ESSENTIAL THINGS ABOUT COLT BREAKING.

Few Men Who Are Competent to Undertake It-A Splendid Garden-Potatoes-Sheep Shearings and Home Hints.

Breaking a Colt. Very few there are that are fit subjects to break or handle a colt. A man may know just how it ought to be done, but still be unable to do it. There are two very essential things regarding colt breaking. First, you must be a man of courage, and second, you must be blessed with a mild disposition, and be a true lover of the class of animals you are handling. If you have an ungovernable temper.

don't ever undertake to break a colt. There are times when the whip must be applied, but all men do not know when to stop whipping after they once commence. Two or three smart blows with the whip is far better than double the number half as smart. Don't keep continually hitting the colt for every little offence, and don't keep tapping him along on the road, but when you find him unwilling to obey the word of command hit him once or twice, and hit him hard, then put up the whip. You will find him very apt to start the next time you speak to him.

I believe in the bitting bridle, says a writer in the American Cultivator, for it gives the colt a good mouth and accustoms him to the check, so when von hitch him up he is not in the least troubled with either check or bit. which is very annoying to him until he becomes well used to them. Harness the colt and drive him about several times, teaching him to back and start at the word of command before hitching him to sleigh or wheels, when you do hitch him have your harness strong, and so regulated that you wont have to unbuckte any straps. Then if you happen to get into a scrape and want to detach the colt quickly from the cart, you can do

Never leave off the kicking strap until the colt has been driven long enough to be thoroughly broken, no matter how kind he may appear. If you wish to be safe, keep on the strap at least two months. We read and hear about controlling bits, but they are no good. There is not a bit top of earth that will prevent a colt or horse from kicking, and a harsh bit of any kind is the worst thing you can put into the mouth of a colt or a puller. Once in a while you will find a horse that requires a jaw-breaking bit but they are few and far between, and are generally not worth the price of the bit. A good-sized leather-covered bit, and a nose strap buckled tight enough to keep the mouth closed. will contro any ordinary puller or colt, and will not fret or chafe them.

When you first start out with your colt he is very apt to want to start off quickly. It is better to indulge him in this at first rather than to pull him back as he will settle down after going a short distance, and if you pull or yank him, he is very apt to balk. and it is better always to avoid balking if possible.

Colts differ in intelligence, the same as children, and as a rule the better bred the more they know and the less apt they are to forget. I would much rather face a locomotive with a wellbred, high-strung colt than with a lunkhead. The well-bred colt has confidence in his driver, but the lunkhead never. The dull colt never sees an object until he comes in contact with it: then his first impulse is to get away; but the bright, clear-headed colt sees ahead, and by the time he comes up to the very thing that has scared the dutl colt, has, with the aid of his driver, reasoned the object out, and nine times out of ten will go past

the object without shying. Take great care when unhitching the colt to see that he don't start out with a holdback or some other strap hitched. When you hitch the colt for a drive compel him to stand a few moments after he is hooked to the carriage. This will teach him to wait until you are ready. Give him short drives at first, and never drive long enough to get him leg-weary. Always drive him a good road gait, making him road over the little hills and well up to the large ones. By so doing you teach your colt to become a good road horse, which will make him very valuable even if he never trots

Teach him to be a good walker, and whenever you find him lagging at the walking gait touch him up. He will soon learn to walk well, which is very essential to a good horse. "Splendid Garden."

