

Though I had known George Martin a long time, he had only lately initiated me into the mysteries of his life. I knew well that he had been guilty of many kinds of excesses and indiscretions in his youth, nevertheless, I was not a little astonished to hear that he had once sunk so low as burglary. Without further remark here I relate the chief episode out of the remarkable career of this strange man:

"Yes," said he, "I had a hard time of it in those days, and finally I became a-burglar. When Robert Schmiedlein roposed to me that we should break into the somewhat retired house of two doctors, Dr. Engler and Dr. Languer. I thoughtlessly agreed. Both doctors were well known on account of their scientific researches, and one of them especially for his eccentric manner.

"Well, the night fixed for the carrying out of our design arrived, and we went to work with the greatest confidence, for all the circumstances were favorable for a burglary. It was pitch dark, neither moon nor stars visible, and in addition a strong west wind was blowing, which was very welcome to us, as it promised to drown every sound, however slight.

"It was toward 2 in the morning as we, assuming all was safe, began by filing through a chain which fastened a ladder to the wall. The ladder we placed under a window in the first story on the left side of the house. In less than five minutes we had opened the window, and hearing nothing, Schmiedlein climbed through it and followed him. After carefully reclosing the venetians we ventured to light a lantern, and then discovered we were in a kind of lumber room, the door of which was locked.

"After picking the lock we determined first to explore the rooms on the ground floor, thinking we should thus run less risk of waking the inhabitants of the house. "To our no little astonishment we

perceived, as we crept down stairs, a light shining under the door of one of the rooms at the back of the building. "At first we were both for beating a hasty retreat. Schmiedlein soon recovered himself and proposed we should force our way into the room, bind and gag every occupant and then obtain by threats all desirable informa-

"I agreeing, we approached the door. While carefully throwing the light round, I noticed, seven feet from the floor, a wire which appeared to pass through the door we were approaching, and on pointing it out to my companion, he thought it would be connected with some bell.

"I replied in a whisper that we should try and avoid any alarm by cutting the wire, and as I could just reach it with my hands I would hold it firm whilst Schmiedlein cut it between my hands, and thus prevent it jerking back and ringing the bell.

"Setting the lantern on the floor, I seized the wire, whilst Schmiedlein drew a pair of pincers out of his pocket. But the moment I touched it I felt a frightful shock, which quivered through and through me, so that I fell all of a heap, tearing the wire down with me. I remember hearing the loud ringing of a bell, whilst Schmiedleinwhom, moreover, I have never seen since-disappeared like lightning into the darkness and escaped, very likely by the way we had come.

"On falling down I struck my head violently against the opposite wall and became unconscious, whilst the elecric bell-at that time a novelty-rang unceasingly.

"Regaining my senses, I found myself bound and helpless, which, after all, did not surprise me, as I concluded I had been caught where I fell. "It soon struck me, however, that there were some peculiar circumstances connected with my captivity.

"I was nearly undressed, and lay on a cold slab of slate which was about the height of a table from the ground, and only a piece of linen protected my body frem the immediate contact with the stone. Straight above hung a large lamp, whose polished reflector spread a bright light far around, and when I, as far as possible, looked round, I perceived several shelves with bottles, flasks and chemical apparatus of room stood a complete human skeleton, preparations. and various odds and ends of human bodies hung here and there upon the felt a prick in the side of my leg and walls. I then knew I was lying on the at once felt the warm blood rush forth operating-or dissecting-table of a and trickle down my leg. The convictroubled me greatly; at the same time | vein in the thigh would have sufficed I perceived that my mouth also was to shake the strongest nerves. firmly gagged.

"What did it mean? Had some accident befallen me, so that a surgical eyes with terrible calmness. 'You will operation was necessary for my re- not die, my good man. I have only covery? But I remembered nothing of opened an artery in your thigh, and the kind, and also felt no pain; never- you will experience all the sensations theless here I lay, stripped and helpless, of bleeding to death. You will get on this terrible table . . . gagged and bound, which indicated something haps, lose all consciousness, but we extraordinary.

"It astonished me not a little that there should be such an operation room in such a house, until town no other room was available for and raved. such a purpose. I felt too miserable, however, to think anything more about it. But I soon noticed, after another vain effort to free myself, that I was not alone in the room, for I heard the

rustling of paper, and then some one said in quiet, measured tones:

.

