Surfacing Roads. Feeding Cattle for Show-The Fallacy Figures - Waste of Wool Grease-

Profits of Farming.

COMFORT FOR WORKING HORSES. In a recent lecture before the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture, Dr. Harvey, among other good things, said the following in regard to the abovenamed topic: The horse should be made comfortable at his work. His harness should fit without galling. His bridle should be long enough to bring the bit down to the angle of his lips-not so short as to draw them up an inch or two above their natural position, as is so frequently the case. The blinds should not touch his eyes, nor his eyelids, either. His head should not be reined uncomfortably high. On a long journey, or in pulling a heavy load, he should not be reined up at all. He is surer-footed when his head is free. and, if he should stumble, he recovers better if he can throw his head down, and thereby relieve his forelegs of a part of the weight of his body until they get in place again. It is the same principle as is applied when men jump and throw a stone backward from each hand at the same time. If a horse's neck is tired by tight reining, he is a tired norse, and he has been tired without having accomplished anything to show for it. We have all felt what it is to be tired all over by the torture of tight shoes, and the relief that comes to the whole body with a pair of slippers. He should always have a free head when traveling in the night. He needs then the free use of all his faculties. Do not understand me as meaning that the check-rein should never be used at all. It has several uses. A horse can be more easily managed, if he is disposed to be a little too lively, by checking his head up. Horses naturally carry their heads up when excited, and reining them up into that position excites them. A dull horse may for a short time be made much more lively by checking hi head up a little while he is going. This effect will not continue long, but for short drive about a town with a light weight behind him there is not much objection to it if the horse is fresh When a horse is checked up while going he should be unchecked while stand ing, that he may rest. The check-rein should be easily shortened and length ened, so that his neck may be relieved without giving him entire control of his head while standing, for he might rub his bridle off or get his foot over the lines it he should put his head low

BURNT CLAY FOR SURFACING ROADS. It is not generally known that crude clay-the purer the clay the betterial for metaling or surfacing roads where broken stone may not be had. Yet such is the fact. It has long been so used in England. In the west this material is coming into rather extensive use for metaling railway beds. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and the Union Pacific railways are using burned clay successfully on such portions of these roads where better material may not be had. It is not so good as stone or gravel, but is the next best medium. Road overseers may make a note of this, and it would be well to experiment therewith in all that portion of the prairie region where clay and coal are cheap and stone scarce.

It may be prepared for about 80 cents per cubic yard, and the success this metaling has met for many years in Great Britain places it entirely beyond experiment. Burned, it is entirely free from any tendency to become sticky and pasty under travel, and upon the recurrence of dry weather the surface of the road is said again to become firm. The manner of preparing clay for use is described in the Hailroad Gazette as fol-

To prepare the ballast, the soil is stripped for a length of 300 to 1,000 feet -whatever length of train for loading is desired - and a fire started with kindling. On this a mixture of slack and pea coal is sprinkled, then a thin layer of clay two to three inches thick, then another good sprinkling of coal, then more clay, and so on indefinitely, in the proportion of about one ton of coal to eight cubic vards of ballast. When fully burned the pile is about eight feet high and twenty to thirty feet wide, and from four to five months are consumed in burning it, a small gang of men being on hand constantly to feed the pile. One gang will ordinarily burn from 24,000 to 25,000 cubic yards at once, and its cost at the cars in the pits is about 80 cents per cubic yard. After the first rain the ballast is not dusty and it does not crumble.

FEEDING FOR BEEF OR SHOW. Many persons, even those who are accustomed to the show-ring, suppose there is but one object in feeding cattle, whether for the show-ring or for beef. Nothing could be more fallacious. Stall feeding is not the best manner of feeding for the show-ring. Neither is obese fatness the condition which brings the most money at the stalls of our best class of butchers. The animal which carries the least fat compatible with fullness of muscle, well grained with fat, brings the most money from the consumer. The fat of an animal is the least edible part, and since tallow is no longer used for lighting, it is the cheapest part of the beef.

