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Kearny Junc (ar)	7:55 p m	Red Cloud (lv)	6:35 a m
Red Cloud (ar)	7:55 p m	Plattsm'th (ar)	4:20 p m
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Orleans (ar)	7:30 a m	Indianola (lv)	1:00 p m
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SANTA CLAUS FOUND.
Greatest Discovery of the Age.
Wonderful discoveries in the world have been made
Among other things where Santa Claus stayed
Children oft ask if he makes goods or not,
If really he lives in a mountain of snow.
Last year an excursion sailed clear to the Pole
And suddenly dropped into what seemed like a hole
Where wonder of wonders they found a new land,
While fairy-like beauties appeared on each hand.
There were mountains like ours, with more beautiful green,
And far brighter skies than ever were seen,
Birds with the hues of a rainbow were found,
While flowers of exquisite fragrance were growing around.
Not long were they left to wonder in doubt
A being soon came they had heard much about,
Twas Santa Claus' self and this they all say,
He looked like the pictures we see every day
He drove up a team that looked very queer,
'Twas a team of grasshoppers instead of reindeer,
He rode in a shell instead of a sleigh,
But he took them on board and drove them away.
He showed them all over his wonderful realm,
And factories making goods for women and men
Furriers were working on furs great and small,
To Bunce's they said they were sending them all.
Kris Kingle, the Glove Maker, told them at once,
All our Gloves we are sending to Bunce,
Santa showed them suspenders and many things more.
Saying I also took these to friend Bunce's store.
Santa Claus then whispered a secret he'd tell,
As in Omaha every one knew Bunce well,
He therefore should send his goods to his care,
Knowing his friends will get their full share.
Now remember ye dwellers in Omaha town,
All who want presents to Bunce's go round,
For shirts, collars, or gloves great and small,
Send your sister or aunt one and all.
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Keep up the strength and keep the bowels free;
Give a corrective, laxative and tonic,
Is one pure medium that combines the three.
SELTZER APERIENT is that medium glorious;
It tones, refreshes, regulates, sustains,
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BY ALL DRUGGISTS

AGRICULTURAL.

Protection to Trees and Shrubs.

It is very annoying to have trees and shrubs destroyed by frost after one has been to considerable trouble and expense to procure and cultivate them. The climate of the prairie regions of the west is unfavorable to the preservation of tender varieties during the winter on account of the frequent changes. It is even worse than the climate of much higher latitudes, as the cold there is continuous from fall till spring. There is also a large amount of snow that affords the best protection. It is easy to raise peach trees in this latitude, but difficult to obtain varieties sufficiently hardy to endure the effect of repeated freezings and thawings. Small peach trees may be protected by tying the branches together by bands of hay or straw, and standing long stalks of corn about them. After the latter are in place they should be kept secure by means of a rope or piece of wire, such as is used in binding grain. Large trees may be protected by tying the branches together and building straw-stacks about them. Protection may also be afforded by means of a cap, formed of corn-stalks and long rye straw. By means of three or four sets of fence rails a framework may be constructed about a peach tree which, when filled with straw, will afford the most ample protection.

Some pliant shrubs may be bent down to the earth, fastened in position by means of forked sticks, and covered with soil and straw. Some that will not bear bending may be covered with straw, twisted in the form of bands. If rose bushes or tender shrubs of any kind stand in rows they may be protected by building a wall of boards on each side and filling with sawdust, tan bark, forest leaves or chopped straw. The boards may be of a poor quality of lumber, and can be held in position by stakes. The top of the protector can be covered with boards, or earth rounded over, so that it will carry off all the rain. One set of boards and stakes, with good care, will last many years. The material employed for filling the space between them can be used to good advantage for mulch in the summer. The stakes should be set and the boards nailed to them before the ground freezes, but it is not necessary to supply the filling in after heavy frost occurs. If some of the shrubs and bushes are quite tall, they may be bent over and held to the ground by means of weights, or secured by cross sticks. The covering should remain in place till all danger from heavy frost is over in the spring.

Growing Hogs.