"Yes, Languer, I rm quite convinced that this man is particularly suited for the carrying out of my highly important experiment. How long have I been wishing to make the attempt-at last, to-night, I shall be able to produce the

the proof of my theory.'
. "That would indeed be a high triumph of human skill," I heard a second voice reply; 'but consider, dear doctor, if that man were to expire under our hands-what then?'

" 'Impossible'! was the quick reply.
'It is bound to succeed, and even if it did not, he will die a glorious death in the interests of science; while, if we were to let him go, he would sooner or later fall into the hands of the hang-

"I could not even see the two men. vet their conversation was, doubtless, bout me; and, hearing it, I shuddered from head to foot. They were proposing some dangerous operation on me, not for my benefit, but in the in-terests of medical science!

"At any rate. I thought, they won't ir intention? It must be something

tioned the possibility of my succumbing. I should soon know the fearful truth, for, after a short pause, they

"'It has long been acknowledged that the true source of life lies in the blood. What I wish to prove, dear Languer, is this. Nobody need die from pure loss of blood, and yet such cases occur only too often, while we must all the time be in possession of means to renew this highly important sap of life, and thus avoid a fatal result. We read of a few, but only a few, cases of a man who for some reason or other has lost so much blood that his death appeared inevitable, if some other noblehearted man had not offered his own blood, in order to let it flow from his veins into the veins of the dying man. As you are aware this proceeding has always had the desired effect. I consider it, however, a great mistake to deprive a fellow being of necessary blood, for the one thereby only gains life and strength at the cost of another, who offers himself for an always dan-

gerous sacrifice. "'Yes, I do not think that right either,' replied Dr. Languer. 'And, morover, how seldom is a man found at the critical moment, ready to submit himself at once to such a dangerous loss of blood."

"'That is very natural; no one lightly undertakes such a thing,' continued the other. 'So much greater will be our triumph, if the operation succeeds. I hope to show you, dear colleague, that although we are thinkthe last drop, in a few hours we shall set him on his feet again.'

"'Just so! I do not see why we should not succeed. At any rate, in death, a proof that the body can somethe interests of science we should prove | times suffer from the most absurd unin a practical manner the correctness of our theory.'

"'And this proof, dear friend, we actly the quantity of blood which flows out, at the same time watching the beating of the heart. Under ordinary circumstances nothing could possibly save him; but just before the extinction of the last spark of life, we will insert the warm blood of a living rabbit into At the same time, it important to protect his limbs from cold and stiffness, which will naturally take place with the loss of all arterial

"The conversation of the two doctors scarcely believe I was really awake and not the victim of some cruel nightmare.

"The fact remained, however, that I lay helpless on the dissecting table,



the corner of the room, and, above all, that terrible conversation which I had to listen to in silence filled me with a fear such as I had never before experienced. Involuntarily the thought forced itself upon me that I was at the mercy of two infatuated doctors, to whose mad theory I should here fall the victim.

"I said to myself that no doctor with a sound mind would propose such a frightful and murderous experiment upon a living man.

"The two doctors now approached the dissecting table and looked calmly into my face; then, smiling, took off their coats and tucked up their sleeves. circumstances could have struggled. In vain. Their long acquired experience knew how to render me completely helpless, and to their satifsaction, I could not even make a sound.

"Dr. Engler now turned to a side table, and I saw him open a chest of surgical instruments and take out a lancet, with which he returned to me. He at once removed the covering from my right thigh, and although I lav bound to the table in such a way that I could not see my limbs, I was able to all kinds upon them. In one corner of the watch the doctor busied with his

"Directly after removing the cloth I doctor, a discovery which naturally tion that he had opened the principal " 'There is no danger,' said Dr. Eng-

ler, looking into my staring, protruding weaker and weaker, and finally, pershall not let you die. No! no! You must live, and astonish the scientific world through my great discovery!" "I naturally could say nothing I remembered that Dr. Languer, as the in reply, and no words can adedistrict physician, had to carry out the quately express what I felt

post mortem examinations for the cir- at that moment. I could, in one cuit, and that in the small provincial breath, have wept, implored, cursed "Meanwhhile I felt my life's blood

flowing, and could hear it drop into a vessel standing under the end of the table. Every moment the doctor laid his hand on my heart, at the same time making remarks which only increased my horror.

