Admitted it.

There is a 7-year-old youngster on East avenue who makes life miserable for his governess. He is full of mischief, and tries the patience of his teacher to an extent that at times borders on desperation. Yesterday the youngster was unusually obtuse and cantankerous. Finally the governess, losing the last vestige of patience, proceeded to apply a slight corporal chastisement as a curative, after which she administered a solemn sermon for the youngster's benefit. "Now, Willie," she said, in concluding the lecture, "you must remember this, that at all times you should respect your teacher."

"Yes'm," sobbed Willie, duly impressed, "I 'spose I'd ought to respect you on account of your age."—Rochester Union.

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring element uninsured. Happily most people who can, insure—everything but health. Nine-tenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incipient indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Kipling in a "Ladies'" Journal.

The following story is reprinted from the Cambridge Tribune: Mr. Rudyard Kipling, rather against his will, was induced through the all-potent influence of a check for a very considerable sum, to write a story of Indian life for a ladies' paper of large circulation in Philadelphia. The MS. was forwarded by the author and in due time its receipt was acknowledged in a letter, in which the editor said that it was the unvarying rule of their journal not to permit the name of any intoxicating beverage to be used in arsicles published in their columns. "And," continued the editor, "I regret to observe that two of your characters at one point in your sketch are said to have consumed a bottle of champagne between them." To this Mr. Kipling responded in righteous indignation. "Strike out 'champagne' and make it 'Mellin's Food,' I observe the manufacturers advertise with you!" "

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

MR. EDITOR:—Tell others of my success. Fifteen years farming and hustling discouraged me. My cousin made $3,000 last year plating tableware, jewelry, etc. I ordered an outfit from Gray & Co., Plating Works Dept., 18, Columbus, O. It was complete, all materials, formulas, trade secrets and instructions. They teach agents free. Goods easy plated, nice as new, guaranteed ten years. Made $32 first week, $47 second, $203 first month, get all work I can do; brother made $75 selling outfits. Write firm for sample. B. F. SHAW.

Canned Eggs.

Eggs are now imported from Russia into England in sealed tin cans. Eggs in this country are used by pastry cooks, and the advantages claimed for the system are freedom from damage in transport and long keeping qualities. Each can contains the contents of one thousand to one thousand five hundred shells. Great care is necessary in selecting the eggs to be preserved, as one bad one will spoil the whole can.

Aches

And pains of rheumatism can be cured by removing the cause, lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing this acid. Get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are mild and effective. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies

Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten day's treatment free by mail. If you order trial send 10c in stamps to pay postage. Dr. H. H. Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

WHY DON'T YOU BUY CORN?

PRODUCERS, sell your products and write to us for information how to make big money on the proceeds in the purchase of corn on margins. Information and book on speculation FREE. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., 231 LaSalle St., Chicago.

Patents, Trade-Marks,

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATENT CLARKE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Young Men AND WOMEN.

Full Business, Shorthand, Pen Art and Telegraph course. Oldest, Largest and Best in Nebraska. Students can work for board. Beautiful Catalog free. F. F. ROOSE, Pres, Omaha.

Money Saved by sending for our wholesale and retail price list of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, House Furnishings, Furniture, Clothing, Pianos, Music, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Jewelry, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments, Etc. HAYDEN BROS., Omaha, Neb.

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works

Stove Repairs for 40,000 different stoves and ranges. 1309 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

W. N. U., OMAHA, 52, 1895.

When writing to advertisers, mention this paper.

BEST COUGH SYRUP. TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

HOW LONG SEEDS will retain their vitality so as to germinate and grow into plants is a disputed question among men of science. Many persons still believe that wheat has been grown from seed found in Egyptian mummy cases, and that grain could be made to sprout from seed found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. An elaborate and interesting series of experiments made by Professor Italo Giglioli of the royal high school of agriculture, at Portici, near Naples, as communicated to Nature, throws considerable light on the matter. The seeds used were put away in the fall of 1877 and spring of 1878 and were tested in August, 1894, the longest time that any had been kept being a few days less than seventeen years, and the shortest fifteen years, nine months and a few days; the average was about sixteen years and a half. Lucerne seed was chiefly used and the results really apply only to that plant, for the wheat, vetch, corinder and other seeds tried happened to be put into solutions that proved fatal to lucerne too. The seeds were put into small bulbed tubes, into which dry grass was passed, and the tubes were then sealed and kept in the dark; others were put into alcohol, ether, chloroform and other liquids, but the alcoholic solutions alone could be tested, as the other liquids evaporated.