My garden is ten rods long and eight wide. I plow as soon in the spring as it gets dry enough to work. While plowing I call all my hens in, say 150, to pick up the worms; they have a feast. The next day I harrow fine, and plant and do all I can to what is known as a "rester." Never keep the hens at work to get rid of in all his life has he done a tap of worms. I then sow all small seed in work, "and I never intends to, rows the whole length of the garden, neder," he will say. He had a as straight as a line can be drawn, 28 inches apart, raking wide enough for one row, and draw line and mark with end of hoe handle close to line about an inch deep. Then I sow the seeds. such as beets, lettuce, onions, cabbage, carrots, spinach, parsnips, tomatoes, etc., remove the line and pat the dirt on the seeds with the back of the rake, so as to cover the seeds about half an inch deep, and they will always grow. Next I rake enough for another row and sow, and so on until all the small seeds are sown. I plant two rows of English multiplier onionsone row of large and one row of small —in the same way, only 1 use the corner of the hoe for a marker. for they must be planted deeper. and a couple of rows of peas a foot apart; cover as before with the back of the rake, and pat the soil firm: they are sure to grow. Treat cucumbers squash, beans, etc., the same, only farther apart; potatoes, 3 feet; corn. 31 feet. The whole garden is planted in rows lengthwise. It is a great pleasure to run a good cultivator un and down between the rows and see the weeds turn up their toes and die. Try this plan, dear reader. I let hens roam over my garden all they wish, and somehow they don't scratch up anything, perhaps because I' feed them every day and have no dog. It may be they don't know where the seeds are. One thing I know, all passers-by look with admiration, and often say: . Oh, see what a splendid garden; I never saw the like of it."-Germantown Telegraph.

Starving Cows to Abortion. Abortion in dairy cows is so important a subject for study as to merit the gravest consideration. But among all the notes given in the Rural I fail to see any mention of what may be the most effective cause of it. This is insufficient feeding. Every product requires its special material, of which it is constructed. A calf is such a product and it is

expected from a cow that is led up to BLAVATSKY'S TOMBS. assizilation for the production of the animal precisely the same food elements as the calf, and as the cow has been trained and bred to use its food for milk first, of course the calf suffers, and becomes stunted in its fetal growth and cannot reach maturity. Does not too long milking produce this disease, for it is a disease? Do we not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. by thinking of nothing but the egg and starving the goose?-Henry Stewart in the Rural New Yorker.

Sheep Shearings.

Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finer grades

Grain will make the animals grow larger and improves the quality of the There will be less waste in feeding

hay if it is scattered thin in the feeding racks. Many consider that Southdown wool is about the strongest grown on do-

mesticated sheep. Use all reasonable care to save all materially into the profits.

It is a good plan to sow some mil let or Hungarian hay, especially for feeding the sheep in winter. Good sized sheep and big clear

fleeces are the only kind that pay un-

der present conditions of managing It is often the case that one or two dogs will wipe out in one night all of the profits of a flock of sheep for the

All things considered it rarely pays to wash the wool before shearing; the difference in the price rarely pays for the work

Wet dirty wool on the sheep makes breeding place for maggots; they will increase rapidly and will destroy the animal

of thrift. A poor shepherd makes So long as so many are so careless

in feeding and dressing muttons for market, there will be a prejudice against mutton.

Home Hints.

Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible. When the taste of the cook has become vitiated by the tasting of many dishes, a swallow of milk will restore the delicacy of the palate, so says an old authority on the cuisine.

away the little, fish-shaped, silvery which infests our pantry. Sprinkle the sulphur freely about. and the place will soon be cleared of the vermin.

A hole in a garment may be patched so deftly that the defect will be scarcely visible. The patch should be fitted into the aperture with the greatest accuracy, and should be overhanded to the surrounding edges.

The writing paper most in vogue is large, square sheet of clear white, which folds once and fits into a large. square envelope. A cipher or small monogram in gold or silver is liked, though a number of people have the house address on the flap of the envelope, so that if the letter is misdirected it can be returned.

To remove freshly spilled milk from carpets, first take up as much as possible of the ink with a teaspoon. Then pour cold, sweet milk upon the spot and take up as before, pouring on milk until at last it becomes only slightly tinged with black; then wash with cold water, and absorb with a cloth without too much rubbing.

"This man has a helpful wife, once remarked a well-known economist who had incidentally partaken of the hospitality of a simple household. ·Why do you say that?" queried an delicate embroidery.'