"After he had put his hand on me for at least the twentieth time, and felt the beating of the heart, he said to his ssistant:

"'Are you ready with your preparations, Languer? He has now lost an enormous quantity of blood, and the pulsation is getting weaker and weaker. See, he is already losing consciousness. and with these words he took the gag out of my mouth.

"A feeling of deadly weakness, well as of infinite misery, laid hold of ne when the physician uttered these words, and on my attempting to speak I found that scarcely a whispering murmur passed my lips. Shadowy phantoms and strange colors flitted before my eye, and I believed myself to be already in a state past all human

inutes I do not know, for I had sinted. When I reopened my eyes I noticed I no longer lay on the dissecting table, but was sitting in an armchair in a comfortable room, near which he such a thing without my stood the two doctors looking at me.

and the two doctors smiled as they ooked at me.

"When I remembered the terrible experiment, I sluddered with horror, and tried to rise. I felt too weak, however, and sank back helpless into the chair. Then the circuit physician, in a friendly, but firm voice, addressed me: "Compose yourself, young man.

You imagined you were slowly bleed-

ing to death; nevertheless, be assured you have not lost a single drop of blood. You have undergone no operation whatever, but have simply been the victim of your own imagination. We knew very well you heard every word of our conversation, a conversation which was only intended to deceive you as much as possible. What I maintained was, that a man's body will always completely lie under the influence of what he himself firmly believes, whilst my colleague, on the other hand, held the opinion that the body can never be hurt by anything which only exists in the imagination. This has long been an open question between us, which, after your capture, we at once determined to decide. So we surrounded you with objects of a nature to influence your imagination, aided further by our conversation; and, finally, your

us speak, completed the deception. "You have now the satisfaction of ing of taking that man's blood, even to knowing that you are as safe and sound as ever you were. At the same time we assure you that you really showed all the symptoms of a man bleeding to reality that the mind can imagine.'

"Astonishment, joy and doubt at finding myself neither dead nor dving will undertake without delay. Let me struggled within me, and then rage at just repeat my instructions, for we can- having been subjected to such an awful not go to work too carefully to pre- and heartless experiment by the two serve the life of this man. I will open doctors, overcame me. I was quickly a vein in his thigh and measure ex- interrupted by Dr. Engler, however, on trying to give free scope to my indigna-

"We had not exactly any right to undertake such an experiment with you,' he said; 'but we thought you would pardon us if we delivered you from certain punishment, instead of his veins, as we have already arranged. having to undergo a painful trial and If my theory is right, the pulsation of a long imprisonment for burglary. heart will then gradually You are certainly at liberty to comincrease in strength and rapidity. plain about us; but consider, my good fellow, if such a step is in your interests. I do not think so. On the other hand, we are quite willing to make you a fitting compensation for all the agony you have suffered.'

"Under the circumstances," conoverwhelmed me with deadly terror. tinued George Martin. "I considered it while another of the ships was torn come. The Pride of the North is well I have not to this day forgiven the two

men for so treating me. "The doctors kept their promise. They made me a very handsome present and troubled themselves about me in other ways, so that since that time I have been a more fortunate, and, I hope, a better man. Still I have never forgotten the hour when I lay on the dissecting table-the unexpected victim of a terrible experiment-in the interests of science, as Dr. Engler explained."

Such was the strange story of my friend. His death, which recently took place, released me from the promise of secreey given to him about an event, which he could never recall. even after a lapse of thirty years, without a feeling of unabated horror.-Strand Magazine.

ROSS WINANS' SHIPS

THE LEGITIMATE PARENT OF THE WHALEBACK.

ped on Account of the Civil War-Success of the Whaleback Rights

Just now the whaleback steamship is promising to revolutionize the world's way of carrying ocean freight, but the I struggled to get free, as only a des- idea is not new in its general principerate man under such extraordinary ple. Success has, however, been obtained by a practical modification of the cigar-shaped idea on which Ross



END VIEW OF THE WINANS BOAT. Winans, the great Baltimore engineer wasted much money, time and ingenuity. Harper's Weekly of Oct. 23, 1858. gives space to an elaborate exposition.