The thing to be worked for, whether the animal is intended for the showring or for the butcher, is the proper building up of the muscular frame. If it be a heifer or young bull it becomes especially necessary that the muscle be fully developed, and more severe exercise is necessary than where beef only is the ultimate object. This can only be obtained through outdoor exercise. Breeding animals must have both sunlight and fresh air, as well as exercise. and full exercise should be continued during the whole breeding period. during the whole breeding period. Hence only that condition of bloom—as leaves. Fine litter of any kind is althe condition of the hair is called-will | ways preferred by them to that which be permissible as may be accomplished with full untrammeled exercise. With the best muscular development the most blooming coat may be produced. Cattle will really take a more glossy coat than the horse, all things being equal. Yet how many judges in making awards regard high bloom of the coat more than the real muscular devel-

opment of the animal. THE FALLACY OF FIGURES. It is easy to figure out that not one farm product is grown with profit; one may prove by lying statistics that it is a losing business to live at all, and that no economical man can afford to rear a family. When the interest on the cost of the farm, the time of the farmer. the value of the manure, the taxes on the house and on the woodland, and everything else are all charged to the crops, the farmer ought to be bankrupt; nevertheless he finds a little money always in his pockets. There is a story of a mathematical captain who defeated armies and gained victories by comnutation, and farmers are ruined nowadays by crazy arithmetic, for every crop grown is shown to be raised at a loss. And yet we live along and no honest farmer gets acquainted with the sheriff or ends his days in the poor house. Figuring is often fallacious. A neighbor said to me, "I can't raise wheat at a profit; I must buy my flour." The wife said, "It doesn't pay to make our bread, we must get it from the baker.' Four pounds of bread costs 10 cents. One half of it is water. The bread thus

costs 5 cents a pound. At this rate a barrel of flour or five bushels of wheat

equals \$10; \$50 a year is spent for bread; absorbed with sawdust may be applied \$50 worth of bread could be made, and \$50 would be in pocket every year. This is a computation the other way. and is just and right, with no fallacy, and only hard facts about it. The same sort of computation proves to me that I can grow corn for 15 cents a bushel But I doubt if doleful Dr. Loring could grow it for \$1.50. He is, therefore, not a sound adviser for New England farmers .- Triticum in New York Tribune.

WASTE OF WOOL GREASE. At the Tanners' Convention in Boston recently the subject of the large amount yearly paid in England and France for what is known as degras grease, imported for tanners' use, was under discussion. It was stated that the rivers of the New England and Middle States were being annually polluted with 40,000,000 pounds of wool grease similar to that from which legras is obtained. In Europe wool is scoured by the use of alkali, and the European degras is treated and recovered by labor so cheap that we cannot successfully compete. In view of the fact that protests are already being made against the fouling of streams by this waste, and that it will become more and more pronounced year by year, it was advised that some cheap means be sought for recovering this absolutely non-drying grease. It was suggested that it be utilized here, as in Europe, for making soap. It was also suggested that the wool be treated with naphtha, from which the grease could be recovered and purified. In view of the fact that this 40,000,000 pounds of wool grease would be worth from three to five cents per pound when purified, the matter is well worth considering.

PROFITS OF FARMING. From a table showing the comparative prices of various commodities seventy years ago, as compared with present prices, we take the following

| a | 1816. | 188 |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|
| Wheat, per bushel | | 8 . |
| Oats, per bushel | | |
| Corn, per bushel | .20 | |
| Barley, per bushel | .25 | |
| Butter, per pound | .12 | |
| Cheese, per pound | .06 | |
| Eggs, per dezen | .05 | |
| Cows, per bend | 15 00 | 50. |
| Hay, per ton | 5.00 | 17. |
| Straw, per ton | 4.00 | 15. |
| Sheep, per head | .75 | 2 |
| Farm labor, per month | | 18. |
| Steel, per pound | .17 | |
| Nails, per pound | .12 | |
| Broadcloth, per yard | 16.00 | 4 |
| Wool blankets | 15 00 | 4 |
| Cotton cloth, per yard | | |
| Calico per vard | .25 | |
| Calico, per yard\$1.00 to | \$4.00 | lie to . |
| | | |

Farmers who are complaining of "hard times" can see how the case stood with their grandfathers. - Burington

FARM NOTES.