Freshly cut flowers may be preserved alive for a long time by placing them in a glass or vase with fresh water in which a little charcoal has been steeped, or a small piece of camphor dissolved. The vase should be set upon a plate or dish and covered with a bell glass, around the edges of which, when it comes in contact with the plate, a little water should be poured to exclude the air.

ONLY ONE LEFT.

Hon. Joseph I. sler, S. O. R., of Atchison Kansas, a Rare Specimen.

Every body in Atcaison, Kan. knows Joe Boler. Joseph is one of the few men of the day who has attained perfection in his chosen profession. What is his "perfesh" you ask. Joe is



very narrow escape recently though. A stranger in town offered him \$1.75 to do some yard work. Joe took the money and conveniently forgot to do the week. He is now 30 years old and is the only charge of an unfortunate nother, who is a washerwoman ange to assert, the old woman thinks there is nobody in the world like her son Joe, and she is right

Omaha, Neb., and return, one fare for the round trip. The Union Pacific will sell tickets to Omaha and return at ne fare for the round trip to those desiring to attend the National People's Convention which meets July 4. For dates of sale and limits of tickets or any additional information apply to J. R Meagher Agent Union Pacific system Columbus. 69-8-4t

Plowing by Electricity. The electric current recently turned ts first furrow in American soil at the Kansas sorghum experimental station. The motor developed ample power to plow deep and fast, but it became evident that a rheostat, or resistance coil, such as is used in starting electric cars, is also necessary with the electric plow.

milk and butter. These take from HER ASHES TEST IN THREE CONTINENTS.

> Priestess-Plans for the Final Funeral It was a matter of much surprise to many persons who have carefully kept track of the Theosophical society that

the Remains of Theosophy's Greatest

Mme. Blavatsky should have made no definite arrangements before her death as to the disposition that should be made of her ashes. it is unquestionably true that she

left positive directions to be cremated, but so far as the public has learned she said nothing whatever as to whether her ashes should be buried, scattered or preserved, or as to who should have the guardianship of them. The question is now definitely settled, but it cannot be ascertained that it is settled in accordance with any desire expressed by herself, or, indeed, that she expresed any desire in the matter.

It is altogether likely, indeed, that of the lambs, as losing them cuts she did not, for it is certain that after her death the Theosophical society (which has now divided the ashes in three parts), feared that the relatives of the famous woman would interfere with the arrangements for the cremation or would claim the ashes after the remains had been burned.

It was not so simple a matter as it might seem, and it was not settled until after it had been discussed at the London convention in July of last year and a consultation had been held between three of the most prominent members of the society.

Col. Henry S. Olcott, who was then president of the society; Mr. William Q. Judge, who was and is the general secretary, and Mrs. Annie Besant, who has been styled Mme. Blavatsky's successor as the leader of thought, but who disclaims that honor, met in Lon-Scab, foot rot and liver trouble are don shortly after the death of the high all diseases that are induced by lack priestess, and with the full concurrence



NEW YORK SHRINE VASE.

of the society at large settled the question. They are unquestionably the three mest prominent theosophists and there has been no dissent from their decision. This was that one part of the ashes should remain in London in the keeping of the main society; one part should go to India in Col. Olcott's charge, and the third should be brought | makes me get off can I depend on to America by Mr. Judge, to be preserved in New York by the American section. The arrangement proved satisfactory to the convention, and it has been carried out. According to precedent, a most

elaborate ceremonial might vet be performed over the ashes, and they might be scattered over the waves of the sea. Such a ceremony was performed in New York when the Baron de Palm's ashes were to be scattered. It was conducted by a Hindoo priest and was in strict accordance with the Hindoo ritual. It was expected and proposed by some theosophists that this should be done in Mme. Blavatsky's case, and it was even urged that the askes be carried to the banks of the sacred river Ganges and sattered on that river in accordance with the strictest Brahminical usage. It is not quite clear why this proposition was not carried out, but for some reason or other it did unobservant fellow-guest. "I saw a not prove acceptable, and the ashes darn in her exquisitely white table- will therefore be preserved in permacloth, and it was finer and more nent receptacles in three quarters of thing heavy in his right-hand coat cure had been effected. ornamental in my eyes than the most | the globe until the cycles are accomplished and the Great Pralaya come.