of the hopes that rested on Mr. Winans' efforts to make a fast vessel. The Winans boat was a queer object It had no masts, no keel, no deck. It was literarally cigar-shaped, the ends tapering to a point and the whole design being simply that of a metallic eylinder. If this cylinder had been equipped with a pair of screw propellers it might have

its general aspect. Instead, however Mr. Winans rejected both paddle wheels and screw and sought to secure propulsive power by combining both principles. Around the middle of his cigar Mr. Winans ran a huge contrivance that

can only be described as a propeller ring. This ring was fitted with pad dle blades set at an angle in the frame These were relied upon to secure swift propulsion. The vessel was sixteen feet in circumference and 180 feet long. with spade-like rudders at either end. The steersman was ensconsed in a sort of prompter's box midway between the center and the bow. It was not a success, and the coming on of the war stopped further experimenting.

Mr Winans' ideas were in line with those of the whalebackers. Speaking of what he was trying to acco plish, he said: "Experience has shown that steam power on sea-going vessels when used

in aid of sails insures to a great extent dispatch, certainty of action and uniformity in the time of their voy- 120,000. ages. Now we believe that by discard ing sails entirely and all their neceseary appendages, and building the ves-sel of iron, having reference to the use of steam alone, these desirable ends may be even more fully obtained. "The vessel we are now constructing

smelling salts, a few basins of cold bow standing up above the water-line water, some sponges and a galvanic to receive blows from the heaving sea, battery. It was now bright daylight no flat deck to hold or bulwark to retain the water that a rough sea may cast upon the vessel; neither mast, spars, nor rigging. The absence of sails not only renders the parts thus abandoned by us useless, but their abandonment in a vessel such as ours

will, we believe, most materially promote safety, easy move-ment or diminished strain of vessels in rough water, will save dead or non-paying weight, insure simplicity and economy of construction and will give speed in smooth water, less



WINANS CIGAR STEAMSHIP. well as diminished resistance to moving power at all speeds in all water, and result in shortening the average time of making sea vovages.

Mr. Winans further believed conviction, that we would really carry the great profit that comes with out the operation of which you heard shorter voyages, both from freight and passengers. His prophetic views have long been proven true by t e whale-back making the success he expected with his metallic cigar.

COLUMBUS'S LOST ANCHOR. The Oldest Balle in Existence Great Navigator.

On the night of the 2d of August, 498, the little fleet of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, he being then upon his third voyage, lay | point at anchor just off the southwest poin of the Island of Trinidad, off the main seen that day for the first time.

toward him with a tremendous uprour. One horse in our barn has had a the obscurity of night, he trembled for agrees with him. ship was suddenly listed up to such a height that he dreaded lest it should cality. The idea is to get corn that be overturned or cast upon the rocks, will fully mature before the frosts and many sheep men are realizing her anchor behind her. The crews were for a time in great consternation, fearing they should be swallowed up, but the mountainous surge passed on large flints are in demand as they dolently from her auchorage, leaving strait. This sudden rush of water, it is supposed, was caused by the swell-kind that produces the largest amount ing of one of the rivers which flow into the Gulf of Para, and which were as vet

unknown to Columbus." The anchor thus lost on the night of August 2, 1498, nearly 400 years ago, from one of the ships of Columbus, off the southwest extremity of the Island of Trinidad (Point Arenal, as Columbus named the spot, vide Irving) has recently been recovered by Senor Argostino, the gentleman who now owns the point of land in question. It has the rare merit of being the oldest relic extant of the great navigator and of the discovery of America. As would be expected from the age

of this relic, it is an anchor in the simplest form of expression. The shaft is round and 8 feet 9 inches in length. At the head of the shaft is a round ring nearly a foot in diameter to which the cable was fastened. The flukes have a spread of about 5 feet. The total weight is 1,100 pounds.

