

NEBRASKA.

Old soldiers at the Milford Home return thanks for furniture donated.

Delayed corn huskers are taking advantage of pleasant December days to fill up the cribs.

One grain dealer at Hebron has already shipped twenty thousand bushels of corn to the eastern markets.

Mr. Reese, a farmer living a few miles north of Chapman, lost \$500 worth of hogs recently from cholera.

The Furnas county man who secured a divorce from his wife because she kissed the hired man, is now married to another.

The recent converts at Superior made up a purse of \$30 and presented it to the lady evangelist, Miss Phillips, who has been doing religious work there.

Fifty thousand head of sheep being fed in the western and northwest part of Hall county is making a splendid market for corn in that neighborhood.

At Valley Christmas afternoon while skating on the lake, Earl Campbell and Jay Van Syoc, aged 21 and 19 years, sons of C. E. Campbell and Samuel Van Syoc, farmers, were drowned, the ice breaking.

For being accused of undue intimacy with Chas. Greiger's wife, a young farmer north of York, was pounded on the face and head by the irate husband, from the effects of which he has since been under the doctor's care.

Mrs. W. H. Webster of Hastings in attempting to alight from a moving train was thrown violently to the ground and seriously injured, sustaining a fracture of one of the bones of leg and severe bruises about the shoulders.

"Nebraska is her old self again and challenges the admiration of the world and comparison with any state in the union," is the statement displayed on a circular just issued by the Northwestern to advertise the homeseekers' excursions to points in Nebraska that will be given at reduced rates on the first and third Tuesdays of January, February, March, April and May.

A. L. Reeder, foreman at Dr. Dunn's hemp farm, in Lancaster county, narrowly escaped death recently. He was working about the machinery in the hemp mill, when his coat somehow caught in the machinery. He was revolving with the shaft when a fellow workman saw his predicament and threw off the belt. He was badly bruised and his coat torn into shreds.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island railway was sold at auction at Hastings last week in front of the company's depot in that city. The sale was made by Master-in-Chancery Edward Simon of St. Paul and was bid for by \$3,000,000 by W. L. Bull of Edwards, Sweet & Co. of New York, representing the first mortgage bondholders. The whole transaction occupied but a few minutes.

Improvements are going on in Oakdale in a very satisfactory manner. Farmers have about finished gathering their corn, which is a mammoth crop. The Torpin elevator company is putting in a new engine in its elevator and building large corn cribs to store the crop after it is gathered. A new bridge is being built over the Cedar creek at that place, and evidences of prosperity abound on all sides.

One Scow was arrested at Genoa charged with assaulting Miss Mabel Shaffer near Belgrade. Scow waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the district court of Boone county. He says that he is innocent and can account for his whereabouts all the time, and that he was far from the place when the crime was committed. He is a stranger in Albion and no one appears to know him.

James Evans, the boy who was shot at the charivari party at Ogalala, died from his wounds. Mr. Evans, the boy's father, is commander of the Ogalala Grand Army of the Republic post. Mrs. Evans is prostrated and it is feared she may lose her mind. Frank Yocum, the young man who did the shooting, is in jail on the charge of manslaughter. He is about 23 years old and is said to have been in the habit of carrying a gun.

The preliminary examination of Dr. J. S. Goodmanson, the young dentist who was charged with administering strychnine to his wife in Pender last September, after several continuances, was called last week before Judge Curry, in the presence of a large assemblage of eager spectators. Dr. E. L. Ralph, the resident physician, testified that he was called to administer to Mrs. Goodmanson, and that she lived about fifteen minutes after she arrived. From this witness it was shown that the medicine was such as is usually used in cases of strychnine poisoning.

The trial of all the saloon keepers of the village of Dodge on a complaint filed by Louis Schinkle, charging them with violating the Slocumb law by keeping open on Sunday, came up before a justice of the peace in Fremont. The complaining witness introduced no evidence to establish the charges and the cases were all dismissed and costs taxed to him. The men were arrested about a month ago and took a continuance. This is the second time the same men have been arrested on that charge, and each time the complaining witness had no evidence.

Windows of Ernest Rattman's jewelry store at Palmyra were forced open and two gold-filled watches, two silver watches, a number of solid gold rings, chains and sleeve buttons were taken, all amounting in value to \$300. Mr. Rattman was not awakened in the building, but was not sleeping by the robbers.

Clarence Lackey, a Hitchcock county prisoner held in the county jail at Hastings, escaped a few days ago. He had fixed up a dummy in his bunk and then crawled on top of the steel cage. When Sheriff Simmering went in to lock the prisoners up for the night Luckey slipped down from his perch and fled.

