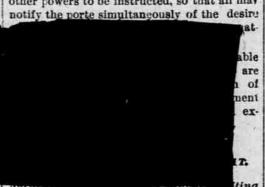
Prince Albert, of Bulgaria, declares that he is able to withstand the attacks of all the his claims in Romelia.

A Berlin dispatch says: It is semi-officially stated that the powers will not look calmly on the breaking of the treaty of Berlin, but will side with Turkey, and if Russia opposes them she will be isolated. Only after the Bulgarians have been restored to common sense can the powers decide what can be done



A riot occurred in Rouen dock yard, France 200 feet towards the west, and the con- For a time the mob held full sway. The rioters, who were employed in the yards, began the outbreak by bursting in the heads of several casks of wine. Becoming intoxicated, the custom officials interfered, and the mob, crazed with drink, rushed upon them and beat them to death. Police officers appeared river the rates charged to Omaha and on the scene and endeavored to restore or-Council Bluffs appear to be considerably in der. The rioters, many of whom were armed fell and the others retreated, but were followed by the mob and wantonly shot down. Untimately two battalions of infantry charged the crowd with fixed bayonets, killing several and wounding many. A large number of arrests were made.

The porte is waiting for answers from the Roumelia, before taking action for the pur- and died. He denied his guilt to the last. pose of reasserting the rights of the sultan in the province. M. Melidoff, the Russian ambassador, received his instructions from his consequently in the interests of all, the various lines of railroads which penetrate these sections, demand that they should be given sections, demand that they should be given notify the porte simultaneously of the desire



Better Prices Minneapolis dispatch: Receipts of the

new wheat crop are very light. Receipts during the first three weeks of September, 1884, were 1,770,000 bushels, while for the same time this year they are only 1,327,-000-a decrease of 443,000 bushels. The total receipts in September, 1884, were 8,000,000 in round numbers, but the rereipts this month will fall short nearly or quite 1,000,000 bushels. Farmers are everywhere holding for better prices. Although the weather during the last week has been very favorable threshing has progressed slowly. Reports from nearly 300 points in the northwest say the farmers will hold their wheat as long as they can, d will not sell on the pres prices. It is generally expected that the movement of spring wheat will be heaviest about the middle of October, as a great many farmers have obligations maturing about that time and will be compelled to

week. Special efforts are making to keep the stuff from going to Duluth, and the millers have given instructions to meet the prices of other buyers at competing points. Millers from the winter-wheat districts are reaching up into this country for supplies, and there is no doubt that our millers have made up their minds to keep their grip on the best hard wheat of the northwest and will make the outside people pay tor all they get. The millers' association to-day advanced prices 3 cents in the country, making an increase of about 10 cents in the last ten days.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Matters of Interest at the National Capital.

The Pueblo Indian delegation that recently

ing secretary," and to Secretary Bayard written tenders of his thanks for the faithful performance of his duty, but cautions him not to pay too much attention to those scribbling newspaper critics, and requests that the sea retary will have no direct diplomatic inter course with any British subject nor thet Spanish or Russian allies. He call upon General Black to resign September 26th, and closed: Dieu et inon droit.

SOME POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Philadelphia News states that "the president never sees the marked papers sent to the white house."

New York Sun: Some political theorizers, who look down upon the common people, are pleased to lament the frequency of elections in the United States. Decidedly, frequent elections are a good thing, and bustling campaigns are a good thing.

John S. Wise, the republican candidate for governor of Virginia, is making a most energetic canvass. Within five weeks he has visited every county in southwest Virginia, making thirty-five speeches and traveling nearly 500 miles on horseback.

Washington special: Clerk Nash, of the postoffice department, has fixed up a scheme for preventing any repetition of the mistake of appointing a postmaster who has been guilty of wrong doing. In the first place, all complaints are to be put into yellow tickets. In the second place, a large blank book has been prepared, in which all complaints and charges from the special agents, third assistant postmaster general, or superintendent of the money order office will be entered, together with the action taken thereon. Before anybody is appointed postmaster, Mr. Nash will consult his interesting volume to see whether he has got him on the list.

WALKS AFTER BEING HANGED.

Remarkable Lynching Episode in a South Carolina Town.