That next year's drop of hogs, says the Drover's Journal, will be even greater than the number marketed this year, there is little if any doubt, when a careful view of the situation is taken. The western country is being fairly flooded with thrifty, hardy emigrants, who are engaged in stock-raising as a means of making a living, and feeding stock of all kinds find plenty of ready takers at good prices. The corn crop will be an abundant one, though in many sections the yield will not be more than two-thirds of the average; yet those who fed only a few hogs last year and marketed a goodly share of the corn crop will, in all probability, send their entire corn yield to market in the shape of good or poor pork, as the case may be. The prices for hogs during the current year have been highly remunerative, while the prices paid for corn have been small. Shoats, and all kinds of hogs, in fact, have been scarce for some time past, and reports from many sections have been to the effect that young hogs, old hogs, lean hogs, and all kind of hogs were not to be had. The reason the fat, marketable hogs have been scarce is because the high prices have kept them traveling marketwards constantly, and, unlike former summers, they have been hustled off to sale as fast and in many cases faster than they could be made ready for the butcher or the packer. It is pretty much so in the case of shoats and feeding hogs. They are scarce because everybody wants them and the demand is greater in proportion than the supply. Last autumn and during the early winter the supplies of hogs throughout the country were not short, because there was only a very moderate demand for them. True, the heavy summer's work being done now in the way of packing hogs, is is doubtless breaking into the winter season's supply to some extent, but the chief reason why hogs are scarce at present is the fact that the demand for them has seldom been greater than now. Farmers are taking good care of the pigs and the sections suffering from disease are few.

Prehistoric Wheat.

Las Vegas (N. M. Optic.

Jim Haywood has made one important discovery in his life, and that is that wheat was raised in this country long before the adventurous Cortez. Tim bases his discovery upon a kernel of wheat which he dug out of an adobe brick in the walls of the Pecos church ruin. The grain was as hard as rock and was so well preserved that it wore a hole through three pocket-books before Jim got tired of it. He threw it way for its general uselessness.

Training Oxen.

Toronto Globe.

"The first thing necessary in training oxen," said Mr. White, who trained a yoke of oxen on exhibition through the country, "is kindness, then patience. I began in November last, not knowing whether I could get them taught in time for this season or at all, but I soon found them so tractable that my hopes began to be raised. It took me just a day to learn that in was not necessary to strike a blow or to speak a word. The farmers who go along shouting at their oxen and goading them waste their breath and strength. A dozen yoke of oxen could be taught to draw a load a hundred miles with a word or blow. It is only necessary that the farmer should lead to show the direction, and the beasts, if they have been kindly treated and have an affection for their master, will do the rest. These oxen are trained by uniform kindness. A series of tricks in regular order were fixed upon, and I put them through every day. I was with them nearly all the time, and they followed me like two pet kittens. There was a ring in the stable where I taught them day by day. First, with food in my hands, I got them to follow me around the ring in any direction I chose to take. In this way I got them to go along on their knees and to waltz. What they knew when I got them had practically to be untaught, as it was all done by 'gee' 'haw.' I found that they were quick, of sight, and that, having taught them certain things, I needed after that was to simply get where they could see me, and give them the cue by the motion of my body or my whip in a certain direction. In this way the waltz was taught, and when they go around the ring on their knees I keep ahead of them and they follow me."

What I Feed My Hens.

I saw in a late local in your paper, that you wished me to inform you how I feed my hens, I will gladly do so. I have twenty-five hens; they are mixed stock but I prefer White Leghorns, and the food that I feed them is corn and wheat, and two quarts of thick milk and black pepper—about 1 cent worth of pepper to the quart—twice a week; besides that I give them the offal from the table and grass. In the winter I warm the corn and give them water to drink. The lot I keep them in is fifty feet square and a nice warm pen. The number of eggs laid is as follows: January, 108; February, 258; March, 366; April, 364; May, 410; June, 333; July, 298; August, 287; September, 280; total, 2,654. The first six months I had twenty five hens, the next three months twenty-four. I am responsible for this statement which is strictly correct.—[Cor. Germantown Telegraph.

Kerosene, Fowls and Lice.

Cor. Country Gentleman.