Free Press.

A good grooming is as refreshing to a horse as a bath is to a man. Turnips are a native food for sheep. Farmers in England feed scarcely any-

thing else. Without system in farming there can important as technical knowledge.

Sulphur and old tobacco leaves burned in the poultry house, the house being closed perfectly tight, will clean out the Make friends of your horses. They

will enjoy your sociability as well as you will. Sensible horses like to be talked to by sensible men. Be careful in feeding new corn. The old, well-dried corn should be fed first, so as to give the new corn as much time as possible for drying.

A mixture of several kinds of grain for feeding stock is always better than one kind alone. Variety in grain is as important as variety in bulky food. It is useless to hope to destroy the acidity of certain soils by the application of lime and other supposed correc-tives. Only drainage will accomplish

The theory that fowls and turkeys in jure the grain by roaming through it is not true, while the slugs they kill and their droppings made soluble by the rain increase the crop.

A man who has tried putting tarred paper around young trees to prevent mice and rabbits from gnawing the bark says it will kill more trees than the animals will.

Capitalists are purchasing large tracts of hardwood and hemlock land in Northern Wisconsin, in view of the increasing demand for hard woods for manufacturing purposes.

Where wire-fencing is not easily obtained the pouitry yards may be fenced with laths, which will last two seasons. Laths make a cheap fence, but the wire

netting is more durable. In storing potatoes the first consideraion is to keep them in perfect darkness; the next that the bins should not be too deep, nor over three feet, else it pro-

duces warmth and causes them to sprout. Bee-keeping is a profitable industry to those who are adapted to and thoroughly understand the business. A young man in Illinois sold 10,400 pounds of honey from 135 colonies of

Fifteen years ago, says a Western contemporary, the ranges of Kansas and Colorado were covered with countless numbers of buffalo. It is said there are not more than 2.000 buffaloes now in

There is no farm interest that tends more surely to profit than sheep on lands suited to grazing, especially where weeds or bushes interfere with successful cultivation, or on lands too rough to till easily.

Signs and Seasons says: All things make friends with a stone house—the mosses and lichens, and vines and birds. It is kindred to the earth and the elements, and makes itself at home in any situation.

There is no better plan for freeing rooms and cellars of mildew than to burn sulphur in them. The rooms should be effectually closed, and not opened for one hour after being filled with the sulphur fumes.

is coarse, and the cheapest and most convenient is leaves, which require no preparation for that purpose.

Clean out wells during dry seasons. No matter how well covered they may be, the chances are that toads will be found in them. It is important to have such work done every year if a supply of pure, chean water is desired. Milking should be done and mill

should be kept only where the surrounding air is pure and free from all objectionable and tainting odors. Milking in a foul-smelling stable or yard effects the fluid and imparts an injurious taint. In selecting a sow for breeding, choose one that is quiet and mild in disposition. She may be the one that will

lay on fat most easily, and it will, therefore, be necessary to feed sparingly, but she will be all the better as a breeder for this. Keep a good lookout for rats and cats. Remove all piles of rubbish from near where the chickens run. Rats will not stay where there is no place for them to run into and hide. Keep young chicks

as far as possible from buildings, and the rats will not trouble them. Sulphide of potash has been tried for mildew on roses, chrysanthemums, and other green house plants with success. A quarter of an ounce in a gallon of water, thrown on the affected foliage with a fine-nosed syringe, is said to de-

with advantage upon clay soils, which it lightens and relieves of that sticky. tenacious quality which prevents suc soils from absorbing manure as generally applied.

A neutral tint in farm buildings is preferable to positive colors, as white, red, or bright yellow. White is especially objectionable. It is too glaring, and not in harmony with trees and surrounding natural colors. A quiet drab or gray matches best with the surroundings of buildings.