Johnston, (S. C.) dispatch: O. T. Culbreath was lynched to-day at Edgefield court house. He was charged with killing William Hammond, a young man who was guarding the house of Mrs. Culbreath, from whom her husband was separated. He was taken by the mob from the officers while he was waiting to get bail, and was carried out signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin, to of town, shot several times and left for his circular, respecting the insurrection in dead. He revived, walked into town, made a statement implicating several lynchers

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.			
WHEAT-No. 2	67	0	67
BARLEY-No. 2.	571	400	58
RYE-No. 2	44	04	45
CORN-No. 2 mixed	28	0	281
OATS-No. 2	18	0	19
BUTTER-Fancy creamery	22	60	23
BUTTER-Choice dairy	12	0	13
BUTTER-Best country	12	60	15
Eggs-Fresh	12	0	13
CHICKENS-Per doz	2 00	6.	2 25
LEMONS-Choice	7 50	@	8 00
BANANAS-Choice	2 75	0	3 50
ORANGES-Mesina	5 00	0	6 40
ONIONS-Per bbl.	4 00	6	4 75
POTATOES-New	25	60	30
GREEN APPLES—Per bbl	3 00	0	3 25
SEEDS-Timothy	2 10	0	2 2)
SEEDS-Bine Grass	1 35	0	1 49
HAY-Baled, per ton	6 50	0	700
HAY-In bulk	6 00	00	7 00
Hogs-Mixed packing	3 30	Gt	4 35
BEEEVES-Butchers' stock	2 50	0	2 75
NEW YORK.			
WHEAT-No. 2 red	95	a	96
WHEAT-Ungraded red			79
CORN-No. 2	49		491
OATS-Mixed western	28	0	32
	WHEAT—NO. 2. BARLEY—NO. 2. RYE—NO. 2. CORN—NO. 2 mixed. OATS—NO. 2 mixed. OATS—NO. 2. BUTTER—Fancy creamery. BUTTER—Choice dairy. BUTTER—Best country. EGGS—Fresh. CHICKENS—Per doz. LEMONS—Choice. BANANAS—Choice. ORANGES—Mesina. ONIONS—Per bbl. POTATOES—New. GREEN APPLES—Per bbl. SEEDS—Timothy. SEEDS—Bine Grass. HAY—Baled, per ton. HAY—In bulk. HOGS—Mixed packing. BEEEVES—Butchers' stock. NEW YORK. WHEAT—No. 2 red. WHEAT—Ungraded red. CORN—No. 2.	Wheat—No. 2. 67 Barley—No. 2. 57; Rye—No. 2. 57; Rye—No. 2. 44 Corn—No. 2 mixed 28 Oats—No. 2 mixed 28 Oats—No. 2 mixed 29 Butter—Fancy creamery 22 Butter—Choice dairy 12 Butter—Best country 12 Eggs—Fresh 12 Chickens—Per doz 20 Lemons—Choice 750 Bananas—Choice 750 Bananas—Choice 275 Oranges—Mesina 500 Onions—Per bbl 400 Potatoes—New 25 Green Apples—Per bbl 300 Seeds—Timothy 210 Seeds—Timothy 210 Seeds—Timothy 210 Seeds—Timothy 210 Seeds—Timothy 210 Seeds—Here 300 Seeds—Mixed packing 300 Beeeves—Butchers' stock 250 NEW YORK Wheat—No. 2 red 95 Wheat—Ungraded red 78 Corn—No. 2 49	WHEAT—No. 2.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 red 92% 92% CORN—Per bushel 41% 41%

 CORN—Per bushel
 41½ Ø
 41½ Ø
 41½ Ø

 OATS—Per bushel
 24½ Ø
 24½ Ø
 24½ Ø

 CATTLE—Stockers and feeders
 2 50 Ø
 3 40

 SHEEP—Western
 2 00 Ø
 3 50

 KANSAS CITY. WHEAT-Per busnel.....

Condensed Matter.

It is estimated that more than 100. 000,000 pairs of boots and shoes were anks first with an annual business of 30,000,000. Haverhill, Brockton. Marlboro, Worcester, Weymouth and

Eighty-nine Americans and eleven Englishmen are in attendance at the Berlin University. There are in all 4. 165 matriculated students, besides 1,205 unmatriculated "hearers." The philosophic frculty embraces 1,858 students; the medical. 1,072; the jurisric, 937, and the theological, 600.