Neither of the three permanent resting-places is yet completed. although all three have been designed. The London third now rests in a vase of Benares copper, beaten and cut into the form and bearing the ornamentation shown in the accompanying cut. This vase is in the London headquarters. It will continue to hold the ashes until the Swedish artist, Bengtsson, shall have completed the very much finer one which he is now making. Then the contents are to be shifted for the last time without ceremony. The love of ornament, although there is a



permanent vase is to remain where the temporary one now is, in the society's building, 19 Avenue road, London. The preparations for the ultimate of the ashes are necessarily delayed by reason of the fact that the society has

not yet taken possession of its new house in Madison avenue near Thirtysecond street, New York. As soon, however, as possession can be obtained, which is expected about April 1, the house is to be remodeled and in the general secretary's room on the main floor a shrine is to be built after the design shown in the cut. The shrine is actly the same manner as the cat, wetto contain a vase, in front of which ting the dark, india rubber like ball of will be a hermetically sealed glass the fore foot and the inner toe, and window, and in the vase will be the

Most impressive of the three restingplaces which the great theosophist's rough tongue combs the rest of the ashes are to find will be the dagoba body. Hares also use their feet to which Col. Olcott has in course of erection in Advar, near Madras, India, where the Theosophical society has a used to apply the "paint" to the face property of some twenty-one acres for the stage. fronting on the big maps. A dagoba is a mausoleum in which

rest the mortal remains of a deity or saint. Buddha's remains are said to rest in many of these dagobas in many countries, and this fact is considered ample authority by the Theosophical society for the segregation of the fractions of Mme. Blavatsky.

the seats were taken. Two young men were sitting together. Said one to the other-in German: "I'm going to give my seat to the pretty girl." The other replied, also in German; "Well, I sup-This particular dagoba, while it will pose I must give mine to the ugly one, be an eminently respectable receptacle | then." Both young ladies accepted the for the Indian fraction, will by no kindness and thanked the kind young means equal in luxurious appointments | men-in German.

A MONTANA CAVE.

for Wild Animals for Ages. The cave discovered by George W. Van Hoose continues to be the center of attraction to all interested in the wonderful and phenomenal freaks of nature, says the White Sulphur London Hill. He was a hermit, be-Springs Husbandman. The cave is sides having the reputation of being a miles northwest of town, in the vicin- Once a runaway couple appealed to ity of the Len Louis and John Moore him for help. The hero told the old

located on the southeast side near the sixty-two feet long and thirty feet The Taj Mahal, for example, erected wide. We speak of the bottom of the by Shah Jehan tor his wife Mumtazi cave, but we mean the top of the de-Mahal, is said to be the most sumptuous bris and vat amount of bones of aniresting place for a deceased person now be called the bottom. Mme. Blavatsky's dagoba is to be, as Be it known that the cave, instead will be observed by examining the ac-

THE LONDON SHRINE.

pootana and the curved roof and the

than likely that the ex-president of the

society will arrange for some ceremony.

ANOTHER WAY.

lore Trouble in a Street Car Over a Bis

Bill and a Small Fare.

of a South Side street car one day

to a passenger who was clinging

The passenger took out his pocket-

book, looked through it and produced

"It's the smallest I have," he said.

"I can't change it." rejoined the

conductor gruny. If you expect to

· I am prepared to pay, sir. You're

not prepared to make change - that's

"The company doesn't expect me to

"Then what's be done? I've got

"And I've told you that I can't

·I've told you, my friend that I

"Gentlemen." he said "it's a shame

change that bill. You turn out some-

make change for a \$10 bill. I couldn't

do it anyhow. I haven't \$10 about

"You've got to pay if you do."

thing smaller than that or get oil."

"I've offered to pay you."

haven't anything smaller."

"Then get off."

his fellow-passengers.