By the use of kerosene I keep my two poultry houses entirely free from vermin of all kinds. I handle my chickens and am daily among them, but have not seen a symptom of vermin of any kind on my person. Before I used kerosene I used to dread handling my fowls, or going in among them. My poultry in other respects are better than ever before, since I began using kerosene. No person need be afraid of its hurting old or young fowls. If the chickens are lousy, just touch the fluff, sides and wing and top of the head, with a sponge saturated with kerosene, and few, if any, will remain. Should any remain, a second application will be sufficient to destroy all the lice. After chickens leave the mother they huddle together at night, and this gives the vermin a grand chance to accumulate. This is effectually prevented by saturating once a week the floor just where they huddle, either stone, board or ground

Good Cattle

John Lang is one of the valued contributors to the Rural New Yorker, and among other good things in his last letter says: "Good cattle are the best investment a farmer can put his money into. I never knew a man satisfied with himself or his trade, who bought poor stock at any price to keep. Good short-horns, herefords, jerseys, Ayrshires or holsteins are cheap at high figures. They produce the best beef, work, milk, butter, cheese, leather. It is extremely necessary to profit that the farmer buy healthy, thrifty, high-bred animals, those that produce, or are capable of producing the most and best of these products. The next thing after good blood, is good feed and then good care. Breed, feed, care, are three-thirds of cattle husbandry. Good breeds amount to nothing without proper and abundant feed. They amount to but little with proper and abundant feed if not properly sheltered and cared for. They must have suitable pastures and soils, and the surface of the country must be adapted to their constitutions. The Shorthorn and Hereford are out of place on broken pasturage and hilly ranges; the Ayrshire, Devon and Jersey are at home. The Holstein delights in rich, alluvial meads and succulent bottom grasslands. Good cattle are a necessary adjunct to good farming everywhere and always accompany it. The introduction of good stock into any farming community always has a good effect by stimulating it to better effort and better feeding. It places a higher standard before the farming public. It excites a favorable emulation that works good to all beneath its influence. Good cattle are the highest type of agriculture.

A WATER FAMINE.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS CUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF STREAMS DRYING UP.

Special to Chicago Times.

BOSTON, October 20.—Not in sixty years has there been such a scarcity of water in the New England lakes and streams. Cities and towns are everywhere compelled to exercise unusual care in the use of the food for drinking and manufacturing, and even in Boston, where the supply has been considered infallibly large, the water board has enjoined economy. The drouth is having a most serious effect on business. It is checking the consumption of materials and the production of goods. The paper manufacturers have been particularly affected by the low water, and at least half of the mills are shut down or running on short time.

Manilla papers have become in such short stock, owing to the curtailed production, that all salable kinds are very scarce, and manufacturers have marked up their prices one-half cent per pound. At this season this paper is used in large quantities in dry-goods establishments of the country, and they never had such small supplies on hand. Holyoke manufacturies upon the Connecticut river, which has never failed to such an extent before, are running but eight hours a day. Manufacturers of straw papers, owing partially to the low water and also to the advanced cost of straw, which latter is owing to the small crop, have marked up the price ten per cent. At Manchester, N. H., the great Merrimac has failed, and the Amoskeag has a arted up its engine for the first time, on account of low water. In Lowell there is the same difficulty. In Rhode Island the production of print cloths by the mills there has been curtailed thirty thousand pieces a week. Woolen manufacturers whose mills are located on streams complain that they have hardly sufficient water to supply their boilers, scour their wool, and finish their goods, to do which water is required only in that practically there can be no movement in woolen, cotton, and chemicals until a very heavy rain supplies water to run the mills. Even those mills which are supplied with steam power do not care to use it for any great length of time, as the cost of goods is increased thereby, and during the past three weeks the profits of manufacturers have been small. All chemicals used by paper manufacturers have declined of late, owing to the reduced consumption, and are from 100 to 200 per cent. lower than at the first of the year.

How an Arkansas Duel was Averted.

Little Rock Gazette.

"The man who stole that fiddle is a liar, and I can whip him!" angrily exclaimed a man from Fourche mountains, approaching a body of men and regarding them curiously. "I came to town this mornin', and some fellow's stole my fiddle. The man what done it is a liar."