D. R. McElrath, a traveling man, suicided in Omaha last week.

There are more would-be renters in Valley county than farms to rent. Eight thousand cattle, 7,000 hogs and 30,000 sheep are being fed near Nebraska City.

James Johnson of Saline county is one of the "old settlers." He was born there thirty years ago.

Eight girls of Niobrara debated woman suffrage with the same number of boys and won easily.

Joseph Krafka, living near Weston, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the bowels with a shotgun.

Mrs. Libbey's residence at Lyons was entered by burglars and \$25 in money and other articles stolen. There is no clue.

The story that a Boone county farmer received a Christmas present from his wife of five girl babies, has not been confirmed.

The Presbyterians of York will adopt the tithing system the coming year, devoting a tenth of their net income to sustaining the church.

Christian Hertz, a Dane of Omaha, grew despondent and turned on the gas and died. He left a request that there be no funeral, but that his remains be sent to a medical college in the interest of science.

Burglars entered the house of J. H. Rising, while the family were attending Christmas services at the church. They secured a lady's gold watch and chain and some other jewelry. A gold watch was also taken from W. F. Downing.

Some malicious wretch threw a large stone through the front of Chase's grocery at Beatrice, breaking a plate glass which it will cost the owner of the building \$100 to replace. A reward has been posted for the apprehension of the guilty party.

A St. Paul boy attended a stock sale and in a spirit of fun bid ten cents on a blind mule. In about two minutes the animal was his, and an hour later he had disposed of it for a quarter, and retained the halter which was worth more than the animal.

Mrs. James Kimes, who lived in the southwestern portion of Fairfield, died at her home Sunday morning from the effects of being badly burned. In some unaccountable manner her dress caught fire Sunday morning a week ago, while she was preparing breakfast.

Corn in Bart county is not keeping well and it is feared a large quantity that has been cribbed will spoil. Many ears did not ripen well and most every field has some soft corn in it. None of the corn dried out as it should have done. Elevator men are paying under the market prices, and are very careful to get the best corn, refusing any that is wet.

The state of Nebraska has appealed two suits to the supreme court in which the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company is the defendant. The suits were commenced in Bart county by County Attorney W. G. Sears, who charged the road with failing to blow a locomotive whistle and ring a bell at several certain public highways in Bart county which are crossed by the line of road.

While waiting for a train at the depot in York, H. C. Shephardson dropped dead. Paralysis of the heart was the cause. He was going to Bradshaw to meet a daughter and some friends. As the train rolled in which was to bear him away, he was rapidly stiffening in death upon the floor where he had fallen. Shephardson was an old settler in York and was well known and highly respected.

A correspondent of the Lincoln Journal would like to have the incoming legislature so revise the banking law as to throw safeguards around our savings banks to make them a safe place in which the people of moderate means can deposit their savings and at the same time feel that the state banking board was interested through its examiners in keeping the people posted as to who are the officers and directors of the bank in which they had their deposits.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to blow open the safe of the Fremont milling company. The knob of the safe had been broken off with a sledge hammer, a hole drilled in the opening and a charge of powder exploded in it. The explosion started all of the rivets around the door and evidently smashed the mechanism of the lock, but left the door as securely closed as ever. Some empty grain sacks with large holes burned in them, were lying in front of the safe.

York Republican: If more men planted sugar beets it is reasonable to suppose that more sugar beets would be raised. If there were more acres of sugar beets planted, less acres would be planted to corn, that is certain. If less acres were planted to corn, less corn would be raised. If less corn was raised, what was raised would command a higher price. So you see sugar beet culture means not only profit from the beets, but profit from the increased value of other products. Can't you see the point?

Scientists at Beatrice are puzzling their brains over a peculiar unheard-of occurrence which happened at Block Bros' flouring mills. About 4 o'clock in the morning workmen discovered that the power was slackening and it finally stopped entirely. Investigation revealed the fact that the water about the turbine wheel, eight feet below the surface had frozen almost solid, while the surface of the water was not frozen at all. A small trap door which lets the water into the wheels and which is located three feet under the surface, was also frozen solid.

Some months ago while the children of Ed Dollarhide of Sterling were going home from school, one of the girls became angry and jabbed her brother in the bosom with a hat pin. The pin broke in several pieces, and little was thought of the slight wound received by the boy. Last week he complained of a pain under his arm, and the doctor dug out a section of the pin in question measuring about an inch and a half in length.

Wm. Strauss and Henry W. Calhoun, both of New York, arrived in Hastings, to be bidders at the sale of St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad.