The pronunciation of the words aide le-camp and reveille was made a subect of inquiry among military men by & correspondent who thus gives the esult: "There is a great difference in schools as to how these words should be pronounced. Some of the purists nsist that we should say 'aidekong' and 'revaya.' I wrote to Grant, Shernan and Sheridan, as to army usage on these points. They all agree that n this case we should say aide-decamp and revalee. They also agree hat in England, as well as in France,

t is usage to say aidecong. In the United States the army and West not pay is a common notion among Point constitute the authority on prounciation."

It has always been claimed by experienced lumbermen, that timber cut n the spring was not as durable for building purposes as that cut early in the winter, and recent investigations sustain this theory. It has been dem-onstrated that the richer the wood s in phosphoric acid and potassium the more likely it is to rot and mould, and the wood cut in the spring conains from five to eight times as much of these components as that cut in the

In the United States some 150,000 niles of railroad track are now laid and this rests on 396,000,000 ties, the product of 3,960,000 acres, an area arger than the states of Connecticut ments, often amount to 25 or even and Rhode Island. Thirty years are equired to grow trees of suitable size, and the average life of a tie is seven zears; therefore 16,971,420 acres of nowing forest are needed to supply the annual demands of the roads that now exist. This forest area is larger than New Hampshire, Vermont and Massahusetts. And, inasmuch as the miles of railroad are growing eyery year, chis calculation shows in an impressive way the demands which our forests will be called upon to meet for this one from such a place is usually more tem alone.

arge hats, but this does not tell every- of rural embellishment is another comthing. One would hardly expect the mon fallacy. The effective planting of ollowing dimensions from this statenent alone: At Phyoung-Yank, a arge and historical town near the west coast, the hats worn by the poor women are baskets 3 1-2 feet long, 2 1-2 feet wide, and 21-2 feet deep, which | not to be expected that every farmer conceal their faces as effectually as the white cloak worn by women of a petter class over their heads. The nen wear a hat of the same shape, but somewhat smaller. It however, requires the use of both hands to keep t in place.

Hungarian Sneezers.

A Hungarian with a bad cold must have a lively time of it, being blessed and returning thanks for the same, if the following account correctly represents a custom prevalent everywhere n Hungary:

Hungarians have always had a curious custom of saying, "God bless you!" Hungarian family in New York, four men, two women, and a four-year-old shild, were sitting at supper, when the child began to sneeze. Immediately orth a torrent of blessings.

The child sneezed five times, and said earnestly to each one,-

Geysa; I thank you, Paul; Ithank you, Stofano." They, in turn, smiled and nodded,

oiled her plate with extra dainties, and autioned her never to forget to ask God's blessing on one who sneezed, and to thank those who asked His blessing on herself. Should she fail to do so, it was intimated that death by thoking might be the result of such ingratitude.

A French Physician's Discovery.

A French physician who seems to orget that civilization is a fight against which nature all ays anguish; that those patients who give way to their nature when we were wee bits o'things."] il feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy in a man to they begin to roughen all over. Then petray such symptoms of cowardice as toast them quickly over a clear fire, either to groan or cry. He tells of a and scrape off every burnt crumb to nan who reduced his pulse from 126 bring the surface to a uniform to 60 in the course of a few hours by shade of yellow brown. Dip each giving full vent to his emotion. It people are at all unhappy about anything let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-100 and they will feel 100 per cent. better afterward. In accordance with this the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. What is for tifteen or twenty minutes. The natural is nearly always useful, and nothing can be more natural than the insipid stuff accepted and eaten under rying of children when anything occurs the name of "dip" or "milk," or "soft toast" as to justify to beholders and

Photographs.

Apart from the obvious sentimental reasons with which we have been dealng, why parents cannot afford to let the days and months slip by without naving their little one photographed, there is a more occult and scientific

value in a pictured record of prog ive child-life. The sun is an unflattering reporter. The advance in intelligence and in the healthful development nade in Massachusetts in 1884. Lynn which is beauty of the best kind to the eye of science, or the gradual retorgression in either or both, may escape the eye of persons who are in constant as-Natick stand next in the order nam- sociation with the subject of the subtle change. Comparison of the sunportrait of to-day with one taken a year or eighteen months ago will reveal the change to the intelligent observer. In some instances the stealthy advance of the disease has been announced to those most interested in the victim's welfare by the shock of discerning a new expression in the eye; in noting the altered contour of the face and lines of pain or langour which have been transferred to the sensitive plate. As faithfully it protrays the slight obliquity of vision, the habitual scowlthe truth that one shoulder is higher than the other, or that an inclination to stoop is narrowing the chest.