The cultivation of tobacco in Germany has of late been decreasing, chiefly owing to the bad system of taxation, which sadly fetters the action of the tobacco-planters. The number of the latter has decreased in the last year by more than 12,000. The total production in 1885 was 18,000,000 pounds, which is less than the yield in 1884. The value this year is 29,000,000 marks, against 34,000,000 in 1884, although the price

The New England Farmer deplores he decadence of agriculture there in these sentences: 'Our farmhouses are ing up in thickets. Farms can be stone walis. All over our breezy hills, from Martha's Vinevard to Berkshire. our vigorous, intelligent Yankee yeomanry are melting away like winter snowdrifts.'

For exterminating scale insects (or-ange-tree lice), which infest their fruit rees, California orchardists have had success with a wash compound of soap, sulphur, and water, the proportions being one pound of soap to two gallons of water, with as much sulphur as can be dissolved in this mixture while boiling; one pound of concentrated lye or potash may be added to eight or ten gallons of the mixture; apply to the tree as hot as

It is said that raw bone has been proved by analysis to contain every part of an egg-white, yoke, and, of course, shell. It should be constantly kept in a special place in the pen or apartment of laying hens, as they will consume large quantities of it, and it goes chiefly to egg production. Granuated is the best form in which to place it before adult fowls, and in this shape it keeps fresh longer than when ground into meal. Bone is one of the principal ingredients in the composition of most of the "egg foods" in the market.

An interesting experiment showing the influence of electricity on the growth of roots has been made in Germany by Professor Holdefieiss. Plates of copper were thrust upright into the earth and connected by wires with similarly placed zinc plates about one hundred feet distant, an electric battery being thus formed, with the earth between the copplates gave an increased yield-beets 15 per cent, potatoes 25 per cent-as be no success. Business methods are as compared with the other parts of the same field.

GROWING OLD.

One aspect of the beauty of old age, says an English writer, is intensely striking and deeply interesting to the mind of the thoughtful observer. What a likeness there is to each other in those persons who have passed a goodly number of years together in continual and friendly companionship. Take the case of husband and wife as, perhaps, the most significant instance of this. They have fought shoulder to shoulder the battle of life together; hand in hand and heart to heart they have made common cause of the sorrows and joys of

life. They have lived as Two souls with but one single thought, Two hearts that beat as one. As the Scripture phrases it, they have grown aged together. The result of such sympathetic companionship is very apparent, indeed, for they are very often found to have become most singularly alike in the pitch and tone of their voices, in their ways of thinking and acting, and not seldom even in personal appearance. Having passed together through what Washington Irving called the "fiery trials of this world," they have come forth as the same purified gold. Like two pebbles in the brook, or on the beach by the sea, exposed to the same influences, they have become the second self of each other, and have been shaped into the

Under such trying and developing circumstances it is not much a matter grown beautiful, or that in companionship they should have grown beautiful ogether. The natural wonder would be if it were otherwise, after what Moore termed—

That bappy minglement of bearts, n which the affection of the one answers to the love of the other, and when the consequent action and reaction has done its work. Indeed, when the two lives have gone on together harmoniousv for three-fourths of a lifetime it is to be expected that the result of the intercourse should be a verification of the affirmation of the son of Siruch, that, "as the clear light is upon the holy candlestick, so is the beauty of the face in ripe age;" and that there should also be, as Wordsworth put the thought in his "Lines to a young lady"-

An old age serene and bright, And lovely as a Lapland night. Of course, the truth of this conten tion, that old age is naturally beautiful, is not universally acknowledged. Mme. de Stael, for instance, who was called by the poet Heine, "sultana of minds' and "a whirlwind in petticoats," once said, in an apparently rueful way, "It difficult to grow old gracefully. Doubtless there is some truth in the statement, but it is only accurate to say so when there are no inward graces of the heart and mind. Inward poverty makes outward meanness; and old age is then like an unsheltered tree, stripped of its leaves, and even of its branches, and left to tall before the pitiless blasts of life's wintry wind. If there are, creasing and glowing handsomeness. The years sit with harmonious becomingness upon the face, and the countenance keeps loving company with that glory of man or woman—the silvery