Out of 320 seeds kept in nitrogen, 181 germinated; of 502 kept in arseniuretted hydrogen, 351 germinated, as did 224 out of 266 kept in carbon monoxide; 40 out of 60 lived that had been kept in strong alcohol, originally absolute. Seeds kept in chloroform, in hydrogen, in alcoholic solution of phenol, and in carbon dioxide all died. With other gases and solutions the results were not so decisive: only 2 out of 293 in oxygen lived; 33 out of 509 in chlorine and hydrochloric acid; 1 out of 101 lucerne seeds and none out of 50 wheat seeds in sulphuretted hydrogen; 5 out of 609 in nitric oxide. In alcoholic solutions, 16 seeds out of 79 kept in a solution of corrosive sublimate germinated; 1 out of 645 in that of sulphur dioxide; 41 out of 583 in that of sulphuretted hydrogen, and 12 out of 288 in that of nitro oxide.

Many of the germinating plants were put into flower pots, where they grew well, flowered and seeded normally. When the seeds were put away Professor Giglioli was not aware of the evil effect of even small proportions of moisture; he thinks if he had taken more care in excluding moisture from the seeds and from the gases, a much larger number of seeds would have retained their vitality. There is no reason apparent why the seeds planted could not have been kept indefinitely in the solutions without further change. He has established that, for some seeds, at least, respiration or exchange with the surrounding medium is not necessary for the preservation of germ life. There is reason for believing that living matter may exist in a completely passive state, without any chemical change, and may maintain its special properties for an indefinite time, as is the case with mineral and all lifeless matter. In experimenting with seeds from Pompeii and Herculaneum, he has not yet found any living grain; they are too much carbonized to admit of much hope, especially those from Pompeii, which have been exposed to the slow action of moisture. If the seeds found in the granaries of the "Casa d'Argo" at Herculaneum in 1828 had been planted at once, a fair test might have been had, as they had been preserved under favorable conditions; it is too late now, as they have been so long exposed to light and air.

Barn Cisterns—One of the advantages of the basement barn is that it makes easy the construction of a cistern to take the water from its roof and place it convenient for stock stabled in it. It is never best to trust to wells for watering stock. A well near a stable or barnyard soon becomes foul by filtration of water through soil saturated with manure. A barn large enough to hold hay and other provender for a large stock will furnish water from the rain that falls on its roof for all the stock that can be fed from it. There should always be a filter in the faucet to the cistern. Some precautions must also be taken to prevent the cistern from becoming dirty. Whenever threshing is done the barn roof and the eave troughs are apt to be filled with dust. The eave troughs should be cleaned at such times, and the water from the first rain after threshing allowed to run to the ground before being diverted to the cistern. With such precautions the barn cistern will keep pure water for a long time without need of being cleaned. If the basement is a deep one, the water in the cistern will never freeze over in winter, but will help to keep frost out of the basement. It is a great convenience in very cold weather to water cows in the basement without exposing them to the cold air outside.—Am. Cultivator.

Fall Plowing Sod Ground.—Where there is a heavy old sod of natural grasses the soil beneath it is to a great extent protected from freezing. When once frozen it is equally protected from thawing until warm weather comes in spring. In this condition the grass roots remain uninjured, and when the sod is turned under in spring they are ready to grow. But if the sod is fall plowed with an open soil surface it freezes and thaws with the slightest change in the weather. Before spring time the soil to the depth of the furrow will be thoroughly mellowed and many of the grass roots will be destroyed. It makes a great deal of difference to the cultivation whether the sod is turned under in fall or spring. There may be some loss from blowing or washing the surface of fall-plowed sod, but this is more than balanced by the ease of cultivation and the greater availability of what fertility the soil possesses.—Ex.