"What sort of a fiddle was it?" ask-a man whose skin looked as though he had just recovered from swamp fever.

"Why, it was a first class instrument with rattlesnake rattles on each on the inside."

"Where did you get it?"

"I bought it from an old man, Bigby. He made it, an' any man who stole it is a liar, and I can whip him."

"See here, mister, maybe the man that stole it is not a liar, end maybe you can't whip him."

"Yes, he is a liar, an' I can whip any man what would steal a fiddle of that make."

"Now you are putting it too broad; my father stole a fiddle from old man Bigby ten years ago. Do you mean to say that my father is a liar, and that you can whip him?"

"Are you certain that he stole a fiddle from the old man?"

"Yes."

"Then what I say goes."

Just then a man weighing about two hundred pounds pulled off his coat and said:

"I'm your father, ain't I, John?"

"Yes," John replied.

"I stole that fiddle. I never told a lie in my life, an' I don't recollect that anybody ever whipped me." He looked at the man whose fiddle had been stolen, and asked: "Am I a liar?"

"Now, here, you fellers have misunderstood me. So you stole a fiddle from the old man, did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'd be much obleeged to you if you'd hook me one." Thus, you see, a bloody Arkansas duel was averted.

Lighting a City.

It is reported that a Boston electrical engineer is about to try the experiment of lighting the large manufacturing centre of Holyoke, Mass., with the electric light, in a manner that will strike the present generation as novel, but which has been essayed before. It is proposed to erect a tower seventy-five feet high over the town. This is to be surmounted by an immense lantern of such illuminating capacity as to put all previous lamps in the category of trifles. At present only one tower will be erected, but if the principle should prove a success, seven or eight will ultimately be built, with a view to render the city as light as day, and to completely supercede gas and kerosene. The idea of the inventor of this daring scheme is to charge the upper strata of the atmosphere with luminous vibrations in the same way as is done by the sun, thus producing the same effect that is obtained during the day from the reflected, refracted and diffused light of that orb. In this manner it is believed that electric light can be made to permeate spaces which are inaccessible to direct rays by the same law by which daylight diffuses itself—that is, by virtue of an expansive property which is constantly illustrated on the large scale or solar illustration, but has no place in our text-books on optics. The light given by the solar orb a few minutes after sunset, when only the upper strata of the atmosphere are directly affected by the solar beam, furnishes, perhaps, the best example of the diffusion and expansion that our engineer proposes to imitate artificially. His plans provide for an illuminating power from each lantern equal to 300,000 candles, which is nearly twenty times that of any electric lamp yet manufactured, but is not at all impracticable, as it involves only an increase in electrical volume and pressure and a corresponding increase in the diameter of the carbons. The cost of the tower, lamp and generator for a single light is estimated at $15,000, irrespective of the engine power required to run the latter. Magnificent and original as the conception seems, it has been attempted before, in the infancy of electrical engineering, by a western experimentalist, who conceived the idea of lighting the city of Cincinnati in a similar manner, by placing enormous lights upon the high ground overlooking the town. This idea was not successful, but possibly the failure was due to the crued electrical engineering of that day not to any inherent difficulty. To say the least, the result of the Holyoke experiment will be viewed with interest, and if it succeeds Edison must look to his laurels.

Rules for Health.

Never go to bed with your feet sticking out of the window, particularly when it is raining or freezing.

Never stand in the rain cistern all night. It check's perspiration, and spoils rain water for washing purposes.

Never spank your children with a hand-saw, or box their ears with the sharp edge of a hatchet, as it is apt to affect the brain.

More than three pigs' feet and half a mince-pie eaten at midnight, will not generally cause the consumer to dream of houris, paradise, accommodating bankers, and other good things; at least they are not apt to do so.

To enlarge the muscles of the arms and legs, climbing up and down the chimney (especially if the house is a four-story one) three or four times before breakfast, is a cheap exercise and gives a voracious appetite.

Ear ache in children is a common and vextatious complaint. To cure it at once, bore a hole in the tympanum with a gimlet and pour in oil and things. If the child keeps on crying, bore it all the way to the other ear.