But, Mme. de Stael nothwithstanding, there are many persons who have attained to a good old age with gracefulness; who have attained to what Dr. Johnson exquisitely describes as

An age that melts in unperceived decay, And glides in modest innocence away. And when the inevitable end draws near for them, with tranquil enjoyment in the heart, with maturity of knowledge in the mind, and with a peaceful onward-looking of the soul, they fall into the loving arms of the future, Like mellow fruit without a winter storm.

How Gold is Shipped.

Each keg contains \$50,000 in clear gold. It is from the Bank of America that most of the gold is shipped. The shipments of gold are not generally on the bank's account. At a first glance persons might well suppose that when the demand arises for gold to send abroad the shipper would only have to send in his order for his hundreds of thousands to the sub-treasury, where millions of specie are on deposit. But there are sufficient reasons why this plan will not work. The sub-treasury can pay out its coin only to creditors of stroy the fungus without injury to the the government. With the Bank of America the associated banks keep on The manure and liquid droppings deposit constantly an enormous sum of from stock that have been mixed and gold, sometimes amounting to \$40,000,-

UUU. 10 the members of the Bank Association the Bank of America issues its own certificates against these deposits, redeemable on demand. So, when there is occasion for making a gold shipment, the coin is prepared for that purpose in the rear office of the bank. There it is bagged and kegged and

made ready for shipment. Kegs in which gold is packedspecie kegs," as they are called-are made of extra hard wood. They must have an extra hoop. Specie is not thrown loosely into a keg. nor, upon the other hand, is it carefully wrapped in tissue paper and piled up one coin upon another. The keg serves only as protection for canvas bags, into which the gold is placed in the ordinary hit-and-miss fashion of pennies in a man's pocket. Into each bag go \$5,000, and ten bags fill a keg.

In the interests of security each keg is treated to what is technically known among the shippers as the "red-taping" process. At each end of the keg, in the projecting rim of the staves about the head, are bored four holes at equi-distant intervals. A piece of red tape is run through these holes, crossing on the falling into decay, our cultivated fields | head of the keg, and the ends finally are abandoned, our pastures are grow- meet in the center. At the point of meeting the tape is sealed to the keg's bought for less than the cost of their | head by wax bearing the stamp of the

The average rate of insurance is

about \$2,000 on a shipment of \$1.000,-000. There are shippers who do not inwill give it in equal parts to half a dozen different vessels. It is a strict rule with some firms never to trust more than \$250,000 at a time on any one ship. A certain party furnishes all the kegs for gold and packs them. The man who does this is a monopolist in his way. Shippers of large amounts always iose a few doilars by abrasion, but not exceeding sixteen ounces on s million-dollar shipment. The only protection to be found against abrasion lies in the shipment of gold in bars instead of coin. Gold bars are not readily obtained .- Loston Bulletin.

Justice Field, of the supreme court doubts the accuracy of the existing portraits of Washington. He says that Houdin's plaster cast of Washington's face, now in the possession of W. W. Story, bears but slight resemblance to "the traditional features of Washington as seen in the histories and libraries of our public schools."

Trained dogs were employed to convey messages along the outposts at the German military maneurves last fall. The dogs also did duty with the sentinels and were so prompt in giving alarms that their use is to be extended.

A Few Freight Figures. Up at Wahoo, where the U. P. and

B. & M. operate together, a rate of toes and beets planted between such freight from Omaha, 58 miles, is 26 cents for first-class and 19 for fourth Coal sells for \$7. Chicago rate on corn is 30 cents.