English Agriculture.—At the recent meeting of the British association, in a discussion which took place on agricultural subjects, the statement was made by some of the speakers that the American method of official publications by the agricultural department, including the results obtained at various experimental stations, was far ahead in use of that in any other country, and that, so far as England was concerned, its methods for intelligently directing the farming class as to what they might do and what they should not do were simply contemptible when compared with the opportunities afforded the same class of people in the United States.

Starting an Orchard.

The ground for an orchard should be well and deeply cultivated, and free from weeds, well drained, if the soil requires it, and most soils are better for draining, except sandy or light gravelly soils with a light subsoil. Such land may not require draining, but in every case it should be well worked and pulverized and enriched before planting. The work of preparation must be done during the summer, so as to be ready for fall or spring planting. Planting in the spring is preferred, which will enable the trees to take firm hold of the earth and to resist the frost of next winter, but planting may be done successfully in the autumn by protecting the trees so as to prevent the frost from heaving or misplacing them.

Select young, healthy and vigirous trees, and from a reliable nurseryman, and if possible from a soil similar to that in which you intend to plant your orchard. The different kinds of apples will depend upon your own choice and the suitability of soil and climate. I should advise that the selection be made from the old, tried and reliable kinds.

The distance apart should not be less than thirty feet, so as to allow the trees room to spread their branches and to form a low and spreading head. Close planting has a tendency to force the trees to run up, and preventing the fruit from obtaining its proper coloring from the sun, and making it more difficult to gather the fruit. At the distance of thirty feet apart it will require twenty-nine trees to the acre. Before planting the tree, remove all bruised and broken roots by cutting clean with a sharp knife. Lay out your ground in straight lines, so that your trees will be in line each way and at equal distances, thirty feet apart.—Wm. Gray.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin.

For December, 1895.

Any intelligent farmer can grow ripe, luscious strawberries, ready for picking, at two cents per quart.

With good cultivation, at least 100 bushels per acre should be grown.

Two hundred bushels per acre is not an unusual yield and 300 is often produced.

Fruit that can be grown so cheaply and will yield so much, should be considered a necessity in every family. No one can so well afford to have strawberries, every day in the season, as the farmer.

No one can have them so fresh from the vines, so ripe, so delicious, and at so little cost, as the farmer, and yet as a class none have so few.

The cost of placing berries on the market depends somewhat on locations and the manner in which it is done. For good berries, carefully picked in clean new boxes, well packed and honestly measured, it may be estimated by the quart as follows:

	Cents per Qt.
Cost of growing ready for picking	2
Picking	1½
Boxes	1
Cases, packing and delivery	1
Freight or express charges	1½
Commission for selling	1
Actual cost on market	8

The commercial grower must receive his profit, after all these expenses are paid.

The farmer may have his berries at first cost. He saves expense of picking and provides a pleasure for his wife and children.

He saves boxes, cases, packing, freight, express and commission.

Every farmer in the country and every owner of a house in the village should grow "big berries and lots of them" for family use.

He may thus have them fresh from the vines in summer, and canned, dried or preserved for winter.

There is no better food than ripe fruit.

There is none more healthful, and at two or three cents per quart there is none cheaper.

A berry garden for next season should be decided upon at once.

The best preparation for it is the reading of good books and papers.

Subscribe for them now and thus provide the greatest pleasure for long winter evenings.

M. A. Thayer.

Sparta, Wis.

Peas for Pigs—Corn is not the best food for young hogs, yet as it is more generally grown than any other, and is the cheapest grain feed, it is the staple ration. A diet of peas is much better for making growth. As the peas can be sown broadcast, they need no cultivating, and the crop may even be harvested by turning the pigs in and letting them eat what they will. We know a farmer who every year grows three to five acres of field peas. He gets the seed from Canada to avoid the pea bug, but in localities where few peas have been grown, the pea bug has so far disappeared for lack of its favorite food that the pea can be grown for several years without any trouble from this source. Our farmer friend, however, does not let the hogs harvest the peas. He harvests and threshes them, saving the pea straw for his sheep in winter. He usually gets 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and says the peas cost less per bushel than the same amount of corn. He has the peas ground with oats and corn, and keeps some of the mixture to feed his pigs the following summer, when a little grain feed does much more good than it will in cold weather.—Ex.