Corns may be easily cured. The most torturing corns can at once be extirpated as follows: Take a sharp knife, and find the joint of the toe whereupon the corn resides; insert the knife in the articulation, cut off the toe and throw it away. It will never return again, unless your dog brings it back to you in his mouth. (Patent applied for.)

The habit of drinking can be cured by giving the drinkers all the liquor they want to drink all the time. We know of two in our own experience who were cured in three weeks. One jumped out of a fourth story window and ran a curb-stone into his head. The other didn't get up one morning, and has now a curbstone growing over his head in the graveyard.

A Medium Stumped.

Rochester Herald.

Mr. Thomas A. Raymond recently sent a note to Dr. Slade requesting the latter to grant him a sitting and name the hour. In reply Dr. Slade gave his terms, namely, one person $5, two sitting together $8, and three $10. The medium, however, added: "Present engagements prevent me naming the hour now, my stay here being limited." Whereupon Mr. Raymond sent the Doctor a second note, in which he respectfully expressed the opinion that the medium's manifestations were due to human agency, and proposed the following test: The Doctor to appoint a committee of three, Mr. Raymond to do likewise, and the six to select three more persons. If, after the seance in the presence of this committee, Mr. Raymond failed to give an explanation of the phenomena perfectly satisfactory to the committee, he promised to pay for the joint sitting at schedule prices. Mr. Raymond urged the doctor for the sake of the cause he represented not to refuse the offer. To this note Mr. Raymond received the following reply:

"In my former note I had hoped to have you understand that my time is as fully engaged as I care to have it. Once more allow me to say it would be impossible for me to enter into any arrangements with you at present."

We fail to understand why the Doctor refused to submit to the proposed test. He must be aware that Mr. Raymond is a gentleman, and would resort to no methods of investigation other than such as are fair and honorable. Dr. Slade must also appreciate the fact that failure on the part of Mr. Raymond to explain the phenomena would be quite a triumph for the cause of spiritualism in this locality. On the theory that the spirits produce the slate-writing, it would, as a matter of course, be perfectly safe for the Doctor to submit to the test. We have no very exalted opinion of Dr. Slade, but we do entertain great respect for the reputable citizens who are sincere believers in spiritual phenomena, and it is for their sake that Dr. Slade, whose claims are indorsed by them, should be willing to submit to any fair test of his abilities as a medium. We hope he will reconsider his evident purpose to refuse Mr. Raymond a sitting.

Nebraska Republican Platform.

1. The republicans of Nebraska most heartily endorse the profession of principles formulated by the national republican convention at Chicago, and pledge their unswerving support to the candidates there ominated.

2. We affirm the doctrines of national sovereignty in the formulated principles upon which the perpetuity of the nation rests, and that the principle of home rule as enunciated by the democratic party is but the cautious expression of the Calhoun doctrine of state rights, is revolutionary in its character and destructive of the unity of the nation.

3. We regard the recent seizure of the polls and the wholesale robbery of the franchises of the republican citizens of Alabama, surprising in the magnitude and effrontery of the crime of all former efforts of the party under the Tweed plan in New York, and the Mississippi plan in the south, as a fair specimen of democratic method and a forecast of democratic dominion in national affairs that should incite every honest man and taxpayer in the country to most earnest endeavor to defeat the party of brigandage and fraud at the polls in November.

4. We have considered "what Lee and Jackson would do if they were alive," and have determined to emulate our best energies in preventing the seizure of the national government by their living comrades through the frauds of the solid south.

5. We congratulate the people of the state upon the rapid increase of population and wealth, and upon the good measure of prosperity that has rewarded their labor, upon the rapid upbuilding of our material interests since the success of resumption and the revival of trade.

6. We pledge our support to such legislation in congress and such measures by state legislatures as may be necessary to effect a correction of abuses and prevent extortionate discrimination in charges by railroad corporations.

7. We most cordially invite the aid and co-operation in the latest defense of the national integrity and national purse of all republicans and war democrats who have differed with us on temporary issues, or have clung to the party name.

Resolved, That we heartily join in the recommendation made by General Garfield in his letter of acceptance in urging upon congress the speedy improvement of the Missouri river for barge navigation.

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