This anchor was dug up by Senor Argostino in his garden from a depth and these mulies are pleasant to of six feet at the distance of 327 feet from the nearest beach of the sea. His first supposition was that he had stumbled upon a relic of the Phoenicians or of some other of the ancient nations who have been supposed by gone my little babe. many to have visited the coasts of America thousands of years ago. But an examination of local facts horned Jerseys without any risk. I

and authorities soon convinced him feed my mulies, hogs and horses, green that a portion of his garden now occu- or dry feed in an open lot, and all eat pies the very post at which the ships together: even the young mules eat of Columbus lay at anchor on the night of August 2, 1498. The land is constantly rising from the sea along the cattle that way. Safety first of all entire coast, as has been shown by worth hundreds of dollars. Humboldt. Findlay and scores of others who have written upon the subject, 12 feet long; when there is a partiand the rate of this rising is known to tioned hou 12x20 feet, I have seen have been quite sufficient to turn in as high as eighteen head eating on 400 years the anchorage of the great some cold days at one time. Saves fleet into the garden of a private citi- feed; saves room; saves time; can

There is not a particle of doubt, therefore, at the end of the rigid inquiry that has been made that the anchor recently found by Senor Argostino is really and truly the lost anchor of Columbus.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES.

For the accomomdation of these desiring to visit the different Chautanqua assemblies the following exceeding low excursion rates are offered by the Union CAETE, NEB., JULY 6TH TO 16TH.

One Fare for the Round Trip as follows: per car. Boys and children can July 5th and 6th, good for return until horned many times it is dangerous 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, saw, throw down and hold and saw

FREMONT, NEB., JULY 1ST TO 15TH. One Fare for the Round Trip plus 35 ets. 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 Frement, June 30th to July 14th, inclusive, good for return until and including July 16th. 1892 J. R. Meagher, Agent Union Pacific System, Columbus.

The Iron Horse in India. India, with an area of 3,600,000 square kilometers and a population according to the census of 1891, of 275,000,000, possesses but 21,000 kilometers of railroads. The greater part of the materials for the roads came from England, only the cast-iron sleepers and wrought-iron fastenings have been in great part produced in India. India imported in 1890 iron and steel, chiefly railroad materials, to the value of \$13,-

A German lias invented an incandes cent lamp apparatus for showing the interior of boilers while under steam,

Waterproof callulose paper, of one and two colors, is being introduced by a German firm for tablecloths, bo "Near me was a flask of wine, several has no level, no cut water, no blant | back, temperary covers for road, etc.

THE FARM AND HOME.

PARTICULAR POINTS CON-CERNING THE SILO.

Pay?-Fire Blight in the Pear-The Ram-Shoop Shearing and Home Hints.

A number of questions concerning the silo were answered as follows through the Ohio Farmer: 'Can a sile be built small enoug for three head of stock?" Yes, but there would be such a small amount in it that there would not be weight enough of itself to make it settle. and weighting would have to be resorted to. One six feet square and

ten feet deep would be quite sizable. and with two tons of stone on a good cover, there would not be any particular risk. .What lengths do you prefer in cut ting." The t-inch cut is, in my op nion, the best length. It packs the best handles easily and the gums of the cattle are never cut by the silage. Then if the silage is judiciously fed,

there will be no unconsumed stalks. ·· llave you changed your mind about wilting the corn be:ore it goes into the s to " ' No, but the better way I think is to let the corn stand and mature to a point that is represented by the wilted fodder and then 'take it standing' for the silo. Wilted fodder does not handle as nicely as the fresh cut does not go through the cutter as well, and in the sile it is more likely to mold by overdryness or have 'bunches' or places where the silage has not kept quite as well. Silage to keep in the most perfect manner needs to have at least 70 per cent of moisture when put up, and wilted fodder is often below this

·Can an animal be wholly wintered on silage alone?" Yes. I think so land of South America, which he had from some little experience of my own, and from what I have 'seen.' "Being on board of his ship," says Silage from well matured corn would Washington Irving in his history of carry young stock through in fair the great navigator, "late at night shape. Of course the ration would kept awake by painful illness and an be one quite deficient of nitrogen. but anxious and watchful spirit, he heard the food being in a succulent state at errible roaring from the south, and the animal would have less difficulty beheld the sea heaped up, as it were, in appropriating it than if in a dry by a great ridge or hill, the height of condition, if we are to believe so emithe ship, covered with foam and rolling | nent an authority as Dr. Manly Miles. As this furious surge approached, ren- bushel of silage a day all winter and dered more terrible in appearance by shows no sign that it otherwise than

the safety of his ve sels. His own . What are the best varieties to and gradually subsided, after a violent produce fairly well and have an contest with the counter-current of the abundance of grain. The real quesof grain to the stalk, or grow a larger kind that while it has as much grain, vields twice the fodder, and supplies some grain to make the two average? This is a matter that the sile men

might discuss with profit. What is the best machinery to cut the fodder in the field?" There are only two harvesters in the market and neither of them only to a limited extent. The usual machine used in Ohio is a corn knife, in the hands of a good stout man. In very light corn the reaper will do quite good work but as soon as the corn gets to be of good size, it tangles it up so that the cost of picking it up is more than for hand cutting and laying it in good gravels of proper size. Then they can be easily loaded upon the wagon. and as easily taken off, and placed upon the cutter table.