Georgia Peach Orchard.—The foundation of the orchard of the Hale, Georgia, Orchard Co., Fort Valley, Ga., was an old cotton plantation of 900 acres, purchased in the summer of 1890, and 600 acres were planted with a little over 109,000 peach trees in the winter of 1891-92. It is all laid out in blocks 1,000 feet long, and 500 feet wide, with avenues running north and south, named after the peach growing states of the union, and streets running east and west, named after leading horticulturists of the country. A resident superintendent, thirty or forty negro assistants and sixteen mules have kept up most thorough culture for the past three years. There was a full bloom on the orchard in the spring of 1894, but a heavy frost the last of March destroyed all the fruit prospects. This year, the fourth summer after planting, all the trees set a full amount of fruit, and during April and May, forty to fifty hands were employed in thinning out the surplus.—Ex.

Farm Teaching.—The New Hampshire Agricultural college has devised a plan for diffusing agricultural information that is worthy of notice as a step in the onward march of farm education. The faculty representing the sciences related to agriculture have organized a kind of lecture bureau to give addresses before granges, farmers' clubs, horticultural societies and other similar organizations, the organization extending the invitation paying mileage, meals and lodgings, no charge being made for time or services of the lecturer. About thirty titles of lectures already prepared are given in the circular announcing the plan, the inviting organization making its own selection as to topic and lecturer, of whom there are ten on the list.—Ex.

Value of Frosted Wheat.

Land Commissioner Hamilton of the Canadian Pacific railway has made a suggestion regarding frosted wheat which is worthy of being acted upon. He suggests that a test should be made by the government as to the milling value of the different grades of frosted wheat. He thinks that a practical milling and baking test of every grade of wheat from No. 1 hard down, should be made, and in this way the actual milling value of frosted wheat would be arrived at.

There has been more or less agitation about the value of frosted wheat. Some claim that the farmers do not receive full value for this class of wheat. It has been freely asserted that the grain men take advantage of the appearance of frost to beat down the price. Some even go so far as to claim that frosted wheat is very little damaged for milling purposes. The general feeling among the farmers is, that they do not get full proportionate value for this class of wheat. On the other hand, the millers, who are the only people who can speak with authority on this question, claim that even slightly frosted wheat is seriously reduced in quality for milling purposes, and some of them show their earnestness in this belief by refusing to buy wheat that is at all badly damaged. The evidence of the miller must prevail in this matter, unless very strong evidence is given to the contrary.

An official test, properly and impartially carried through, would practically settle the question between the miller and the farmer as to the value of this class of wheat, and it seems desirable that it should be made. So far as the export trade is concerned, practical experience has shown that more than value has been paid for frosted wheat in years past. While the farmers, or at least those who shout for the farmer, have been declaring that the farmer was being cheated in the sale of his damaged wheat, the exporters have, on the other hand, invariably lost money in handling this class of grain. A vast sum of money has been sunk in the exportation of frosted wheat from Manitoba in past years, and altogether the handling of this class of grain has been disastrous to the grain trade.—Winnipeg Commercial.

The Chemistry of Eggs.

Chemistry shows us that a fair-sized hen's egg weighs about 1,000 grains—600 grains constitute the white, 300 the yolk and 100 the shell. The white of the hen's egg contains 84.8 per cent of water, 12 of albumen, 2 of fat, sugar and membranes, and ½ per cent of mineral matter. The yolk shows a much greater degree of richness than the white; it contains 51.5 per cent water, 15 of casein and albumen, 30 of oil and fat, 2.1 coloring matter and extract, and ¼ per cent of mineral matter. Therefore to produce an egg we must first have the hen—then feed her what she needs to form eggs.

The hen is literally an egg machine—her chief purpose being the production of eggs. Like any other kind of machines, she must have the raw material with which to manufacture her products. Her instinct teaches her how to select; all that is necessary is to place within her reach that which she requires, and everything will be well, and eggs abundant and complete.

To produce an egg, the hen must have a certain kind of food for the yolk, or fat portion, known as carbonaceous; and for the white, she needs rich food in nitrogen, from which she makes albumen. For the shell she needs lime—while many other substances enter into the composition which it is unnecessary to detail, the omission of any of them being detrimental to good work on her part. Thus, while we may feed a hen liberally, apparently, by omitting to allow that which is needed to complete the laying process, she may remain idle for want of a single substance, though fully supplied with everything else necessary.