Hints on Making Farmer's Homes Attractive.

L. H. Barley of the Michigan Agri-

cultural college advances some good ideas in the Philadelphia Press concerning the embellishment of farmsteads. He says: That ornament does farmers, and it is a correct one if the result is measured by immediate return in dollars and cents. If a man regards an increase in the value of his real estate as profit, however, there are few outlays which will bring such returns as judicious ornamenting. It is fully as important to "put the best side out" in transfer of real estate as in transfers of horses of fruits. Embellishment is worth more in rendering a farm attractive than is a fine harness in showing off a horse, from the fact that the embellishment is part and parcel of the farm itself. Every one has observed the superior readiness with which tastily ornamented farms sell. The differences in market value between such farms and similar ones which possess no orna-50 per cent of what may be termed the intrinsic values. Even if one never expects to sell his farm, judicious embellishment is a source of profit as an advertisement of the owner and his crops. Many of the most successful fruitgrowers and stockmen understand this fact. Advertising is as profitable in farming as other pursuits, and farmers ought to know it. A beautiful place at once attracts notice; people become interrested in it. Fruit prized than from shiftless farms.

The idea that the simple planting of Corea has been said to be a land of trees and shrubs comprises the whole home grounds repuires a higher art than simple good taste. Landscape gardening is as truly a fine art as is painting or architecture. Few people have a genius for this work, and it is will lay out his grounds in the best taste. But he should realize the fact that planting requires thought and study, and he should know that the haphazard planting of trees in his door-vard is not necessarily ornamental or useful. To give full instruction on this point would be to write a treatise on landscape art. It will suffice

to name some common errors. Building too near the road is the first and worst. There is too much of a disposition to "save land," for corn and potatoes. This economy is often short-sighted. It is like storing the cob and throwing away the corn. A farm-house cannot present a good appearance unless it stands four or five rods or more back from the road. Such a situation is also a matter of to a person who sneezes. One night, a great convenience in escaping dust and noise and publicity.

The disposition to make everything straight is almost universal. Straight walks and drives and straight rows of all the knives and forks were held in trees are never seen in nature, and nid-air, all eyes were turned towards they are entirely out of place in the the sneezer, and all tongues poured farmer's yard. This formal or geometric style demands close attention to all its details. The walks, drives, ive times did her companions implore lawns, trees and buildings must always the Almighty to bless her. Then she be in the most perfect order. A negleeted corner or ill-shaped tree at "I thank you, mother; I thank you, once jars with all its surroundings. aunt; Ithank you, Louis; Ithank you, In the natural or informal style, however, irregularities often highten the effect. Much less labor and expense are required to keep all its parts in harmony.

A Good Dish for a Two-Year Baby.

When properly made, milk-toast is a most satisfactory supper for babies over two years old. Pare away the crust from slices of stale, light, sweet bread, and with a cake cutter or sharp edged tumbler cut each of these into a round cooky-shaped piece.

[The taste better to baby-and to bigger children in this form than in the rectangular slice. I know one baby nature, contends that groaning and | twenty years of age, who when apperying are two grand operations by tite flags, begs for "round cream toast such as mamma used to make for us

Spread the rounds on a platter; set them on the oven a few minutes until piece, as it is taken from the toaster. for a hasty second into boiling water (salted), butter lightly and pile them in a bowl. Cover out of sight with scalded milk, also salted, fit on a close top to the bowl, and set in a pan of bolling water in a pretty brisk oven process will yield a dish so unlike the eater the expenditure of thought and pains required for its production. One Special Value of Children's Babies soon discriminate between "messes" and dainty, delicate food, none the less delicious because the ingredients are simple and inexpensive. If you can instead of the scalding milk use half cream, half milk, the toast is still more nutritious and palatable.-Marion Harland in Baby-

hood.