Does Dehorning Pay? What good is there in deborning any way? I speak from experience handle and are not dangerous. have a registered Jersey bull that attempled to butt one of my little chaps the other evening; now if he had had his horns, away would have

Dehorned when little, all my family go among my red mulies, and de-

Feed under shelter in large trough feed the eighteen nearly as quick as four if you had to scatter the feed out

in a lot, see? Milking, oh how pleasant it is for wife, daughter and baby to all go in the milk stall with safety. Besides they fatten so much faster when not gored and trampled about When you go to ship-three more to the car-three freight free; get them to destination in much better fix, not bruised and hurt like borned cattle. Saving; well yes, I should say so, Is that all? Well, no. We are told that they do not shrink like the ones that are gored and bruised so bad. hence a dollar more per head, or \$24 1st. From all points in Nebraska, handle the bulls with safety; while if

> If I had hundreds I would dehorm off just as close as you can; keep off the flies. That is all there is of it. Better still; dehorn the calves when small-one, two or three months old. How? Take a sharp jack knife, cut the little horn off just as close as you can then burn or singe with red hot iron and the work is done, a good job and no tools. We are told that caustic will not do it that I have not

> tried and cannot say. But the others I have done time and sgain, and seen veterinaries do it and I see no difference in them and myself, only they had a handle to the name and I did not. If I could be called Colonel, then my plan would take, because it is cheap and practical; but such is life. Take notice. money saved is money made. Who wants money? Let dehorning get on a regular boom .- Anna Saul in the Texas Stockman.

The Ram. The purchasing and the class rams cannot be too highly recommended. Many flockmasters make a small income on wool when they might have made a much larger one had they been more particular and liberal in purchasing good rams. The difference in the use of good or poor rams a wool-grower declares makes wool-growing either a losing or a in the extermination of wolves, which profitable business; for it takes no have of late been killing numbers of more to keep a sheep that will shear calves and colts.

seven pounds of wool than one that only shears four pounds and if it barely pays to grow the four-pound ficece you have three pounds clear profit on the seven-pound ficece.

Too many farmers use rame that would not have made good wethers: and besides they use the same ram year after year, never changing until the old ram dies of old age, or some stray dog happens to mercifully re-lieve the owner of him. Then one of his scalawag lambe is saved to take his place in the breeding season, thus breeding in and in until the flock is bred out. Sheep owners must learn that their flocks cannot stand too close inbreeding without deteriorating, and that they must introduce new and non-related blood from time to time. -Farmers' Voice.

Sheep Shearings. Steeped mullen leaves are good for

Sheep are often seriously injured by dogs chasing them. Radical changes of treatment are never desirable with any class of

When sheep are to be sold at public sale grade them up into even lota Sheep on rich prairie or low wet pasture should have their feet kept well trimmed.

The fact must not be overlooked that in order to make the sheep most profitable good care is necessary. Allowing dead sheep to lay around is one way of educating dogs to catch and eat sheep; better bury or burn.

help the mutton business considerably by using mo. e mutton themselves. General good health and thrift and diseased feet are incompatible with sheep; prompt attention is necessary. In order to make the most profit

There is no doubt that farmers could

have them ready for market at the right time. It is estimated that not more than one-fourth of the sheep are as fat as they should be for good mutton when

from fat wethers it is necessary to

sent to market. While if sheep have the run of a good pasture they do not need any great amount of attention, still they must be looked after.

Wool often sells for a less price than it would had it been properly packed and graded: a little work in this line often pays a good profit.

If desired to mark the sheep after shearing wait until there is two or three weeks growth of wool: the marks will stay on better.