If the productive organs are unhealthy, the whole system and products are likewise affected.—Ex.

Pig Growing.

Pig growers have found how well the swine industry goes along with dairying. The skim milk is found very profitable for pig feeding, when shorts, ground wheat, rye, barley or meal is mixed with it. For the rapid growth of pigs, shorts are perhaps best, mixed with skim milk, and cornmeal may be added when they grow toward maturity. Such breeding is the very best for rapid development and growth of the pig, both for early maturity and healthfulness. Besides, the very best quality of pork is made by such feeding. The experiment stations have very thoroughly demonstrated this. The rule is a pound to one and a half pounds of skim milk to a pound of shorts or other grain. With this kind of mixed farming, any farm may be made more profitable than by purely grain farming alone. The fertilizers from the dairy and the pens are rich returns to the farm, and for years past the product of both the dairy and the pig pen have been the most profitable. The two branches easily go hand in hand together.—Indiana Farmer.

Cost of Pork.

An experimenter says that one bushel of prime corn will make over 10½ pounds of pork, live weight, and from this deduction, with corn at 25 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 2½ cents per pound. When corn is worth 34 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 4 cents per pound; 50 cent corn, pork 5 cents per pound. He further says that a pig at its birth should weigh about 3 pounds, and increase in weight month after month as follows: 15, 30, 48, 73, 103, 135, 170, 210, 225 and on the tenth month should weigh 300 pounds. Also that the cost of a pound of pork is 50 per cent greater if made in the tenth month than in the fifth month, in food consumed.—Ex.

Well-Packed Butter—There are a great many butter makers who never cause dealers any trouble. Their butter is fine, and it is beautifully packed. Its appearance is always a guarantee of its excellence, and a dealer takes pride in showing it to his customers. If one maker of fancy butter can have his butter always perfectly packed, another maker of fancy butter can do the same thing, so there seems to be no excuse for the "accidents." Some of these makers of fancy goods have so established themselves that consumers know the shipping days. They know when the butter will reach the Chicago market, and have it ordered in advance; or, if they happen to be busy, order by telephone. It is not necessary for them to test the butter; they know it is good and are never disappointed.—Chicago Produce.

Mrs. Rorer says we eat ten times more than we need; that people should eat nothing but fruit at noon, and that her noon lunch comprises six apples and five oranges.

Jim Gillenwater of Coon's Eye, Va., is only 60, but he doubtless seems pretty aged to his 13-year-old bride.

ALL FOR IRRIGATION.

IT IS SPREADING AND INCREASING IN STRENGTH.

Report of President Fort Before the Annual Convention at Sidney—Much Work Done Even Though Conditions Were Unfavorable—Suggestions and Recommendations that Will Enhance the Interests of Irrigation.

Irrigation Matters Discussed.

"The third annual convention of the Nebraska Irrigation association meets today at Sidney under conditions that are extremely flattering.

"We see today no unfavorable sentiment against irrigation that is apparent. The idea has gone on spreading and increasing in strength, till the nation as a whole is discussing this question. In a little over two years every vestige of opposition to any questions relating to the growing of crops by irrigation in Nebraska has been overcome. If the people in Nebraska can point to a more successful movement ever having been inaugurated, no doubt the delegates to this convention, who have met here in the interest of irrigation, will be pleased to be informed as to its character and results. In the last two years irrigation canals have been constructed and others are now under construction that will have the capacity to irrigate over 1,000,000 acres of land.

"To the credit of the people of the state it can be said that these canals have been constructed at a time when conditions were extremely unfavorable, when both state and nation were passing through a period of great financial depression, when difficulties were many and obstacles great. This speaks volumes for the energy, grit and business spirit of the Nebraska people. The good accomplished shows that no object that has been advocated by the association has met with a single failure. Legislation favorable to the development of irrigation sentiment and enterprise in the state has been enacted by the legislature of Nebraska, and we can also congratulate ourselves that the legislation has met the sanction, approval and affirmation of the supreme court of this state. There is yet but one higher tribunal to hear from, and we are here to express our hopes and belief that the United States supreme court on the second Wednesday of January, 1896, in that chamber of the capital of the nation, will affirm and strengthen the decision of the supreme tribunal of Nebraska.