W. A. HAMMOND A SUICIDE.

WRECKED ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK.

DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

Traced by Papers to the Lake Side in Evanston—Generally Held Responsible for the Bank's Failure—Charged With Speculating and Misuse of Funds—Omaha Bank Closed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—W. A. Hammond, the late second vice president of the defunct National Bank of Illinois, called on Percy Palmer, his old friend and confidential adviser, at 8 o'clock last evening and talked gloomily about his future prospects. Palmer talked encouragingly to him and about 11 o'clock he went to his home in Evanston and about 11:30 retired for the night. He and his wife had been in the habit of sleeping in adjacent rooms. Early this morning Mrs. Hammond noticed that the door connecting the two apartments was open, looked into the room and found that her husband was not there. His night robe hung over the foot of the bed and his watch was on the table, but his clothes were nowhere to be found, and he had not taken his shoes and stockings.

The police were notified and soon found a well-developed trail in the form of numerous scraps of paper, which led to the lake. A federal life-saving crew at once began a search for the body, and at 12:50 o'clock the drowned body was found at the foot of Dempster street pier and taken to the Evanston police station.

CHARGES OF IRREGULARITIES. Hammond was the vice president of the National Bank of Illinois, and was active in its management, in fact, he is said to have been the responsible head, since President Schneider was too feeble to do much work and the large loans to the Calumet Electric company, particularly, and to others, which resulted in the closing of the bank, are understood to have been made by him.

The first open charges against the business integrity of Hammond were made only about ten days ago. Then he was accused of enacting the character of a "kiter." He was accused of deceiving the directors of the bank and the depositors and deliberately violating the national bank law. His alleged irregularities were said to have begun many years ago, when, it is alleged, he began to use the money and credit of the bank in outside speculations. This was done in such a manner, it was generally reported, that not only were the directors deceived, but the bank examiners as well. Even old employees, thoroughly familiar with the inside workings, were said to have been unaware of what was going on under their eyes.

When it was openly charged that he had falsified the bank accounts an investigation suggested that the irregularities must have begun at least four years ago. At that time he is said to have interested himself in the now famous Calumet Electric railway. It is now believed that the first overdrafts to this railway, amounting to \$175,000, were made at that time, when the comptroller of the currency immediately called for a statement from the bank and Hammond disguised the irregularities by designating the overdrafts "foreign exchange."

This alleged irregularity only came after many years of diligent service in the institution, the wreck of which proved disastrous to many. In these years Hammond saved money, and worked early and late, and the position he came to occupy was the result of his years of frugality and merit. Some of his savings invested legitimately in mining schemes brought him a good profit, which he immediately put into the stock of the bank. After he had served as cashier and became second vice president, it is said, he began to personally interest himself in many corporations which were applicants for loans and in this way, in course of time, he drifted into unwarranted speculations. Where these turned out badly he is now accused of sending "good money after bad" and disguising his over-loans in various illegal ways.

THE FIRST SUICIDE. The suicide of Hammond recalls the suicide of Otto Wasmansdorff, the banker, a few days ago. Wasmansdorff's death was the direct result of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, the collapse of that institution pulling down the firm of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann.

Omaha Bank Failure. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4.—The total liabilities of the Omaha Savings bank, which closed to-day, are \$890,000, and the assets exceed this amount by \$200,000. The securities are excellent and no loss will result to depositors. The bank has been in existence for fifteen years. It has no connection with any other bank and will not cause other Omaha institutions any inconvenience.

A Cold Wave Strikes Oklahoma. PERRY, Okla., Jan. 4.—A blinding sleet storm with the wind blowing twenty-five miles an hour struck Perry at 9 o'clock this morning and the mercury went down 40 degrees.

Abbey's Widow in London. LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Strand theater is being redecorated for the new lessee, John Sleeper Clark, who has succeeded Florence Gerard, widow of the late Henry F. Abbey, of New York, as his leading lady. The opening plays will be "The Prodigal Father" and "Home, Sweet Home."

Options for Mr. McKinley. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—President-elect McKinley's trip to Cleveland this morning was a succession of ovations. At Bedford, Newburg and other stations crowds of workmen cheered the President-elect.

BAG MAKERS COMPLAIN.