Early maturity is just as advantageous to the breeder and feeder of sheep

A few cloves on the pantry shelf, it is said will effectually drive away

Keep a small box filled with lime in your pantry and cellar; it will keep the air dry and puro Soda is the best thing for cleaning tin-ware; apply it with a damp cloth and rub well then wipe dry.

Prick potatoes before baking, so that the air can escape: this will prevent their bursting in the oven. Borax should be used to remove finger marks from a hardwood door. Ammonia will take off the varnish or

Keep the lid off when boiling cabbage, turnips peas or beans. Cook the two first-named vegetables fast in salted water for half an hour. A stove that has become rusted

from disuse will be restored by rubbing it thoroughly with lard. Stove pipe may also be preserved the same When you buy raising for cooking purposes seed them wash them and

thoroughly dry them and put in a

glass jar with tight lids. Currants Mucilage has been found to be an excellent remedy for burns. Apply it to the burn and lay on any soft blank paper. The mucilage soothes the pain, while the paper excludes the

A remedy for roaches can be obtained by mixing gum camphor and powdered borax in equal parts and scattering it around freely, but in small quantities which must not be swept up, unless replaced, until all have disappeared. Never put away food in tin plates.

Fully one-half the cases of poison from the use of canned goods is because the article was left or put back into the can after using. China earthenware or glass is the only safe receptacle for 'left-overs.'

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry is the only line running solid vestibuled, electric lighted and steam heated trains between the Missouri river and Chicago, consisting of new palace sleeping cars, elegant free reclining chair cars, luxurious coaches and the finest dining cars in the world. The berth reading lamp in its palace sleeping cars is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced. Close connection in union depot at Omaha with all trains to and from the west. For further particulars apply to your ticket agent, or .

F. A. NASH, Gen'l Agt. W. S. HOWELL, Traveling Fr't. and Pass. Agt., 20jantf 1501 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Burned April 16, 1809. While Edgar Bates, a geologist of Angola, was prospecting in Jackson county, Mich., he discovered in rudely cut by a blunt instrument. With the aid of a microscope he was able to decipher an inscription running to this effect: "Samuel Bernet: I was taken by the Indians near Sandusky, and I expect never to reach that place. If my friends-I am to be burned. April 16. 1609."

Flogging is so indispensable Russia that some inventor has perfected a machine which saves the human arm the infamous labor of blows. Under the fingeliation of the machine taxes and arrears are to become speedily collectable.

In the scholastic year 1890-91 St.

Petersburg had 259 primary schools,

with 12,760 pupils. Last year the number of schools was 267 and the

Labor Saving Machinery.

number of attending pupils 13,042. This includes 120 female schools with an attendance of 5,70%. The stockmen of South Dakota have recently imported from Tennessee number of Russian wolf hounds to hel

THE . WEEKLY . INTER . OCEAN

The Most Popular Family Newspaper in the West, IT IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER FOR

THE HOME : :: THE WORKSHOP, OR THE BUSINESS OFFICE. FOR THE PROFESSIONAL MAN. THE WORKINGMAN OR THE POLITICIAN.

IT IS A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, and as such is ably conducted umbering among its writers the ablest in the country.

It publishes ALL THE NEWS, and keeps its readers perfectly posted on important events all over the world.

Its LITERARY PEATURES are equal to those of the best magazines. Among its contributors are W. D. HO WELLS, FRANK R. STOCKTON, MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, MARE TWAIN, BRET HARTE, MAURICE THOMPSON, A. W. TOURGEE. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, RUD-YARD KIPLING, SHIRLEY DARE, MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, and many others of SOUND LITERARY FAME. It will thus be seen that THE INTER OCEAN publishes THE BEST STORIES AND SKETCHES IN THE LANGUAGE. Its POREIGN and DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE is very extensive

The Youth's Department, Curiosity Shop, Woman's Kingdom & The Ilom Are Better then a Magazine for the Pamily. One of the Most Important Features is the Department of FARM AND FARMERS. Edited by EX-GOV. W. D. HOARD of Wisconsin, Editor and Proprietor o "Hoard's Dairyman." This is a new feature and an important one to Agri

AN ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT Has also been opened for the special purpose of discussing the quantitating the farmers of the country.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

Is One Dollar per Year, postage paid. THE .. SEMI-WEEKLY .: INTER .: OCEAN Is published every Monday and Thursday at \$2.00 per year, postpaid The DAILY INTER OCEAN IS \$6.00 PER YEAR DAID

The SUNDAY INTER OCEAN IS 2.00 PER YEAR. Liberal Terms to Active Agents. Send for Sample Copy. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago

Best and Cheapest School in the West. A Home School for Both Sexes. New Buildings Throughout. Steam Heat in All. Two Large Dormitories.