"Irrigation, as a general proposition, has attained in this state an overwhelming victory. The future work to be carried on must be on lines of education and instruction.

"To carry out the details necessary to more fully aid in extending the irrigated area of the state, legislation favorable to the development of high land irrigation should be enacted, and the example of our sister state of Kansas should in a greatly modified form be adopted. In harmony with this suggestion we would recommend that a bill be presented and recommended to pass at the next session of the Nebraska legislature that the state irrigation commission be instructed to select from the state's school lands now unsold, lying west of the 100th meridian, one section each in the following locations: One section on the high lands of the Republican valley; one on the high lands of the Platte valley; one on the similar lands of the Niobrara valley. Said selection to be made where the depth of water exceeds 100 feet in order to demonstrate the practicability of irrigation by pumping from wells—that the state be requested to appropriate $4,000 for each experimental farm—that said station be continued for a period of over five years, in order to demonstrate the practicability of this system. At the end of the time agreed upon the station and lands be sold to the highest bidder.

"In the interest of the state a more stringent and effective fire guard is also required, and it is also recommended that a bill of this character be introduced and passed by the next Nebraska legislature. As the life of a nation is dependent to a great extent upon its forests, both state and nation should be appealed to for the enactment of favorable forestry laws.

"Resolutions have been introduced and approved in different irrigation conventions that have met at different points in the arid and semi-arid portions of the country, asking favorable action from congress in relation to this question of irrigation.

"Yet with the exception of the Carey act, that is especially adaped to Wyoming, nothing has been done by our chief legislative organizations to aid the states of the arid and semi-arid west, in the development and improvement of its most important source of support and wealth. We would recommend that a resolution be introduced and passed, enlarging the area to be benefitted along the lines proposed, and it would be an honor and credit on this convention if it would step aside from the beaten track that has been followed by other conventions that have presented and approved of resolutions that are entirely sectional, that would only benefit that portion of the country lying west of the 100th meridian.

"Except an irrigation survey, the only legislation that we may expect from congress that may be favorable will be along the line of appropriations for reservoirs or surveys for such works. If we expect the co-operation of the populous and wealthy east with us in this movement we must include some portion of that section of the nation's domain in the area benefited.

"The people of the east will, we believe, co-operate with us in the commencement of a movement that will result in the construction of government reservoirs in not alone the Rocky mountain portion of America, but also where they will confer fully as much benefit upon the people of the Connecticut and Ohio valleys as upon the residents of arid and semi-arid America.

"Resolutions of this character will, we believe, accomplish the results we seek to attain, if they are properly pushed and supported by our other organizations that are working with us to accomplish the end we seek to attain.

"In the matter of artesian wells for irrigation purposes or the legislation that may be favorable, we will say that along the valley of the Platte we can hope but for little work of this character, owing to the altitude of this valley, that will bring any beneficial results, and have, therefore, nothing to recommend for this portion of the state subject to legislation.

"There are other details that may be brought before this convention for its consideration, that can be discussed through the committee on resolutions, and reported to the convention for its action. We would recommend that the time for the annual meetings of this association be changed from December to October of each year, and that bids for the holding of said meeting be not awarded to any town unless a proposition carries with it the offer to print proceedings of the convention.

"The bill introduced by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, asking that a school of forestry in connection with the United States department of agriculture be created, should receive the support and indorsment of this convention.

"Of the work performed by the president during the past year, I desire to say that since the enactment of the laws favorable to irrigation by the Nebraska legislature, that he has continued the work of education and agitation by delivering lectures whenever called upon by particular organizations within the state. He has the honor of acting as correspondent for all leading irrigation journals of the country. He also is engaged in writing upon this question for several of the leading farm journals of America. Lectures were delivered during the last summer to audiences in Indiana and Illinois, with the idea of arousing an interest favorable to our section, on this question.

"It is with pleasure that I can say that I found one very efficient irrigation plant at work near Elkhart, Ind., and a splendid crop was shown as the result, where in the immediate vicinity the failures were general from lack of sufficient rainfall during the last year.

"I believe it is as much a necessity and duty to carry the work of the gospel of irrigation east of the Mississippi, the region from whence we receive our settlers, as to push it energetically in this state. If we expect to secure from that portion of the nation emigrants who will settle upon our irrigated lands.