The Wilson Tariff Held to Have Ruined the Industry in California.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—When the House ways and means committee resumed its hearings to-day, William Rutherford of Oakland, Cal., representing a company which had been manufacturing twine, yarn and cloth for thirty years, asked that yarns made of jute be advanced from 30 to 35 per cent ad valorem; that burlaps and bags of grain made of burlaps be transferred to the dutiable list at 1 1/2 cents per pound and bags for grain made of burlaps be taxed 2 cents per pound; that gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse fit only for manufacture, be changed from the free list to 1/2 cent per pound. He declared that the Wilson law had wrought commercial disaster and social discontent to the Pacific coast, but the farmers and manufacturers had in the last election voted for protection, knowing it would restore prosperity to them. The industry on the Pacific coast had been stricken down and now there were 300 idle looms in Oakland, while in New York and Massachusetts, mills had also been closed. Under the operation of the present law, horse blankets, plaids, carriage robes, tarpaulin and print cloths were entered free of duty and came into competition with American products, particularly cotton. They were entered by virtue of the designation "other materials" in the jute and hemp schedule of the Wilson bill, although the American manufacturers had protested against such a construction of the law. Many of the goods entered free were dyed so that the American dyer was also robbed by the system.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A representative of Dr. Palma was seen at the Cuban junta in this city to-day and asked about the dispatch printed from Key West which stated that Antonio Maceo was alive and was in a Cuban hospital recovering from his wounds. His attention was also called to a statement that the wife of a leading Cuban had landed at Key West and confirmed the statement that Maceo was alive. Dr. Palma's representative smiled incredulously and said: "You can say that the Cuban junta believes that Maceo is dead and that he died in the manner described in the circular recently printed by the junta. We have fully satisfied ourselves of the death. We place no credence in these reported reports that Maceo is alive."

THEIR ARGUMENTS FOR AN INCREASE OF DUTY IN THE NEW TARIFF BILL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Before the House ways and means committee Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island, Neb., president of the American Beet Sugar society, in behalf of the beet sugar industry, charged that the present tariff not only failed to give protection to the sugar raisers, but discouraged the investment of additional capital. It had been predicted that under the McKinley law the beet sugar industry would grow rapidly and three refineries had been built in the administration of that law, but since then fear of change had deterred new investments. Any schedule on sugar which had been in force since 1860, except that of the Wilson law, would permit the spread of beet sugar growing. Beet sugar could be produced in twenty states and under a proper tariff the United States could, in fifteen years, raise all the sugar necessary for home consumption.

Mr. Oxnard delivered an argument in favor of a bounty and proceeded to quote departmental reports and other authorities to show that the country had sufficient climates and capital requisite to the production of its own sugar. Every other nation, even Sweden, which could supply itself with sugar had taken every measure to do so. Even little Bulgaria had liberal duties and bounties enforced for this purpose.

Mr. Oxnard took strong grounds against any reciprocity. He thought a dual policy (both duty and bounty) would be fair to all interests and jeopardize none. Such a policy, he said, would increase the revenue out of which the bounty could be paid, and would encourage the sugar industry. The schedule he proposed was a duty of one cent per pound on all sugars testing 75 degrees or less; 2 cents per 100 pounds additional for every additional degree between 96 and 100, with 1/4 of 1 per cent differential on sugars above 100 Dutch standard. He asked for the McKinley duty on molasses and contravailing duties against bounty-paying countries on both raw and refined sugars. The bounty he proposed was 1/2 cent per pound; 1/4 to go off at the end of each four years, the whole bounty to cease in twelve years.

Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Judd Company, spoke in the interests of the farmer. His argument was exhaustive and was largely devoted to showing the advantage of the production in this country of the sugar consumed here. It was an economic crime, he said, to compel American farmers to raise staples in competition with the cheap land and labor countries, with which to pay for imported sugar, besides standing the freight and commission both ways.

What stands in the way of American beet sugar industry, he said, is mainly European competition. What is needed, he says, is a reasonable specific duty on all imported sugar, with an additional discriminating duty for countries paying an export bounty equal to that bounty. Then with such aid as the various states and territories interested may offer to secure sugar factories, the beet industry could be put on its feet in this country within a very few years.

Mr. R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., spoke in behalf of the farmers of the trans-Mississippi country. Low prices of wheat for years and corn at 11 cents, Mr. Allen said, had turned the thoughts of the Western farmers to beets. Beets were almost as desirable for cattle feeding as for sugar.

Jennie Yeaman's Married. MONTREAL, Jan. 1.—Jennie Yeaman, the actress, who was doing a variety turn at the Queen theater here last week, and J. B. Maxwell, of Maxwell & Simpson, who were giving illustrated songs in the same house, were quietly married on Christmas day. They met for the first time on Monday, and were married on Friday morning.