At David City, 111 miles from Omaha, coal sells for \$7. Rate or freight is 40 and 25 cents tren Omaha. It coats 33 cents to ship corn to Chicago. At Ulysses, a few miles below

David City, where there is no opposition, coal was selling at \$7.50 per ton. The Omaha rate was raised to 40 and 30 cents per cwt. And in or- by two men supposed to be tramps. der to draw corn from David City, They went north, it is believed, to the Chicago rate was only 31 cents Omaha, where the B. & M. and U. P. offered \$100 reward for the capture. are supposed to compete, coal costs \$7 per ton, and the rate is 54 and 40

are the same. miles from Omaha. Rock Springs Morris, Ill. It is believed that he coal sells at \$7, while the rate of was not only engaged in the robbery freight from Omaha is 34 and 25 cents | but that he murdered Nichols. per 100 pounds.

Schuvler the next town, is 71 miles from Omaha. Coal sells at the same price, but the freight rate in those thirteen miles is increased 6 cents on first class and 5 cents on fourth, making a difference of \$15 per car for those 15 miles. The rate on corn to of wonder that the age should have Chicago is 32 cents, to Omaha 14

Clarks Station, 121 miles from Omaha, or 50 miles from Schuyler. coal sells at the same price, but the freight is raised 10 cents per hundred being 50 and 35 cents. The corn rate to Chicago is raised 4 cents, not withstanding that from Clarks to Chicago is a "longer haul" than from Schuy-

Gibbon is the next Union Pacifi: town where I made investigation This is 183 miles from Oma ha-62 miles further than Clarks. Coal sells at the same old pri ce--\$7 per ten--but I found that freight rates were a little more than "holding their own." In these sixty-two miles the rate is 20 sents more per hundred, being 70 and 47 cents.

Plum Creek. 231 miles from Omahs. Here coal sells at \$7. Rate from Omaha, 79 and 57 cents. Corn rate to Chicago, 45 cents, and to Omaha, Canada.

20 cente. At North Platte,291 miles from Omaha and that much nearer the mines. coal was selling at \$7. The rate from Omaha on freight was 86 and 65 cfs It is seen by this that a carlord of however, the true inward graces in pos- dry goods weighing fifteen tone, from session, old age is even more compla- Omaha to North Ptatte, would cost cent and luxurious than youth, and the growing years give an aspect of ever inunjust to say that there was any extortion in this, but the conclusion is at once drawn that the Union Pacfic folks are doing a safe business.

At Columbus, another Union Pacific and B. & M. point, coal is selling at \$7. The B. & M. was selling Canon City coal at the same as the Union Pacific sold Roca Springs. This was lively competition. I was shown a ghastly freight bill

on fifteen tons of hard coal from Omaha to Columbus, 92 miles--\$45. The freight rate on merchandise from Omaha was 41 and 30 cents. Corn to Chicago 33 cents-to Omaha 16 cents .- Omaha Bee.

IT is stated to be a fact that scarle fever can be communicated by air tainted with the poison and is the usual medium of transmission, and may be carried by clothing, letters, bedding, toys, animals, etc. It may be communicated by polluted water, and by healthy persons who have refever patients. The disease was, a country from Europe. In England scarlet fever is responsible for about

THERE are four propositious that must stand in the face of all contro-

1. That all money, of whatever composed, gold, silver, iron or paper, is made and unmade by law.

2. That money, of whatsoever made, is always national, never international, except by agreements of

3. That the m ney of one nation is never the money of another ustion, though composed of the same material 4. That nations do not pay debts

to each other in movey but in commodities. It e in be used in paym mt, it is received not as money but as notal. It is accepted by weight The truth of these propositions

settles the question of what constitutes money. The history of the world upon money proves the trut! of these statements. - Journal of United Labor. THE best antidate for aparchy is the savings bank and the building

association. When a man makes a

deposit in the savings bank, he gives sure. Having to ship \$1,000,000 they a pledge to social order. When he own-, or puts himself in the way of owing, the roof over his own head, he enlists his aympathies as wel! as his interests against the doctrine of arson and pillage.-Sioux City Jour J. N. SMITH, Simon Kelly and N. Stone, three prominent business men of Hastings, were arrested the other

afternoon charged by Dell Snyder with having robbed him of considerable money in a game of poker. A week ago Snyder had a thousand dollars, none of which remained at the time of making complaint. THE man who spends a dollar is a

better man than he who hoard - oue. And the true-t philanthropist is the employer of labor for fair hours and at fair wages. The manufacturer is a greater beneficior that the man wh builds alms houses or endows asylums; he helps the poor to care for themselves and for each other. Taihas a local application .-- Ex