"Nebraska is naturally a fruit growing state, wherever sufficient moisture is supplied to the trees. It should be the work of this organization to push this branch of agriculture to the front as one of the important resources of our state.

Lexington was chosen as the place for holding the next convention.

The committee on resolutions reported resolutions on the following subjects, which were unanimously adopted by the convention: Establishment of irrigation reservoirs by the government: the offer of premiums by the state for the wind mill and other machinery for raising water from wells for irrigation purposes; early adjudication by the government of matters relative to the waters of inter-state rivers; amending the laws regarding the building of irrigation ditches across government lands; requesting Senators Thurston and Allen to enter their names in the United States supreme court as attorneys in the Wright irrigation law case, in behalf of the state of Nebraska; inquiring concerning the expenditures of moneys heretofore appropriated by the government to advance the cause of irrigation and calling upon the next legislature to appropriate money necessary to sink three test artesian wells; favoring the ceding of the abandoned Fort Sidney to the town of Sidney for educational purposes; recommending the incorporation of the association under the laws of the state; commending the government for its interest in the convention as shown by the presence and address of Hon. Charles M. Irish, and extending the thanks of the convention to citizens of Sidney and vicinity for the courtesies shown.

CONFUSION IN RIFLES.

The Army and Navy Might Be Badly Hampered in a Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Lieutenant Niblock, in charge of the naval militin division of the Navy department, has called the attention of the authorities to an emergency apt to arise in case the military and naval forces should be called into joint action. This is the lack of uniformity in small arms and signal codes. The army is armed with the Kragg-Jorgensen rifle of 30 caliber, while the navy has contracted for a supply of Lee magazine rifles of 23 caliber, so that the same kind of ammunition will not serve both arms, and grave mistakes are apt to occur in issuing it to the men. He suggests, in the interest of the naval militia, as well as on broader grounds, that it would be well if the War and Navy departments would settle, as soon as practicable, by competitive tests, which is the better weapon, and stop at once the making of the less desirable arm.

CHEROKEES WANT AID.

Chief Harris and a Delegation Determined to Drive Out the Whites.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A delegation of Cherokees, headed by Chief Harris, arrived to-day to ask Congress to pass legislation that will oust intruders from the territory of the tribe. The Cherokees have for a long time complained bitterly of the presence of the whites in their nation, but they are powerless to expel them without help from the Government. Not long ago a bill was passed by the tribal council forbidding any further marriages between whites and Indian women, but was vetoed by Chief Harris and did not become a law. The Senate concurrent resolution suspending the operation of the order for the removal of the intruders January 1 was referred in the House to-day to the committee on Indian affairs.

The North Atlantic Cruise Off.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The proposed cruise of the North Atlantic squadron is off for the present. The departure of the vessels, if they go at all, will be contingent upon the arrival at Norfolk of the cruiser Texas, now in the vicinity of New York, awaiting the official trial of her engines. The squadron is also awaiting the arrival of the cruiser Maine.

Off of an "L" Road.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—On the Metropolitan "L" road at Forty-eighth street and West Harrison, the motorman lost control of his apparatus and a combination motor and passenger car crashed over the bumpers and down to the street, twenty feet below. John Schiller was the only passenger and he and the motorman and conductor were fatally hurt.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The stocks of seventeen firms at Kossea, Texas, were destroyed by fire.

Twelve business houses were destroyed by fire at Brookston, Texas.

A jury has decided that part of the Shiloh battle-field is worth $30 an acre.

William Myers, who was on trial at Neosho, Mo., for murder, was acquitted.

The production of the Leadville mines for 1895 exceeds in value that of 1894 by $5,000,000.

The Missouri State University Medical Department will soon be able to furnish anti-toxine.

Fire at Bluefield, W. Va., destroyed a hotel. One life was lost and several persons were injured.

Charles Brandan, who had been a fugitive for seventeen years, returned to his home in Chattanooga and was captured.

C. F. Metzer of Quincy was caught trying to open a safe of the Vanderboom chair factory. He is under arrest.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Russell Sage and D. O. Mills are at the head of a movement to protect American securities.

The lumbermen of seven Southern States will meet in Birmingham, Ala., January 8 to consider an advance in prices.