Cuban Meeting in Omaha. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 1.—A meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held at Washington hall last night to receive the report of the committee appointed at a meeting held one week previous. Senator John M. Thurston was the principal speaker of the evening, and he made a short, but stirring, address in favor of this country recognizing the independence of the Cubans.

Want Free Silver or Nothing. DENVER, Colo., Jan. 1.—The board of directors of the Denver chamber of commerce have unanimously decided to ignore the invitation to send delegates to the monetary conference to be held at Indianapolis next month.

A Tyler, Texas, Failure. TYLER, Texas, Jan. 1.—An assignment was made yesterday afternoon by the Tyler Foundry and Machinery company. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state, and has been in business for a number of years.

SHOT BUT NOT DEAD.

Maceo the Insurgent Said to be Recovering in a Hospital.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 1.—The wife of the insurgent, Colonel Mirabel, who arrived here on the steamer Olivette from Havana last night, claims to have come direct from the camp of the insurgents, where she had been attending Antonio Maceo. She declares that the insurgent leader is not dead, but that he was betrayed and shot by Dr. Zertucha in the face, the bullet seriously wounding him. She adds that four doctors are in constant attendance, and that they are now satisfied that he will recover, but that it will be some time before he will be able to again assume command of his forces.

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Railroad Shops Closed.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops at this place has received orders to close down the shops until further notice. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment. No reason is given for the order.

Decided to Work for Bryan. NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Progressive Democratic club decided to work for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President in 1900 and issued invitations to all democratic organizations in the north to attend a convention to be held in January.

James C. McMillen Dead. CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—James C. McMillen, prominent in Chicago commercial and financial circles, and for a number of years vice-president of the Chicago & Alton railroad, died yesterday. He has been an invalid for the last three years. His estate suffered heavy losses just prior to his death, as he was a stockholder in the Atlas National bank, and his interest in the properties affected by the failure of the Norton Bros. is estimated at \$112,000.

The Success of G. A. Hotze. "When I left Mason county, Ky., in April, 1873," says Mr. G. A. Hotze, of Indianola, Red Willow county, Neb., "I had one yoke of oxen, a wagon, plow and money enough to last me a year. I have followed stock raising, farming and gardening. Have made at gardening from \$700 to \$1,000 a year. I own 360 acres valued at \$10,000. My improvements are worth \$1,000. I have all kinds of fruit trees. I raised about 50 bushels of cherries this year, which I sold for \$2.50 per bushel. If anyone wishes to write and ask questions, I will cheerfully answer, as I am glad to help any man with small means to get a home as I have done.

In our "NEBRASKA BOOK" (49 pages with maps and illustrations), are dozens of statements like that of Mr. Thorell. They are made by farmers who have made a success of farming. They show that Nebraska is as good a state as any in the Union.

The book in which they appear is as different from the ordinary agricultural pamphlet as day is from night. It is interesting, practical and truthful. In a straightforward, simple fashion, it tells you everything you need to know about Nebraska—its climate, people, schools, churches, railroads, markets, soil and crops. It explains why the Nebraska farmer makes money in spite of low prices and hard times. Why land is cheap. And how it is as easy for an intelligent and industrious man to BUY a Nebraska farm as it is to rent one in any state east of the Missouri river.

Every farm renter who wants to become a farm owner; every farm owner who is tired of trying to make money off high priced land; every father who wants to give his sons a start on the high road to independence, should write for a copy. Free.

J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

Questions and Answers Relating to Patents.

J. V. D., of Belmont, Iowa, has submitted questions to which we answer as follows:

1.—The average time for getting a patent allowed is about eight weeks.

2.—An application in this country is, by international agreement, protected for six months in most of the foreign countries that grant patents to Americans.

3.—No one outside of the U.S. patent office has a right to know anything about an application that has not been granted.

4.—Yes, we have the official records of all U. S. Patents issued since 1850 to date and can generally tell when prior claims interfere with ideas or inventions presented now.

Principles and results are not patentable and the same objects and results may be obtained by inventions that differ from each other in construction, in a patentable sense, so that two machines for the same purpose may each be patented by different persons and used without either one being an infringement of the other's rights.

Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address.

Printed copies of the drawings and specifications of any U. S. Patent sent upon receipt of 25 cents.

Our practice is not confined to Iowa. Inventors in other states can have our services upon the same terms as Hawkeyes.

THOMAS G. & J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents, Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 19, 1896.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with columns for market type (e.g., Butter, Eggs, Poultry) and price per unit. Includes sub-sections for OMAHA and SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns for market type (e.g., Wheat, Corn, Cattle) and price per unit. Includes sub-sections for CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.