\$10. Any kind will do.

further and got off.

counterfeit.

eler's Review.

sand gems.

very passion.

and other rubbish.

education.

whose harness is mean.

over and took the bill in exchange.

And now. says the Chicago Tribune.

the sympathetic man is hunting for

him with blood in his eye and some-

pocket. The ten-dollar bill was a

COMMON TO ALL RACES.

The Love of Finery For Personal Wear

Found All Over the Globe.

The love of ornament is inherent in

Every body likes to deck his person.

from the savage, who wears around

his neck a string of bones, to the su-

ciety queen, who glitters with a thou-

It is not an ignoble passion this

it has had put about its neck a coliar

or ribbon? How proudly it struts?-

and how it wants every one of its

The primal parent Bower bird was

markable bird decks its home nest

with all sorts of ornaments, feathers.

captivity any objects which its keeper

may throw in the cage are utilized

for ornaments-pieces of cloth, glass

The horse whose trappings are fine,

steps more proudly than the animal

With human beings the desire to

better appearance to look 'pretty"

as the wits have it, is just as laudable

good taste—as the hankering for the

betterment of mind or the establish-

The beautiful things of this world of

ours were not put here for our harm;

to love the beautiful is the highest

Tollet of a Cat.

Cats, large and small, make the most

careful toilet of any class of animals,

excepting some of the opossums. The

lions and tigers wash themselves in ex-

passing it over the face and behind the

ears. The foot is thus at the same

time a face sponge and brush, and the

wash their faces, and the hare's foot is

so suitable for a brush that it is always

Two Abashed Youths.

Two young ladies got into an elec-

tric car recently. One was pretty. All

an ambition-when car. ied out in

Take a dog. for instance.

friends to notice the ornament?

the human race announces the Jew-

"Hold on!"

ride you ought to be prepared to pay."

'Fare, please," said the conductor

Benares brass.

to a strap.

to ride "

a ten dodar bill.

of being adorned with crystals and companying picture, a comparatively. stalactite and stalagmite is a regular modest structure, though by no means charnel house, and evidently has been devoid of prefers on. It is to be cona death trap for ages to the unsusstructed, like the main structure of the pecting beasts of plain and forest. Taj Mahal, of pink sandstone from Raj-The opening of the cave is peculiarly constructed for the purpose of relentminaret-like spire (which has no symlessly swallowing any living thing that bolical meaning) are to be made of ventured near its brink. The mouth of this destroyer of the living is com-It has not yet been made known posed of limestone rock, somewhat on whether any ceremonies will accoman incline, the depression being at its pany the placing of this fraction of the widest part. remains in the dageba, but it is more

Along the upper side is an old animal trad. It is easy to see how the buffalo or elk passing this way when the trail was slippery with ice or snow would easily lose their foothold and be precipitated into the cave. It is a times during the winter the mouth of the cave is entirely covered with snow so that the unsuspecting animal parsing over the familiar trail would at this point, if diverging a few inches to the south, slide through the snow and be swallowed alive.

Many animals, doubtless, were killed by being suspended by the head and fore part of the body, as the buffalo, or by the antiers, as the elk. while many were evidently directly mangled and kitled by the fall. But there are also evidences that some landed at the bottom of the pit with sufficient powers remaining to drag their bodies to remote corners of the cave and there perish from wounds and starvation. Some of the largest skulls and skeletons of buffalo were thus found.

PUMPING FOR LIFE. A Unique But Startling Cure for Lazine

Proves Effectual. A traveler, in the course of a morning walk in Amsterdam, came upon a The conductor reached up to pull which a strongly-built man had just been let down. A pipe, whose mouth was at the top of the well had been With the fire of honest indignation opened, and a stream of water from it blazing in his eyes the man turned to was flowing into the well and gradually filling it. The man below had quite enough to do, if he did not want to put a man off a car when he has to be drowned to keep the water out plenty of money to pay his fare and is by means of a pump that was at the willing to pay it. If this conductor bottom of the well.