Mrs. Hester Curtis, aged 63 years was found dead in her bed at Lafayette, Ind. She had evidently been murdered by robbers.

It is reported that the British consuls have been called to Washington to tell the ambassador the real state of feeling on the question of war.

The Atlantic liner Spree has been towed off Warden Ledge, where she was stuck for three days.

The Atlantic liner Berlin collided with and sank the British ship Willowbark. The Willowbark's crew was rescued by the Berlin.

Sir A. K. Rollitt, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, says that mutual concessions should be made by the United States and Great Britain.

Las Cruces (N. M.) citizens have offered Peter Maher inducements to train there.

Consideration for Baby.

San Francisco Post: A tired looking little woman, with her thin cape spread out to protect her burden from the rain, splashed through the mud on Mission street to a car last night. The platform was crowded with men, who could not find a seat, but they made way for her and helped her into the packed car. She stood unsteadily in the aisle, trying to preserve her balance as the car bumped along.

"Keep still, dear!" she sighed in a weak, tired voice, as a slight disturbance under the cape was observable.

"Why don't some of you fellows give that woman with a baby a seat?" growled a fat man who was hanging to a strap.

Two or three men sprang up and each insisted that she take his seat. She sank into one of the vacant places, thanked the man who had made way for her, and a frowsy headed terrier sprang from under her cape and sat in her lap while he barked at the fat man.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Electricity as a Remedy for Baldness.

One of the latest inventions to which the attention of the public has been called, and which will probably be hailed with delight by all baldheaded men, is an electric cap for the restoration of hair to baldheads, and which is said to act as a stimulant to prevent hair from falling out. The inventor, Mr. M. W. Taylor, of 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, gave an interesting exhibition and test of the apparatus at his rooms recently. The invention resembles the ordinary traveling skullcap, and is constructed in such a manner that a current of electricity is continually passing through all parts of the scalp. The physicians present at the test agreed that the cap would be beneficial in cases of overworked brains, nervous headaches, etc.

A Whole Family Rescued.

North Huron, N. Y.—(Special.) O. H. Sum of this city had nearly become a physical wreck through excessive use of tobacco, and his brother-in-law, son-in-law and father-in-law were also in ill health from the same cause. The four men all began taking No-To-Bac at the same time, and though representing great differences of age and infirmity, they have not only been entirely cured of the tobacco habit, but are now in the best possible physical condition. The quartette are proud of the result and recommend No-To-Bac with the greatest enthusiasm. Hundreds of tobacco users are following the example of the Sum family.

Durant a Plagiarist.

Theodore Durant, "the criminal of the century," is a plagiarist as well as a murderer. In literature plagiarism is a capital crime. Soon after Durant had been sentenced he said he had written a poem. The Examiner secured and published it as a literary freak. It now turns out that the "poem" was stolen almost bodily from "Ad Leones," previously published in a religious magazine. The "deadly parallel" clearly shows the fraud of the prisoner. He merely adapted the original poem to his uses by changing a word here and there.—San Francisco Examiner.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

One Redeeming Feature.

"This is a terrible world," said the misanthrope. "A dreadful world."

"Y-a-a-s," replied Cholly, "it does seem so at times. Still, the pwince of Wales lives on it, you know."—Washington Times.

SINGERS AND ARTISTS GENERALLY are users of "Brown's Bronchial Troches for Hoarseness and Throat Troubles. They afford instant relief.

The department of Lot, in France, produces a tobacco with nearly 8 per cent of nicotin.

The leading grain crop in Queensland is maize; the leading mineral product is coal.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The Chicago Bible society of Chicago will soon commence the erection of a building in Chicago which will cost at out $250,000.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

Great Britain manufactures every year £50,000,000 of iron and £84,000,000 of steel.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

Contracts for new mail pouches have been awarded to the firm of Quin & Co. of Cincinnati.

Every mother should always have at hand a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Nothing else so good for pain, weakness, colds, and sleeplessness.

Fortune cannot change us. It can only bring out what is in us.

Now is the time to cure your Corns with Hunicorns. It takes! emo t perfectly gives comfort to the f et. Ask your druggist for it. 15c.

Three clever shop lifters have been arrested at Scranton, Pa., upon their