A MAN by the name of Vosberg committed suicide the other morning at Hastings by shooting himsel twice with a pistol. One of the bullets entered the abdomen and the other the center of his forehead. He was about thirty years old. Some money was found in his pockets. He was not a tramp. The cause which lead to the act is unknown.

C. F. WALKER, living near Cedar Bluffs, Neb., was shot at, bound, and robbed of \$800 at his own house about two miles portheast of the Bluffe, about dusk Saturday evening, take the Grand Island train on the At Central City, 93 miles from Union Pacific road. Walker has

NEWTON WATT, who acted a cents from Omaha. At York, a dis- baggageman on the night of the robtance of about 25 miles, all the rates bery and murder of Kellogg Nichols, the U. S. express messenger on the North Bend is on the U P. 61 Rock Island, has been arrested at

THE poisoned prunes eaten by the Doggette tamily and which die such deally work with some of its members, is being investigated by Dr. Clark of Sutton, Neb. He thinks the pits of the fruit indicate the presence of prussic acid. The surviving members of the family are slowly recovering.

A LITTLE more money is wanted from the working men. The Mc-Glynn committee met the other night in New York and decided to issue an address to the working men of the United States and Canada to favor McGlynn and his land theories, and subscribe to the McGlynn fund.

A REPORT comes from Berlin that Russia's attempt to secure the German support to her Bulgarian policy having failed, it is learned that, as a last resort she has offered to observe a complete neutrality in case of a conflict between France and Germany.

EEWARD COOPER, a stock dealer of Weeping Water, is reported to have skipped the country for parts unknown. He is short about \$10,000. It is probable his destination is

Purify Your Blood. If your tongue is coated.

If your skin is yellow or dry.

If you have boils. If you have fever. If you are thin or nervous. If you are bilious. If you are constipated. If your head aches. If you have no appetite.

If you have no ambition, one bottle of Begge' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker will relieve any and all of the above complaints. Sold and warranted by Dr. A. Heintz.

One hundred and nine persons at Kearney have recently joined the M. E. church.

Brace Up. You are feeling depressed, your

appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring service, is 7,655.592. nedicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your and bowls are all in sympathy. Life cently been in contact with scarlet blood, start healthy action of Liver is only a living death. Dr. Pierce's and Kidneys, restore your vitality, "Golden Medical Discovery" acts uplong time ago, introduced into this and give renewed health and on the torpid liver, and effectually strength. Such a medicine you can removes all these difficulties and disfind in Electric Bitters, and only 50 orders. Nervous feelings, gloomy 22,000 deaths annually among the cents a bottle at Dowty & Heitkemp- forebodings, and irritability of temer's drug store.

JANUA Y amount of interest reve nue for Nebra-ka - as \$186 361 45

The Hemeliest dan in Colum-

As well as the handsomes, and others are lavited to call on Dr. A. Heintz and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam ar the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is seiling entirely upon its merits and is guarenteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 50

The town of Culbertson is organizing a fire company.

What would the World Do without woman? asks the essayist

who starts out to say something new on this oft-treated subject. Of course, the human element of the world would not exist witout women, so the question is gratuitous. It would have been far more sensible to ask : What would the world do without the ealvation of weman, without a Fremont Neb. papaces for her physical ills and cure for her peculiar diseases. In a word, what would the world do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" the great remedy for female weaknesses? It is indi-pensable for the ille of woman kind.

WITHIN a radius of eight miles of Schuyler, over one hundred men are employed in the hay business.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Oh, it will wear away, but in most cases at cost, as nearly as possible. it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. Dr. A. Heintz.