The traveler, pitving the man asked your love of fair play to help me see for an explanation of what seemed a that justice is done? Just as sure as | cruel, heartless joke.

he puts me off I shall sue this road "Sir." replied an old man standing for damages, and I'll need you for near. "that fellow is, as you see. healthy and strong. I have myself "There's an easier way out of it offered him work twenty times, but than that," suggested a sympathetic he always allows laziness to get the man in one corner of the car, taking better of him, and will make any exout his pocket-book. 'I'll lend you cuse to beg his bread from door to five cents and it doesn't make any dif- door, though he might easily earn it ference whether you ever pay me or if he chose.

·We are now trying to make him realize that he must work. If he uses by an idea. but I shall be obliged to the strength that is in his arms he you if you will give me change for will be saved; if he lets them hang idle he will be drowned. But look The sympathetic man in the corner continued the old Dutchman, as he counted out small bills and silver coins | went to the edge of the well, . the felto the amount of \$10 handed them low finds out that he has muscles already; in an hour we shall let him the passenger clinging to the strap out with better resolutions for the paid his fare, rode a few blocks future."

The traveler watched until the man was liberated from his watery prison. concludes the Youth's Companion and felt sure that at least a temporary

DANGER IN MEAT DIÊT. Lime Water Should Be Used With the Flesh Pots.

The evils of a meat diet are being appreciated by many high livers in cities, and these are being counteracted partly by the wealthy in adding more fruits and vegetables to their tables during the winter. The cheapness of meat and a peculiar craving which the system seems to have for meat have gradually made it common for city people to live almost entirely off meat in the winter months. Meat to July 14th, inclusive, good for return strong argument for the possession of | is eaten three times a day in quantireasoning power by animals in this ties, and the excessive use of such a diet is that rheumatic and gout tem-Have peraments are acquired. These temyou ever noticed what a difference peraments are on the increase, and there is in the actions of a dog after | they are largely due to the excessive

use of meat. Lime water counteracts the evils of this diet to a large extent. Alkaline act as a dilutent, and hence are beniborn with a vain streak. This re- ficial to persons addicted to a heavy meat diet. Lime water has a tendency to make children grow, and in counbits of wood, etc., and when it is in tries where the drinking water is heavily impregnated with it the men are apt to be tall. It is now used very extensively in the milk for children. but it should not be restricted to children, for in this meat-eating generation men need it too. For a perfect sanitary diet, alkaline water is needed for every person who eats heavily of meat, and this means nearly everybody except the vegetarians. A Marvelous ship.

In 268 B. C. Archimedes devised a marvelous ship for Hiero of Syracuse. Her three lofty masts had been brought from Britain, whereas our ships' masts are of iron or obtained from New Zealand or from Vancouver Island. Luxuriously fitted sleeping apartments abounded and one of her banquet halls was paved with agate and costly Sicilian stone. Other floors were cunningly inlaid with scenes from the "Iliad." Stables for many horses. ponds stocked with live lish, gardens watered by artificial rivulets and hot baths were provided for use or amusement. Ptolemy Philopater possessed a nuptial yacht, the Thalamegon, 312 feet long and 45 feet deep. A graceful gallery, supported by curiously carved columns, ran round the vessel. and within were temples of Venus and of Bacchus. Her masts were 100 feet high, her sails and cordage of royal purple hue.

Her Bee Was Crowded. Mrs. Res E. Dent-And you must come to my divorce bee, you know. Mrs. E. Sterner - Divorce bee? What is that?

...Why, every one sits around a big box that's all full of pieces of paper, one of which has a divorce decree written on it. Then every one draws, and the one who gets the decree has a divorce, free of charge. Isn't it lovely?"-Boston News.

LEGEND OF MILL CREEK. Told of the Worst Obstacle to Kavigatio

on the Kennebec River.