COURSES: Preparatory, Normal, Collegiate, Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, Music, Art.

EXPENSES. Board, per week Total Expenses for Ore Year.

A large and superior Positiv of experience! Teachers and Professors.

Students may Knte: at a 17 time and find classes suited to their needs and advances. CALENDAR.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 6, 1892. Second Fall Term Opens Nov. 15, 1892. Winter Term Opens Jan. 24, 1-93. Spring Term Opens April 10, 1893. THE PLATTE INSTITUTE has been established for the purpose of place

ation within the reach of ALL.

It will cost you less t.... to stay at home.

An opportunity will be afforded a number of students to pay all or a part of their expenses by

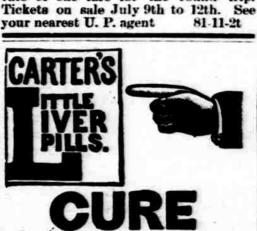
the Platte.
REFERENCES: Bishop Anson R. Graves, Kearney, Neb. W. C. Tillson, Cashler National Bank, L. N. Mowry, See'y Midway Land Co.
Write for particulars and information to CLARENCE A. MURCH, Sup't.,

Chautauqua Assembly at Beatrice, Neb., June 30th to July 6th. For those desiring to visit the Beat-

trip as follows: 1st. From all points in Nebraska, tickets to be sold June 29th and 30th, good for return until and including July 17th.

Kansas within 150 miles of Beatrice, tickets to be sold June 29th to July 16th, A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES inclusive, good for return until and including July-17th. For any additional information apply

N. E. A. Saratoga Springs. For the Annual Convention of the National Educational Association at Saratoga Springs, New York, on July 12th, the Union Pacific will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip.



we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carier's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.

They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or
purge, but by their gentle action please all who
use them. In vialuat 25 cents; five for \$1. field



| Bisnor's Republica. |
| Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1889. |
| Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1889. |
| The Rev. J. Kossbiet of above place writes I have suffered a great it al, and wheneve. I feel now a rerwous attack coming. I take a dose of 1 astor Koenig s Nerve Tonic and feel relieved. I think a great deal of it, and would rather be without trend than without the Tonic.

Tonawanda, Enie Co. N. Y., Febr. 189, My daughter had hits from trent sheet pears, sometimes 3 to 4 nitacks with a whoms without any warning; during these spelis her thumbs would be cramped toward the inside of her hands, her mouth be drawn sideways, her neck would swe I up, and her face assumed a blackh color; this would last from 10 to 15 minutes; after that she slept was drowsy for about 2 hours. We trice many remedies without any inarrowment but 6 bottles of Paster Keener's New 10 no coured her at hist. We therefore recomment this remody to all sufferers. JOHN EDIN.

The Dispusses sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rever-end Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOEMIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bettle. 6 fer 6. Large tine, \$1.75. 6 Bettles for \$6.



SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

NEB

Founded December 1st, 1887.

THE PRESS is the organ of no faction; pulls no The most remarkable Newspaper Suc-

DAILY.

THE PRESS is a National Newspaper. Cheap THE PRESS IS A NATIONAL Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of THE PRESS.

THE PRESS has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

THE PRESS SUNDAY EDITION is a splendid THE PRESS WEEKLY EDITION contains all the rood things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

For those who cannot afford the Daily or are brevented by distance from early receiving it, the Werkly is a splendid substitute.

THE PRESS has no superior in New York THE PRESS. Within the reach of all. The best and cheapes

Send for The Press Circular. Samples free. Agents wanted Liberal commissions. THE PRESS. POTTER BUILDING, 38 Park Row. New York.





KEARNEY. THE PRESS rice Chautauqua, the Union Pacific offers a rate of one fare for the round

The Aggressive Republican Journal 2d. From points in Nebraska and of the Metropolis

to R. R. Meagher, Columbus, Agent Union Pacific System. Circulation over 100,000 Copies

cess in New York.

AS SADVERTISING MEDIUM