A TERRIBLE storm passed over Hampton Township, near Pittsburg, Pa., the other atternoon, destroying a great deal of property. Three barns in its track were blown down. Houses were unrooted, and the roof of St. Mary's church was blown off. Fences and telegraph wires were prostra:ed and some stock injured.

Salt Rhoum or Eczema.

Old sores and ulcers, Scaldhead and ringworm. Pain in the back and spine, Swelling of the knee joints. Sprains and bruises,

Neuralgia and toothache. Tender feet caused by bunions, corns and chilblains, we warrant Begge' Tropical Oil to relieve any and all of the above. Dr. A. Heintz.

A NEW cable railway is proposed tor Omaha by outside capitalists.

ITCH, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by O. B. Stillman, druggist Columbus.

THE 15th of September is fixed for the commencement of the state fair.

Don't Experiment. You cannot afford to waste time experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not let any dealer impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived. but insist on getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottle free at

Eight flouring mills are in operation Holt county this state.

Dowty & Heitkemper's drug store.

D. W. Morris, wholesale and retail druggiet, 139 Commercial St., Emporia, Kan., Jan. 10, 1887. To CHAM-BERLAIN & Co., Des Moines, Iowa: Gentlemen-In sending to you the enclosed order for a gross of your Cough Remedy, allow me to say that without any exception it is the best selling goods now in the market. I have sold a great amount of it during the past year to the citizens of this place, and have the first complaint to hear. It is the best article to use for croup I ever sold, being pleasant to take, which is an important feature where children have to take medicine. Sold by Dowty & Heitkemper.

THE earnings of the Union Pacific the past year were \$26,603,707, expenses \$16,553,309; surplus, \$10,050,-688; taxes, \$1,055,510; net earnings, \$8,995,178.

De You Know

that Begge' Cherry Cough Syrup will relieve that cough calmos instantly and make expectoration easy? Acts simultaneously on the bowels, kidneys and liver, thereby relieving the lungs of that soreness and pain and also stopping that tickling sensation in the throat by removing the cause. One trial of it will convince any one that it has no equal on earth for coughs and colds. Dr. A. Heintz has secured the sale of it and will guarantee every bottle to give satisfaction.

THE Secretary of War in a letter to Congress states that the total militia of the country, available for military

sick-headache, depression of spirite, and want of ambition are symptoms of diseased liver. The lungs, stomach, per all disappear.



BUSINESS COLLEGE.

-AND-

This institution prepares young people theroughly for Te ching, for Business Life, for Admission to College, for Law or Medical Schools, f r Public Speaking. in Instrumental and Vocal Music, in Drawing and Painting, and in Elecution Short-hand and Type-writing In the Normal Department, thorough instruction is given in all branches required for any certificate from Third Grade to state Professional. The Business Course includes Pen-

manship, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Law and Book-keeping, with the best methods of keeping Farm, Factory, Banking and Mercanti'e accounts (Five premiums were awarded to this department at the recent State Fair) Expenses are very low. Tuition, Room Rent and Table Board are placed First Winter Term begins Nov. 9, Second Winter Term, Feb. 1, '87.

For particulars address President of NORMAL COLLEGE, Fremont Neb

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All kinds of Repairing done on Short Notice. Buggies, Wagons, etc., made to order. and all work Guar-

Also sell the world-famous Walter A. Wood Mowers, Reapers, Combined Machines, Harvesters, and Self-binders-the best made.

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R.C. BOYD.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Job-Work, Roofing and Gutter-ing a Specialty.

Shop on Olive Street, 2 doors north of Brodfeuhrer's Jewelry Store.

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Mustang Liniment

CURES Scratches, Muscles, Lumbago, Rheumatic Sprains. Strains, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Worms Backache,

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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY ecomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men

Sores,

The Mechanic needs it always on his work The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pieucer needs it-can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable,

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs t in liberal supply affoat and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it-it

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Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for goo when wanted.

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