A Maine paper recalls the wierd egend of Mill Rock, which is told in the following strain: A man named Kaler is said to have once lived on located in the Dry Range twenty-five wizard of the most uncanny kind. man that he would give 100 "Spanish The mouth of the cave is from two milled dollars" for a storm that would to three feet wide and six feet long, delay his lady love's father and friends, who were known to be in hot pursuit. top of a pocket in the mountain. The The old man made sure of the cash cave is almost the shape of a flask, and then took a small leather bag thirty-four feet deep and the bottom from a chest and handed it to the young man, with this remark: "Go back to the cross-roads, cut open the bag, squeeze out its contents, and then run for your life." The gallant did as mals which fills the space of what may directed. In a few minutes the sound of distant thunder was heard and above it the roar of a hurricane. The old man shook his head and remarked: "That bagful was most too strong." The next morning showed that where a peaceful little brook had flowed was a fearful gorge, choked with timbers and uprooted trees. The mill was gone and the big boulder which had served as its foundation had been swept far into the river. This is the legend of "Mill Rock." the worst obstacle to navigation on the Kennebec

The French Horn.

The French horn, or cor de chasse, is

regarded by some musicians as the sweetest and mellowest of all the wind instruments. In Beethoven's time, it was little else than the old hunting plausible theory to believe that at horn, which, for the convenience of the mounted hunter, was arranged in spiral convolutions, to be slipped over the head and carried resting on one shoulder and under the opposite arm. The Germans still call it the waldhorn, that is. "forest horn." If the orchestra French horns were straightened out they would be seventeen feet long. "The convolutions of the horn and the many turns of the trumpet are all the fruit of necessity; they could not be manipulated to produce the tones asked of them if they were not bent and curved. The trumpet, when its tube is lengthened by the addition of crooks for the lowest key, is eight feet long; the tuba sixteen. In most orchestras (in all those in the United States, in fact, except the Boston Symphony orchestra) the word 'trumpet' is merely a euphemism for cornet, the familiar leading instrument of the brass band.

An Original Method. A half dozen prominent young women of Sault Ste Marie adopted a novel way group gathered around a well, into recently of punishing Fred Clayton, a scandalous tales regarding them. Dressed in old clothes and armed with brushes and two buckets of bright red paint, they called at his home and inveigled him out. Four of the young women seized and dragged him half a block down the street and held him while the other two vigorously plied the paintbrush. When they finally released him there was not a spot on his clothes, face or head that was not covered with a coat of fiery red paint.

Liguum Vitae Brakes.

It appears that the lignum vitae, which has been used so successfully abroad for bearings, possesses special value for brake blocks, giving even better results than cast iron. After being cut to the sweep of the wheel it is firmly clamped to the brake : hoe. Owing to its extreme hardness the wood wears very slightly and uniformly.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES. For the accomomdation of these desiring to visit the different Chautauqua | cluding July 17th. assemblies the following exceeding low excursion rates are offered by the Union to R. R. Mesgher, Columbus, Agent Un-

CRETE, NEB., JULY 6TH TO 16TH. One Fare for the Round Trip as follows: 1st. From all points in Nebraska, July 5th and 6th, good for return until and including July 17th, 1892.

2nd From all points in Nebraska and Kansas within 150 miles of Crete. July 5th to 16th, inclusive, good for return until and including July 17th.

FREMONT, NEB., JULY 1ST TO 15TH. One Fare for the Round Trip plus 35 cts. admission to the grounds. 1st. From all points in Nebraska, June 30th and July 1st, good for return

until and including July 16th, 1892. 2nd. From all points in Nebraska within 150 miles of Fremont, June 30th until and including July 16th, 1892. J. R. Meagher, Agent Union Pacific System, Columbus. 75-9-5t

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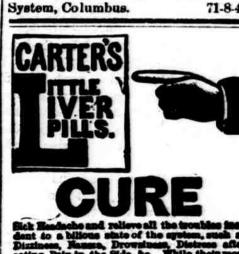
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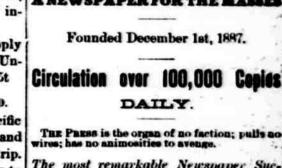


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